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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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FACTS AND SCRAPS.

THE ORIGIN OF "TO TAKE THE CAKE."

A SHORT time after the present Bishop of Worcester was appointed to that see, he had occasion to travel through Banbury by rail. Being desirous to test and at the same time encourage the far-famed industry of the town, while the train stopped for a short time in the station he beckoned to a boy and inquired the price of the celebrated Banbury cakes. "Three-pence each, sir," said the boy. Handing him sixpence, the Bishop asked to have one brought to the carriage, adding, "And with the other three-pence buy one for yourself." The boy shortly returned, complacently munching his Banbury, and, handing three-pence in coppers to the Bishop, exclaimed, "There was only one left, guv'nor!" * * *

"I AM very sorry, Charles, you don't admire my new dress," said a young wife; "everybody says it is charming." "Your friends, my dear, pay you compliments; I pay your bills," replied her husband. * * *

GREEN: "Did you see Jones when he came in from fishing?" BROWN: "Yes, I was close to the boat." GREEN: "Were there any fish lying about him?" BROWN: "No; Jones was lying about the fish." * * *

THE POLITICIAN: "I'm completely worn out. I've been writing campaign speeches for the candidates." THE PHYSICIAN: "Oh, then, what you need is some good, hard, mental work to employ your brain." * * *

DOCTOR: "Now, my man, what is your father?" STABLEHAND: "Dead." DOCTOR: "No, no. What was he?" STABLEHAND: "Buried." DOCTOR: "No; before that, I mean." STABLEHAND: "Alive, sir." * * *

It is possible to go round the world and touch on British territory all the way, viz., from England to Halifax, N.S., across Canada to Vancouver, across the Pacific to Hong Kong, thence to Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Cape Town, St. Helena and England; or from Penang to Ceylon, Bombay, Aden, Perim, Malta, Gibraltar and England.

PARIS and Marseilles are now connected by telegraph lines entirely underground. They are placed in iron pipes and buried four feet beneath the surface, with manholes 3,000 feet apart.

AN "Auld Kirk" man was being shown through the new United Presbyterian church in a town in the west of Scotland. Gazing at the stars painted in the ceiling, he inquired their meaning. "Oh," was the reply, "you know what the book says—'He made the stars also?'" "Weel," observed the man, "ye ken the differ between your kirk and oors? It's this—you hae your stars in the ceilin' and we've oors in the poolpit." * * *

"THE night has a thousand eyes, and the day but one, But the light of the whole world dies with the setting sun; The mind has a thousand eyes, and the heart but one, But the light of the whole world dies when love is done." Christian Leader. * * *

THE notion that language is a device to conceal thoughts finds its parallel in the idea that bad writing is practised by certain persons to hide their orthography. "Your handwriting is very bad indeed," said a gentleman to a college friend who was more addicted to boating and cricketing than to hard study, "you really ought to learn to write better." "Ay, ay," responded the young man; "it's all very well for you to tell me that, but if I were to write better people would be finding out how I spell."

THE WOMAN'S SIGNAL
A WEEKLY RECORD AND REVIEW FOR LADIES.

A Book of the Hour.

THE LIFE OF MISS ANNE J. CLOUGH.

(Concluded from last week.)

MISS BLANCHE CLOUGH gives a very full account of the steps by which the first residential college for women in Cambridge came into being. Throughout this account, the name of Mr. Henry Sidgwick continually appears, and it is apparent that to him above any other individual (though very much helped), was due the laying of the foundations of the higher education of women in close connection with Cambridge University. Miss Emily Davies and others had started in 1869, at Hitchin, some distance from Cambridge, the college which in 1873 became Girton. Both Mr. Sidgwick's scheme for lectures for women at Cambridge, which developed into Newnham, and the college at Hitchin, which presently became Girton College, aimed at one end; but there were many differences of detail in their plans and in the opinions of their promoters. The most fundamental distinction was that the lectures were in their inception intended to prepare for an examination for women only, in connection with the University—much the same as is now known as the "Higher Local"—while the Girton College Committee strongly objected to any special examination for women alone, believing that not only would such an examination probably fall below the standard which they desired, but also that, however high the standard might actually be kept, the certificate of success in a "mere woman's" examination would carry little weight with the public, and that in order to obtain for women students the privileges and opportunities which they needed they must submit themselves to the recognized and established test of a University degree. Moreover, Miss Blanche Clough states that Hitchin College had taken on a formal association, by a clause in its constitution, with the Church of England, and those who desired to keep the education of women on strictly undenominational lines were unwilling to accept this provision. The various considerations mentioned appealed with different force to different people, but on the whole there were so many affected by them all told, that it appeared clear that there was room for the two associations without the smallest unfriendliness or rivalry between them. Mr. Sidgwick, in particular, while he was the originator both of the lectures at Cambridge, and of the House of Residence for students attending them out of which Newnham College has grown, was also on the staff of lecturers at Hitchin, and afterwards at Girton. As Miss Blanche Clough says: "It is now hardly possible to doubt that the development of the two institutions side by side has been an advantage to both, and has secured a wider extent of aid than could otherwise have been obtained for the academical education of women."

It was in the spring of 1871 that Mr. Sidgwick decided to himself bear the financial

responsibility of taking a House of Residence for those ladies who desired to come to Cambridge to attend the lectures, and whose homes were far away. It was he who fixed upon Miss Clough as the most suitable person to be the head of the new Students' Hall, and she accepted his invitation to go to take charge of it. The small house first taken was exchanged shortly afterwards for a larger one named Merton, and when the lease of that expired it was decided to build. Generous subscriptions were given by the friends of women's education, and as early as 1876 enough money had been obtained to meet the cost of building a house for a Principal, 30 students, and a resident lecturer. This building now forms part of what is known as the "Old Hall" of Newnham College. Miss Clough, with 27 students, and Miss Paley as resident lecturer, entered upon its occupation in October, 1876.

In order to complete the history of Newnham it may here be added that in the following year the students had increased in numbers, so that there were 12 in lodgings. In the year 1879-80, Newnham Hall itself had its full complement of 30 students; 20 were residing in two supplementary houses which had been taken by the committee; and still there were 25 others obliged to live scattered about in private lodgings. It was finally decided to build a new hall on another piece of land just to the north of the existing hall, and there a building to hold 36 more students was erected at a cost of £11,000, nearly the whole of which was provided by gifts during the next two or three years. The name "Newnham Hall" was then dropped, and the new and old buildings were thenceforward known as the "North and South Halls" of "Newnham College." Miss Clough was the Principal of the whole College and resided in the old buildings; the Vice-Principal lives in the newer hall, and Mr. Sidgwick, who in 1876 had married Miss Balfour, added to the previous benefits that he had conferred upon Newnham by taking up his residence there with his wife for three years, living there in three rooms, in order that Mrs. Sidgwick might for the time act as Vice-Principal of the College, with special charge of the North Hall.

Miss Clough felt that the institution of Newnham, and her own position in regard to it, was the fulfilment of the ambition of her life; she had waited and watched for just such an opportunity. As she once said to a friend who was impatient for success, "I had to wait for my happiness till I was fifty," for that was her age at the time when the first House of Residence was opened.

No doubt her position at the beginning was a very critical one, and a person of less judgment, of a less well-balanced mind, even, so to speak, of a less conservative disposition, might have jeopardized or ruined the whole undertaking. There are still, as we have this year been reminded, a very large number of persons connected with Cambridge University who strongly disapprove of the admission of women to its privileges and advantages. Twenty-five years ago, when the idea was still an experiment,

naturally more people felt this prejudice. Apart, too, from the dislike of many Cambridge men to having their University in any degree made feminine, there was also to be encountered the general prejudice of old-fashioned people against women who desired to obtain higher learning: "Such learning was thought to be incompatible with the qualities most valued in women, and the desire for it was supposed to be inseparable from revolutionary views on other subjects. Miss Clough was keenly alive to these things, and felt that the greatest caution and circumspection were necessary; she was determined that education should be kept apart from other questions and causes, and she meant to show that it did not involve any departure from recognized customs and conventions." In the nature of the case, however, the girls who went to Newnham in those earliest days were not conventional girls; had they been so they would not have desired to obtain that higher education. To draw the line between necessary restraint and submission to public opinion, and a purely conventional and cowardly admission that what has been ought therefore to still be, is always a difficult task; and it was doubtless well for the progress of women's University education that the official head of Newnham at the beginning should have been somewhat exceptionally disposed to uphold tradition, and somewhat timid of any new developments, to counterbalance the advanced and individual thought upon the position of women which her students must have had or they would not have been there. We are told that there was a good deal of friction during the first year: "She was not learned, and her way of talking was rather confused, and she seemed to the students to be fussy and nervous and inclined to interfere unnecessarily with what they chose to do." One of the students of Newnham proposed that it should have a coat of arms with Mrs. Grundy rampant for the principal feature and Newnham students chained to the earth for supporters! After a time the limits of the Principal's authority over her students were more carefully defined by her own wish, and a little experience in dealing with girls improved her manner and her aptitude for such a charge; so that after a short time her influence with the students and their affection for her were much improved. Most of them soon regarded her with love, and relied on her judgment and her kindly interest in others' welfare.

"The outward sign and proof of Miss Clough's wisdom, of the range of her understanding and the truth of her instincts, as well as of the strength and sincerity of her feelings, is to be found in the character and extent of her influence. It was not only that literally many hundreds felt admiration and warm personal affection for her, and recognized that she had altered and enlarged their views, but that a surprising number of persons were, as long as she lived, consciously and directly influenced and guided by her in many of the actions of their lives. Many looked instinctively to her to advise them, to throw light on difficult questions, and to suggest remedies; very many valued her opinion, relied upon her intuitions, and keenly desired the sanction of her approval. Some wrote at intervals to consult her as to

their work or their affairs, others seized every opportunity which offered itself of talking over all their concerns with her. Former students have repeatedly said to me that they always thought and still think of her when they are about to take any important step. One of them, who had not seen Miss Clough for many years, told me that her advice and opinion on particular questions remained fast in her mind, and still influenced her actions."

One feature which is generally very prominent in biographies is almost absent from this one, namely, correspondence. The biographer says that Miss Clough's letters give little impression of her, since they were genuine letters, written not to display herself, but to give pleasure to those to whom she wrote, and were, therefore, chiefly devoted to telling bits of news most likely to interest her correspondents, or advising on their own affairs. Perhaps the most interesting personal details, therefore, in this volume do not come, as is so usual, from her correspondence, but from the recollections of several of her past students. One very characteristic letter, however, in which many of the qualities that are described by those who knew her—the gracious and real interest in other people's happiness, the well-balanced judgment and the kindness of heart—are revealed, may be quoted for its light shed on her personality:—

"One of her students, who had been abroad for some years, wrote one day to Miss Clough that she was thinking of marrying and settling in India, and asked for her advice on the subject.

"Miss Clough wrote in answer: 'Your letter has interested me very much, especially the question of the matrimonial alliance. You ought to have given me a few more particulars. I think highly of the matrimonial estate, the happiness of having someone belonging to you, someone to do and to care for and watch over, in fact, to love and be loved by. Two people together can help each other to seek for the highest. But the question is, do you know each other enough? When a woman has reached the age of forty, or nearly that, as I suppose you have, she has settled habits, and independent habits. Can you change them, or will you be able to continue a good deal of your independence and your general way of life?'

"There must be a great field in India for a useful and interesting life. Anyone with intellectual interests might succeed in communicating them, and in helping the young English people who come abroad in doing things for the natives. And if you had true affection, with congenial pursuits, or partly congenial, a beautiful home life might be built up. I should think that high school life might become very tedious and wearisome. Good posts are not very easy to find in England, and the work of a teacher is very fatiguing. But I think you could find posts, perhaps the most comfortable would be in a family. . . .

"But I think that you ought to have good knowledge of each other. A woman of forty has power to mould circumstances, she can look difficulties in the face, and plan how to surmount them. An entirely new position has to be made if you marry. Have you goodwill and affection enough, and wisdom and patience enough, to take up the position and build it up with your partner? If you have, take courage. There should be a great foundation of affection, some congeniality of pursuit and understanding of each other. If these foundations can be laid, I should say, take courage. No doubt, on your way there will come storms and difficulties, but strong, brave hearts and hands will overcome them. But these steps should be taken in the fear and love of God, with a strong resolution to fight through to the end. On these matters people must judge for themselves. Be assured that if you come to England, and want to get work, I will do my best for you, and you have still friends left here. . . . I advise you to get to know the character of the gentleman; and, anyhow, might it not be well to have your own money secured on yourself? The Women's Property Act does that for you to a certain

extent, but you must arrange it, I should think."

