ANOTHER

13, HENRIETTA STREET, COVENT GARDEN, BEDFORD ST., STRAND, L

100 Rooms. New Passenger Elevator.

Telegrams: "Promising," London.

Electric Light.

Telephone.

Very Moderate, Mrs. A. D. PHILP, Proprietress.





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

No. 191, Vol. VIII. REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.

AUGUST 26TH, 1897.

Every Thursday, ONE PENNY WEEKLY.

Principal Contents

This Issue.

Should Women be Jurors ? By Mrs. Fenwick Miller.

Mary Wollstonecraft's "Vindication of the Rights of Women." (Continued.)

Our Short Sketch: The Children's Hospital. By Helen Urquhart.

Signals from our Watch Tower

What our Leading Head Mistresses think of the Proposed Special Woman's University; The University of London and Women's Degrees; "The Woman at Home" on the Question of the Mother-in-Law; An American Woman's Experience as Parlour-Maid in England; Do Chinese Men make good Servants?; Mother Stewart and Decoration Day in America; Women as Sovereigns in Austria and Hungary; The Medical Press and Circular on Cycling; The Chester Musical Festival.

Music as a Profession: The Chances for the Solo Pianist.

By Mrs. Lucie Heaton Armstrong.

Needlework of Royal Ladies.

Economical Cookery: Some Uses for Stone Fruit. By Miss Lizzie Heritage.

What to Wear.

Home Gardening : Misapprehensions. By Mrs. E. L. Chamberlain.

A Woman's Timber Works.

Ourrent News For and About Women.

&c., &c., &c.



AS SUPPLIED TO MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL FAMILY.





CONSOMMÉ.

In Gelatine Tubes.

Boxes containing 10 Tubes, 1s. 8d.; Post Free, 1s. 10 d.

(34 Varieties).

In Packets of Six Tablets, each Packet 1s. 4d.; Post Free, 1s. 7d.

Of all Grocers, Chemists, and of the Sole Agents,

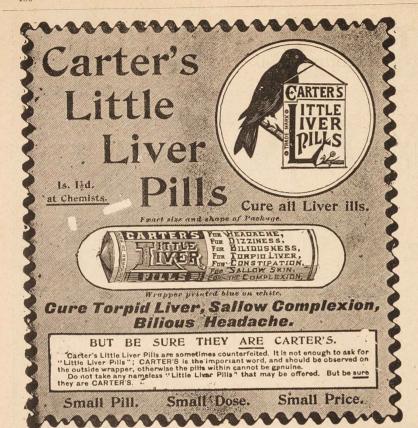
COSENZA å

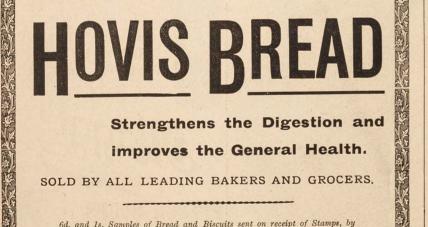
95 & 97 Wigmore St., London, W. Where frequent free demonstrations are held. Cards of Invitation to which will be sent on Application.

WALKING SHOES, in Brown or Black Calf, Glace Kid, or Patent 482, Oxford Street, Hyde Park, W. Leather, from 8/6. HOUSE SHOES, from 4/6.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

1891: "Go to KELSEY'S, in Oxford St., they have the SMARTEST and PRMTTIEST SHOES IN LONDON.





S. FITTON & SON, Millers, MACCLESFIELD.

水香的水煮到水煮的涂水煮的水煮的水煮

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A BOOK FOR LADIES.

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

DISEASES OF CHILDREN.

By DR. ALICE VICKERY.

Price 1|-

HENRY RENSHAW, 356, Strand, W.C.

"OVARIOTOMY AVERTED," post free 2d., by MARY J. HALL-WILLIAMS, M.D. (BOSTON) is to show women how they may get rid of their sufferings and not underro this dangerous operation.

Our Pribate Adbertisement Column.

READ CAREFULLY.

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.

A. 190. HOME Work. Pinafores, "Overalls," Child, 18 months, 3 at 1s. 8d. each, post free. Petticoat Bodices, 1s. 10d.

A. 259. BOOTS, best French make, from Peter

A. 254. MATERIAL for Cycling or Walking Dress, Serge, Dress Piece, for 7s. 6d. Patterns sent, if stamped envelope forwarded.

Miscellaneous.

E. 300. BOOKS; several about the Jubilee and lives of the Queen to dispose of; also cheap reprints of Standard Novels. List for ½d. stamped envelope.

HOTELS. HYDROS. &c.

THE DEVONSHIRE HOUSE TEMPERANCE HOTEL

12, Bishopsgate Street Without, London, E.C. This First-Class Temperance Hotel is centrally situated for business or pleasure in the heart of the City.

Telephone No. 2,495.
Telegraphic Address, "Exterior, London."
H. G. CHALKLEY & SONS, PROPRIETORS.

BOURNEMOUTH.

MIDLAND HOTEL, opposite Bournemouth West Station.

Well-appointed Family Hotel and Boarding House. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine. Tariff moderate. 'Buses to all parts. Special boarding terms. Apply—Manageress.

PARIS.

Boarding House, Central, near Louvre.

Comfortable Rooms, with or without board, from 3 to 8 francs.

Ladies and families. Paris Branch of W.C.T.U. Temperance Restaurant. English Reading Room. Moderate Terms.

Apply (enclosing 2½d. stamps), Lady Secretary 205, Rue St. Honore.

LADY AGENTS are being appointed for the sale of Tea and Coffee, who are making good incomes for themselves in their own homes. Apply by letter, M.M., c/o Abbotts, Eastcheap, E.C.



THE WOMAN'S SIGNAL

A WEEKLY RECORD AND REVIEW FOR LADIES.

AUGUST 26, 1897.

One Penny Weekly.

SHOULD WOMEN BE JURORS?

By Mrs. Fenwick MILLER.

THERE is hardly a week passes by without some reason being afforded for answering the above question with a resolute and clear

For one thing, there is frequently an attempt made to compel all women to leave a court, except the one solitary woman who is the prisoner or the witness in the case. This is an outrage which would be for ever impossible if

Cases which appear to me to be, from this point of view alone, strongly illustrative of the need for women jurors, are constantly occurring, and as constantly bring forth a chorus of disapproval from men journalists of the presence of women in the court at all. They do not seem to realise that what they are asking in such a case is that the woman prisoner shall be the only female there present, set lonely in the midst of a crowd of males!

