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THE WOMAN'S

A Weekly Record and Review devoted to the interests of Women in the Home and in the Wider World.

Edited by

MRS. FENWICK MILLER.

SIGNAL

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Every Thursday, ONE PENNY WEEKLY.

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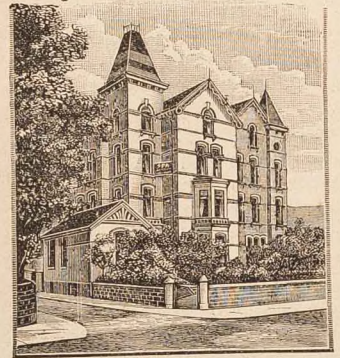
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FACTS AND SCRAPS.

PRETTY MOTTOES FOR WEDDING RINGS.

"Thou and I forever."
"With this the giver for eternity."
"My love like a golden circle shall surround thee."
"All thine and thine forever."
One of the prettiest sentiments for a ring is taken from "Cymbeline"—"Remain thou here while sense can keep you on."

In Portugal a married woman may not publish her literary work without her husband's consent, which, should he unjustly withhold, can be given by a judge's authorisation.

"BLESSING she was—God made her so; And deeds of week-day holiness Fell from her noiseless as the snow; Nor has she ever chanced to know That aught were easier than to bless."

BEFORE the enforcement of the excise law in New York, Sunday was always a busy day in the emergency wards of the hospitals. The most of the cases brought in were men injured in fights in saloons, or by accidents, because being under the influence of liquor they were unable to take care of themselves. Sunday is now the quietest day of the week.

The late Bishop of Derry used to be very hard upon sceptics. "You young men," he once said to a congregation of undergraduates at Oxford, "are very proud to call yourself 'Agnostics.' It's a Greek word. I don't think you're equally fond of its Latin equivalent, 'Ignoramus.'"

HUSBAND (to his wife, who is going off on a journey): "And then, Emily, be so good as to send me a certain lecture from time to time. I shall hardly manage to get to sleep without, you know."

It would matter little what some people think, if they only kept their thoughts to themselves.

"WHAT do you think of the bicycle craze?" "Great thing. I never took so much exercise before in all my life." "Why, I didn't know that you were riding." "I am not, but I have to cross the street once in a while."

THE TELEPHONE IN HOSPITALS.—The very newest use for the telephone is a humane one. By the side of every patient in the pavilion hospitals of Paris there will be put a telephone, connected with the office of the hospital superintendent. As everybody who has visited a public hospital is aware, the friends of patients are admitted to see them only for a few hours on certain days; and in cases where the patient is an inmate of an infectious hospital the friends of patients are never admitted, even though the patient is out of danger. The reasons for keeping out the friends of patients are of course obvious. But while these rules are necessary, they are nevertheless cruel to patients and friends. The introduction of the telephone by the bedside of every patient will be welcomed with joy. In this manner a patient may converse with absolute freedom. There will be no interference with hospital work and no danger of contracting infectious disease.

WOMEN AND WORK.—"Where neither worked for nor suffered to work on terms as equal as nature will permit, to what fate, we would ask, is the woman to be consigned? . . . The true paladin of the nineteenth century, the real inheritor of knightly tradition, is he who, sensible of the more ruinous forms of danger and intensified struggle from which man in the aggregate is powerless to protect his helpmate, accepts the new order for her and for himself, and, where he cannot help forward her steps, forbears to harass the progress she is making under the lash of a stern necessity."

Mrs. Pfeiffer.

THE WOMAN'S SIGNAL

A WEEKLY RECORD AND REVIEW FOR LADIES.

WOMEN WORKERS' CONFERENCE.

NURSING THE SICK AND INSANE.
On the afternoon devoted to the Conference to these allied topics, the first paper read was on—

THE BETTER ORGANIZATION OF THE NURSING PROFESSION.

By MRS. BEDFORD FENWICK.

"It is a serious fact that at the present time there is no real organization of the nursing profession in this or in any other country. Earnest efforts have been made during the last ten years in the United Kingdom, in Holland, and in the United States to bring about some system of union amongst nurses, in order thereby to effect some organization of their profession; and it appears to most thoughtful people who are acquainted with the present condition of affairs, that it is essential for the welfare of the public and for the real efficiency and usefulness of nurses that the profession should be organized upon lines similar to those which exist in other skilled vocations. It will probably be accepted as axioms that a nurse should be thoroughly educated in the duties of her calling so that she may be able properly to undertake the care of the sick committed to her charge; and that, after she has been trained, she should be subject to some professional control and discipline for the protection of the public should she subsequently prove to be unworthy of the trust reposed in her, and that she should be awarded a recognized legal status. But, as a matter of fact, it has been publicly attested by the leading members of both the medical and nursing professions that at the present time any woman, even if she be destitute of knowledge or of moral character, can term herself a trained nurse, can obtain employment in that capacity, and can, therefore, bring much danger to the sick and discredit to the vocation of nursing. There are more than one hundred hospitals in the United Kingdom which undertake to train nurses, and in hardly two of these is the system of education identical; while, in the great majority, it must be truthfully confessed that there is really no satisfactory educational system at all, and that the pupils have to learn what, and how, they can. Finally, there is at present no means whereby any trained nurse who discredits her calling can be prevented from continuing to act in a professional capacity.

"Some ten years ago this condition of affairs was felt to be so dangerous to the public and so discreditable to nurses that the British Nurses' Association was founded by some of our leading matrons to bring about reform. We commenced a voluntary Register of Nurses, enrolling women who had had three years' hospital training and who were able to produce proofs of good personal character. The Register of the Association has been published each year since 1890. But the Register only remained a voluntary measure, and was bitterly opposed for reasons into which I need not at present enter. I refer to these facts because they prove the earnest attempt made by nurses to reform and raise their profession, succeeding so far as to be the first body of working women to be incorporated by Royal Charter. It is also necessary to point the moral to all other women's societies. The Royal British Nurses' Association has fallen under the control and management of a few medical men, who have publicly avowed themselves to be opposed to the very legislation for nurses which the Association was founded to obtain, and the nurses at present, owing to their economic dependence, are powerless in

their own Association to bring about the reforms and the organization which are so urgently necessary. For the moment, the attempt to introduce any definite system of organization into the nursing profession has been checked and prevented by those who are opposed to any sort of independence and legal status for women; but the matter is of such great importance to the sick that the public must now deal with it, and at this meeting I would urge that it is essentially a question for women to consider.

"Starting, however, from the fact that at the present time there is no organization of the profession, I would explain, briefly, the views which I have for some years advocated upon this subject. In the first place, I consider that every woman who desires to be recognized as a trained nurse, must be prepared to pass through a definite and organized curriculum of education to fit her for the duties and responsibilities which will devolve upon her as a member of an honourable public profession, in the same way in which men make it the chief business of their lives to qualify for the work to which they intend to devote themselves. With women, frequently, the work which they undertake is considered as secondary to domestic and family claims, to be taken up and laid down at will. I desire, therefore, to emphasize the necessity that exists for women to grasp the fact, that, if they are to fit themselves to win confidence and distinction in any work in which they desire to earn their living, they must face the necessity of passing through years of educational drudgery, during which all other interests must be secondary and subservient."