Though as years went by Miss Clough's strength diminished, and the Council of the College from time to time prevailed upon her to accept some assistance, such as first a secretary and afterwards a vice-principal to reside with her, she so loved her work that she could not endure to resign it. Up to the very end of her life she took the leading part in the management of Newnham, and was also constantly ready to share in more distant enterprises, such as the selection of a headmistress for the hostel for women students in connection with the University of Sydney, New South Wales, and the finding of teachers for a school for girls in Siam, opened by the King of the country. She was much interested in the last year of her life in prolonged and difficult negotiations for the purchase of a public footpath which divided the halls from each other. This was ultimately agreed upon a few weeks before she died, and the great gates of bronze against which the other day the howling mob of male students, rejoicing in the refusal of the University to give women the degrees they earned, flattened their noses, formed the memorial of Miss Clough presented to the College by a subscription from old Newnham students after her death. The handsome gates are placed in the new entrance gateway which was built as a consequence of the closing of the footpath. Miss Clough's last illness was very short. On the 3rd of February she presided at the committee at which it was decided to build the gateway; on the evening of the 5th she had an attack of breathlessness, which required the doctor to be sent for; and on the evening of the 26th February, 1892, she died peacefully, having shared in the initiation of a great work, and written her name, quietly but deeply, in the history of women's progress.

WOMEN AND THE MISSIONARY MOVEMENT.

"At Rangoon I attended a service at the chapel of the American Mission. Over one thousand adults were present, and the preacher, twenty-two years of age, who had arrived at Rangoon the day before, preached with marvellous fluency. He was a missionary's son. As a child he lived with his father and mother in Burnah, where it was the business of the father to follow the Karens, who were nomads, on their wanderings. Cholera came and the missionary died. It seemed the plain duty of the widow to return to America with her only child, that he might be educated. But the thought came, 'If I leave these Karens, who is going to look after them?' She saw it to be her duty to let her son go home by himself, while she remained in the jungle to carry on the work. For seven years and a half she toiled, doing herself the full work of a missionary all alone. She preached, baptized, buried the members when they died, administered the sacrament, and saw a great harvest. All the time she prayed, 'God save my boy.' One day a letter came. He was converted and wrote, 'I think I will be a missionary.' She replied, 'That is what I want; come and take up your father's work.' The day before she had welcomed her boy, and now sat hearing him preach. I said to myself, 'If ever Christ had a hero, this is one!'"—*Rev. Henry Haigh.*

The above is clipped from a religious paper of Chicago. There are many items of information which we should be glad to know. It would be very interesting to know to what church the woman in question belongs, whether she worked with the approval and support of her denomination or was a 'self-supporting' missionary working on her own responsibility. In any case, it is very evident that the Rev. Henry Haigh has no sense of the exceeding impropriety of a woman's doing the things which he enumerates,

or he would not call her a "heroine." He has allowed his sympathy with the heathen and his appreciation of the work accomplished among them by this misguided woman to mislead his judgment! He needs to be instructed that for a woman to preach, baptize, administer the sacrament, &c., is in direct contradiction to the teachings of Paul, subversive of Christianity itself, and will end in the overthrow of Christian society and the probable downfall of the skies.

Such items as the one quoted above, floating about in the papers without comment, are calculated to do untold mischief. In our somewhat extensive reading on the woman question in the churches, we have learned that only a small proportion of human beings are endowed with truly "logical" minds. The vast majority of mankind, the illogical herd, will be almost sure to be led astray, as has the Rev. Mr. Haigh, by such deceptive incidents as the one narrated.

Indeed, we have been led to seriously consider whether the whole missionary movement will not prove to have been a terrible mistake, according to the arguments of some of the logical minority. One of the leading opponents of the admission of women to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, distinctly stated that, if lay delegation led to the admission of women, then, by that fact, lay delegation would be proved to be a mistake. But to our certain knowledge, missionaries, as a class, are exceedingly "heretical" on the woman question. Among missionaries, women do whatever work they can, very generally, without such regard to whether the Church sanctions or disapproves. We once heard a missionary of the M. E. Church who had been for many years in India and had returned for a vacation, say, in a public address, "Our women preach. We haven't time to quarrel over words over there." And it is a well-known fact that the missionaries of that church have a sort of feminine annex to their conferences, which is as near as they can come, in view of the attitude of the home church, to admitting women as laymen to the conferences. It looks as though the missionary work were a strong ally of the woman movement in the church. If it should prove to be a determining factor in admitting women to the high councils of the various denominations and even to making preachers of them, who can rise up to say that the missionary movement is not an unmitigated evil and a fatal error?—*Union Signal.*

A BUREAU OF WOMEN'S WORK.—The above was the title of a paper read by Sir Walter Besant to the Liverpool Ladies' Union of Workers a few months ago, and out of which has practically been evolved the Central Bureau for the Employment of Women. In setting forth his scheme, the author of "All Sorts and Conditions of Men" said that it should be an organization all-embracing, doing for women everything that is done, or attempted, by the trades unions for men; an organization founded on principles that shall always be applicable and always maintained. What such an organization should attempt to do first of all was to pour a flood of light into every branch of women's work, to collect facts, classify and store them, and make them available for general use. And this Bureau would assist in finding out work suitable for women, and give free advice on such matters as hours of work and rates of pay, and on agreements with employers. This was the bald outline of Sir Walter Besant's Bureau of Women's Work. A committee formed in connection with the National Union of Women Workers have the direction of such a scheme in hand to be known as "A Central Bureau for the Employment of Women." The Committee includes four gentlemen, and among the ladies are Mrs. Creighton (chairman), the Countess of Dudley; Miss Penrose, Lady Principal, Bedford College; Mrs. Bryant, D.Sc., Principal of the North London Collegiate School for Girls; Hon. Emily Kinnaird, Hon. Secretary Young Women's Christian Association; Miss B. A. Clough, Vice-Principal, Newnham College, Cambridge. Correspondents desiring further information should address Miss Bateson, 59, Berners' Street, London, W.

THE WOMAN'S SIGNAL FREE CIRCULATION FUND.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FROM 10TH MARCH TO 6TH DECEMBER, 1897.

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9th December, 1897.

Examined and found correct,

M. HARRIS-SMITH, AUDITOR, Public Accountant,

13, Victoria Street, Westminster, London.

FREE CIRCULATION FUND.

Above I have much pleasure in presenting to those kind friends of the WOMAN'S SIGNAL who were so good as to contribute to the Fund for the free circulation of the paper, opened for a few weeks last spring, a balance-sheet showing how the amount received has been expended.

It has been kindly audited by Miss Harris-Smith, the well-known public accountant, of 13, Victoria-street, free of charge; that lady kindly offering her auditing fee as her contribution to the Fund.

It will be seen that we have been able by the aid of the Fund to distribute nearly 19,000 copies of the SIGNAL; every number so distributed, it may safely be said, containing some news or contribution of a missionary character, calculated to interest the reader in the woman's cause, and to present thoughts and facts of the greatest importance to those who very often previously have not in any way been appealed to, and probably could not be otherwise approached, and induced to think and form a reasoned opinion, apart from preconceived and injurious prejudices and misunderstandings, on the subject. The acceptance of a free copy to be placed weekly upon the reading-room table by the committees and librarians of no less than 96 public and free libraries is alone a very important means of reaching the public at large, such as would not be open to any society with its publications, and could not be touched by any other means except a high-class literary journal, such as THE WOMAN'S SIGNAL.

It is also, of course, a great help to the paper to have had this increase of circulation provided by this means. The Editor cannot adequately express her gratitude, both for this generous material assistance, and for the no less real intangible help afforded in a laborious and responsible task by the feeling that others, and amongst them some of the oldest and most generous supporters of the advance of woman

in this country, are interested in the work of the SIGNAL, and give such proof of a general approbation of its aims and management.

It becomes better worth while to work the wider the area that is touched and influenced by one's labours, and it becomes possible to work better by every assurance that reaches the worker of being in sympathetic unison with others interested in the same objects.

It is impossible that everything contained in any newspaper should exactly chime in upon every occasion with the mind of each and every given reader, and even the topics introduced must necessarily appeal with varying degrees of interest to different persons; but as regards general principles and the broad line of thought expounded and the end pursued, the policy of the paper is clear, and appeals to all those who see the greatest hope for the future improvement of society in the direction of the legal, political and industrial equality of the sexes.

It will be seen that but for Miss Frances Power Cobbe's generous donation the Fund would have ended the year in debt. Without desiring to trespass upon the goodness of my subscribers, it may be added that any further donations which those who think that the SIGNAL does a useful work may feel disposed to send will be strictly applied to the purposes of the Free Circulation Fund, and especially to the renewal of the subscriptions to the Free Libraries, and will be duly acknowledged here and accounted for later on.

A few words of thanks may be added to those friends who have, in very considerable numbers, lately taken the trouble to send for copies to distribute at public meetings. Such help must be useful, both to the paper and to the causes in which it educates and spreads news, and I am much encouraged and gratified by every such token of the interest felt in the paper by its regular readers.

As at the New Year a good many people commence to take a fresh paper, the present would be a favourable time for members of societies to bring before their fellow-members our special characteristics, and advise the weekly purchase by friends of THE WOMAN'S SIGNAL.
FLORENCE FENWICK MILLER.

LIFE'S WORK.

MAN'S life is but a working day
Whose tasks are set aright:
A time to work, a time to pray,
And then a quiet night.
And then, please God, a quiet night
Where palms are green and robes are white;
A long-drawn breath, a balm for sorrow,
And all things lovely on the morrow.
Christina Rossetti.

FEAR NOT.

CAST anxious fear away; your Father knows
Your needs. To-day shall not to-morrow bear.
Forebodings silence not the song-bird's air:
Her glowing beauty doth the queenly rose
Not gain by thought; nor lily grand, disclose
Her fragrance sweet, by all-corroding care:
Yet kings such glorious vesture do not wear.
On flowers and sparrows God His thought
bestows,
And shall His children less abundant fare,
O'er whom His Father-heart with pity
flows?
Who from His bosom did not even spare
His Son? With Him, He gives us all things!
Woes
And joys alike are good: Who trust—Him
find,
"Too wise to err, too good to be unkind."
Annie Clegg.

LETTER FROM MRS. JOSEPHINE BUTLER TO MISS WILLARD.

Mrs. BUTLER has felt it necessary to sever her connection with the World's Women's Christian Temperance Union. Her reasons are given in the following letter which she has addressed to Miss Willard:—

"My dear Miss Willard,—I received your letter dated from Toronto, October 19th. I have carefully read the telegrams, addresses, and reports which have reached us in reference to the Convention of the World's Women's Christian Temperance Union held at Toronto, and have come to the conclusion that there is no course open to me except that of abiding by the decision which I came to and expressed to you, in advance, in my letter addressed to the Toronto Convention (Purity Department).

"In that letter I said that in case the election of the Superintendent of the Purity Department of your Union lay in the hands of any committee or any leaders who were wavering or undecided on the principle on which the public action of nearly thirty years of my life has been based, I should feel myself obliged, with much regret, to sever my connection with the Union.

"I am informed by Miss Slack that your committee has already done me the honour of re-electing me as Superintendent of the Purity Department. While thanking you and your committee for the friendly personal feeling which this decision expresses, and for the kindly terms in which it has been conveyed to me, I feel compelled to decline the office which you have proposed that I should continue to fill.

"I do this with the more regret, as—judging from the resolutions passed at your Convention, which indeed rejoiced our hearts, and from communications I have received from several members of the W.W.C.T.U.—I gather that the vast majority of that body are clearly on the side of the Abolitionist principles.

"Their affectionately expressed desire that we should continue to be officially connected in the work touches my heart, and will enable me to continue to feel united with them in sympathy on a question concerning which I have never doubted their loyalty.

"On the other hand, although your telegrams told us that the Convention at Toronto had voted unanimously against all forms of regulation of vice, I am not satisfied, nor are my friends satisfied, because we perceive that you and your committee do not seem fully to recognize that the scheme put forward in six propositions by your distinguished vice-president, Lady Henry Somerset, is an extreme form of regulation of vice. Her scheme is recognized throughout the Continent of Europe as identical in principle with the scheme of the originator of all such State regulation, which was published at the close of the last century, and the results of which in Paris and other capitals are now perplexing the minds of rulers, philosophers, and philanthropists, and maddening and corrupting the people.

"You have stated that Lady Henry Somerset and I are not opposed in principle, and that the difference is only one of method; that her aim is ours, namely the repression and discouragement of immorality, and that she has sincerely put forward her scheme as a repressive measure.