Personally, I do not think that I should care to see a woman being tried for her life, any more than I should like to witness a coursing contest, a battue of game, a pigeon shooting match, or the vivisection of a dog. People who enjoy these amusements must be deficient either in benevolence or in imagination, the union of which makes a sympathy so keen that to see a cruel torture is to share in its suffering. But, without admiring the taste of those who enjoy watching pain, I yet protest against the attempts to exclude women specially, by force of public opinion, from a court in which a woman

an unfortunate woman under trial should be freed from staring, idle spectators, but simply that all those spectators should be of the opposite sex from herself. The women ought not to have been there, in order that the places incapable of conceiving that the presence of that the general experience of men should be they filled might have been available for gaping, other women could be a grateful and acceptable applied to cases. unsympathetic men to crowd round and stare fact to a woman prisoner, who would otherwise For a concrete illustration, I will turn to an out of countenance the solitary woman in the have been exposed to the eyes of men alone. actual case—purposely choosing one which building, the prisoner!

place and under any circumstances. The posi- eared men.

one to hear all about a woman's past. The women make men talk, and even think, more These details matter nothing now. moral attitude of any company composed only decently; because women can sympathise with Counsel no doubt, did their best. But it was

mingling of women. It is not right that in any last point there are continually illustrations purely masculine key.

view of the feelings or of the conduct of women jurymen. towards women. The society of women has This is the advantage, or rather one of the special charms for themselves; and we turn advantages, of having a jury taken from the for sympathy in our pain and trouble to one general population. For trying a business case, another with an assurance that our case is for example, no man would be willing to have a understood, as we cannot do to men. As that jury composed entirely of young barristers. wise and keen observer, Charlotte Brontë, said, They would doubtless be quite as anxious to do "If men could see us as we really are, justice, and they would certainly be better able they would be not a little amazed, but to form conclusions on the balance of evidence, the cleverest and acutest men are often than a jury taken at random from amidst busiunder an illusion about women. They do not ness men. But the latter know better the read them in a true light; they misapprehend customs and traditions and peculiarities of them both for good and evil. Their good woman business life, and therefore they are preferred is a queer thing, half doll, half angel; their bad even to the judge sitting alone, far more to a woman almost a fiend. Then to hear them fall jury selected from a class having nothing to do into ecstacies with one another's creations, wor- with business. shipping the heroine of such a poem, novel, drama, and thinking it fine—divine! Fine and There are certain phases of human experience hour!" So it is, in truth.

But they are mistaken on the point. I am not, happened some time ago, as the general details Only too often this is really what does of course, supposing that the ladies in question are of no consequence to my point, and are happen. A poor girl finds herself standing up went with any such fine motive as to help the better out of the way, so that what I wish to in the dock for an offence to which she was prisoner; they went, doubtless, like the men emphasise may be brought home. led by the seductions of a man; a man is her spectators, for a sensation. But I am pointing A Mrs. Bartlett was tried in 1886 for murder-

court of law where the life, or liberty, or fair visible to a woman's perception in reported fame of a woman is at stake, and where the cases. The theory of the jury system is that painful ordeal has to be gone through by a the case shall be tried by twelve men, selected woman prisoner of a revelation of the most at random above a certain social standard, secret and private affairs of her past existence, because they are likely to have much the same that the tone of the business should be set in a range of experience as the prisoner, and are in all probability able to judge the facts of the Men have apparently very mistaken notions case in the light of their own personal knowabout the feelings of women toward their own ledge of similar facts in life. Of course, many sex. In men's novels, notably in Thackeray's, of the circumstances in any particular case may women are represented as preying on each be outside the range of most of the jurymen's other, hounding each other down, and generally personal knowledge; but it is probable that in conducting themselves so that any one of them any ordinary matter there will be at least one in her trouble might well desire nothing more person on any jury selected at random who will than to be kept from the cruel tender mercies have a special knowledge of the questions of her own kind. But this is not a correct involved, and will be able to instruct his fellow-

divine it may be, but often quite artificial—false which are peculiarly and exclusively feminine; as the rose in my bonnet there. If I spoke all there are others which are common in the lives For what does the outcry mean? Not that I think on this point, where should I be?—dead of women, while rare in the lives of men. Conunder a cairn of avenging stones in half an sidering that the proper judgment of any case may turn upon a special knowledge of any such No doubt the gentlemen of the Press who matters, it is as necessary that women should

judge, men form her jury, and men make up out why journalists should not try to keep ing her husband. He had been ill for a considerthe crowd in court who hear the painful details women specially out of court. Probably, being able time, and sleeplessness was one of the of her shameful story told by the lips of men, in a crisis of danger and suffering, a woman on features of his complaint. One morning he was and nowhere are there the faces of women to trial for her life may not notice much who is found poisoned by chloroform—not inhaled, but break the cruel crowd of staring male eyes. It around her. But, so far as her surroundings are swallowed—and the question was whether he is somewhat embarrassing, difficult and un- noticed by her, it may safely be taken for fact had himself got it and swallowed it, without pleasant for one woman to be the only member that she would not prefer to be the one woman awakening his wife, who was sitting up with him, of her sex amidst a number of men, in any in the midst of a court full of gaping, greedy- but who said she had dropped asleep; or whether his wife had poured the drug down his tion of a woman with all the most secret inci- I think women should be on juries, then, throat. The evidence against her was quite dents of her life being unveiled while she is because their being there in that official trifling; but to strengthen it, the prosecution set solitary in the centre of a male crowd, must capacity will ensure that no successful effort brought forward singular details as to the relawill be made to try women prisoners in a court tions existing between her and her husband, Again, a male crowd is not so fit as a mixed from which other women are excluded; because and a friend, a young Nonconformist minister.

of men is distinctly a coarser and less-refined women; and finally, and most important, the able charge of Mr. Justice Wills that one than the attitude of those very same men because the special experience of women is acquitted the prisoner. So clear and so rational when their mass is leavened by the inter-sometimes useful in judging of a case. Of this was his Lordship's reading of the events in her

the chloroform from the mantelpiece and drank a certain point; and how hard it is was on the mantelpiece; and, second, that even | physical springs. if it had been there, the movement of the man

I do not propose in the least degree to discuss the case. But without entering upon any such discussion. I can point out how the able lawyer who tried the case got along all right with his hypothesis so far as his knowledge went, but came to a point outside his own experience, though within that of most women, where he did not properly appreciate probabilities.