Mrs. Bedford Fenwick then suggested that student nurses, like medical students, should pass a preliminary examination before admission to a training school, the subjects for nurses, besides general knowledge, including sick-room cooking and household cleansing, elocution and theoretical nursing. She would, after this, have three years spent in training in a general hospital's ward, and three examinations to be passed, after which the nurse could be registered as fully trained and certificated. The speaker continued:—

"In every case it appears to me that the trained nurse should be compelled to register the certificates which she has received; and that her name and address therefore, with the date of her registration, and with the account of the hospital training she has received, would be published each year, in the Register of Trained Nurses. Then, the public could at once easily ascertain for themselves, by reference to this book, whether or not any given nurse had been properly educated and was therefore qualified to perform the duties entrusted to her. By this means, the women who at present palm themselves off as trained nurses, without any right or justification, would be speedily suppressed. Anyone who desired to be nursed by an untrained person would obtain such assistance with full knowledge of the fact; but on the other hand, those who were deceived by being given the services of an untrained woman, when they sought and paid for the assistance of a skilled worker, would have their direct remedy in a criminal court. A public register, in fact, would prevent at once the frauds which are now so constantly practised upon the sick public.

"This result can only be brought about by Act of Parliament. Any voluntary measure, such as that carried out by the British Nursing Association, or by the publication of the Nursing Directory, can only be partial and incomplete. Nothing definite, nothing final, can be achieved until the State renders the present voluntary system compulsory.

"Women's societies should strengthen the hands of the women who are striving to effect nursing reforms. They can do so, by bringing influence to bear upon Members of Parliament to grant a public inquiry into the present condition of Nursing affairs. Women's societies could do a great and national work by urging upon Members of Parliament the need for a Nursing Act which would, by improving the education and discipline of trained nurses, safeguard the sick, advance the efficiency and usefulness of nurses to an immeasurable degree, and effectually bring about 'The Better Organization of the Nursing Profession.'"

Miss Gibson, Mrs. Finlay and Miss Margaret Breaux having spoken, the next paper read was:—

THE NURSING OF THE INSANE.

By MISS HONNOR MORREN.

"The outline of the story of the tendance of the insane can be summed up into three periods:—

"First, the time when the lunatic was regarded as a wild beast, and the treatment consisted of whips and chains. The lunatic was then in the custody of 'keepers,' and the public were admitted to see him in his den for a fee of 2d.

"Second, the time when the lunatic was regarded as a prisoner, and the whole treatment consisted in restraint. He was then under the charge of 'attendants,' who were chosen for their strength. This system of repression, which shuts all beauty and interest and amusement out of the lives of the mentally afflicted, was only one degree less cruel than the 'wild beast' treatment.

"Third, the present time, which is just dawning, in which those who are mentally ill are to be regarded as 'patients,' and are to be 'nursed': the main object being not to control, but to cure.

"The dawn of better things in England began with William Tuke, a Quaker, who in 1792 projected The Retreat at York—a model asylum for the mentally ill, which exists to this day, and is still managed by Friends. In The Retreat all mechanical restraint was done away with; so also was the free use of depressants and bleeding, which belonged to the old days. Public attention was drawn to the difference between the methods of most asylums and those of The Retreat, and a Select Committee of the House of Commons was asked to inquire into the subject; this committee sat in 1815 and 1816, and to their labours was due subsequent legislation, which remedied many abuses. Also several doctors were led to see that lunatics were not wild beasts; and in 1897 all mechanical restraint was abolished at Lincoln, and in 1899 at Hanwell.

"In 1854 a Scotch doctor actually suggested that the attendants at the Creighton Institution should be taught their work, and in 1856, Dr. Conolly published a treatise on the subject. Then there was practically a pause of twenty years, and then another Scotchman, Dr. Clouston, suggested to the Medico-Psychological Association that they might help forward a scheme for training attendants. In 1882 Dr. Clouston started such a scheme at Morningside; in 1889 Dr. Greene started a three years' course of training for attendants at Northampton County Asylum; in 1891 the Medico-Psychological Association held its first examination for attendants on the insane. The new day had dawned.

"But dawn does not mean full daylight everywhere, and when we look around us to-day there is much to be seen in asylums to cause the psychologist to shudder. The Medico-Psychological Association, the members of

in cases of overwork. He says: 'Many men and more women seem to think that breaking down in a good cause is rather commendable, and I have known women sink into chronic invalidism, cheerfully saying that their work in the world is done, whereas by a little care they might have been all the better for the work and have gone on being useful all their lives.' Now, I submit that a breakdown which a little or even a great deal of care might avoid, is so far from being commendable that it deserves severe blame; for it affects certainly some, perhaps many, other persons besides the particular one who, with work half finished, falls out from the ranks of active life long before it is needful. Were the choice between a shortened life full to the end of useful labour, and lengthened years during which only a little was done, the matter might, and indeed I think would, appear differently. But this is not the true alternative. The invalids of whom I speak do not die. They go on living, almost, if not quite, uselessly themselves, and taking up the time of those who might otherwise be doing much needed work, to look after them. Now, this is a result which every woman is bound to use all means to avoid.

"To rest in time is one of the chief of such means, and many more workers would find it quite possible to do so if they recognized alike the signs of overwork and their importance. The signs (I again quote from Dr. Eliza Dunbar), are 'irritability, restlessness, sleeplessness, indigestion, depression of mind, weariness of muscles, lack of energy, and hopelessness. To continue to work when such signs appear is to court nervous prostration, and even nerve destruction, which means paralysis of some kind.' I may add, though Dr. Dunbar does not here say so, that it is also to court other kinds of serious brain trouble. Too many of us forget that in workers what we are apt to call 'mere nervousness' has often a deeper-seated cause than some passing indisposition, and though not 'to be given way to,' should be understood and treated as a symptom showing that the great nervous centres have had too heavy a demand made upon them, which it is necessary to relax. In idlers, the case is, of course, different, but I do not address myself to them.

Intercourse with people whose interests do not lie in the same direction as ours, whose views of life are unsympathetic to us, who perhaps hold altogether opposite opinions from our own on subjects which we regard—may be rightly—as of vital importance, should to some extent, at any rate, be cultivated, instead of, as is too apt to be the case, avoided. The larger outlook on life and its issues which is given by a many-sided intercourse with our fellows, the training which we thus acquire to allow to and respect in others, as well as ourselves, the right of independent judgment, more than compensates for any temporary friction, any pain or heart-burning at finding even justly cherished convictions opposed. Since, with the exception of those who are called from their work in the prime of strength, and the very few who maintain in old age the vigour and energy of that prime, there must come to all workers a time when they step aside from the main current of life and make way for their successors, this breadth of practical culture, if I may so name it, affords the one assurance that they will still have a part to fulfil second to none in scope and importance. The counsels of a ripe experience, where that experience has not been narrowed by prejudice or dwarfed by one-sided interests, make their value felt even where it is not openly recognized.

"In what has hitherto been said, reference has been made to persons whose health of body and mind is constitutionally normal. But it is of course obvious that many are not in this happy condition. To such as these a fellow-sufferer would venture to offer a few words of encouragement and suggestion.

"First of encouragement. Some of the best work the world has seen has been accomplished in spite of limitations which might have seemed to preclude the thought of any work at all. The deaf and solitary Beethoven is a case in point; and though we may not without the gifts of genius hope to achieve its splendid results, yet

we may surely be strengthened by such an example to work on faithfully and abide the issue.

"Next of suggestion. Where any special infirmity exists the conditions of work should be such as to counteract it as far as possible. I think one great reason why many women hopelessly struggle to work on under conditions which, however favourable they may be to others, are to them impeding and injurious, is a lack of courage in claiming the right to regulate their life, where possible, in accordance with their own physical and mental requirements.