"I accept the sincerity of her motives and the purity of her aims. But the sincerity of her

motives and her high personal character cannot in any way lessen our abhorrence and our deliberate and continued reprobation of the propositions to which she has given her name, and for which she must continue to be responsible so long as she does not repudiate them. She has not repudiated them, and she has received from your committee a renewed expression of your confidence in her as a leader.

"I gather, therefore, that the rank and file of your vast army of women, although, as true women, instinctively opposed to any regulation of sexual vice, are not wholly alive to the vital nature of the issue involved, in the opposition of our Abolitionist principles to the principles involved in the six propositions above-named.

"It is because the vital nature of that issue and the tremendous consequences involved in it are so clear to me and to my fellow-workers that I feel it necessary to emphasize my conviction in the matter by a public act of severance of our official relationship. As a firm Abolitionist, and honorary president of the International Federation for abolishing all forms of regulation of vice, I cannot appear before the public as the holder of an office in a union of which a promulgator of an extreme form of regulation is the vice-president. Such a position would admit neither of justification nor explanation.

Allow me here to mention that during our long crusade, since the year 1869, we have been again and again confronted with offered compromises, both in England and in other parts of the world. In almost every such case the persons who drew up these forms of compromise, or publicly endorsed them, were persons whose high character, position and believed sincerity of motive were such as to recommend their proposals and disarm suspicion. On every such occasion we were enabled, after careful scrutiny of the offered scheme, and bringing the principles involved in it to the test of the highest moral standard—the Divine law—to perceive their tendency and to warn the honest public of the disastrous results which would follow their acceptance.

"Thus our cause has again and again escaped threatened shipwreck, and has prospered and seen great practical results, owing to its unflinching sternness of principle, purpose and action.

"Through all these recurring conflicts, we maintained the position that our war is not against persons but against false principles. At the same time, the author or champion of any new scheme involving a false principle cannot expect to dissociate his or her name from that scheme, so long as no disavowal is made.

"In passing, I must observe that the 'six propositions' above alluded to go far beyond a compromise; they are an *expansion* of the principle to which we are opposed.

"An attempt has been made on this side of the Atlantic to minimize the vital nature and importance of the controversy between the upholders of this last-offered scheme and the Abolitionists, by bringing into it a personal element, and representing it as animated by personal hostility. I deeply regret this. I can say with truth, in the presence of the Searcher of hearts, that I have no feeling (nor ever have had) towards your vice-president, Lady Henry Somerset, except one of tenderness as towards a fellow-woman burdened with a heavy responsibility.—I remain, yours most sincerely and faithfully,

JOSEPHINE E. BUTLER."

HOW THE POSITION IS REPRESENTED

to the public is shown in the following passage, which was telegraphed to the *New York Times* and a large number of other newspapers in the United States as soon as the re-election of Lady Henry to the Vice-Presidency of the World's White Ribboners was announced in the English papers. The writer of the following is Mr. Harold Frederic, an American journalist, now resident in London, and connected with some of the leading London daily journals, and also a well-known novelist:—

"The triumph of the sensible, intelligent element of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union Convention at Toronto has relieved many apprehensions here, and given satisfaction to an overwhelming majority of the people interested in the work. Some bold stand was necessary if the movement was not to be ruined by its feather-brained cranks like Josephine Butler, and advertising demagogues like the Rev. Price Hughes. It was only after long and earnest consideration that Lady Henry Somerset decided to make this stand on the question of the healthfulness of the regulations for the Indian Army. It was a case where fanaticism pointed one way and common sense, patriotism, and wise humanity pointed the other. When she boldly took the latter there was an anxious week or two in which it was doubtful who would follow her. Then it was revealed that she had everybody at her back, save the hysterical blowhards, whose self-appointed leadership all along has been the curse of the movement. Now that the convention at Toronto has shown this to be true of the English speaking world at large, one may say confidently that a new era of usefulness and progress has opened for the Union."

Praise such as this is a terrible grief.

THE QUEEN'S DAUGHTERS IN INDIA.

DR. KATE BUSHNELL and Mrs. Elizabeth Andrew have issued in America a record, with the above title, of their experiences in India, and labours for the outcast women of this great dependency of Britain. The following is a quotation:—

"A vivid scene comes before us; we are sitting on a mortar bench, built in a circular form around the trunk of an old tree, in the open court of a government chakla in one of the cantonments of India. Some thirty or forty girls come trooping round us, either sitting down on the ground, native style, or lugging their cot beds after them for seats. Our sweet-voiced interpreter sings a plaintive song—native words and native tune—and when she has finished there is scarcely a dry eye to be seen. Then follows a simple Gospel message, to which all give respectful heed, and at its close we ask 'Why are you in such a place as this?' Several answer in brief monosyllables, accompanied by a gesture as though drawing a line transversely across the brow. 'It is our fate! It is our fate!' are the words used in reply, and our interpreter explains to us that these believe, in accordance with their religious instructions, that while they were yet babes, in an unfortunate moment when left alone by the mother, the messenger of fate entered the room and wrote the word 'prostitute' in invisible characters across the brow, and that from that moment to struggle against the lot that awaited them would have been useless.

"No wonder that such poor slaves, when once taken and placed with the British soldiers by some wicked mahaldarni, never dream of trying to get away; and small wonder that others who had hoped that a better fate might await them, and who make one ignorant feeble attempt to escape (the women of a people whose customs

keep them in perpetual seclusion are so ignorant of the outside world!) and are recaptured by the experienced police, will never be induced to try again, but quickly become convinced that their fate has been inexorably fixed from the cradle.

"'But,' we say, 'God is too good; He would not have it so.' And they reply, hopelessly, 'But what can we do? We cannot starve, we cannot cut our own throats. Oh, that we might die!'

"It has been urged by many advocates of the regulation of vice that the whole nature of a woman was changed by her sinful life—that she had no sensitiveness and no deep sense of the degradation of her position.

"We utterly deny this on behalf of the scores of women with whom we have talked in India, whether of high or of low caste, Hindu or Mohammedan, and of whatever nationality, whether brought up in virtue and afterwards betrayed, or brought up from infancy in vicious surroundings. We deny it even in regard to the mahaldarnis placed over the women, whom avarice might blind, and the ordinary routine duties of their position might harden. Yet when their womanly feelings were appealed to, they always responded, and felt shame with and for the women under their care. In all our conversations there was shown a most remarkable patience, on the part of the women, in regard to the various inconveniences and hardships which the regulations entailed upon them. The fire of their hatred and indignation all centred upon the heart of the regulations, the examinations, and the violation of womanhood which these examinations were felt to be. It is of no use for any one to deny to us that these women have deep feelings in regard to their wrongs and their shame. We have felt the beating of their aching hearts against our own; we have heard histories that throbbled with the strong agony of betrayed innocence; we have seen a hopeless woe in eyes that will haunt us for ever.

"At Peshawar, the women said, when speaking of the great hardship of being turned out of the cantonment, 'Where can we go to? We are prostitutes. No one would give us work.' And again, 'Everyone under this government is treated well but ourselves; we only are despised.'

"At Meerut, where there were a good many women present, one, without any question whatever on our part, suddenly broke forth into the most intense expressions of disgust at the governmental regulation of vice. . . . We told them it was a grief to us that those who called themselves Christians should do such things, and that they ought not to bear the name. She replied bitterly, 'Yes; the Commander-in-Chief, the Colonel, and all of them, all the way down—your Christian men! they all favour these things. The Queen does not, for she cares for her daughters in India also. It is the Commander-in-Chief.'

WOMEN IN UNIVERSITIES ALL OVER THE WORLD.

A VERY interesting little paper is in "Special Reports on Educational Subjects." A paper has been prepared giving an account of what the universities all over the world are doing to provide education for women.

Mr. Sadler issued inquiries to 162 universities in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, the United States, India, and all the European countries. The queries put were:—Do women matriculate and, if so, is it on equal terms with men? What examinations and lectures are open to them? Do they take degrees? And finally a column is left for such additional information as the authorities should think fit to give. To these inquiries 139 universities returned answers.

Of the 139 that replied 100 have practically thrown open all their advantages to women, with little or no distinction between them and the men-students.

The following countries sent returns showing that not a single university within their boundaries makes any practical difference between men and women students:—Scotland, Wales, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India, Holland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland, Greece, Finland, France, Spain, Italy, and Roumania.

Only eleven universities in the civilized world have the bad pre-eminence of doing absolutely nothing to help women desirous of obtaining advanced education. Of these, one is in Ireland—Trinity College. A second is Louvain, the Catholic University of Belgium; and all other Belgian universities are freely open to women. In Germany there are five which do not admit women. German women are intellectually, perhaps, in a lower position than the women of any other modern nation.

In Russia, three universities are closed to women; and in the United States, one—Princeton.

In saying that these eleven universities are closed, we mean that in them women are excluded not only from degrees, but also from all lectures and examinations.

Outside these universities—100 admitting women to all their advantages, and 11 excluding them from everything—we have 7 that admit them to lectures and examinations, and 21 admitting them to lectures only, thus completing the 139 that gave information.

Oxford and Cambridge, for example, have opened nearly all lectures and examinations, but refuse to give degrees. All the German universities (except five), and the Austrian admit to various lectures and examinations, but grant no degrees—with the exception of Göttingen and Heidelberg, which have given degrees.

In the United States, almost all the universities are open to women, but in three only Arts degrees are given to them.

That the exclusion from degrees, examinations or teaching is only a question of custom or prejudice is shown by the infinite variety of the arrangements.

In many universities, for example, women are excluded from the medical schools. Among these are Owen's College, Manchester, and Liverpool College. In others the medical school is the one thing open, as in the Russian universities, and the John Hopkins in Baltimore, while in Bologna there are lady assistant-professors in the medical school. In Yale, again, no degrees are given, except in Fine Arts and Music, and the D.Ph., to women graduates from other universities. Law and Theology are frequently excluded.

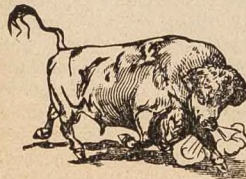
In some of these countries this valuable higher education has been obtained only after a struggle, as in England, and in some cases in the United States. In others, the universities have been thrown open without any agitation. Thus, in Italy, by the law of 1890, all the universities were opened to women.

The most important point, perhaps, in the evidence given is the voluntary and unanimous statements made by the authorities that the admission of women has been an unqualified success. No results but good seem to have followed in a single instance, not the slightest objection is recorded, while testimony is again and again given of the success of the change.

MORE use ought to be made of the admirable faculties of many women. Lord Stowell remarked, not without sagacity, "If you provide a larger amount of highly cultivated talent than there is a demand for, the surplus is very likely to turn sour."—Francis.

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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:—

Gwyneth Vaughan, Carnarvon; Mrs. Lentz, Women's Guild, West Bowling, Yorks; Mrs. Campbell, Dublin; Mrs. Osborne, Dublin; Mrs. Mellor, Birzenhead; Dr. Alice Vickery, West Dulwich; Miss Habershon, B.W.T.A., Rotherham; Mrs. Powell, Reigate; Mrs. H. Nicholson, Kettering; Mrs. Haworth, Knuzden; Miss Ellis, W.L.A., Walsall; Mrs. Holden, B.W.T.A., Middleton, Near Manchester; Miss Smith, B.W.T.A., Aberdeen; Miss Brain, W.L.A., Winchester; Miss M. Tregelles, B.W.T.A., Penarth.

SIGNALS FROM OUR
WATCH TOWER.

Mrs. Wynford Philipps and Mrs. Stewart Browne made speeches perfect in taste, style and temper, at the General Committee of the National Liberal Federation, meeting at Derby on December 7th, in proposing an amendment in favour of Woman's Suffrage. The proposition made was simply "that the Parliamentary Franchise should be extended to women"; those in charge of the movement very sensibly declining to enter into details, and asking only for an acceptance of the principle,

leaving limitations to be dealt with later on. Unfortunately it was found not impossible to discover some women prepared to protest against the progress towards enfranchisement of their sex; Miss Orme, who has on several previous occasions been to Woman's Suffrage what Mrs. Lynn Linton is to the woman's movement generally, protesting against "weighting the programme of the Liberal Party" with the representation of women. A Mrs. Hutchinson, of Croydon, seconded Miss Orme, but these two apparently stood alone. A large number of ladies were present, in every case having been chosen by kind and courteous men's associations to represent them, as the Women's Liberal Associations have no representation on that Committee. Miss Agnes Slack represented the City of London Liberal Association!