Mr. Justice Wills very justly sketched the condition of a person suffering from sleeplessness; he evidently understood the weariness, the horrors of thought, the fearfulness, the nervous weakness, in short, the demoralisation brought about by prolonged inability to sleep. It is a real condition of torture, from which escape at any price is generally gladly hailed by the sufferer. "Sleep is the food of the brain, as the original Dr. Forbes Winslow said; and a man who cannot take that sustenance becomes week and broken down in mind, as one without food to eat becomes in body. "When I do not get my proper sleep, I feel hunted all next day," said William Wilberforce. Fancy a man feeling hunted day after day, and knowing all through the long watches of each night, as he hears hour after hour strike without his getting into insensibility, that he is preparing for the hunted horrors of the morrow. All the incidents of the past day become painful in retrospect to such a sufferer; all the prospects of the next intolerable. In impatience to escape from this state, a man comes to feel as though he would do almost anything; and those who have not considerable natural strength of mind fall into the fatal habit of opiate taking. One who had no regular opiate at hand, or who found his customary opiate ineffective, would be quite capable of extreme dangerousness.

duly set forth. But though he comprehended rough and violent classes, and juries of men a sleepless person's condition, he evidently did not understand what is the condition that compulsory deprivation of sleep produces in a healthy person. It was in evidence that Mrs. Bartlett had not had proper sleep for three weeks because of her nursing duties, and that even her husband had expressed his fear that she was breaking down. Now, in such a case, so far from the watcher being necessarily aroused from sleep by the movement in the bed of the women jurors are conscientious, careful, just of their understandings, that stability of patient, it would be quite possible for the latter to rise from bed, to go to a drawer and get out is to make their male co-jurors more serious. a bottle, to pour the contents into a glass, to careful and conscientious, too. return to bed and drink, and lie down again without in the least degree arousing the overcome nurse. In such a case the difficulty is for between man and man, while for so many one who is in attendance night and day to generations men have arrogated to themselves arouse herself from slumber even to answer the the exclusive power to judge between the sexes. patient's actual demands. Mere movements No woman has ever been tried by her peers. about the room, slight sounds not specially It is high time to reform this injustice, and to addressed to her, would not affect her conscious extend the beneficial principles of the trial by ness at all. Why, even tender mothers, who jury system to all citizens, instead of keeping it would willingly give their last ounce of nerve for one sex alone.

favour that she was found not guilty. The force for their sick children, are shocked to find MARY WOLLSTONE = theory on her behalf was that the unfortunate how hard it is for them to arouse from a doze Bartlett, demoralised by his long-continued and attend to the moans of pain after sleeplessness, rose in his bed, and himself got their fatigue from want of sleep has passed it, to send himself off into unconsciousness, to resist falling into a heavy doze on ignorant or reckless of the danger of doing so. the first opportunity, even though the To this supposition of neither suicide nor difficulty and suffering of the inevitable arousing murder, the judge presented two objections: first, from it are well known. We are creatures of that there was no evidence that the chloroform clay, after all, and our wills are dependent on

Plainly, therefore, Mr. Justice Wills, erred must have wakened his wife, who was asleep in supposing that the movements which, on sitting up, leaning with her arms on the bed by his hypothesis, Bartlett must have made, could not have taken place without arousing the sleeping wife. His arguments, which I believe saved Mrs. Bartlett's life, might justly have been strengthened on this point had he understood sleepiness as well as sleeplessness.

> I say all this with perfect assurance that my an opinion. But who are the persons so qualified? Very many women; very few men.
> This heavy experience falls to most of us sorrowful exertion. Here, then, is just one out of many possible illustrations of how matters may come before juries which most women illustration, a dozen others are on my notes their lives. that would tend to prove the same thing.

Another part of the theory of the jury system s that the accused should be tried by his peers -by those who may at least possibly find themselves one day accused of a similar crime on similar evidence, or else the victims of a like crime. This is an advantage which women designed by sweet attractive grace, and docile never enjoy; and I could readily produce a hundred recent cases in which female prisoners when he can no longer soar on the wing of or victims have, in my opinion, suffered from this defect in our judicial system.

With regard to the general question of women on juries, where the experiment has been tried it domestic brutes! For instance, the winning swallowing any stronger drug that was at his has been found to answer. In Wyoming, in the softness] so warmly, and frequently, recomcommand—especially if he was not aware of its far West of the United States, women were put on juries in the first instance because a perfect All this the judge evidently understood, and reign of terror had been established by the would no longer dare venture to convict. In the hope that women would be braver, or that to the beasts by his body; and if he be not of their safety would be respected even if they kin to God by his spirit, he is a base and ignoble offended the roughs, they were made liable to creature! jury service; and it is the recorded testimony of everybody in authority, Governor Hoyt and the Chief Justice of the State both included, that the experiment allowed that women were destined by Providence has been in every way a success—that the to acquire human virtues, and by the exercise and sensible, and that the effect of their presence

But, anyhow, it comes with a bad grace from any man to object to women helping to judge

CRAFT'S

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

Априят 26, 1897.

CHAPTER II.

THE PREVAILING OPINION OF A SEXUAL CHARACTER DISCUSSED.

To account for, and excuse the tyranny of man, many ingenious arguments have been brought forward to prove, that the two sexes, in the acquirement of virtue, ought to aim at attaining a very different character; or, to speak explicitly, women are not allowed to have sufficient strength of mind to acquire what really deserves the name of virtue. Yet it should seem, allowing them to have souls, that there is but one way appointed by Providence to lead mankind to either virtue or happiness.

If then women are not a swarm of ephemeron observations will be endorsed by every person triflers, why should they be kept in ignorance whom experience of day and night nursing at under the specious name of innocence? Mer once for a considerable period qualifies to give complain, and with reason, of the follies and caprices of our sex, when they do not keenly satirize our headstrong passions and grovelling vices. Behold, I should answer, the natural women who are set in families. "Woman's effect of ignorance! The mind will ever be lot is on you," wrote Mrs. Hemans to her unstable that has only prejudices to rest on, and schoolgirls, . . . "to watch the stars out by the bed of pain." Only under unusual circumstances does a man go through the same are told from their infancy, and taught by the example of their mothers, that a little knowledge of human weakness, justly termed cunning softness of temper, outward obedience, and a would understand, but few men; and hence it scrupulous attention to a puerile kind of profollows that women should bring their special priety, will obtain for them the protection of knowledge into play on juries. Q.E.D. as man; and should they be beautiful, everything Euclid says. I have cited this case only as an else is needless, for, at least, twenty years of

> Thus Milton describes our first frail mother; though when he tells us that women are formed for softness and sweet attractive grace, I cannot comprehend his meaning, unless, in the true Mahometan strain, he meant to deprive us of souls, and insinuate that we were beings only blind obedience, to gratify the senses of man contemplation.

> How grossly do they insult us who thus advise us only to render ourselves gentle, mended, that governs by obeying. What child ish expressions, and how insignificant is the being-can it be an immortal one? Who will condescend to govern by such sinister methods? "Certainly," says Lord Bacon, "man is of kin

> Children, I grant, should be innocent; but when the epithet is applied to men, or women, it is but a civil term for weakness. For if it be character which is the firmest ground to rest our future hopes upon, they must be permitted to turn to the fountain of light, and not forced to shape their course by the twinkling of a mere satellite. Milton, I grant, was of a very different opinion; for he only bends to the indefeasible right of beauty, though it would be difficult to render two passages which I now mean to contrast, consistent. But into similar nconsistencies are great men often led by their

"To whom thus Eve with perfect beauty

My Author and Disposer, what thou bidst Unargued I obey; so God ordains; God is thy law, thou mine: to know no more Is Woman's happiest knowledge and her

AUGUST 26, 1897.

me for advice-then you ought to think, and only rely on God.