The length and position in the day of working hours, the amount and kind of physical exercise which is beneficial, the quantity and frequency of food and rest and society, all these things are far more matters of personal idiosyncrasy than we are willing to allow; and a degree of petty tyranny is often exercised in regard to them which it would be advantageous to all concerned to break through.

"I am not for a moment advocating self-indulgence and disregard of the convenience of others, or attention to every little fad and whim which a diseased or morbid fancy may dictate. Far from it; but indeed I think that the fads and whims of earnest workers—and it is only such whom I address—are not most prone to lie in the direction of what is ordinarily understood by self-indulgence. They take rather that subtle form of unsparingness to the body which, as St Paul tells us, and as one of the most unremitting workers of this generation has reminded us, may degenerate into a matter of intense satisfaction to the flesh. There are certainly not a few who run the risk of a serious break-down, both in mind and body, because they are afraid or ashamed to acknowledge that they can only work under different conditions than those to which many around them submit without hardship or injury, but which can well be modified and are no *sine qua non* of good work.

Lastly. To maintain, in the midst of continual and pressing claims on our physical and mental energies that highest state of efficiency of which we individually are capable, and which is the indispensable condition of adequate response to the demands made upon us, there must exist that profound repose of mind which has its roots in the spiritual region and which is fed from spiritual sources. An ideal analogy for power in work is the 'tide too full for sound or foam' which moves silent and irresistible to its goal. The springs of such a tide lie open to us all; and in the midst of the difficulties, depressions, disappointments, perplexities from which no earnest work is free, there is constant and urgent need to have recourse to them. Many forms of creed and no creed are represented in the National Union of Women Workers, but to whichever we accord or withhold allegiance, our working life is lived by faith. It cannot be otherwise; for all work is a more or less conscious endeavour to realize the ideal, to change what is into what ought to be, in the belief that what ought to be can be. It is a noble and inspiring faith, but one hard to keep in such a world as ours; and when it weakens, all heart goes out of the worker and all vitality out of the work. Those feverish symptoms which many among us know too well—hurry, drive, overstrain of mind and body, wearing anxiety about failure and success—I know of nothing to counteract them save experience of that deep, strong rest in God which lies at the root of all healthful activity, and is the abiding source not only of endurance, but of that cheerfulness whose importance to the workers of the world can hardly be overestimated."

THE END.

The Maharajah of Baroda, India, has issued a mandate to the effect that no new saloons shall be opened without the sanction of the presiding official. Further, if five-sixths of the home owners and residents present a plea that all the liquor shops be closed, it shall be granted, the same official giving the order.

MARY WOLLSTONE-CRAFT'S

"VINDICATION OF THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN" (Published 1793).

CHAPTER V.

ANIMADVERSIONS ON SOME OF THE WRITERS WHO HAVE RENDERED WOMEN OBJECTS OF PITY, BORDERING ON CONTEMPT.

THE opinions speciously supported, in some modern publications on the female character and education, which have given the tone to most of the observations made, in a more cursory manner, on the sex, remain now to be examined.

SECT. I.

I shall begin with Rousseau, and give a sketch of his character of woman, in his own words, interspersing comments and reflections. My comments, it is true, will all spring from a few simple principles, and might have been deduced from what I have already said; but the artificial structure has been raised with so much ingenuity, that it seems necessary to attack it in a more circumstantial manner, and make the application myself.

Sophia, says Rousseau, should be as perfect a woman as Emilius is a man, and to render her so it is necessary to examine the character which nature has given to the sex.

He then proceeds to prove that woman ought to be weak and passive, because she has less bodily strength than man, and hence infers that she was formed to please and to be subject to him; and that it is her duty to render herself agreeable to her master—this being the grand end of her existence. I have already asserted that in educating women these fundamental principles lead to a system of cunning and lasciviousness.

Supposing woman to have been formed only to please, and be subject to man, the conclusion is just, she ought to sacrifice every other consideration to render herself agreeable to him; and let this brutal desire of self-preservation be the grand spring of all her actions, when it is proved to be the iron bed of fate, to fit which her character should be stretched or contracted, regardless of all moral or physical distinctions. But if, as I think may be demonstrated, the purposes, of even this life, viewing the whole, be subverted by practical rules built upon this ignoble base, I may be allowed to doubt whether woman were created for man; and, though the cry of irreligion, or even atheism, be raised against me, I will simply declare, that were an angel from heaven to tell me that Moses' beautiful, poetical cosmogony, and the account of the fall of man, were literally true, I could not believe what my reason told me was derogatory to the character of the Supreme Being.

"It being once demonstrated," continues Rousseau, "that man and woman are not, nor ought to be, constituted alike in temperament and character, it follows, of course, that they should not be educated in the same manner. In pursuing the directions of nature, they ought indeed to act in concert, but they should not be engaged in the same employments; the end of their pursuits should be the same, but the means they should take to accomplish them, and of consequence their tastes and inclinations, should be different. . . . Whether I consider the peculiar destination of the sex, observe their inclinations, or remark their duties, all things equally concur to point out the peculiar method of education bes

adapted to them. Woman and man were made for each other, but their mutual dependence is not the same. The men depend on the women only on account of their desires; the women on the men both on account of their desires and their necessities: we could subsist better without them than they without us. . . . For this reason, the education of the women should be always relative to the men. To please, to be useful to us, to make us love and esteem them, to educate us when young, and take care of us when grown up, to advise, to console us, to render our lives easy and agreeable: these are the duties of women at all times, and what they should be taught in their infancy. So long as we fail to recur to this principle, we run wide of the mark, and all the precepts which are given them contribute neither to their happiness nor our own. . . .

"Girls are from their earliest infancy fond of dress. Not content with being pretty, they are desirous of being thought so; we see, by all their little airs, that this thought engages their attention; and they are hardly capable of understanding what is said to them before they are to be governed by talking to them of what people will think of their behaviour. The same motive, however, indiscreetly made use of with boys, has not the same effect: provided they are let pursue their amusements at pleasure, they care very little what people think of them. Time and pains are necessary to subject boys to this motive.

"Whenever girls derive this first lesson, it is a very good one. As the body is born, in a manner, before the soul, our first concern should be to cultivate the former; this order is common to both sexes, but the object of that cultivation is different. In the one sex it is the development of corporeal powers; in the other, that of personal charms: not that either quality of strength or beauty ought to be confined exclusively to one sex; but only that the order of the cultivation of both is in that respect reversed. Women certainly require as much strength as to enable them to move and act gracefully, and men as much address as to qualify them to act with ease. . . . Children of both sexes have a great many amusements in common, and so they ought; have they not also many such when they are grown up? Each sex has also

its peculiar taste to distinguish in this particular. Boys love sports of noise and activity; to beat the drum, to whip the top, and to drag about their little carts; girls, on the other hand, are fonder of things of show and ornament; such as mirrors, trinkets, and dolls; the doll is the peculiar amusement of the females; from whence we see their taste plainly adapted to their destination. The physical part of the art of pleasing lies in dress; and this is all which children are capacitated to cultivate of that art. . . . Here then we see a primary propensity firmly established, which you need only to pursue and regulate. The little creature will doubtless be very desirous to know how to dress up her doll, to make its sleeve-knots, its flounces, its headdress, &c., she is obliged to have so much recourse to the people about her, for their assistance in these articles, that it would be much more agreeable to her to owe them all to her own industry. Hence we have a good reason for the first lessons that are usually taught these young females: in which we do not appear to be setting them a task, but obliging them, by instructing them in what is immediately useful to themselves. And, in fact, almost all of them learn with reluctance to read and write; but very readily apply themselves to the use of their needles. They imagine themselves already grown up, and think with pleasure that such qualifications will enable them to decorate themselves."