It is an unfortunate fact that the opposition to the enfranchisement of women is very apt to come from those classes of men who have themselves only recently gained their own representation from the unwilling previous possessors of political power. Thus it was a Jew (Sir Walter De Souza), who, being defeated at the poll by Miss Cobden, had the happy thought of obtaining a declaration from the Courts of Law that women could not be members of County Councils; and at Derby the opposition to the Woman's Suffrage amendment was led by Mr. Broadhurst, a working-man Member of Parliament, who in his own youth was excluded from the franchise. Mr. Corrie Grant did, perhaps, the best service for the Woman's Suffrage amendment, but he was ably seconded by Mr. Dickinson, Alderman of the London County Council, Mr. Percy Bunting and others. No question brought before the meeting created so much interest as this one. Most of the delegates came instructed by their associations how to vote, the question having been formally referred to them by circular from the head office. Ultimately an actual poll had to be taken to arrive at the exact numbers, with the result that there were 182 votes for the Woman's Suffrage amendment and only 124 against, a majority for us—nay, not for us, but for true Liberal principles—of fifty-eight; a large majority on the total poll.

Not only the Woman's Suffrage Movement, but the Liberal Party as a whole, must be congratulated upon this proof that there is amongst the badly-led ranks of Liberalism at the present moment so strong and true an understanding of the principles which the party has supported in the past, and is undoubtedly destined to support in the future, when, out of the chaos which allows men like Messrs. Labouchere and Broadhurst to pose as leaders, the true leadership shall be once more evolved, and some persons now putting themselves forward are remitted into the position in the Party which their calibre deserves. We must not over-estimate the value to the Woman's Suffrage movement of this vote, for the very considerable vote against still may be claimed to justify the official managers of Party affairs in refusing to take the majority as final. The line which will be adopted by the opponents, whether openly so, or of the character which injures by faint support, is indicated by a leading article in the *Daily News*: "It is quite obvious," says our

contemporary, "that the Liberal Party, as a whole, are not prepared to adopt even the first point (i.e., the removal of the disqualification of sex), and that any serious attempt to put Woman's Suffrage in the official programme would cause a more disastrous split than Home Rule; a mere majority will not do." The women Liberals in the various constituencies who have to influence and convert the men with whom they work, and to whom they are related, may rest assured that this sort of thing is what will be said, and that whereas a majority against Woman's Suffrage would have been held by the official organs and the paid officers whom they represent to have settled the question for all time, the majority in our favour will be minimized in importance and represented as of no account. Nevertheless, the majority is a step of very considerable value, and, as "nothing succeeds like success," those who work in the different constituencies will find that the excellent vote obtained from the representative Liberal local leaders assembled at Derby will be an assistance in converting those who instructed their representatives to vote the wrong way upon this occasion.

It is folly to say, as the *Daily News* does, that the frank acceptance by the managers of the Party of this vote as an instruction to make Woman's Suffrage a serious article in the Party programme would split the Party in twain, as was done by Home Rule. The admission of a proportion of women to the exercise of the franchise is so in harmony with the time-honoured principles of Liberalism as to necessarily appeal to all men really holding such principles, who can once be induced to set aside from their minds, long enough to allow a new idea to enter, prejudices based upon nothing better than hoary antiquity. Moreover, the votes given against us at the meeting by no means represent, in a great many cases, even an existing strong feeling in the direction which the vote might be supposed to indicate. Many who vote against us do not own that they oppose the representation of women as such. In private conversation a great many Liberals will state that they vote against Woman's Suffrage, not because they are opposed to it, but because they think that some other matter, one question or another, should, on grounds of expedience, have the immediate preference. This objection—one of tactics alone—is done away with directly the Party leaders make up their minds to accept the verdict of the majority on this matter, and to recognize the enfranchisement of women as a practical part of their programme, and one that cannot be deferred indefinitely upon any justifiable ground.

Why is it the governing body of the Royal Hospital for Incurables, Putney Heath, take such anxious care to stave off the discussion even of the advisability of adding a few ladies to their counsels? Seven-eighths of the inmates of the institution over which they preside are women; the details which come before the House Committee week by week are those of domestic management and nursing. The object of the noble foundation of the late Andrew Reed is to make a home for those whose lot it is to bear the burden of

incurability. Only with life can that burden be laid down, but the gentle hands of the home-maker may help to lessen and lighten its weights. This was evidently the view of the Earl of Aberdeen when he declined to sign the majority report of the Committee of Investigation, but presented a memorandum, in which he recommended that some ladies should be added to the governing body.

The annual meeting of the subscribers to the charity took place at Cannon-street Hotel recently. It was advertised to begin at 11 o'clock, but the preliminary private meeting of the Board occupied so long that the public proceedings could not commence till nearly 11.30, and had to be closed at 12, as the election of inmates and pensioners began at that hour. As soon as the chairman—the treasurer, Mr H. J. Alcroft—took his seat, one of the subscribers, Miss Georgiana Hill, handed in a request to say a few words. An opportunity to speak was given her after the adoption of the report and financial statement, and she rose to propose—as her father, the late Mr. George Hill, had done at last year's meeting—that some ladies should be added to the governing body. As soon as the chairman found what the purport was of Miss Georgiana Hill's proposal he interrupted her, and ruled her out of order. A gentleman rose and said, "I move that the lady be heard," and Miss Hill claimed her right as a subscriber to make a statement. Miss Annie Goff said that she was one of the oldest subscribers, and had come on purpose to second the proposal. The Chairman said there was no time, as the election had to take place, and also that the question was one for which a special meeting would have to be called.

The Royal Hospital for Incurables depends entirely on subscribers and donors, and it seems rather a curious policy to go through the form of holding an annual meeting, but to curtail the proceedings to half an hour, and to refuse any opportunity to subscribers to make even the briefest statement or suggestion on a matter which the Committee of Management do not wish to have discussed. It is true that these gentlemen give unstinted service to their task of administration. But to whom are they responsible for their methods save to the subscribing public? They declare they are always straining every nerve to make both ends meet, and, almost in tearful tones, give expression to their sense of the tremendous nature of their responsibilities. And yet they do everything they can to prevent those from whom come the "sinews of war" from suggesting a change which would certainly not diminish the confidence of the public in their methods of administration.

My readers will be interested in the correspondence printed here last week in full between Lady Ernestine Brudenell-Bruce and the Board of Trade, the officials of which have taken it on themselves to refuse her leave to sit for a "yacht-master's certificate" on no stronger ground than that they opine that the term "master" implies that it is intended only for men. Why, are there not now-a-days many "Masters of Arts" and "Doctors" of various subjects? The grammatical objection is a poor one indeed.

These barriers at every turn, hemming in "the sphere of woman" so artificially, as if nature could not take care of herself and keep women out of occupations for which they are really unfit, are very irritating! One by one they go down, and, lo! the world is uninjured. But in every case there is the preliminary struggle for male monopoly. In Australia, another lady has applied to be examined for a second mate's certificate and been refused leave, whose record renders the refusal particularly unjustifiable. She is the wife of Captain Strachan, the discoverer of the island of that name, and it is related that she used always to accompany her husband on his trading voyages around the eastern seas. On one of these expeditions a virulent fever laid low the captain and four of the Kanaka crew, and the whole management of the ship devolved upon Mrs. Strachan, who took the wheel, and after many stormy days and nights succeeded in guiding the vessel in safety into Sydney. The colonial newspapers at the time went mad over this adventure, and dubbed the lady "the queen of the sea." Mrs. Strachan modestly applied to be examined for a second mate's ticket, but the colonial barnacles took the same absurd view as our own home authorities, and keep the able lady navigator out of the work for which she has proved her fitness so completely.

Here is how the *Lady's Pictorial* editorially speaks of the action of the Conservative Union in rejecting Woman's Suffrage as a desirable political movement in the reform direction—and the *Lady's Pictorial* is an influential "lady's paper," remember—one that women buy largely and that must be held by men to represent the views popular amongst the educated portion of our sex:—

Another discouragement has befallen the irrepressible champions of Woman's Suffrage. In view of the facts that Mr. Balfour is a warm supporter of "the Cause," and that the dames of the Primrose League have exercised so vigorous an influence on modern political warfare, they seemed to have some reason for anticipating that the attempt of the ever-faithful Mr. Faithful-Begg to obtain a declaration in its favour from the members of the recent Conservative Conference would be crowned with success. Instead of this it was decisively defeated, a result which must convince them that neither of the great parties in the State will be easily induced to make their cause an item in its official "programme," a conclusion which has all along been sufficiently obvious to all but the enthusiasts who have expended so much fruitless energy in keeping the question alive.

An amusing and happily unsuccessful little trick was tried by a reverend gentleman at the recent election of the members of the Salford School Board. He put forth a bill assuring the electors that the law had decided that women may not be members of school boards, winding up with an impassioned appeal to the electors "not to waste their votes" by giving them to the lady candidate! This unfair play met with what is fortunately the usual fate of such trickiness. The lady candidate, Mrs. Handel Booth, was returned, and it remains to be seen whether the first unsuccessful candidate on the poll is prepared to go to law to prove that the votes given to her were "wasted." The board in question is composed almost wholly of strong denominationalists, and it appears that this

dominant party, having failed to keep the lady from the board, are now devoting themselves to an attempt to exclude her from important committees. One committee upon which she naturally desired to sit was that of Managers of Pupil Teachers' Central Classes. Of course at least half, and probably considerably more, of the students at these classes are girls, and as Mrs. Handel Booth is the only lady member of the board it appears quite necessary that she should have a place on the committee which makes the arrangements for the attendance of these girls at their central classes.

The denominational majority, however, refuse to place her on the committee on the extraordinary ground that the committee "has subjects to discuss which would not be proper for a lady to hear, and during the discussion of which she would have to withdraw"! If it be true that in connection with the Central Pupil Teachers' Classes at Salford subjects such as these are of common occurrence, it is certainly quite time that Mrs. Handel Booth overhauled the management. A more unseemly reason for excluding her from the committee, when one reflects that the classes in question are attended by the young men and women who are to be the future teachers of the schools, it would have been impossible to devise. It has, however, I believe, been settled by law that every member of a public board is absolutely entitled to be present and hear what goes on at any committee, though only the members elected to serve on the committee are entitled to take part in its proceedings. It was the universal custom for all members (who wished) to come to hear the committees when I was a member of the London School Board, at any rate; and as each member represents the ratepayers for the whole purposes of management, though it may be more convenient to specially allot certain parts of the work to committees, it must be certainly proper, as I believe it is legal, for each member to be able, by attendance and watching, to keep an eye upon the proceedings in every department of a Board's work. Mrs. Handel Booth, therefore, had better see what there is going on in connection with the classes attended by young men and women that it is impossible for a married lady member of the Board even to hear about!

It is eminently necessary, in the comparatively few cases in which an attempt is made by the male members of a board to deprive a woman member of the power to properly carry out her duties as a representative of the constituency, that a firm stand should be made by the woman aimed at, in the interests of her constituents immediately, and the work of women on representative bodies in the long run. I regret to say that a very similar case occurred a short time ago in connection with Rochford Board of Guardians, where the male members refused to allow the lady to vote in the election of new officers for the workhouse. In that instance it would probably be found that the Local Government Board would hold the appointment not to have been legally made, as one of the representatives of the ratepayers was excluded from participating in the election.

MARY WOLLSTONE-CRAFT'S

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

CHAPTER VI.

DR. FORDYCE'S "SERMONS TO YOUNG LADIES." DR. FORDYCE'S sermons have long made a part of a young woman's library; nay, girls at school are allowed to read them; but I should instantly dismiss them from my pupil's, if I wished to strengthen her understanding, by leading her to form sound principles on a broad basis.

Dr. Fordyce may have had a very laudable end in view; but these discourses are written in such an affected style, that were it only on that account, and had I nothing to object against his *melifluous* precepts, I should not allow girls to peruse them, unless I designed to hunt every spark of nature out of their composition, melting every human quality into female meekness and artificial grace. I say artificial, for true grace arises from some kind of independence of mind. Children, careless of pleasing, and only anxious to amuse themselves, are often very graceful, and the nobility who have mostly lived with inferiors, and always had the command of money, acquire a graceful ease of deportment, which should rather be termed habitual grace of the body, than that superior gracefulness which is truly the expression of the mind.

In declamatory periods Dr. Fordyce spins out Rousseau's eloquence; and in most sentimental rant details his opinions respecting the female character, and the behaviour which woman ought to assume to render her lovely.