Yet in the following lines Milton seems to coincide with me; when he makes Adam thus expostulate with His Maker.

" Hast thou not made me here thy substitute, And these inferior far beneath me set? Among unequals what society Can sort, what harmony or true delight? Which must be mutual, in proportion due Giv'n and receiv'd; but in disparity The one intense, the other still remiss Cannot well suit with either, but soon prove Tedious alike: of fellowship I speak Such as I seek, fit to participate All rational delight-

women, let us, disregarding sensual arguments, trace what we should endeavour to make them in order to co-operate, if the expression be not too hold, with the supreme Being.

The most perfect education, in my opinion, is such an exercise of the understanding as is hest calculated to strengthen the body and form the heart. Or, in other words, to enable the individual to attain such habits of virtue as will render it independent. In fact, it is a farce to call any being virtuous whose virtues do not result from the exercise of its own reason. This was Rousseau's opinion respecting men: I extend it to women, and confidently assert that they have been drawn out of their sphere by false refinement, and not by an endeavour to acquire masculine qualities. Still the regal homage which they receive is so intoxicating, that till the manners of the times are changed, and formed on more reasonable principles, it may be impossible to convince them that the illegitimate power, which they obtain, by degrading themselves, is a curse, and that they must return to nature and equality, if they wish to secure the placid satisfaction that unsophisticated affections impart. But for this epoch we must wait—wait, perhaps, till kings and nobles, enlightened by reason, and, pre state, throw off their gaudy hereditary trapthey have less mind than man.

I may be accused of arrogance; still I must declare what I firmly believe, that all the writers who have written on the subject of female education and manners, from Rousseau to Dr. Gregory, have contributed to render women more artificial, weak characters, than they would otherwise have been; and consequently, more useless members of society. I key; but I am afraid it would have been the deserve such a distinction? Soldiers, as well as spread over the subject! If women are by might have expressed this conviction in a lower whine of affectation, and not the faithful women, practice the minor virtues with puncexpression of my feelings, of the clear result tilious politeness. Where is, then, the sexual the same in quality, if not in degree, or virtue which experience and reflection have led me to difference, when the education has been the is a relative idea; consequently, their conduct subject, I shall advert to the passages that I arises from the superior advantage of liberty, have the same aim. more particularly disapprove of, in the works of which enables the former to see more of life. the authors I have just alluded to; but it is And as for any depth of understanding, I will first necessary to observe, that my objection venture to affirm, that it is as rarely to be found extends to the whole purport of those books, in the army as amongst women; and the cause, which tend, in my opinion, to degrade one half I maintain, is the same. It may be further late to say it

pleasing at the expense of every solid virtue.

Though if man did attain perfection of mind when his body arrived at maturity, it might be proper, in order to make a man and his wife one, These are exactly the arguments that I have that she should rely entirely on his understandused to children; but I have added, your reason ing; and the graceful ivy, clasping the oak that is now gaining strength, and, till it arrives at supported it, would form a whole in which some degree of maturity, you must look up to strength and beauty would be equally conspicuous. But, alas! husbands, as well as their elpmates, are often only overgrown children; nay, thanks to early debauchery, scarcely men and if the blind lead the blind, one need not ome from heaven to tell us the consequence.

Many are the causes that, in the present corrupt state of society, contribute to enslave women by cramping their understandings and sharpening their senses.

This contempt of the understanding in early life has more haneful consequences than is commonly supposed; for the little knowledge arguments are to be pursued below the surface, which women of strong minds attain, is, from various circumstances, of a more desultory kind than the knowledge of men, and it is acquired more by sheer observations on real still further, for they are both thrown out of a life, than from comparing what has been useful station by the unnatural distinctions In treating, therefore, of the manners of individually observed with the results of established in civilized life. Strengthen the experience generalised by speculation. Led by female mind by enlarging it, and there will be their dependent situation and domestic employ- an end to blind obedience; but, as blind obediments more into society, what they learn is ence is ever fought for by power, tyrants and rather by snatches; and as learning is with sensualists are in the right when they endeavour them, in general, only a secondary thing, they to keep women in the dark, because the former do not pursue any one branch with that only want slaves, and the latter a plaything. persevering ardour necessary to give vigour to The sensualist, indeed, has been the most the faculties, and clearness to the judgment. dangerous of tyrants, and women have been In the present state of society, a little learning duped by their lovers, as princes by their is required to support the character of a gentleman; and boys are obliged to submit to a few over them. years of discipline. But in the education of women, the cultivation of the understanding is character of Sophia is, undoubtedly, a captiv always subordinate to the acquirement of some ating one, though it appears to me grossly corporeal accomplishment; even while enervated unnatural; however, it is not the superstructure, by confinement and false notions of modesty, but the foundation of her character, the printhe body is prevented from attaining that grace ciples on which her education was built, that I and beauty which relaxed, half-formed limbs mean to attack; nay, warmly as I admire the never exhibit. Besides, in youth their faculties genius of that able writer, whose opinions are not brought forward by emulation; and I shall often have occasion to cite, indignation having no serious scientific study, if they have always takes place of admiration, and the rigid natural sagacity it is turned too soon on life and frown of insulted virtue effaces the smile of cations, without tracing them back to causes; wont to raise, when I read his voluptuous and complicated rules to adjust behaviour are a reveries. Rousseau declares that a woman weak substitute for simple principles.

ance of weakness to females, we may instance by fear to exercise her natural cunning, ferring the real dignity of man to childish the example of military men, who are, like and made a coquettish slave in order them, sent into the world before their minds to render her a more alluring object of pings, and if then women do not resign the have been stored with knowledge or fortified by desire, a sweeter companion to man, whenever bitrary power of beauty—they will prove that principles. The consequences are similar; he chooses to relax himself. He carries the soldiers acquire a little superficial knowledge, arguments, which he pretends to draw from the snatched from the muddy current of conversation, and, from continually mixing with that truth and fortitude, the cornerstones of all society, they gain, what is termed a knowledge human virtue, should be cultivated with certain of the world; and this acquaintance with man- restrictions, because, with respect to the female ners and customs has frequently been con- character, obedience is the grand lesson which founded with a knowledge of the human heart. ought to be impressed with unrelenting rigour. But can the crude fruit of casual observation, never brought to the test of judgment, formed by comparing speculation and experience, the fumes which pride and sensuality have thus When I come to that division of the same? All the difference that I can discern should be founded on the same principles, and

of the human species, and render women observed, that officers are also particularly attentive to their persons, fond of dancing, crowded rooms, "adventures," and ridicule Like the fair sex, the business of their lives is gallantry. They were taught to please, and they only live to please. Yet they do not lose their rank in the distinction of sexes, for they are still reckoned superior to women, though in what their superiority consists, beyond what I have just mentioned, it is difficult to discover.