This is certainly only an education of the body; but Rousseau is not the only man who has indirectly said that merely the person of a young woman, without any mind, unless animal spirits come under that description, is very pleasing. To render it weak, and what some may call beautiful, the understanding is neglected, and girls forced to sit still, play with dolls and listen to foolish conversations; the effect of habit is then insisted upon as an undoubted indication of nature.

In France boys and girls, particularly the latter, are only educated to please, to manage their persons, and regulate the exterior behaviour; and their minds are corrupted, at a very early age, by the worldly and pious cautions they receive to guard them against immodesty. I speak of past times. The very confessions which mere children were obliged to make, and the questions asked by the holy men, I assert

these facts on good authority, were sufficient to impress a sexual character; and the education of society was a school of coquetry and art. At the age of ten or eleven, nay, often much sooner, girls began to coquet, and talked, un-reproved, of establishing themselves in the world by marriage.

In short, they were treated like women, almost from their very birth, and compliments were listened to instead of instruction. These weakening the mind, Nature was supposed to have acted like a step-mother, when she formed this after-thought of creation.

(To be continued.)

BROTHER AND SISTER.

I CANNOT choose but think upon the time When our two lives grew like two buds that kiss At lightest thrill from the bee's swinging chime, Because the one so near the other is. He was the elder, and a little man Of forty inches, bound to show no dread, And I the girl that, puppy-like, now ran, Now lagged behind my brother's larger tread. I held him wise, and when he talked to me Of snakes and birds, and which God loved the best,

I thought his knowledge marked the boundary, Where men grew blind, though angels knew the rest.

If he said "Hush!" I tried to hold my breath; Whenever he said "Come!" I stepped in faith.

School parted us! we never found again That childish world where our two spirits mingled

Like scents from varying roses that remain One sweetness, nor can evermore be singled; Yet the twin habit of that early time Lingered for long about the heart and tongue; We had been natives of one happy clime And its dear accent to our utterance clung: Till the dire years whose awful name is change Had grasped our souls still yearning in divorce And, pitiless, shaped them into two forms that range,

Two elements which sever their life's course. But were another childhood world my share, I would be born a little sister there.

George Eliot.

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If a stamped and addressed wrapper be attached to a manuscript offered for publication, it will be returned if declined; but the Editor cannot be responsible for the accidental loss of manuscripts, and any not accompanied by a wrapper for return will be destroyed if unaccepted. Space being limited and many manuscripts offered, the Editor begs respectfully to intimate that an article being declined does not necessarily imply that it is not considered an excellent composition.

FREE DISTRIBUTION of the WOMAN'S SIGNAL in order to make it more widely known. We are always much obliged to friends who will kindly undertake to distribute copies of back numbers of the WOMAN'S SIGNAL at meetings, and shall be glad to send parcels for this purpose gratis and post free. Will correspondents please name meeting, and number of copies that can probably be utilised.

The following ladies are thanked very sincerely for kindly sending for copies of the SIGNAL to distribute at meetings:—

Mrs. Colby, Bristol; Mrs. McArthur, New Ferry; Mlle. Veigeld, Women's International Progressive Union; Mrs. Norton, Bexhill; Mrs. Johnson, Jarrow; Mrs. Dunbar, Hemel Hempstead.

The Editor begs to acknowledge, with many thanks, the receipt of 10s. from "A Constant Reader," for the Free Circulation Fund.

SIGNALS FROM OUR WATCH TOWER.

A correspondent writes:—

The following incident is too good to be lost as showing a type of man which we faintly hope is fast becoming abnormal. At one of the meetings held in the Rochdale district in support of Mr. Duckworth, the Liberal candidate, a lady was on the platform as one of the speakers of the evening. The "abnormal

type" was in the chair, and, inflated with the conscious superiority of his own masculinity and councillorship, in introducing the lady to the meeting said, "that the intending speaker being only a woman, he hoped the audience would bear with her." The lady gave a brilliant speech—the speech, indeed, of the evening. Comment, indeed, is needless; but is it not beginning to be time for sensible men to look a little to their own dignity when choosing men to lead them in public, and not thus lay themselves open to ridicule? * * *

Another correspondent's letter with regard to the same election will be found in our "Open Column," and reveals a degree of folly on the part of the so-called "Parliamentary Committee for Woman's Suffrage" so great as to almost lead to the suspicion that it is not folly, but deliberate treachery. This Committee is managed by a Miss Cousins, but, as our readers know, does not contain any one of the well-known workers for Woman's Suffrage, and is in no way representative, not comprising any person who, either by devotion or ability, has proved a right to speak in the name of others who desire to advance this movement. The "Parliamentary Committee" has indulged in many vagaries, steadily of a mischievous character and disadvantageous to the movement. Such matters as forcing a Bill forward last Session in the House of Lords, or refusing to withdraw a Bill in the Commons the Session before, when there was an opportunity for a resolution to be brought on, and only the existence of that Bill (that could not possibly be brought on) stood in the way of the resolution—these might be errors in judgment and lack of capacity for Parliamentary tactics; but about this latest move there is such a simplicity of folly that it hardly seems possible to continue to attribute the conduct of the individual who works this so-called "Committee" to mere blundering. Even a school girl could not but perceive the foolishness and the mischief of going into a constituency where both candidates were in favour of Woman's Suffrage and "biling" the constituency on behalf of one of the two. * * *

A movement is on foot to found an Anti-Vivisection Hospital:—that is to say, a hospital at which all the physicians and surgeons shall be known opponents of cruel experiments upon living animals. At present there is not a single large London hospital which does not suffer from at least two or three men holding certificates entitling them to vivisection, upon the staff, so that those persons desiring to contribute to hospitals where there is no danger of the experimental spirit being called into play, are placed in a difficulty. The foundation of a new hospital of any size and importance is a somewhat serious undertaking, but it is in energetic hands and will probably be carried through in time. Any of our readers desiring to give immediate help towards this object can do so in connection with a Sale which will be held at 115, Ebury-street, Pimlico, on Thursday, November 25th, commencing at two o'clock. Any contributions of work, fancy articles, woollen shirts, and other garments suitable for Christmas presents, will be thankfully received by Miss S. S. Monro, 22, Thurlow-road, Hampstead, N.W., or Capt. Shawe, 15, Woodstock-road, Bedford-park, W.