He shall speak for himself, for thus he makes Nature address man: "Behold these smiling innocents, whom I have graced with my fairest gifts, and committed to your protection; behold them with love and respect; treat them with tenderness and honour. They are timid and want to be defended. They are frail; O do not take advantage of their weakness! Let their fears and blushes endear them. Let their confidence in you never be abused. But is it possible, that any of you can be such barbarians, so supremely wicked, as to abuse it? Can you find in your hearts to despoil the gentle, trusting creatures of their treasure, or do anything to strip them of their native robe of virtue! Curs'd be the impious hand that would dare to violate the unblemished form of Chastity! Thou wretch! thou ruffian! forbear; nor venture to provoke heaven's fiercest vengeance." I know not any comment that can be made seriously on this curious passage, and I could produce many similar ones.

Throughout there is a display of cold artificial feelings, and that parade of sensibility which boys and girls should be taught to despise as the sure mark of a little, vain mind. Florid appeals are made to heaven, and to the *beautiful innocents*, the fairest images of heaven here below, whilst sober sense is left far behind. This is not the language of the heart, nor will it ever reach it, though the ear may be tickled.

I shall be told, perhaps, that the public have been pleased with these volumes. True—and Harvey's Meditations are still read, though he equally sinned against sense and taste.

I particularly object to the lover-like phrases of pumped-up passion, which are everywhere

* Can you?—Can you? would be the most emphatical comment, were it drawled out in a whining voice.

interspersed. If women be ever allowed to walk without leading-strings, why must they be cajoled into virtue by artful flattery and sexual compliments? Speak to them the language of truth and soberness, and away with the lullaby strains of condescending endearment! Let them be taught to respect themselves as rational creatures, and not led to have a passion for their own insipid persons. It moves my gall to hear a preacher descanting on dress and needlework; and still more, to hear him address the *British fair, the fairest of the fair*, as if they had only feelings.

Even recommending piety he uses the following argument: "Never, perhaps, does a fine woman strike more deeply, than when, composed into pious recollection, and possessed with the noblest considerations, she assumes, without knowing it, superior dignity and new graces; so that the beauties of holiness seem to radiate about her, and the bystanders are almost induced to fancy her already worshipping amongst her kindred angels!" Why are women to be thus bred up with a desire of conquest? the very word, used in this sense, gives me a sickly quail! Do religion and virtue offer no stronger motives, no brighter reward? Must they always be defaced by being made to consider the sex of their companions? Must they be taught always to be pleasing? And when levelling their small artillery at the heart of man, is it necessary to tell them that a little sense is sufficient to render their attention *incredibly soothing*? "As a small degree of knowledge entertains in a woman, so from a woman, though for a different reason, a small expression of kindness delights, particularly if she have beauty!" Why are girls to be told that they resemble angels but to sink them below women? Or, that a gentle innocent female is an object that comes nearer to the idea which we have formed of angels than any other; yet at the same time, that they are only like angels when they are young and beautiful; consequently, it is their persons, not their virtues, that procure them this homage.

Idle, empty words! What can such delusive flattery lead to but vanity and folly? The lover, it is true, has a poetical license to exalt his mistress; his reason is the bubble of his passion, and he does not utter a falsehood when he borrows the language of adoration. His imagination may raise the idol of his heart, unblamed, above humanity: and happy would it be for women, if they were only flattered by the men who loved them; I mean, who loved the individual, not the sex; but should a grave preacher interlard his discourses with such fooleries?

In sermons or novels, however, voluptuousness is always true to its text. Men are allowed by moralists to cultivate, as Nature directs, different qualities, and assume the different characters, that the same passions, modified almost to infinity, give to each individual. A virtuous man may have a choleric or a sanguine constitution, be gay or grave, unimproved; be firm till he is almost over-bearing, or weakly submissive, have no will or opinion of his own; but all women are to be levelled, by meekness and docility, into one character of yielding softness and gentle compliance.

I will use the preacher's own words, "Let it be observed, that in your sex *manly exercises* are never graceful; that in them a tone and figure, as well as an air and deportment, of the masculine kind, are always forbidding; and that men of sensibility desire in every woman soft features, and a flowing voice, a *form not robust*, and demeanour delicate and gentle."

Is not the following portrait—the portrait of a house slave? "I am astonished at the folly of many women who are still reproaching their husbands for leaving them alone, for preferring this or that company to theirs, for treating them with this and the other mark of disregard and indifference; when, to speak the truth, they have themselves in a great measure to blame. Not that I would justify the men in anything wrong on their part. But had you behaved to them with more *respectful observance*, and a more *equal tenderness*; studying their humours, overlooking their mistakes, submitting to their opinions in matters indifferent, passing by little instances of unevenness, caprice, or passion, giving soft answers to hasty words, complaining as seldom as possible, and making it your daily care to relieve their anxieties and prevent their wishes, to enliven the hour of dulness, and call up the ideas of felicity; had you pursued this conduct, I doubt not but you would have maintained and even increased their esteem, so far as to have secured every degree of influence that could conduce to their virtue, or your mutual satisfaction; and your house might at this day have been the abode of domestic bliss." Such a woman ought to be an angel—or she is an ass—for I discern not a trace of the human character, neither reason nor passion in this domestic drudge, whose being is absorbed in that of a tyrant's.

Still Dr. Fordyce must have very little acquaintance with the human heart, if he really supposed that such conduct would bring back wandering love, instead of exciting contempt. No, beauty, gentleness, &c., &c., may gain a heart; but esteem, the only lasting affection, can alone be obtained by virtue supported by reason. It is respect for the understanding that keeps alive tenderness for the person.

As these volumes are so frequently put into the hands of young people, I have taken more notice of them than, strictly speaking, they deserve; but, as they have contributed to vitiate the taste, and enervate the understanding of many of my fellow-creatures, I could not pass them silently over.

(To be continued.)

CHRISTMAS PARTY DRINKS.

MOTHERS who have to give juvenile parties at this time of year will be glad to know of a beverage so generally popular with youngsters, and so entirely harmless, as Messrs. Newball & Mason's Wine Essences. It makes an abundant supply at a very low cost, and can be given either hot or cold. If not made too strong it is suitable for even tiny little children, and is by many preferred to lemonade. It is so frequent an occurrence for analysts to find that temperance drinks which have been bottled and fermented have developed a considerable proportion of alcohol, that most of our readers look upon such beverages with apprehension, and will prefer the use of such a safe form of drink as is supplied by Mason's Essences.

It is trite advice to tell people to take every day as it comes, to avoid remorse over what is done, and forebodings over what is to come, but it is no less valuable advice. Nervous prostration is seldom the result of present trouble or work, but of work and trouble anticipated. Mental exhaustion comes to those who climb mountains before they arrive at them. Resolutely build a wall about to-day, and live within the enclosure; the past may have been hard, sad, or wrong—it is over. The future may be like the past, but who worries about it may not live to meet it—if so it can be borne. The only thing with which he should concern himself is to-day, its sunshine, its air, its friends, its frolics, its wholesome work, and, perhaps, its necessary sorrow.

NATIONAL LIBERAL FEDERATION MEETING AT DERBY.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE ADOPTED: A NOTABLE VICTORY.

A MEETING of the general committee of the National Liberal Federation was held on December 7th in the Athenaeum, Derby. There was a crowded attendance, comprising an unusually large proportion of ladies, whose attendance was doubtless stimulated by the fact that the agenda paper included no fewer than seven amendments from different federated associations in favour of Woman Suffrage. Mr. Edward Evans, jun., presided, in the absence of Dr. Spence Watson, owing to the death of his only son.

The Chairman said that since the previous meeting at Derby, in May, the affiliated associations had been consulted with regard to the proposals then made on the subjects of registration and electoral reform. No fewer than 70 per cent. of the central associations, representing the entire constituencies, sent in an expression of their views, and had so largely considered the matter that no fewer than 88,000 copies of the suggested resolutions had been required for distribution. The committee had now reported only in favour of such reforms as the associations were agreed upon. They proposed to omit the suggested extension of the hours of polling, as the majority of the associations were adverse to it. The committee submitted a resolution setting forth their belief that the foremost and immediate object of the Liberal party should be to bring about those reforms which were imperatively needed in the laws affecting registration and elections as a necessary preliminary to any real era of radical reform. The resolution also enumerated the main points to be worked for in the amendment of these laws. These included a reduction of the period of qualification to three months, successive occupation, the appointment of a public paid registration official in each Parliamentary division, no disqualification for receipt of temporary parochial relief, one man one vote, all elections to be held on the same day, payment of election expenses out of public funds, and payment of members. A further clause reiterated the opinion that the House of Commons should no longer be subjected to the veto of an hereditary, unrepresentative and irresponsible House of Peers.

MANHOOD SUFFRAGE.

The Rev. A. Cartwright, of the Devon Liberal Federation, moved an amendment in favour of registered Manhood Suffrage. He maintained that the terms of the original resolution on the subject of electoral reform did not go far enough; indeed, they did not propose much more than many Tories were willing to concede. It was now time to establish the right of every man—(Voice: "And every woman")—to a vote.

Mr. E. C. Perry, secretary of the Devon Liberal Federation, in seconding the amendment, argued that a man's vote should not depend on legal quibbles raised by party agents on either side. (Hear, hear.) Our present electoral system created the maximum amount of trouble with the minimum of result. How long were we going to tolerate a bricks and mortar qualification, basing the franchise upon what a man possessed rather than on the man himself. We must support the principle of one-man-one-vote and every man a vote. (Cheers.)

Mr. Corrie Grant asked whether it would be in order for him to move an amendment substituting the word "person" for "man."

The Chairman ruled that such a motion would be inadmissible, especially as it would anticipate other amendments to be afterwards moved upon Woman Suffrage.

Mr. Logan, M.P., supported the amendment, but also urged, on the principle of justice all round, that women should be included. (Cheers.) Reverting to the question of the House of Lords, he declared that the people of this country were more than tired of having all Radical measures whittled down by Liberal Governments merely for the purpose of trying

to get them through the House of Lords. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Broadhurst, M.P., supported the amendment, and said the present faulty system, with its fancy franchises, was open to all sorts of arrangements by people who had large properties and means of creating votes. Any system short of manhood suffrage would inevitably leave off the electoral lists many who ought to be upon the register. He was opposed to any form of property qualification, and maintained that the vote should represent the man himself, flesh and blood, mind and soul. (Cheers.)

Mr. Corrie Grant, whilst claiming to be as thorough a Radical as Mr. Broadhurst, declared that the amendment proceeded on false lines, because women also possessed minds and souls. The Countess of Carlisle, President of the Women's Liberal Federation, supported the amendment in favour of manhood suffrage, and maintained that supporters of woman suffrage could make no point of refusing to support the just claims of the other sex. She would not, as a Democrat, keep any man out of his vote simply from a fear that it might retard the claims of women, but she would trust to their sense of reason and justice. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Dunn (of Exeter) supported the amendment.

Mrs. Unwin (London) thought the amendment would not make it easier for women to get votes, and that adult manhood suffrage would shut the door on woman suffrage. She therefore opposed the amendment.

A vote was then taken, when the amendment in favour of manhood suffrage was carried by an overwhelming majority.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Mrs. Stewart Brown, on behalf of the South Bucks Liberal Association moved an amendment in favour of the extension of the Parliamentary Franchise to Women. She said it was not a question of interest to women only as to whether half the population should be altogether disfranchised. Everything which had that day been urged against the exclusion of certain men from the register applied even more forcibly to the exclusion of women. (Hear, hear.) It was only from the Liberal party that women could hope to obtain a just and adequate measure of female suffrage. It would be an unworthy objection if their claim were rejected from a fear that women would vote Conservative. Their exercise of the local franchise certainly did not justify any such fear. The women in New Zealand had helped to return a strong Radical Government, and the Union of Conservative Associations in London had in the Tory spirit of opportunism rejected the question of woman suffrage. The grant of manhood suffrage would only make more obvious the injustice of excluding women who, by signing their names to the extent of a quarter of a million to a petition to Parliament, had shown that they earnestly desired the franchise.

Mrs. Wynford Phillips, in seconding the amendment, said the men who objected to a brick and mortar qualification might be assured that women were not made of bricks and mortar. (Laughter and "Hear, hear.") During the present century women had usefully entered into every field of human activity, and it could not be argued that they had abused the local franchises already granted to them. It was no use to say that women had nothing to do with law, for the law had a great deal to do with them from the moment of their birth. When they were born the law registered them, the law vaccinated them, the law married them, and the law buried them, besides regulating most of their relations in life, and if they broke the law it had no hesitation about putting them in prison. (A laugh.) Women claimed some voice in adapting this great power to their own needs, and to the good of the whole community. Why should their womanhood be a ground for their perpetual political excommunication? ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) If men objected to Lords being hereditary legislators, let them not, because they were lords of creation, claim to be forever the hereditary masters of women. (Laughter.)