The great misfortune is this, that they both acquire manners before morals, and a knowledge of life before they have, from reflection, any acquaintance with the grand ideal outline of human nature. The consequence is natural; satisfied with common nature, they become a prey to prejudices, and taking all their opinions on credit, they blindly submit to authority. So that, if they have any sense, it is a kind of instinctive glance, that catches proportions, and decides with respect to manners; but fails when or opinions analysed.

May not the same remark be applied to women? Nay, the argument may be carried ministers, whilst dreaming that they reigned

I now principally allude to Rousseau, for his manners. They dwell on effects, and modifi- complacency, which his eloquent periods are should never, for a moment, feel herself As a proof that education gives this appear- independent, that she should be governed indications of nature, still further, and insinuates

> What nonsense! when will a great man arise with sufficient strength of mind to puff away

> > (To be continued.)

Nedders: "What's a bon mot?" Slowitz: Something you always think of after it's too

THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

BY HELEN URQUHART.

" Little things, on little wings, Bear little souls to heaven

I THINK most of us love babies, clean, laughter loving babies, with muslin and ribbons, soft, rose-leaf hands and dimpled cheeks; yet, 1 doubt if anyone fairly understands their varied inrolling these small parcels of humanity then the plentiful soap and water and the tight, screwy curls into waves and waves of bitter are the tears shed by young nurses for the Clara. She at least never slept, not even at

on my first "transformation scene." My pride No poultices, no warmth or feeding, not even and delight were so great, even though she love can do ought to wake it now, and I think tea, "Nurse, the 'New Kise' is talking finished by warning me against "dawdling." "They must not get cold, these little ones," she said, "even for the sake of all this,"

With much effort, and after a time with fair result, we nurses made, washed and goffered learning. the muslin "pinnies" our babies wore, each is!" And the male portion add, "Why, one here are twenty or thirty babies under two, the pleading mothers away with their moaning nurse says, and no squalling-marvellous!"

course, there are times when they do cry, and ered into a multitude of wrinkles. that not in a half-hearted sort of way, either. Their favourite time is in the doctor's visiting hour, and then it is very trying. Young nurses | the quiet ones have given it up as useless, conare very much affected by this crying. They tent to drift in spite of love and care to the re not "tanned," as the boys say, and it often makes them nervous, tired and despondent.

'It will cry," they moan, "and I can't stop it." So the deafening roar continues unabated. An experienced nurse generally has her own methods of soothing-and in these days they are fair ones-but one cannot expect a young probationer to be up in the art.

The bathings, feeding, soothing, and all the many attentions they demand are very trying valescence advances, just as the little ones Micky's bed. at first. Their little heads will wobble, and the arms and legs screw themselves up into a tight shrill piping voices, which meant return to the thumb. "Theer, where no one will see ball just when you want to get at the corners. Then, if you are feeding them with a spoon they invariably splutter and choke. But, oh, the little children! What dear delights they areeven these waifs and strays of the Hospital World, dirty, diseased, loathsome.

Outside these walls, this great East London will show you why they are here.

sights we see, and the sounds we hear, are from Clara. sadder than tongue can tell. Death, disease, have nursed in a children's ward. Though the by side in the mortuary. How we worked to the nurses what to do in a stage whisper, and babies there are not clean or mirthful; their save it—the little wizened thing—and yet it died, have seen them flush from vexation as I had coverings often enough a dirty, malodorous and we saw it dying a little every day. Clever done in my day, and yet do as she told them shawl, and their little hands might be baby-like people—those who have thought out the as I had done too. if one could pierce through the crust of dirt and question—have an answer: "It is better," they peep below. But, oh the satisfaction of say, "that these children should die, and never grow to men and women, swelling the ranks of eyes about in search of something and the stripping off one by one the little garments | the diseased, and spreading its poison abroad."

people who talk and who write have never seen soft, warm towels. The shapely limbs and the these little children as we see them, nor have had little mercy from this self-styled monitorreal baby faces glowing after that. The little they wrestled with death in their cause and been Some part of the day the children were "in white nightdress and woolly jacket, the golden woefully routed. The world truly "seems out silence," and the little ones slept. Then if a hair, which is, in the majority, brushed out of of joint when a little child dies." Many and new child transgressed the rule, down came sake of the small white patient lying there quite | night for long. I shall never forget when "Sister" remarked still and quite dead. No more can be done now. the nurse would have moved heaven and earth glaring wrathfully at the culprit meanwhile. to save it if she could.

To be candid one must say that the dirt did at my streaming eyes. "You should be glad," appearance on a baby's face which has collected little angel now. And what could be better? we filed obediently. and lain there through months of neglect. It You are unreasonable, and a nurse must never After all, she had gone through much

It is a lesson, I think, that takes long in the

Well, that is quite true, I know, though, of available, such little withered baby faces puck- imitations.

Some wailing monotonously and others lying and years ago.

urchins of the lanes and courts.

old, and below again are the boys. Some of seemed useless. the elder girls are very useful and also most | One gets so wrapt up in the children and patronizing as well.

Thank God, say the Nurses, in the little hip case, and a chronic more or less, who knew children's name, for these wonderful "homes in the routine of ward work by heart, and could sickness." Many, ah, so many, little ones we take all the responsibility of a new "pros take from their mother's arms and lie them education off the Sister or Head-nurse herself, down to die here, in this their paradise, before the And woe betide the one who made mistakes, heaven which is theirs by right, Truly, the trifling or glaring, everyone would hear of it

"Ha! Nuse Marion is putting the thermosuffering, always fighting the deadly foes, meter upside down in its case! Not that way Always among sickness and pain, we Nurses nurse, t'other way up," while I raw and are called hard if we wear a smiling face; and trembling hastened to obey-longing all the cross, if despair has taken even that much from time for the proverbial trap-door. She was fascinations—exclusive of mothers—until they us. Qui bono, we ask as the little ones lie side | really a wonderful girl, I have heard her teach

"'Tis the syringe they wants, nurse, 'urry," while the surgeon at a far off bed cast his keen sisters made signs-of course I caught up both sewn on tightly ("for fear o' cold, nuss"), and "Yes, that may be one reason, only these syringe and bowl and flew to the rescue, for Clara was always right. Then the new cases

"Nurse" she would call from behind the screen where we enjoyed an after-dinner cup of

It was bad enough when she was in bed, but I remember my senior, as good a nurse as when her splint came, and she was able to move touching the rounded face—for this was a ever lived, on one occasion coming to see my about on crutches, her vigilance became even little patient while she looked reproachfully more trying. She was here, there and everywhere. It was Clara who "checked" not always yield to the first "scrub." There is she said, gently closing the heavy lids and time and duties. "Four o'clock, time for the dirt and dirt, leaving so often a rough, streaky crossing the waxlike hands. "For she is a Lady Poopil's tea," she would give out, and off

is wonderful how soon the pink and white skin give way to feelings, she has those of others to suffering, and "Clara's way" was generally triumphs, nevertheless, especially with returning attend to. Doubtless you will learn this in accepted along with other trials indigenous to hospital life.