The case of the Oswestry Guardians, who wish to appoint a woman, widow of the late Relieving Officer, to that post in her deceased husband's room, and were stopped from doing so by the opposition of the Local Government Board, has taken an unexpected turn. Mr. Haldane, Q.C., has advised that under the existing law the Guardians are not obliged to submit their appointment of a Relieving Officer to the veto of the Local Government Board: the Guardians' own authority is final, so that their appointment of Mrs. Price cannot be disturbed by Mr. Chaplin. * * *

There is, it appears, an Association of Sanitary Inspectors under local governing bodies. They held a meeting in London the other day, and a resolution was proposed that they should admit women to their membership, but the proposition was rejected by a small majority. A London paper describes this as "a check" to the women sanitary inspectors, but of course that observation is simply foolish. The value of being a member of a trade society of this sort is infinitesimal, and it is of far more importance for the general good of those following the occupation as a whole to gather into their association all the persons working in it than it is for any individual to be so admitted. But the spirit of jealousy of women workers shown by the men who voted against the resolution is deplorable. * * *

Mr. M. Sidney G. Trist, editor of the Animals' Friend, has been appointed secretary of the London Anti-Vivisection Society, 32, Sackville-street, Piccadilly, W., and enters on his duties at once. * * *

In the report just issued of the Inspectors of Factories, some twenty pages are devoted to the work of the women inspectors, which has evidently been far-reaching and useful. They are particularly exercised in mind about the children employed in the factories. Miss Deane says that the children engaged in the cotton industry work in a temperature of 80 or 85 degrees, and urges that this debilitates the unformed constitution, apart from the danger to health of going out from such heat to the cold winds with the insufficient wrapping-up that a child is likely to afford itself when not looked after. But the weavers have just held a ballot on the question of whether children under fifteen shall be prohibited from working in the mills, and by a majority so large that it might be called unanimity they have decided to oppose such a regulation. It is a fact that will astonish many people that children are legally allowed to work for wages in this country earlier than in any Continental one. It was not by the will of the majority of those of the working-classes who could get their children employed for wages that any restrictions were ever placed on child labour. It is on record that in the bad old days it was quite usual for miners to take their boys and girls at six years old down into the pits, and in one case at least a baby of three was regularly taken down by its father "to hold his candle." In the mills children used to go to work at five and six. It is claimed that children must be taken into the mills early in order to cultivate their tactile sense; but if other and far poorer countries can keep up in the world's competition without taking the children to work so soon, why should not we be able to do likewise? * * *

Miss Paterson points out in her report that the boys and girls who run errands are omitted from all the protective provisions of the Acts of Parliament. Their hours are, therefore, very long, and no proper time is allowed for their meals, which they have to take as best they may at odd times. They are not bound to receive the weekly half-holiday, and in fact are ill-treated by comparison with others. It is, of course, an accidental omission. Various ways of defeating the Truck Acts are mentioned by the inspectors. Miss Anderson tells of "the raffle system" in vogue in Leeds, Manchester, &c. "When a garment is damaged, or alleged to be damaged, the worker in charge is told to keep it in lieu of wages or to raffle it among her colleagues. The reputed value of the garment is then made up in shares, and the issue is decided by throws of dice or lots drawn from a bag." As the effect on the general tone of the workers where such practices exist is obvious, Miss Anderson argues that steps should be taken to put it down. * * *

Miss Paterson is strong on the ventilation question. She owns that it is as often the employées who object to the admission of fresh air as the employers, and that every means of ventilation will be stopped up if possible. But though this unwillingness to breathe fresh air may be accounted for by the long-continued breathing of a close and overheated atmosphere making the workers exceedingly susceptible to cold, this evil state of the constitution would not arise if they had had properly ventilated workrooms from the time they entered on their employment, and so Miss Paterson says that if the women inspectors are strict in carrying out the provisions for proper ventilation, it is in the interests of the workers themselves. Miss Anderson also says:—

I have already referred to the injury to which young people are exposed in working in high temperatures, and have expressed my opinion that further regulation is here needed. Either they should be excluded from the processes carried on in the hottest rooms, or a more rigid medical examination, periodically repeated, should be applied to their case. I refer particularly to certain spinning-rooms in Lancashire, and to some woolcombing sheds and worsted-spinning rooms in Yorkshire. A more unsuitable occupation for young girls under eighteen (or even later) than attending to backwashing machines in woolcombing sheds I have not seen. The great heat from the cylinders and the steam-laden atmosphere must be extremely trying at an age when the healthiest attainable conditions are desirable. One fragile slip of a girl, aged sixteen, whom I found eating her dinner near her machine, had not very long recovered from a severe injury in the form of crushed fingers. When the machinery stops for the dinner hour the mechanical ventilators stop too, and the heat does not tend to decrease. I could only speculate on her slender chance of a healthy womanhood; she had passed the age when I could require fresh examination as to physical fitness. Fortunately, as a rule, older women are employed in woolcombing, but sometimes young girls may be found at work in this occupation, in which the great heat and constant need of attention appear to express their physical results in recurrent sick headaches, backache, and other nervous disorders. * * *

It is stated in the daily papers that a new "feministe" paper is to be brought out in Paris, to which Mlle. Chauvin, the lady lawyer, "Severine," the well-known Socialist, Augusta Holmes (an Irishwoman by parentage, but more French than a Parisienne, and certainly one of the best of women musical composers, a whole opera of hers having been performed with some success), and the woman playwright, who works under the name of "Daniel Lesueur," are to contribute. There were already two "feministe" papers struggling in Paris against the indifference and jealousies of women themselves. But the special weakness of women in regard to public affairs is their anxiety to "have everything their own way," and their consequent inability to rally round any single flag and carry it to success; each woman of some ability and energy rushes to raise her own small individual standard, and so the field is dotted over with feeble and ineffective scattered factions. In Sarah Grand's new novel, "The Beth Book," she speaks with just bitterness of this failure, and the suffering that it entails on every woman who tries to work for her sex. One of the existing French papers for the "Woman Movement" is managed by Madame Schmal, who has succeeded in carrying in the French Chamber an important measure of married women's property reform; yet even this proof of her devotion and ability does not prevent these other women from competing with her, in place of joining and aiding her in her labours in the journalistic field for the advance of women. * * *

But, happily, there are brilliant exceptions. Women have often done, and still do, much to help, encourage and honour other women. A graceful act of "a woman for women" has been performed at Leeds. A lady, who will not allow her name to be made public, has presented to the City a gold and jewelled badge, to be worn by the Lady Mayoress for the time being. The giver, in an anonymous letter to Alderman Gordon, the Deputy Lord Mayor, and Alderman Harding, styled herself "a citizeness, a lover of her country and Queen," and she asked that Mrs. W. L. Jackson might make the presentation to the Lady Mayoress. Accordingly, no time was lost in arranging the necessary proceedings, and at the invitation of the Lord Mayor (Sir James Kitson, Bart., M.P.) most of the members of the Council and their wives came together to witness the ceremony. The Lady Mayoress is Sir James Kitson's daughter, and Mrs. Jackson, in pinning the badge on her breast, congratulated her on being the first to wear what will be a permanent adornment to "the leading lady of the City." The Deputy Mayor, as chairman, observed that, "It was curious that a number of gentlemen in the city had had in their minds in a vague sort of way the desire to raise money for a gold chain, or a badge of some kind, to be worn by the Lady Mayoress on public occasions. While men had been talking about such a thing, and doing nothing else, a lady had carried the idea into execution, and the gift was no less appropriate because it came from a lady." If I were ever Lady Mayoress of Leeds it would add tenfold to the pleasure of wearing the ornament that it had been the gift of another woman, and so I doubt not many of those ladies in days to come will feel. * * *

The election of Miss Alice Cooke, M.A., as a representative of Convocation in the Court or governing body of Victoria University marks an epoch in the progress of University women, as this is the first instance in England of a woman holding such a post. Miss Cooke, who has had a distinguished University career, was Jones Fellow in History, and has done much research work at home and abroad. Miss Cooke holds the post of assistant-tutor in the women's department of Owens College, Manchester, and she has been for two years on the Committee of Convocation. * * *

Many women have been waiting with anxious interest to learn how Miss Willard has dealt with the situation created for "White Ribboners" by Lady Henry Somerset's declaration that she is in favour of State provisions for healthy and "safe" vice. This is one of the occasions that arise and try the soul so as by fire in public work; a valued and beloved friend goes over to the side which one believes that of wrong action and evil principle, and the severe testing question comes—shall the friend or the principle be abided by? To "hedge," to neither forsake the principle nor lose the friend, appears to some minds not merely possible but wise, statesmanlike and easy. Others can make no such compromise; recognizing that "he who is not for Me is against Me," they dare not speak and act as though a trusted comrade were still the same after he has declared on the wrong side, and gone over to it, with all his influence and his "weapons of war." Miss Willard's admirers will judge her action in the present crisis, which undoubtedly must have caused her pain and perplexity, according to their own individual temperaments. Here is what she is reported by the American papers to have said in her address on October 27th to the World's Convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, the members of which shortly afterwards re-elected Lady Henry Somerset as their Vice-President:—

INDIAN PURITY QUESTION.