Miss Orme said she thought it was rather unwise to overload the Liberal coach with anything that was not immediately practicable, and she was afraid it would be impossible to pass any franchise for women which would include the wives of the working-classes. The only way of putting a married woman on the register would be as a joint occupier or as a lodger, and there were difficulties in that. (Hear, hear.)

Mrs. Hutchinson, of Croydon, said she would rather object as a married woman to a franchise which gave a vote to the governess and not to the mothers of the children. She did not think the time had come when women could say to men that they must have a vote; indeed, she believed that if Eve had said to Adam he must eat the apple he would probably not have eaten it. (Laughter.) If domestic servants had votes they would have artful candidates softly stealing down the area steps. (Renewed laughter.)

Mr. Broadhurst asked what women were to have votes. Was it proposed to extend the franchise to all women, or only to a select few—to cooks and housemaids, or to the wives of the working class? Domestic servants needed it more than their mistresses because they more required protection. He thought the Liberal party had hard enough work before it for the next twenty-five years without having thrust upon them this ill-considered, meaningless, and mischievous amendment. ("Oh!")

Mrs. Phillips said the women simply wanted an affirmation of the principle that their sex should not exclude them from the franchise. Necessary limitations might be left to their Parliamentary leaders.

Mr. Alderman Dickinson (London) supported adult womanhood suffrage.

The Rev. J. Hirst Hollowell recalled the fact that it was only by many stages that they had reached the point of declaring for manhood suffrage, but he thought they might agree that the Parliamentary franchise should be extended to all women who had the municipal franchise.

Mr. Ostler, of Birmingham, demurred to Mr. Broadhurst's description of the amendment.

Mr. Ellis Griffiths, M.P., reminded the ladies that Sir William Harcourt and other Parliamentary leaders, to whom they proposed to leave the question of limitations, had spoken and voted against Woman Suffrage.

The Countess of Carlisle pointed out that the meeting had decided in favour of manhood suffrage without insisting upon the definitions now asked with reference to women.

Mr. Corrie Grant declared that women were to-day the best half of the Liberal party—(cries of "Oh!" and "No.") He would withdraw that in deference to the bachelors, but every married man would be of his opinion. The fact that a reform could not be carried for many years was no good or sufficient reason why they should not support it.

A vote was then taken by a show of hands, when the Chairman declared that the amendment had been carried. As this ruling was disputed, those who supported and opposed the amendment were asked to range themselves on opposite sides of the hall; but it was then found impracticable to count them. Eventually tellers were appointed, and the two sides left the hall by different doors, their votes being counted as they went out. It was then found that the amendment had been carried by a majority of 182 against 124. The division caused a good deal of excitement.

MISTRESS (first day): "Bridget, can you make a good mock turtle soup?" BRIDGET: "Sure I can, mum." MISTRESS: "Well, I'm going to market now; what shall I get for it?" BRIDGET (a little flushed and perplexed): "Jist a carrot, mum, an' a bit av turnip, an' onion an' a very small piece of mock turtle, mum."

MR. DEWTELL: "Why is it you continue to employ brass bands at your meetings?" Campaign Organizer: "Well, we have the band to play a selection, first thing, and after that, the audience will listen to any orator so long as he keeps the band quiet."

ECONOMICAL COOKERY.

By KATIE OULTON.

(First Class Diplôme in Cookery.)

SOUPS.

BEFORE treating of soups it is necessary to say something of stockmaking and that fond dream of young housekeepers,

THE STOCK-POT.

Now that last-named article is a most useful invention, but it requires some care and attention if it is to lay the foundation of our future soups, and, indeed, it plays the most important part in them. But let no one think that it should be a permanent fixture on the range. No, the contents of it must be daily emptied out, and the pot cleaned, even if the same bones be returned to it for further boiling. Nor must it be unceremoniously thrust aside to the far end of the range in order to make way for the all-important dinner. If the contents cannot be kept at *simmering* point, much better to remove it entirely, or else a decided sourness will be the result. Carefully secure all the meat bones, cooked or uncooked, for the stock-pot, all odds and ends of meat, raw or otherwise, vegetables such as carrots, turnips, one onion is sufficient. Pieces of celery which are not quite presentable alone are excellent for this. If, however, you require the stock to be kept for more than a day don't put any vegetables in it, or it will turn sour, but if it is to be used at once they certainly greatly improve the flavour of it. It is a disgrace to a cook ever to have to buy meat for

MAKING STOCK.

as there should be plenty of scraps, bones, &c., for this purpose. She may, however, occasionally buy some bones, at the rate of 1d. per pound. They should be washed, broken up, and all pieces of fat removed from them. Weigh them, put them into the stock pot, add cold water, one pint to each pound of bones, and one pint over to allow for waste, and a "bouquet garni," that is to say, a piece of muslin in which is tied up two cloves, eight peppercorns, a tiny piece of mace, and a pinch of herbs dried, or when in season a few sprigs of fresh herbs; add a little salt; when this comes to the boil, vegetables may be added. Skim the stock when it boils again. Keep it simmering for about five hours, strain it, set by, and the next day skim off all fat.

The bones may be returned to the stock-pot and treated the same way as on the first occasion.

What is thus made is called second stock, and excellent it is. The inexperienced cook at first thinks it the best of the two, as it resolves into a firmer jelly, but this is not really the case; the first stock produces the finest flavour.

Soups may be divided into four classes: Clear soups, thick soups, purées, broths.

At first sight thick soups and purées appear to be the same; but a thick soup is one which is thickened by some added substance, whereas a purée is thickened with the materials of which it is composed.

Clear soup, or consommé, so dear to the soul of the ambitious hostess, is merely nicely flavoured and coloured beefwater, invented for the sake of showing off pretty and effective decorations, but is of but small food value. According to the cookery books there are many consommés, but in reality only one, as the various names are merely applied to the different decorations. Thus we have "Consommé à la St. Julienne" (decorations, vegetables cut in strips), "Consommé à la Princesse" (decorations, tarragon, lettuce and savoury custard), &c.

By *broth* is merely understood the liquid in which meat is cooked, to which may be added vegetables, rice, barley, &c. This is the simplest form of soup.

CLEAR SOUP.

There is really no difficulty in making this kind of soup. Prepare your stock as described, carefully remove every particle of fat, and put it in a stewpan, which must be perfectly clean; to every quart of stock then add half-pound of lean raw meat, scraped finely, and if no vegetables have been used in the stock, clean

and cut up a carrot, a turnip and an onion, and put into the saucepan. Add the whites and shells of two eggs—if the eggs have been soiled the shells must be washed. Whisk all over the fire until boiling point, then take out the whisk and allow the soup to boil for five minutes. You will then see if it is clear, if not, some fat must have got in. Then remove the saucepan from the fire and allow it to stand covered for five minutes. Then pour the soup through a jelly bag, or clean cloth fixed to a stand, which must be prepared by pouring boiling water through. I do not think it is necessary to pour it through twice, as it should be quite clear at first, and the jelly bag is used not for the purpose of clearing the soup, but for keeping back impurities. The jelly bag should be turned inside out, everything scraped off it, and thoroughly washed and dried before putting away. Should your supply of clear soup from some cause or other run short, the deficiency can easily be remedied by using some of Maggi's tubes of consommé or clear soup, which are really excellent and well flavoured. One is sufficient for making three-quarters of a pint. Cooks have told me that though they managed to have their soup quite clear, yet where they put in decorations it immediately clouded. The way to remedy this, is to pour hot water over the decorations straining it off two or three times, this will remove all discolouring sediment. Pour the soup into the tureen, then add the decorations. This is a better plan than putting the decorations into the tureen, and then pouring the soup over, when perhaps they might get broken. Perhaps the prettiest, and certainly the easiest, decorations, are made from shredded vegetables, such as carrots and turnips. From savoury custard very effective decorations may be made as follows:—Make a custard of two eggs, two tablespoonfuls of milk, a little salt and pepper. Divide into three parts, colouring each differently. Steam in buttered moulds gently. When firm, take up, and when cold, cut into pretty shapes with a vegetable cutter. Rinse in warm water before using.

A very nice quenelle garnishing may be made as follows:—Take four ounces raw meat (chicken, veal, or rabbit), and pound it till quite smooth, then add three tablespoonfuls of thick white sauce, one raw egg, pepper and salt. Pound all well together, and rub the mixture through a sieve. Place a piece of paper in the bottom of a sauté pan. On this, drop teaspoonfuls of the mixture, not allowing them to touch each other. Pour in carefully boiling water from the side of the pan, allow it to re-boil, and then let it simmer gently for eight or ten minutes; strain off the water, rinse the quenelles in warm water and put them into the soup.

If for hare soup, some of the flesh of the hare can be used in the quenelles.

Very pretty decorations can be cut from the hard-boiled white of an egg. Also from vegetables, such as carrots, turnips, cucumber, cut in pea shapes.

Batter poured through a very fine funnel into boiling soup makes a rather nice decoration. It should look like threads.

SIGNALS FROM FRIEND TO FRIEND.

SANITATION writes:—

I am wishful to qualify for a Sanitary Inspectorship, but do not know the necessary course to pursue. I am also wishful to be qualified to lecture on "Public Health."

Apply to the National Health Society, Berners-street, London, W., for particulars of their classes for this purpose.

MRS. MACLAVERTY.—I have not heard of Lady Henry Somerset's being benefited by any special treatment. I think you must refer to Lady Florence Dixie's letter which appeared in our columns on the Tallerman treatment for gout and stiff joints, by which she has received benefit. Lady Henry Somerset is at Eastnor Castle, Ledbury, at present.

MRS. STRANGE-HATTON.—A letter to Mrs. Rye will no doubt be forwarded if you send it in stamped envelope under cover addressed to Miss Janes, Union of Women Workers, 59, Berners-street, London, W.

Current Notes

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

MRS. SCHOLEFIELD ON THE B.W.T.A.—At the Reception given in connection with the B.W.T.A. Meetings at Newcastle, Mrs. Scholefield after greeting the National Executive and delegates of the Union and their officers, and regretting the absence of Lady Henry Somerset, continued:—"Twenty-one years ago a total abstinence society was most unpopular; it struck a blow at the customs of society, and was considered mean and inhospitable; indeed, we were rather looked upon as a shrieking sisterhood of fanatics whose asceticism would take the sparkle from life's pleasures, and had not many members of the Society of Friends joined our ranks, who are always pioneers in social reforms, the association would not have progressed as it has done. Then another formidable disability was its being a woman's association. A quarter of a century ago it was not uncommon for kind-hearted, intelligent, and good men to wax eloquent on the definition of woman's sphere. Perhaps there is something beautiful in the theory of woman having a recognized sphere—all her own; but unfortunately the defined circumference of this sphere was so inconveniently small, and the popular cry at that time was 'What can women do?' A woman has no knowledge of business, how can she organize, direct, or control any movement outside her legitimate domestic sphere? Still, men looked on with a kind of interested indulgence, but as time passed on, this indulgence developed into an appreciative admiration for the unsuspected capacity so many women displayed, when the contemptuous cry, 'What can a woman do?' was hushed in the whisper, 'What can a woman not do?' "And thus it will be in the generations to come, when revelation and knowledge shall increase more and more, and the new woman and the new man will alike endeavour to meet the new conditions and the new necessities of their time, and, when expedient, will work together for the good of humanity and in the love and service of God."

Recent regulations of the Postmaster-General with regard to the height of female postal clerks bear hardly upon an educated, painstaking and deserving class of young women. If a girl is not five feet in height, she cannot become a candidate for the position of a postal clerk, and "if one who is tall enough to be a candidate is not five feet two inches on her nineteenth birthday, she is to be dismissed from the service." Pressure has been brought to bear upon the Duke of Norfolk to put his veto on the carrying out of such a strange rule, for it is supposed to be the work of the permanent staff. A girl may have passed the most satisfactory examination, and if of the regulation height for candidates, she may have discharged her duties for some years with the utmost ability and attention, yet if she is unable to add the additional two inches to her stature before her nineteenth birthday, she is turned adrift upon the world, and compelled to seek for a new mode of earning her living.

MRS. SIDNEY WEBB

Mrs. Sidney Webb proclaims that she for one does not wish to see women in all public offices. She says she is old-fashioned enough to think that women should not be in Parliament, or "rule the Queen's nave," or mount guard outside the Horse Guards, or plead before judge and jury, or even serve on the jury.

Lady Henry Somerset is, we regret to hear, very unwell. All her engagements have been cancelled, and she is to go to Nauheim as soon as she can travel.

Mme. Diaz, wife of the Mexican President, is a woman of progressive idea. She has founded a home where girls can always find employment, a nursery where working women's children are cared for, and a Magdalene home for repentant sinners.