There was one lovely child, the envy and admiration of the ward. The Nurse in charge There are 30 cots in this ward, but we over- was not slow to perceive this, and brought out nurse vieing with the other in the look of her flow sometimes as you would see by the the "strong points" with studied carefulness. precious charges. Visitors coming into the mongrel assortment of baskets and even dolls The little girl's name was Maudie, and she cot-lined ward so often exclaim, "How quiet it cradles which lie before the fire. These little always called her nurse "My dear lady." "wasters" as they are called taking only half "Where is my dear lady?" she would cry baby alone turns a house upside down, and room, and the doctors have no heart to send piteously, with tears in her great hazel eyes. "I want my lady." And if Nurse was absent burdens while there is such accommodation she refused to be comforted by spurious

One little man who had overflown from the boys' ward, and fell to my share, was a great quite still, their fight for life is very feeble, and pet. I think the general opinion was that he was hideous; but I would not allow that. He was certainly a queer-looking little fellow, with "Home" that was won for little children years crooked legs, a big head and reddish eyes, that danced unceasingly, like the lady in "Nubian's Yes: it was difficult to give up my babies for Blacking." His name was Michael, and both the adult kingdom, I could only make up my Mamma and Papa Michael were Irish to the tips mind to the change by assuring myself of its of their red noses. Many are the halfpence I absolute necessity. After all I found the have had tossed to me under cover of the "Grown-ups" were very little unlike children | bedclothes for "me koind attintion." And in times of sickness. They, too, are helpless, when I have refused as gracefully as possible grateful, as a rule, and cheerful when con- they have tucked them under the sheets on

would sing the latest production of Chevalier in "Ye'll find 'm there darlint," with a jerk of health and spirits so usual among these young them, sure!" This was hissed in my ear, on leaving, by the lady of the red nose; and, sure enough, there they were, and Sister decided to The next ward is for girls up to sixteen years | put them in the ward money-box, since refusal

their little lives that it is hard work sending There was one girl of twelve I remember, a | them back to their dirty, draggled homes, just

Sometimes, of course, we have some really naughty children, who from the day of admission to discharge bother the life out of their bandages and greasing sheets just before the complied for peace sake had not Sister interdoctor's visit; absolutely refusing to take food, fered. and spitting what was forced all over their

discipline of the ward and a Nurse's tact. One little girl I had was dreadfully burned in trying to save her baby sister. It appeared she had been left to "mind the house" while mother and father went out. As Winnie was only eight years old, and it was nearly ten near him lately?" o'clock, she fell asleep over the wretched

the bars by way of encouragement to the feeble flame, fell out on to her foot, burning her sadly. The poor child, only half wakened by the noise and pain, sprang to her feet, leaving the poker to continue its ravages on some cotton towels in the grate. Soon there was a blaze,

"Where's my baby?" "She is here, dear," I answered, "quite safe." "Not hurted," she "Not a bit; you were a brave little girl to save her," I said.
"Ah, I'm glad she's safe. I must get well,"

then (with an effort), "'cause I minds 'er." I to carry out her intentions, but she gradually

"Why, then?" demands the other."

"'Cause she's taller and wears a nice hat'

(their expression for cap).
"Oh, well—" reluctantly from the other whose nurse happens to be short. "Mine's prettier, an' good things is wrapt up in small

'So's pison," returns number one instantly. "Any way, my nurse has got a new apron on." Ow d'ver know? P'raps she ain't.'

"Yes, she 'ave, 'cause it ain't been washed."

"Oh, well, that's nothing, my Aunt makes my nurse's dresses, and that's why they fits so | She must have had strong provocation that I well." This argument was clinching for a time, knew not of. Who can judge for these poor the fascination of beauty or personal charm as the lack of this quality.

There is one great trial in hospital life, and some mothers (not the fathers, by the way) any kindness on our part.

when the red blood begins to show faintly in | they paid for it I'd like to know?" A vulgar was settled first of all, our sweet, pale-faced their white faces, and the little limbs fill out. truism, in most cases, but none the less galling friend whose work and anxieties were endless. for that

"Young woman, will you give this lady a chair," an over-dressed befeathered female de-

nurse, biting, scratching, and swearing, as their most firmly withal, "if your friend needs a mothers and fathers swore. But it is only very seat, she may take that one; but in any case obstinate cases that do not succumb to the be good enough to refer to me in future." remember that lady did not speak again!

Then the discontented ones are to the fore, 'Tommy's feet is stone-cold, Nurse," or, "His head lies too low," or "Nurse, couldn't you attend to him just one minute—you ain't been

If the nurse is extra good-tempered and fire. The red hot poker she had left between patient she goes to the bedside, and tells the mother quietly that she is very busy—it is evening duty and she has very little help during may be built," and our dream come true somethese hours-and Tommy really is so much day. better, while the little girl in Number 6 bed is dying, and "Number 12" is only just admitted and needs attention. "What does he want, and Winnie, rushing into the next room, caught Mother?" "What is it, Tommy?" and Tommy up her baby sister, the flames by this time will answer contentedly, "Nothink"—but not so When Winnie opened her eyes she asked, and those hands and feet of hers have never

Occasionally the injustice of the "grumbler's" remark is very "riling" as the Yankees say, and hard to bear in silence. But for these, there are hundreds of parents who not only help you, but encourage with a word here and the am quite quite sure little Winnie did her best but encourage with a word here and there. Such as: "Bessie do get on, Nurse, one can see at a friend's house and there met another caller, sank from the shock to her half-starved system the difference every day," with a beaming face sank from the shock to her half-starved system and died, leaving "her baby" to the care of and grateful tears in the mother's eyes; or, "My but her black tailor made gown fitted her well,

thoughtful. Many a time have I let her hold a lamp for me or box of powder, as I went my rounds of the cots, closely followed by my faithful companion. There were very few women I should have cared to have as aide-decamps, but Mrs. Turton was different then. My lisappointment was all the more bitter, theredisappointment was all the more strong, fore, when I discovered that since little Edie's him.

"You call it 'tidy,' I say 'well groomed,' "You call it 'tidy," I say 'well groomed,' death her mother had "taken to the drink." Of all the clean, respectable little bodies this young woman was one of the best.

Alas! for the power of drink over bad times

Unfortunately we have no convalescent home that is the rooted and obstinate dislike that for our children, though a few beds in one small "home" are allowed us. Sorely do we feel the have to nurses and their work. They cling to need of this, but then we are poor down here the days of "Sairey," and will not see the and unfashionable. Many and many a golden a jaundiced eye, and steel themselves to resent we have had—Sister, the nurses and I—
we have sat by the ward kitchen fire after the of vine leaves: in Bohemia of rosemary; in any kindness on our part. Well, if they do look after the child, ain't fancied. Our Sister was to be the Matron, that I flowers.