Regarding the purity question, Miss Willard said:—

No good can come of legalizing the violation of two laws of God—first, "Thou shalt not commit adultery"; second, "Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself." Whatever degrades the women of India puts the stamp of deterioration upon all women. To this it will be replied that they have degraded themselves, and the means proposed are only to mitigate the consequences; but it makes all the difference in the world to us whether their degradation came about through any forces that we have set in motion. By parity of reasoning we may say the saloon is here, and here it will remain; let us do all we can to make it less dangerous to the people. But this is not the point; our attitude toward the saloon, first, last and all the time, is an attitude of utter hostility, and it makes all the difference in the world to us whether its presence among us is in spite of our protest and work, or whether we have taken measures that render its continuance probable. The foundation and the keystone in the arch of heathenism is the sacrifice of women's purity on the altar of man's sensuality, and if there is one monstrous thing which above another represents the anti-Christ, it is that fact. In oriental countries women are helpless in the hands of men as they have been through the dark centuries, and the depths of degradation

ANOTHER INVALID CAKE.
 may be made as follows: Cream together two ounces of butter and two ounces of castor sugar. Add alternately two eggs well beaten, with three ounces of flour, beating the mixture well after each addition. Add the grated rind of half a small lemon and a quarter of a teaspoonful of baking powder. Pour into a prepared cake tin and bake in a moderate oven for about one hour.

Few vegetables agree with invalids, but celery seems to be made on purpose for them. A very nice way of cooking it is to stew it in milk.

SEA KALE
 is another nice vegetable for invalids. It is delicate in flavour, nutritive and easy of digestion. Boil it gently till tender. Place it on toast, and pour over a little nice white sauce.

In conclusion I would say that food for invalids should be prepared in the simplest and most wholesome way possible. Often recipes are given for sick room cookery containing so many ingredients that it would require a person to be in extremely good health to indulge in them.

WHAT TO WEAR.

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 By pity, sympathy and love:
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Cowper.



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WHY WOMEN ARE ATTRACTIVE.

WHY is one woman attractive and another not? It isn't entirely a question of age, or features, or intellect. The most admirable and attractive thing about an attractive woman is her womanliness. Everybody admires a womanly woman. She must have health, of course, because without it she would lose the brightness of her eyes, the fulness of her cheeks, and her vivacity. Health brings all these things, but health means more than most people think of. If pale, nervous and weak, a woman lacks good health. Women who are pale and wan should not resort to iron, drugs and tonics, except by the advice of a properly qualified medical man. They should try instead to nourish and build up their blood by the vital nourishment imparted by Dr. Tibbles' Vi-Cocoa. And so rosy cheeks and comeliness may be attained. Surely the road is pleasanter than the thorny and nasty path paved with drugs.

Nurse Tillotson, Alexander Hotel, St. Leonard's-on-Sea, writes:—"I have tried Dr. Tibbles' Vi-Cocoa, and like it very much. I shall have much pleasure in recommending it to my patients."

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ELEMENTARY TEACHING AS A PROFESSION.

BY AN OLD TEACHER.

I WAS very much interested in Mrs. Field's article in the SIGNAL on "Elementary School Teachers," and the very clear way in which she gives an account of a pupil teacher's career, from her probationary days till the end of her college experience.

There was only one thing in which I disagreed with Mrs. Field, and that was, when she says the profession is understocked. As far as I can judge (and, of course, I am open to correction), I think the profession is crowded. Yet, for all that, I would not discourage any one from going into it. I quite believe that any girl, with ordinary ability and perseverance, and a liking for the work, could not choose a nicer or more agreeable occupation. When the uphill work is over and the final certificate is gained, and college and all its pleasant associations left behind, the work, to my mind, is delightful. The position of assistant would have to be filled for three or four years before one would be eligible for the post of headmistress. This position is very pleasant, and more especially so if there is sympathy between the headmistress and her assistants, and even if there is not this sympathy, a capable assistant is always appreciated by the headmistress and can always work on comfortably. She has a class-room to

herself with a class of perhaps sixty girls—a less number if standards are high—she is supplied with all the latest appliances to help her in her work, and if she is a fairly good teacher and wins the love and confidence of her class, her success is certain.

The hours are not long, and the work is not monotonous. There are at least seven weeks' holiday during the year, besides a few odd half days (salary going on as usual). I really don't know of any serious disadvantage which an assistant has to contend with. She works on cheerfully, looking forward to promotion, in the shape of a post as headmistress. This attained, she is now in an excellent position. She will have greater responsibilities as head, but then, of course, she will have gained experience, and the duties are not extraordinary. Much of her comfort and success will depend greatly on the efficiency of her assistants, hence the remark I made, that a capable assistant is always appreciated.

At this present time I know of three girls who have been educated in what are termed "High Schools," and who are now serving their apprenticeship under the London School Board. They tell me they are delighted with their work, and I could judge by the way in which they express themselves that they quite meant what they said.

I have been a teacher many years (am out of it now), and I can truthfully say that if I were beginning life again, there is no occupation which I should prefer to that of teaching.

I may say in conclusion, that those who enter the profession ought necessarily to have a liking for young people, and also to be tolerable judges of character, for one seldom meets with two girls alike, and the different dispositions and tempers have to be studied and trained.

THE USE OF A SHEET.

"BUT where's the clean sheet gone?" asked the district nurse. "I left you looking so nice and tidy, Mrs. Brown, and now I declare you have quite unsettled your bed and the sheet's disappeared altogether!" "Oh, don't you put yourself about, nurse," said the sick woman in a conciliatory tone, "your sheet as you lends me is folded up atop o' they chest of drawers. You've come a bit early to-night, or you'd a-found 'im on all right." Nurse gazed at the woman inquiringly. "I don't understand you," she remarked. The sick woman smiled, "Well, nurse," she said, "I knows you likes to see me a lookin' clean and wholesome, so I just puts that sheet over me when it's gettin' to your time for comin'. I 'as 'im took off as soon as you're gone, for I ain't so wasteful as to use a clean sheet when there ain't nobody to see it! I just keeps the old 'un 'andy and uses 'im."

PUDDING DAYS.

THE mother is always in an odour of sweet sanctity who gives to her children, to the invalid under her charge, and to the males in her care a sweet jelly, daintily transparent, deliciously appetising and flavoured not with some chemical essence or concoction but with the natural juices, expressed from the fresh, ripe fruit, in the pure country air of a country village, to wit, Histon, near Cambridge. Here are made Chivers' Gold Medal Table Jellies, by a method and cleanliness of manufacture as dainty as their flavour, and from the purest and best obtainable material.