DR. CREIGHTON ON "THE PROMOTION OF PURITY."—The Bishop of London, speaking at a clerical and lay conference on "The Promotion of Purity," at the Oxford House Lecture Hall, declared that we had gone seriously astray in our conceptions of what it was proper to teach the young in order that they should be best equipped to avoid temptations to impurity. Knowledge of physiology, which was essential for the young to have, was withheld from them through "super-refined delicacy." He had even had it suggested to him recently by a clergyman, who asked his permission for the marriage ceremony should be omitted because a young lady and her mother desired it, the portions of the service referred to relating to what was one of the objects of matrimony. Such conceptions of what must be known were un-naturally, hopelessly, and hideously wrong. The Jews were the purest of the races, and it was largely because better instruction on these matters was given to their young. Parents, he thought, were largely to blame very often for allowing their children to go into the world and to its temptations without that knowledge on vital subjects which in itself would be a safeguard to them. He advocated the more careful and fuller instruction on physiological subjects, which he thought could well be commenced by teaching in regard to the propagation of plant life. He also urged that clergymen should speak to boys and young men individually at confirmation time on such subjects, while every effort should be made to cultivate in the young interest in physical exercises, as lazy habits had the most injurious effects. And he believed excellent results would accrue from the provision in localities of lectures by Christian physicians, which would give to the young men that knowledge which would enable them to avoid evils which it was essential for the well-being of the nation should be avoided. And he urged that girls who had once fallen should have every opportunity of returning to a pure life, instead of being treated as if, for their first fault, it was necessary that they should be relegated for ever to the degraded class.

An old lady died last week at Tunbridge Wells who was famous in her way. Mrs. Elizabeth Lambert secured in 1851, at the Great Exhibition, one of the comparatively few prizes given, with her representation in tapestry stitch of Queen Victoria in her Coronation robes; and again, at the International Exhibition of 1862, she carried off a prize for a coloured sketch in wax of "A Kentish Bank of Wild Flowers." A foreground of grasses and flowers fringed a pool.

It seems to take one far back to read of the death of the bridesmaid of Charlotte Brontë, which has only now occurred. Those who were privileged to be admitted to Miss Nussey's little *coterie* could, says the *Dewsbury Reporter*, get a portrait of Charlotte Brontë, and glimpses of her true inner self which could not be given by any of the many gifted *littérateurs* who have written about her. "There are many who have spent delightful hours at Miss Nussey's house at Gomersal, enchanted with her reminiscences of Charlotte Brontë, and the 'revelations' of the trifling details which showed the intrinsic goodness of the novelist." Miss Nussey was a daughter of Mr. Richard Nussey, and was born at the Rydings, Birstall, her father having at one time been a manufacturer there. Her acquaintance with Charlotte Brontë began when as a young girl Charlotte arrived at Roe Head School, where Miss Nussey was a pupil. Mary Taylor ("Rose Yorke" of "Shirley") was also a pupil there. In some interesting reminiscences our contemporary recalls how in 1834 Ellen went to London, and gave an account of her visit to Charlotte, who rejoiced that she was none the worse for her visit to "the great Metropolis," and who, although she had had this great honour, was "Ellen" still. Interchanges of visits were frequent from this time, and Mrs. Gaskell says: "E" was eagerly welcomed by Charlotte, freely admitted by Emily, and kindly received by Anne." Scores of letters passed between the

girls, nothing being too trivial for mention. "My own dear Nell," at a later period mentioned rumours about curates who were aspiring to Charlotte's hand. In one epistle Charlotte speaks of her friend's "faculty of perception." Even after her marriage with Mr. Nicholls the friendship was unbroken, and from "my dreary bed"—which became her death-bed—in pencilling she wrote to "Dear Nell."

Public attention should be called particularly to the scandal exposed by Miss Catherine Webb, of the Women's Industrial Council, in connection with the Hon. Ronald Leigh's laundry. It is one of a class of cases probably not at all uncommon but very difficult to bring to light. The owner of the laundry was convicted of violating the Factory Act, and fined £12. The case rested on the evidence of four of the laundry girls employed by the defendant. On the very day they had given this evidence, these four girls were dismissed, and only these four out of the hundred employed in the laundry. The defendant's solicitor did not improve matters for his client by asserting that the dismissal was for negligence, and not for giving evidence inconvenient to the girls' employer. He was careful not to call either the owner or the manager to prove this statement. The solicitor was, doubtless, "speaking from instructions." The magistrate showed his view of the case very plainly and very properly when he thanked Miss Webb for bringing the matter to light. It is neither more nor less than a legal method of defying the law and defeating justice.

In California women are rapidly discarding the side-saddle, and nearly every horsewoman rides astride. First they had divided skirts, worn with a close-fitting bodice; but bloomers have quickly replaced the divided riding skirt although the garment is by no means popular among the women of the West for cycling!

WOMEN'S WORK ABROAD.—A meeting of the Women's Mission Association, S.P.G., was held at Croydon on Thursday, December 2nd. The object of the Association is to work among native women and girls in India and other heathen countries, by means of well qualified schoolmistresses, lady doctors, and zenana visitors. The Rev. J. L. Wyatt, one of the speakers, strongly emphasized the great need for educated Englishwomen in the south of India, to superintend the Christian boarding schools, and to visit in the zenanas. When Mr. and Mrs. Wyatt first opened day schools at Trichinopoly for girls of the upper classes, there was a strong feeling against female education, but finally these schools became a great success. It was a charming sight to see 500 children assembled for a prize giving, in pretty, bright dresses, and covered with jewels from head to foot.

A VILLAGE INDUSTRY.

TWENTY-FOUR or twenty-five years ago a farmer turned his attention earnestly to fruit farming, and made it pay from the outset. A few acres sufficed at first; to-day some thousands of acres are under fruit culture in the old-world village of Histon and adjacent district.

A market was found for the fruit by the erection of a model factory, remarkable for its equipment, daintiness, and up-to-date methods. The fresh fruit is boiled in silver-lined pans the same day as it is picked, with all the luscious taste of the fruit preserved intact by the addition of sugar. Ripe fruit juices are also employed to impart a delicious and delicate flavour to Chivers' Gold Medal Table Jellies, which is one reason for their great superiority.

Chivers' Jellies set firmly, easily and quickly, are brilliantly transparent, dainty and appetizing. There are various flavours, Orange, Lemon, Raspberry, Strawberry. Sold by Grocers and Stores: 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.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS AT MESSRS. CALLARD'S.

If any of my readers wish to get some pretty Christmas gift to please a child, they cannot do better than pay a visit to Messrs. Callard's. All manner of charming things are on view just now at 65, Regent-street, from chocolate elephants at 6d. a piece to satin *bonbonnières* of the noblest proportions. There is quite a menagerie of chocolate animals in the window, and boxes of gardening tools, carpenter's tools, and tea sets, all made of chocolate, from prices varying from 1s. to 1s. 6d., also practicable cardboard dominoes which are lined with Stollwerk's chocolate. Marzipan can be bought in all manner of ingenious shapes—every kind of fruit and vegetable being imitated in the sweetmeat beloved by Germans. As for the *bonbonnières* they are in every possible variety, perhaps the newest being the blue and white boxes painted in imitation of Delft. Beehive boxes are another pleasing novelty, and these are prettily carried out in cardboard and decorated with sprays of pink or mauve convolvuli. Baskets trimmed with scarlet, silk, and sprays of artificial holly make a pretty and seasonable gift; the baskets can be used for work materials when the sweets are exhausted. Many of the sweet boxes at Messrs. Callard's are as useful as they are ornamental, this idea reaching its zenith in a handsome toilet case lined with blue satin, and fitted with cut glass bottles, the drawers being useful as receptacles for trinkets when their chocolate lining has disappeared. Some very pretty boxes are in golden-brown plush, with the lid formed of a plaque of shaded brown ivory, in which merry-making scenes appear in high relief. A huge box in dark red satin painted with shaded roses makes a welcome gift for a family party when filled with the beautiful preserved fruits which are one of Messrs. Callard's specialities. (The quarters of oranges are specially noteworthy, the fresh fruit being well preserved in sugar.) A very nice present for the hostess of a shooting-box is a game hamper with a stuffed bird on the lid, the hamper filled with sweets. Children will be pleased with a box full of the delicious chocolate known to the Germans as "cat's tongues," with a picture of poor pussy on the lid. Every kind of dessert biscuit can be procured at Messrs. Callard's, who are special biscuit-bakers by Royal warrant to Her Majesty. The Callista biscuit for reducing stoutness is a noted speciality of the house.

CHIFFON.

FIRST SWISS WINE "SANS-ALCOHOL."

LAST week the leading members of the Swiss Colony in London assembled at Monico's Restaurant, Piccadilly, for their annual banquet. His Excellency the Swiss Ambassador presiding. A special and pleasing feature was the appearance of a *non-alcoholic* Swiss champagne, introduced by the Sans-alcohol Company, 39, Eastcheap. The Swiss Ambassador proposed the toast of Her Majesty the Queen, which was heartily applauded, and followed by everyone rising and singing "God Save the Queen." Mr. Paris, the President of the Swiss Club, proposed the "Patrie," Mr. Holliger, "The Guests," and "Charity" was remembered by Mr. Clements, and resulted in a collection of over £40 for the poor. Several distinguished English gentlemen, admirers of the beautiful country across the Channel, took part in the proceedings, which were of the most genial and cordial character.

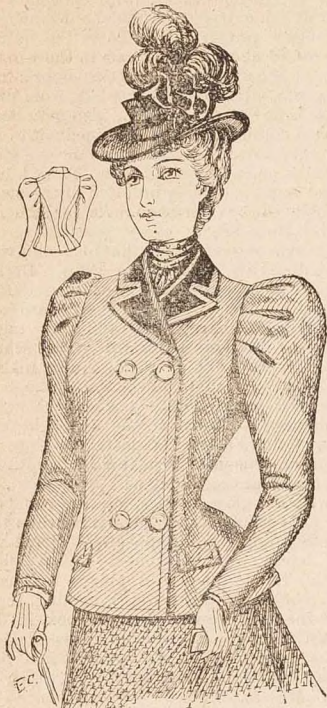
At parting, the "surprise" was Mr. Monico's gift of a bottle of the above delicate non-alcoholic champagne to everyone present.

HAVE YOU A HEART?—Muff chains are now being worn by everyone. Though so-called, muffs seldom depend from them, all sorts of pretty little trinkets being attached instead of the cosy hand-warmer. The most popular item of all is a little gold heart; and these, just at present, are much in favour.

WHAT TO WEAR.

BAZAR PATTERNS.

(Hints by May Manton.)



7152—Ladies' Double-Breasted Jacket.

Nothing ever quite takes the place of a simple double-breasted jacket for cool weather wear. The model shown in the illustration is in the latest style, and includes all the features of the season. The material is smooth-faced cloth simply finished with machine stitching, showing facings of velvet and handsome smoked pearl buttons. The backs are fitted snugly to the figure by means of a centre seam, side-backs and under-arm gores, and show no fulness below the waist line, the centre-seam being simply lapped over on to the side form. The fronts are loose and dartless. The right side laps over on to the left where the closing is effected by means of buttons and button-holes. The collar is simply rolled over and meets the reversed fronts in uneven notches. The sleeves are two-seamed and fit snugly over the dress, the fulness at the shoulder being inlaid in plaits. A pocket is inserted in each front at the point

indicated, the opening being concealed by stitched laps. The lining is plaid taffeta, showing all bright colours, and with the coat is worn a hat of black felt trimmed with velvet and feathers. All cloths, whether rough or smooth, as well as heavy chevots, are well suited to the model, black, tan and blue being the favourite colours of the season.

To make this coat for a lady in the medium size will require one and three fourths yards of 54-inch material. The pattern, No. 7182, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40-inch bust measure.



7054—Ladies' Model Basque.

No woman's wardrobe is complete without a tailor-made gown that can be appropriately worn at all seasons. Fashion favours the military or hussar style of trimming, which is exceedingly jaunty and becoming, while the colours that receive first choice are invariably in either postman or military-blue. As there are exceptions, however, to all rules, gowns bearing the unmistakable military stamp are frequently carried out in green, garnet, prune and pretty shades of light tan or Havana-brown. The stylish basque here portrayed is fashioned in heliotrope satin-faced cloth, decorated with narrow braid and handsome ornaments.