It was to be a pretty home, of course, somewhere in Essex for choice. And there must be flowers in profusion and sunshine. We nurses hard-worked nurses, always wilfully pulling off manded of me one day, and I should have were going according to "rank" as assistants to "Our dear Lady," and the little nips and amputations would sit out of doors in their long "My good woman," she said very gently and carriages and wear sun-bonnets—that was a special note-because these last were so picuresque and comfortable. The "Empyreans and wasting children would run about laughing as they picked the daisies. They were to drink milk, eat plenty, and grow fat.

Oh yes, we had drawn up the plan with no Committee of management" to aid us. Everything was ready except the gold! Who can tell what may be some day! Even though so many of us in that dear ward circle are stranded far and wide, still I know that there lingers in each heart the hope that our "Castle

TIDINESS.

In days gone by, girls were rigidly taught the good, old-fashioned principle of tidiness. "Neatup her baby sister, the flames by this time having spread alarmingly. Poor Winnie, she did her best to get help, but, like mother and father, most of the neighbours seemed to be "tout," and she had to manage for herself.

will answer contentedly, "Nothink"—but notso his parent. Nurse feels his feet and satisfies herself of their warmth, shakes his pillow and hurries on. But sometimes nurse is overdone and oppressed with the number of deaths or bad and oppressed with the number of deaths or "out," and she had to manage for herself.
When the child and baby were admitted, the former was insensible, but the baby quite unhurt.

and oppressed with the number of deaths or bad cases—so she answers quickly, "Everything in good time, Mother, I have only one pair of hands." It is the end of the day remember, is often loose and prone to tumble down, their is often loose and prone to tumble down, their and one or two buttons are lacking from their boots. The stock-collar is often fastened on

a woman who made a most agreeable impres sank from the shock to her hair-starved system and died, leaving "her baby" to the care of the workhouse, no one ever claiming the waif.

The conversations and local gossip that goes on between the children is at once interesting and highly amusing, carried on in loud tones, quite indifferent to their audience.

"I like my nurse better than yours," little Miss Loyalty would say to her neighbour.

"Course you do, 'cause she is your nurse," replies the other, stolidly.

"No, that ain't why."

"When the sold a gossip that goes and grateful tears in the mother's eyes; or, "My haby would never have lived but for you, Nurse, and there was not a spot or a speck of dust on it. I knew that it had been brushed carefully before she left her room. Her linen collar and cuffs were snowy white, and did not twist of shift from their proper places. Her "good case," her dear little baby whom she often loves very dearly herself.

I had one "mother," who was certainly exceptional. Her little girl I had had for six months, a hopeless, lingering case, and latterly the woman had come every evening after work to sit by her child. She was so good and broughtful. Many a time have I let her hold a thoughtful wany a fire have I let her hold a thoughtful wany a fire have I let her hold a thoughtful wany a fire have I let her hold a the but her black tailor-made gown fitted her well, and there was not a spot or a speck of dust on it. I knew that it had been brushed carefully before she left her room. Her linen collar and cuffs were snowy white, and did not twist of shift from their proper places. Her gloves did not wrinkle, and buttoned smoothly over the wrists; her shoes were like the rest of her attire—dainty; her bonnet rested firmly and straight on soft brown hair that, while wavy and fluffy, was neatly dressed. A thin veil covered a fresh complexion and thoughtful wany a time have I let her hold a specific rest letter well, and there was not a spot or a speck of dust on it. I knew that it had been brushed carefully it. I knew that it h

that charms one. What is the secret?"

"I will tell you," he said. "She is a well-groomed woman. There are never any rough or loose ends about her." You mean that she is tidy," I said to

We both mean the same thing.

However one may express it—in sporting terms or with the old-fashioned word—is the condition not well worth striving for? Nothing is so destructive to illusion, so detrimental to

THE bridal wreath is usually formed in Germany of myrtle branches; in France and England of orange-blossoms; in Italy and French Switzerland of white roses; in Spain of

WOMAN'S SIGNAL.

A Weekly Record and Review of Woman's Work and Interests at Home and in the Wider World.

30 Maiden Lane, Covent Garden. London, W.C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

THE WOMAN'S SIGNAL will be sent post paid to any address, in Great Britain or abroad, on receipt of subscriptions:

12 months for 6 ,, ,, ... 8s. 8d. ,, ... 1s. 8d.

Or can be had to order, One Penny weekly, from any Newsagent in the United Kingdom; also sold at Messrs. Smith's Railway Bookstalls Published Every Thursday, Price One Penny

THE TRADE SUPPLIED By Marshall and Sons, 125 Fleet Street.

NOTICE.

All communications intended for insertion must be written on one side only of the paper, and the writer's name and address must be given, not necessarily for publication. The Editor cannot answer correspondents privately, except on the business of the paper strictly.

If a stamped and addressed wrapper be attached to a manuscript offered for publica tion, 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 con sidered an excellent composition.

SIGNALS FROM OUR WATCH TOWER.

Since the adverse vote at Cambridge as to women's degrees the air has been thick with suggestions for the formation of a special woman's university. It is a curious fact that these suggestions almost invariably come from men, and that the women who are the persons most immediately concerned have no sympathy with the idea. It is impossible to say whether in time to come it may not prove very desirable to have a special University for women, marking out its own course, having its own separate professors, and conferring its own egrees, but certainly that time is not yet. In the last 15 years, it is true, women have abundantly proved both at Cambridge and regret to see money spent upon the establishat London Universities their ability to take the highest degrees in scholarships, but the funds are urgently needed for salaries, scholareffect of this display of capacity for the ships, lecture rooms, laboratories, and libraries. highest learning would be quickly lost if women consented to measure themselves believed by the common mind that this was | years of its being open to women at all did |

great as that of men. This is felt by all | Between 1867 and 1877 the University University for women. Not only has this prominence was given to those su proceeded, with only one dissentient voice, separate university for women.'