Needless to say, these great advantages are appreciated everywhere when known. Chivers' Jellies for all-round excellence are unsurpassed; they are economical in practice, and are sold everywhere. Gold Medals and first-class Diplomas indicate their excellence. There are a variety of flavours: Orange, Lemon, Raspberry and Strawberry. Chivers' Jellies are sold by Grocers and Stores, in packets. Half-pints, 2½d.; Pints, 4½d.; Quarts, 8d. A Free sample will be sent on receipt of postcard, mentioning this paper. Address, S. Chivers & Sons, Histon, Cambridge.



ASPIRATION.

O MAY I join the choir invisible
 Of those immortal dead, who live again
 In minds made better by their presence: live
 In pulses stirred to generosity,
 In deeds of daring rectitude, in scorn
 For miserable aims that end with self,
 In thoughts sublime that pierce the night like
 stars,
 And with their mild persistence urge mens' search
 To vaster issues. . . . May I reach
 That purest heaven, be to some souls
 The cup of strength in some great agony,
 Enkindle generous ardour, feed pure love,
 Beget the smiles that have no cruelty—
 Be the sweet presence of a good diffused,
 And in diffusion ever more intense.
 So shall I join the choir invisible,
 Whose music is the gladness of the world.
George Eliot.

Our Private Advertisement Column.

READ CAREFULLY
 TRADERS AND INSTITUTIONS.
TERMS:—Sixpence per insertion for the first twelve words, and one penny for each further four words; four insertions for the price of three if no change made in words. Figures count as one word, if in a group. Advertisements should reach us by Monday morning for the same week's issue. We reserve the right to refuse any advertisement without giving a reason.
 In replying to an advertisement in this column, when the advertiser's own address is not given, but only an office number, write your letter to the advertiser and enclose it in an envelope; close this, and write (where the stamp should go), on the outside, the letter and number of the advertisement, and nothing more. Put the reply or replies thus sealed down in another envelope, together with a penny stamp for each letter you want sent on, loose in your envelope to us; address the outer envelope "WOMAN'S SIGNAL Office, 30 Maiden Lane, Covent Garden, London, W.C.," stamp to the proper weight, and post. We will then take out and address and forward your replies to the advertiser, and further communications will be direct between you both. Postcards will not be forwarded.

Miscellaneous.
 B. 106. HAND-PAINTED Christmas Cards from 8d. each. Selection sent for choice, or customers own wishes followed.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Raphael Tuck's Choiceest Xmas Cards, 25 for 1s.; 20, superior quality, for 2s. 6d., post free. Profits devoted to educating three orphans, children of a minister. Who will help the children? Hon. Secretary, Ministers' Help Association, 20, Oak Bank, Harpurhey, Manchester.

GENTS Socks and any articles in Hand-knitting or Crochet executed. CALCULUGH, Granby House, Durham.

Holiday Engagement.
 F. 118. HOLIDAY Engagement desired. English (Higher Camb.)—French and German fluent. Four years abroad. Music. Painting.

Current News
FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

B.W.T.A. MEETING IN EDINBURGH.—The Council of the Scottish Christian Union in connection with the British Women's Temperance Association has been sitting in Edinburgh, Mrs. Blaikie presiding. A report on the Brownsland Home was presented. It stated that the Home had attained its majority this year. During the period since its institution 213 women had been admitted as patients, and considerably more than one-third had been completely reformed. During the last year 51 cases had been received at the Home, five less than during the preceding twelve months, but sufficient to prove that temperance among women still prevailed to a large extent. The small number of women inebriated whose friends could prevail upon them to place themselves under restraint showed the necessity for some alteration in the law by which the party's consent was necessary before she could be so confined. Owing to the number of higher paying patients, the income of the Home, which was of a fluctuating nature, had been larger than during the preceding year. It was reported that the Victoria Fund for the extension of the work of the Association in Scotland now amounted to £900. Some conversation took place as to the best manner of organizing so as to extend the work through the help of the fund, the President stating that they wanted the whole of Scotland to be permeated

with their teetotal principles. Office-bearers were appointed—Mrs. Blaikie being re-elected president. The remaining part of the sitting was devoted to the hearing of reports by the superintendents of the various departments of the Union's work.

THE SPEAKER ON FEMALE EDUCATION.—The annual prize distribution took place at the Carlisle High School for Girls on Saturday afternoon. There was a large gathering, including the Speaker and Mrs. Gully. Miss Beevor made a curious remark in the report—"The Cumberland genius," she said, "did not lie in verbal expression," but she mentioned a pupil, Grace Young, as a brilliant exception. The Speaker caused some amusement by his application of this remark to Mrs. Gully, who was to distribute the prizes. She told him, he said, that she did not intend to make a speech, and he remarked that she was not a lady who lacked the capacity of verbal expression. Referring to the progress of education for girls, he said foundations for girls were quite recent. The ladies who had formed themselves into a company for the purpose of improving the education of girls were following in the footsteps of those who in the old days supplied an educational want, and founded such schools as Winchester, Eton, and Harrow. They were the pioneers in a direction in which a great deal of light and leading was still wanted, and he hoped they would be successful in giving thoroughness and continuity to girls' education. (Applause.) Mrs. Gully then distributed the prizes.

The Press Association's Portsmouth correspondent telegraphs:—Miss Millett, acting matron at Portsmouth Lunatic Asylum, was on Monday fiercely attacked by a female patient, who met her in the corridor. Seizing Miss Millett's keys, the patient struck her repeatedly over the face and head, and tore off part of one ear before she could be overpowered and placed under restraint.

The Women's Institute.

Comprising LIBRARIES, LECTURE ROOMS, INFORMATION BUREAU, TUITION & LECTURE Departments, IS NOW OPEN AT
15, Grosvenor Crescent, Hyde Park Corner.

OPEN DAILY FOR INSPECTION.
Annual Subscription, £1 1s. For Professional Women and Students, 10s. 6d.

Special Course of—
LECTURES

"WOMEN AS CITIZENS,"

by well-known members of Local Bodies, beginning in November. Non Members can attend, 2s. 6d. each lecture; 10s. the Course. For full particulars apply to the Secretary at the Institute.

Contributions to the—
WOMEN'S TREASURE FUND

For the purchase of books are invited, and gifts of books, or loan of Standard Works, will be at once acknowledged by the Librarian and Hon. Treasurer, The Lady ELIZABETH CUST, 13, Eccleston Square, S.W. Trustees: The Lady HENRI SCHERRER; the Lady ELIZABETH CUST; the Lady GREY EGERTON; Mrs. SCHARLIEB, M.D.; Mrs. EVA MCLAREN, and Mrs. PHILLIPS.

THE GROSVENOR CRESCENT CLUB

is now fully opened in the same mansion. Particulars may be obtained from the Club Secretary.



NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A BOOK FOR LADIES.

The information contained in this book ought to be known by every Married Woman, and it will not harm the unmarried to read. No book is written which goes so thoroughly into matters relating to married women. Some may think too much is told; such can scarcely be the case, for knowledge is power and the means of attaining happiness. The book can be had in envelope from DR. ALLINSON, Box Z, Spanish Place, Manchester Square, London, W., in return for a Postal Order for 1s. 2d.

KAREZZA Ethics of Marriage.

A bold, brave book, teaching ideal marriage, rights of the unborn child, a designed and controlled maternity. **UNION SIGNAL:** Thousands of women have blessed DR. STODOLSKY for TOROLOLOGY, thousands of men and women will bless her for KAREZZA. Price 4/6 net, post free.