The hat is of heliotrope felt with black plumes, lace and flowers. The glove-fitted adjustment of the basque is accomplished by the usual number of seams and darts that are carried below the waist line, having the effect of somewhat lengthening the figure (a fashion, by the way, exceedingly useful to ladies inclined to *embonpoint*). The front is shaped in curving outline that renders the fit perfect, and the

closing is effected invisibly through the centre-front. A close standing band completes the neck, showing narrow white linen collar above. The sleeves present the regulation coat shape, and follow the arms closely from wrists to shoulders, since fashion dictates that all manner of sleeves are to be, in comparison to last season's dimensions, beautifully less. The mode is adapted to cloth, tweed, chevot, canvas, hammock-cloth and all manner of weaves and fabrics that will permit of tailor finish.

To make this basque for a lady in the medium size will require two and one-half yards of 44-inch material. The pattern, No. 7054, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42-inch bust measure. Pattern will be mailed on receipt of 6d. in stamps by the English Agency (Department W.), Bazar Pattern Co., Belper.

HUMILITY.—After a short tour in the United States, Dean Stanley said he was chiefly struck by his own ignorance.

At every crisis we should act; consult quickly but at speed. Knit round us all who can act with us, and pursue day and night, with unremitting swiftness, till we surprise the camp where the enemy sleeps secure. When you have taken counsel, when you have formed your plan, put it into form, taking all the risk, with the speed of lightning, and carry it out to the end, waiting till all is over to remember weariness. We can rest when the work is done, but not till then.—*Stopford A. Brooke.*

A Genuine Bargain!

A High-Class Manufacturer's Stock of LADIES' WALKING & CYCLING KNICKERS. FINE STOCKINETTE. Will wash well. Colours—Navy, Brown, Bronze Green and Black. Usual Price, 8/11. To be cleared at 4/11. Post free for 9/23.

THE METROPOLITAN STORE COMPLY, 58, Great Portland Street, Oxford Circus, W.

MISS SADLER,

High-Class Corsetière,

SPECIALITY: ABDOMINAL CORSET.

"One of the most popular Corsetières of the present day is Miss SADLER, of 211, Oxford Street. She thoroughly studies the peculiarities of each individual figure, but is especially successful with ladies who are inclined to be stout."—*Sunday Times*, May 3rd, 1896.

211, OXFORD STREET.

Mrs. ENFIELD PRICE,

35, Kempsford Gardens, Earl's Court, London.

Morning & Evening Gowns. Walking Costumes.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP, FROM 25s. INCLUSIVE.

Tailor-made Gowns from £2 2s. complete.

Country Ladies fitted from Pattern Bodice.

Warmth WITHOUT Weight.

A FEW EXTRACTS FROM

TESTIMONIALS.

"Kals" fit admirably.
"Shall put all skirts aside for the future.
"The cut is excellent."
"A most comfortable shape."
"Satisfactory in every way."
"Impossible to find their equal."
"They wear so well."
"Really splendid for the price."
"Just what the advertisements say they are."

Sample pair of "Kals" in Navy Blue, or Dawn, 3/11, post free (state size, corset worn and your height). Better qualities also made. Lists free.

NOT obtainable of any Draper, but only direct from us.
McCALLUM & CO'S, 17, Stonehouse, Plymouth.

VIDE PRESS.—All should visit the establishment of

GARROULD, EDGWARE ROAD, HYDE PARK, W.

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION FOR Household Linens.

Blanket Flannels, &c.

Real Witney Blankets, from 8/11 per pair.
Honey Comb Quilts, 4/11, 6/11, 8/11. Toilet Covers, 1/0 1/2, 1/4 1/2, 1/9 1/2.
Ready Made Sheets, from 4/11.
A great Variety of Chenille and Tapestry Curtains, from 6/11 per pair.

GARROULD'S finely Illustrated Catalogue of MILLINERY, JACKETS, CAPES, COSTUMES, &c.

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E. & R. GARROULD, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, Edgware Rd., HYDE PARK, W.

Telegrams: GARROULD, LONDON. Telephone 347 (Paddington).



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.]

THE GOTHENBURG SYSTEM.

To the Editor of the WOMAN'S SIGNAL.

DEAR MADAM.—Some of your correspondents, I understand, are inquiring why many earnest teetotalers are opposed to the attempt to introduce the so-called Gothenburg system into England.

First, because the experience of Sweden has shown that it is extremely difficult, if not impossible, to prevent the scheme from being worked, in practice, not to limit the sale and discourage the consumption of liquor, but to secure a handsome sum to be allotted between the state and the local community.

Secondly, because the allowance in the companies' houses of the sale of beer for the profit of the manager is a direct inducement to push the sale of an intoxicant; and, as a matter of fact, drunkenness on beer has been largely on the increase.

Thirdly, because we feel that any system which makes the community, as it were, profit-sharing partners in the trade is unfair to those who conscientiously object to the traffic as inconsistent with Christian principle.

Fourthly, because all the evidence tends to show, especially in Norway, where an analogous system has been in force, that the marked diminution in the consumption of spirits, and of drunkenness, is due far more to the energetic labours of teetotalers, especially of the Good Templars, and to the Local Veto power so extensively exercised for the prohibition of all licences to sell spirits, than to the existence, in places where such prohibition has not yet been enforced, of the company system, and their specially-managed liquor shops.

Yours truly,
FIELDEN THORPE.

THE BATTLE AGAINST INTemperance.

No battle, I fear, has been so little hopeful as this. One layman purified our prisons; four laymen in England and two in America, abolished, in the course of a lifetime, the abominations of the slave trade; one layman exorcised the horrible oppression which once existed in our mines and factories; but against the demon of drink—who, in England, not as a rhetorical exaggeration, still less as a wild hyperbole, but in sober reality, has wrought and is wreaking evils more deadly than war, famine and pestilence combined—God's servants for more than a century have fought without effect. The world, one feels it more and more, is an amalgamation of falsities, hypocrisies, and prejudices; it still swaggers on in amicable alliance with the nominal Church, arm in arm with the flesh and the devil. There never was a reformer, there never was a good man who made his voice heard on the side of truth and righteousness against immoral custom, who did not incur the incessant sneers of wickedness and conceit, and know something of the heartache of martyrdom. How can it be otherwise? Most men eat and sleep and drink and die, and trouble themselves little or nothing about anything but their own personal ease and comfort. They right no wrongs, they unmask no falsities, they brave no opposition; but those who have been striving with all their might, perhaps amid years of rancour and ingratitude, to help their fellows, have wrought no deliverance on the earth.

Dean Farrar.

One way in which benevolent ladies may help the blind poor is to assist in embossing reading books and musical scores for their use. Many ladies are doing noble work in this way for the British and Foreign Blind Association. The art of embossing in the Braille type, as it is called, is very easily acquired. The Braille system is coming into general use, and is applicable to all languages. Among the ladies who have done special service are Mrs. Plumtre, who has spent years over the compilation of the sixteen-volume dictionary now distributed to the blind all over the kingdom; and Miss Western, Miss Wickham, and Miss Nevill, for their musical and literary work.

WORK-GIRLS in the boot trade start as "room-girls," whose duty it is to do any odd job required and to carry about the "bottoms" and "uppers" from one worker to another, as the process of manufacture dictates. Rising up and becoming actual operatives, some of them hire, or acquire on the easy payment system, eyelet-hole making machines, and take in work at home. Maybe, two or three will club together to effect this.

GOOD! ITS MASON'S

MASON'S GINGER WINE ESSENCE.

A Sixpenny Bottle will, in six minutes, make sixty glasses of Delicious Non-Alcoholic Wine. Agents Wanted.

NEWBALL & MASON, NOTTINGHAM.

MASON'S (NOTTINGHAM) COFFEE ESSENCE.

(THE BEST MADE)

THE "ENGLISH" ORGANETTE.

WITH EXPRESSION STOP.

EASY PAYMENTS, 4 MONTHLY.

Plays Hymns Popular Airs, Quadrilles, Waltzes, Polkas, Reels, Hornpipes. Any tune can be played with artistic effect by anyone. No musical knowledge required. A mere child can play it.

Most Marvellous Musical Instrument in the World.

Price 30s. Terms: 1/4 deposit & 4/- monthly. Organette delivered when first 4s. is paid.

Write for list of music and full particulars. (Mention this paper.)

J. M. DRAPER, ORGANETTE WORKS, BLACKBURN.

WANTED by a Widow Lady (who resides in her own house of 10 rooms and garden, but is only in general use), a Reliable SERVANT with a personal character. Required good Plain Cooking, sobriety, and cleanliness. The lady offers a kind home; very moderate duties, and services well paid for a young woman about 25 years who values home. Apply, "Hore," 22, Offerton Road, Clapham.

Our Private Advertisement Column.

READ CAREFULLY.

TRADE AND INSTITUTIONS' announcements are not received for this column, which is for Private Readers use only.

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 enclose, together with a penny stamp to us; address the 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 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 customer's own wishes followed.

Dress.

A. 261. ONE Calico Chemise, six pair Calico Knickers, almost new; all nicely embroidered—small lady's size, 2s. each. Approval.

WINE, PURE JUICE OF GRAPE, GUARANTEED "SANS ALCOHOL."

UNDER GOVERNMENT CONTROL.

PER CASE:—

RED CHAMPAGNE, ROMEO ... 12 Large Bottles 20/- reputed Quarts.
WHITE " JULIET ... 24 Small " 28/- " Pints.

10 per cent. Discount upon Orders for 10 or more Cases, carriage paid. Guaranteed to keep in any climate, and free from alcohol.

Admitted into England Free of Duty.

London Depot: SWISS WINE COMPANY, 39, Eastcheap, E.C.

A FOOD OF THE HIGHEST ORDER OF EXCELLENCE

For Young Children, Nursing Mothers, and Invalids.



The "D.C.L." MALT EXTRACT is not a medicine nor an alcoholic beverage in disguise, but a FOOD and a DIGESTER. It is delightful in taste, and children revel in it as a jam. It nourishes, it strengthens, it is easy of assimilation, and no other FOOD so readily takes the fancy, in the Nursery. "D.C.L." MALT EXTRACT will be found well as to her babe. It has all the efficacy of the strongest stout in exciting an abundant flow of milk, without any of the objectionable properties of an alcoholic stimulant. Sold in Bottles and specially prepared lever lid Tins, by Chemists, Grocers, etc., everywhere.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS—

THE DISTILLERS CO., Limited, EDINBURGH.

Makers of the Celebrated "D.C.L." Yeast.

HOVIS BREAD

Strengthens the Digestion and
improves the General Health.

SOLD BY ALL LEADING BAKERS AND GROCERS.

6d. and 1s. Samples of Bread and Biscuits sent on receipt of Stamps, by

S. FITTON & SON, Millers, MACCLESFIELD.

Should any difficulty be experienced in obtaining *Hovis Bread, Biscuits, and Flour*, or if what is supplied be unsatisfactory, please write—in latter case enclosing sample, the whole cost of which will be defrayed—to S. FITTON & SON.

DIRECT FROM THE FARM.

APPLES! APPLES!! APPLES!!!

Choicest named sorts, dessert and cooking at 5s. per 28 lbs.; Special selection, 7s. per 28 lbs.; Secondaries, 14s. and 16s. per cwt. Delicious Butter, 1s. 4d. Devonshire Cream and New Laid Eggs, 1s. 6d. per lb. and doz.; Splendid Cheddar Cheese, 9d.; 3 lbs. and over 8d. per lb. English Honey, 1s. per lb. section; 2s. 6d. per 2½ lb. bottle. Cob Nuts, 4d.; Filberts, 8d. per lb. Pure Fine Wholemeal, 4s. 6d. per 28 lbs.; 16s. per cwt. Carriage paid on orders over 5s.; Empties returnable.

Mrs. HEBDITCH, New Cross Farm, South Petherton, Somerset.

EPPS'S COCOA

EXTRACT FROM A LECTURE ON "FOODS AND THEIR VALUES," BY DR. ANDREW WILSON, F.R.S.E., etc.—"If any motives—first, of due regard for health, and second, of getting full food-value for money expended—can be said to weigh with us in choosing our foods, then I say that Cocoa (Epps's being the most nutritious) should be made to replace tea and coffee without hesitation. Cocoa is a food; tea and coffee are not foods. This is the whole science of the matter in a nutshell, and he who runs may read the obvious moral of the story."



CALLARD'S Callista Biscuit FOR REDUCING WEIGHT.

CALLARD, STEWART & WATT, Ltd.

Invalid Food Specialists
TO HER MAJESTY,

65, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.

MAIL CARTS AND BASSINETTES.

End of Season Clearance Sale. Great reductions. Carriage paid. 70 newest and prettiest designs to select from. Prices and drawings free.—SMITH & STREET, 52, Pemberton-street, Brooks Bar, Manchester.

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Comprising Libraries, Lecture Rooms, Information Bureau, Tuitional and Lecture Departments.

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