L. N. FOWLER & CO., Publishers, 7, Imperial Arcade Ludgate Circus, London, E.C.

"OVAROTOMY AVERTED," post free 2d., by MARY J. HALL-WILLIAMS, M.D. (BOSTON), is to show women how they may get rid of their sufferings without undergoing this dangerous operation. ROBERT STREET, GROSVENOR SQ., LONDON, W. Where also apply for Consultation Appointments.

WEAK TEA IN THE WORKHOUSE.—At the meeting of the Richmond Guardians on Saturday, Mrs. Walker proposed that the Board should apply to the Local Government Board for permission to double the quantity of tea used in the workhouse. At present, she said, it was only 1½ ounces to 10 pints of water, and it was very weak and barely coloured. The motion was carried unanimously.

THE VICTORIA HEALTH INSTITUTE.—The real nature and objects of the Pasteur Institute projected for India have been obscured under the above-quoted specious title. The *Indian Mirror* (July 14th) commenting upon this, said:—"It is a thousand pities that the Pasteur Institute fanatics in India should have coupled the name of the Queen with the abode of devilry and butchery which they are about to set up in this country. That is, indeed, dragging Her Majesty's name through the mire, and it is yet to be hoped that better counsels will prevail with the people who have set their hearts upon such an unfortunate method of commemorating the Diamond Jubilee." The special veneration of the natives of India for animal life makes the connection of the Queen's name with a place for animal torture peculiarly objectionable.

PARISH HOMES FOR ENGLISH GIRLS.—A friendless English girl, having vainly sought a night's lodging in Paris, drowned herself in the Seine. The story was told the other afternoon at a meeting in the Mansion House, and the narrator added that this tragedy was mainly the basis of the work of the British and American Mission Homes in Paris. The meeting was held for the purpose of making known the needs of those homes, and Princess Christian, Lady Jeune, and Lady Battersea had written expressing sympathy with that object. Those present included the Lord Mayor (who was the first chairman), the Lady Mayoress (who afterwards presided), the Archbishop of Ontario, his wife (Mrs. Travers Lewis, who, as Miss Ada Leigh, founded the homes), and Mr. F. A. Bevan. It was pointed out that the homes are open to all English-speaking girls of every class of life, without distinction of creed. The "mother" institution at 77, Avenue Wagram, has received 9,000 young women, besides otherwise befriending a larger number. It has 65 beds. At 18, Rue de Milan, is the Y.M.C.A. Home, notable for its free reading room, day meals, free Sunday dinners, and Bible readings. In the same building is a Governesses' and Artists' Home and Institute, with 30 beds. The Orphanage and Children's Home is at 35, Boulevard Bineau, and here 45 children are maintained and educated. At 22a, Queen's-road, Bayswater, London, young women are received from Paris, and advice is given to those who think of going there. The working of the homes during the past year has resulted in a deficiency of £334, and the speakers at the meeting begged that this cause of anxiety might be removed. Princess Christian recently gave her name as patroness. Her Royal Highness wrote that she perfectly understood "the inevitable reason of the debt," and expressed the hope that before long she might hear of its removal. Donations may be sent to the Secretary, 22a, Queen's-road, Bayswater.

THE QUEEN AND THE FANMAKERS' COMPANY.—In connection with the recent Fan Exhibition held under the patronage of her Majesty, the Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the prize fan which the master wardens and court of assistants of the Worshipful Company of Fanmakers sent through Mr. Homewood Crawford, the chairman of the exhibition committee, for her Majesty's acceptance. The leaf of the fan was worked by Miss L. Oldroyd, of Denne Manor, Chilham, Kent, a lady member of the company, and is composed of Maltese lace, cream silk, with gold thread and spangles, and bears eight heraldic badges. The fan-stick was beautifully carved in ivory, inlaid with gold, by Mr. Robert Gleeson (of Messrs. Duvelleroy), also a member of the company, and the fan was rivetted with diamonds, and enclosed in a handsome case with a crown and the Royal initials in 18-carat gold. In acknowledging the receipt of the fan, Lieut.-Col. Sir Arthur Bigge, by

command of the Queen, expressed her Majesty's thanks for the gift, and her gratification that the fan was entirely of British work. Mr. Crawford was commanded to convey to Miss Oldroyd and Mr. Gleeson the Queen's congratulations upon the artistic talent displayed by them.

THE VICISSITUDES OF A SOLDIER'S HEART.

A NEWSPAPER reporter rarely records such an escape as that of Frederick Eld, formerly sergeant, 1st Battalion Leicestershire Regiment. On information reaching me, I called on Mr. Eld, at 5, Bardolph-street, Catherine-street, Leicester, and in the course of a conversation I had with him, he told me that he joined the 1st Battalion Leicestershire Regiment on October 11th, 1883, and served his Queen and country for nearly 12 years. For eleven years he was a non-commissioned officer, and for seven years sergeant. It was in the West Indies that there commenced the experiences which led to my interviewing him. He said, "It commenced in St. Lucia, West Indies, where I was serving in 1894. I suffered severely with

palpitation of the heart and giddiness, deficiency of blood and shortness of breath. I got so weak I could scarcely walk. I had pains in my head and my appetite failed me. The doctor there could do nothing for me, and at last I was invalided home to Netley Hospital in August, 1894, utterly unable to discharge my duties. At Netley, instead of getting better I rapidly became worse. At times, I thought I was going to tumble down and die. I was finally called before the Medical Board, and told I was unfit for further service. My case was regarded as hopeless, and I was invalided from the service in January, 1895. I at once proceeded to my home, very bad and unable to do any work. One day, however, my wife called my attention to a circular placed under my door. This circular had reference to the cure of palpitation of the heart, giddiness, and other ailments by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. My wife endeavoured to induce me to give the Pills a trial, but having experienced so much disappointment I felt discouraged. I believed myself incurable. However, my wife prevailed upon me, and I got a box." Mrs. Eld had entered the room during the interview, and she now broke in with the words, "He hadn't taken half of them when his heart was better." Mr. Eld, proceeding, said, "After taking the Pills I got stronger day by day. I could soon walk about in comfort, my giddiness gradually disappeared, and the palpitation of my heart became a thing of the past. My blood became purer and stronger, and my breath as free as ever it was. I felt a new man, and in April I was able to go to work regularly, feeling quite strong again." The wife also joined in the praise of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, remarking that her husband would have died had it not been for Dr. Williams' Pills, which kept him in life when in a most critical state. It is because they fortify and strengthen the whole frame that these pills are unlike any other medicine, and this shows the importance of always getting the genuine pills, which may be distinguished by being sold only in a pink-wrapped package, bearing in red the full name, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." Inside the wrapper are Dr. Williams' Directions for Use, enclosing the wooden box or tube, which is about

two inches long, and a shade larger round than a halfpenny. In this form alone are they genuine. In case of doubt, it is better to send direct to the manufacturers, enclosing the price, 2s. 9d. for one box; 13s. 9d. for six boxes. Address—Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, 46, Holborn-viaduct, London, E.C. The disorders they have cured include over six thousand nine hundred cases of anaemia, general weakness, loss of appetite, palpitation, shortness of breath, early decay, all forms of female weakness, hysteria, paralysis, locomotor ataxy, rheumatism, sciatica, scrofula, rickets, chronic erysipelas, consumption of the bowels and lungs. These pills are not a purgative, and contain nothing that could injure the most delicate.

Our Open Columns.
[The Editor does not hold herself responsible for the opinions expressed by correspondents. Discussion is invited on the subjects here written upon.]



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