Several leading head mistresses, namely Miss Dorothea Beale, Ladies' College, Cheltenham; Miss H. M. Jones, Nottinghill High School; Mrs. Sophie Bryant, North London Collegiate School; Miss M. Belcher, Bedford High School; Miss Elizabeth Day, Manchester High School: and Miss Florence Gadesden, Blackheath High School; and 145 other members of the Head Mistresses' Association, addressed a letter to the press to the same effect, in the course of which they stated their objec-

"The educational experience of women acting y themselves would be a poor substitute for the intellectual life and scholarship of a great University. To women teachers and students the value of the latter lies less in the facilities for co-education (which in some subjects is of very little importance, and in others is mainly a matter of convenience and economy) than in the variety and excellence of its teachers and in the breadth, culture, and training given by the study of a subject under the influence of the highest standards. A women's University means an uncertain and probably a low standard, a more limited experience, and a danger of rash experiment. A women's branch of the University, such as practically exists at Oxford and Cambridge, gives to women constant opportunities of obtaining the advice, encouragement and direction of the men who are teaching their own subject. Nothing can take the place of this valuable stimulus or have so steadying an effect upon the standard of work. The curridom which grant degrees to women upon courses of study arranged on different lines. With all these possibilities open to them women would ment of yet another series of examinations when

the leaders of the higher education of of London did not admit women to th women all over the country, and it is only ordinary degree examinations, but offered nevolent men who propose to take the them separate examinations and certifiline of least resistance and start a separate cates, "in the scheme for which special Editorial Rooms and Business Offices, to idea been coldly received by the women which all letters to the Editor, Advertise engaged in higher education in connection But this was not valued. It was found MENTS, subscriptions, and enquiries should be with the Universities, but a striking illus- that the chief distinction gained by women tration of how women generally feel that in those examinations was not in the such a proposal has no advantages, and special subjects that had been selected for that it is necessary at present to retain the them, and that were theoretically laid hold which has been gained upon the ordidown by men as "feminine," but in the nary higher schools of learning, is given by ordinary "masculine" subjects, classics the resolution passed at a recent conference and science. It was, moreover, continually in Bedford of the head mistresses of a great | urged on the Senate by women themselves number of girls' High Schools, both that they "did not desire a scheme of endowed and proprietary. Having regretted learning exclusively devised for their use, the refusal of the University of Cambridge but would prefer to have access to the to grant titular degrees to women, they ordinary degrees and honours, and to be subject to the same tests of qualification as to express their sense of "the high value the male students." Hence, the University of the Tripos certificates granted to women of London gave way, and in 1877 opened by the University of Cambridge, and strong disapproval of the proposal to establish a dudgrees and examinations to women on disapproval of the proposal to establish a they have since availed themselves of that permission. But the previous ten years of "special female" courses and examinations must be considered to have settled for good the question of starting a "female" University with a different course from that of men, and "female" degrees to be all it has to show at the end of the course. Women students do not think such a course desirable, and will not accept it; hence, for benevolent persons to provide it would be useless.

AUGUST 26, 1897.

In America there are various women's colleges which give their own degrees. Nevertheless, these colleges, at any rate, those that are of any standing, are most eareful to have the same curriculum for heir degrees, and to maintain the same height of achievement as the men's colleges or the equivalent titles, and it is interesting observe that there, no less than here he women themselves repudiate any idea that their training should take a different course from that of men. One of the best women's colleges is Bryn Mawr, and at the recent closing ceremonies of the session the president, Miss Carey-Thomas, said in her address :-

"The suggestion that women's education should break with tradition, and should differ materially from men's, is made to me, perhaps more frequently than any other, by men pondering over the problems of women's education. That it is never made by thoughtful women shows, I think, that in education, as in many other things concerning themselves, women have the sounder judgment, reaching culum at Oxford and Cambridge is varied, and their conclusions unbiassed by the theoretical there are nine Universities in the United King. and fantastic considerations that are apt in such matters to weigh with men."

The fact is, of course, that there is no more need of desirability for a separate and different course of feeding for mind to develop it and bring it to its full strength than there is for a different scheme of diet for the bodies of the two sexes. Perhaps an even more striking proof of That which the consent of ages has against themselves alone. Though their degrees were in fact gained by a higher "female" courses of study and "mere develop observation, memory, reasoning level of average scholarship than that of women's" degrees is found in the fact that power, and general intellectual strength in the ordinary graduate, it would not be the University of London for the first ten the male mind is the same as that which is desirable for identical ends for the female so until some generations of competition make a strenuous effort to persuade women mind. The confusion of thought which for the honours of learning had thoroughly worked it into the average mind that women's power of scholarship is as this attempt utterly failed.

make a strenuous enort to persuade women desires a separate curriculum because it is very probable that the future life will be different, consists in the confusing of the

general education, the object of which is to develop the powers to the utmost, and the special technical education which comes afterwards to prepare the individual for what may be the special work of maturity. The general training, which has been the basis of the special training, is the same for every sort of occupation; specialising is a thing which comes afterwards, and which will be better done by reason of the development of all the faculties by the more general training in youth.

A symposium was held recently in the "Woman at Home," on the question of the mother-in-law. As only ladies contributed to it, it was not particularly interesting or convincing; it is men who are supposed to hate their mothers-in-law not women theirs - yet women have mothers-in-law. The tradition that a man must necessarily hate the lady who brought his wife up for him, and made her what i is to be presumed he thought at one time at any rate a near approach to a perfect woman, is a very singular fact. Happily, however, it is only the superstition that such must be the case which is a fact at all. A great many sons-in-law, as we all know, are much attached to their wives' mothers. One of these affectionate sonsin-law, who happened to be a man o genius, has left on record his feelings towards his mother-in-law in a sonner which deserves to be recalled from time to time as a counterfoil to the innumerable

sonnet. He had every occasion to love put." his mother-in-law, for she devoted herself to him after her daughter's death. Even when his health had broken down owing cherished him on the extremely small means which, by these resources, was prothe one person who benefited him upon whom he never "turned." She was faithful to him to the last day of his life. and though she outlived him 20 years, she desired to be buried in the same grave.

Here is the sonnet that he wrote to

"Because I feel that in the Heavens above, The angels, whispering to one another, Can find, among their burning terms of love, None so devotional as that of 'mother Therefore, by that dear name I long have

You who are more than mother unto me, And fill my heart of hearts, where Death

In setting my Virginia's spirit free. My mother-my own mother-who died

Was but the mother of myself; but you Are mother to the one I loved so dearly, And thus are dearer than the mother

knew By that infinity with which my wife Was dearer to my soul than its own life."

Surely this is not only very sweet, but vulgar abuse and insult that is so commonly given the wife's mother.

Miss Elizabeth Banks, an American woman, who came to England on what she called "Campaigns of Curiosity," and sacquaintance of the difficulty that she found acquaintance of the difficulty that she found maid, is giving her experiences to her American readers. Amongst other things "they are really admirable servants." she declares that :-

"There is a sort of economy that is my attention was first called to it in a London house, where I essayed to play the rôle of maidservant.

"Going into the kitchen one morning I noticed the immense soup kettle on the front of the range, boiling and steaming.

servant, the cook.

"'No, indeed,' she answered, 'I am boiling my clothes. You know missus the Queen and Princess Christian copies of allows me a shilling a week for laundry. Well, I just thought I might as well save the money by doing my own wash, so I do it every week, and that shilling goes into the post-office savings bank.'

"But in the soup kettle! You boil your clothes in the soup kettle?' I exclaimed, aghast.

"" Well, what would you have me boil 'em in-the tea kettle?'

"I saw that argument with her was useless, but afterward I discovered that very glad to receive this interesting record there was more than one family in London of your mother's life and good works. tiny jokes of the small wit abusive of their who, all innocent of the wash allowance children's grandmothers. that went into the savings bank, blissfully drank their soup and knew nought of the It was Edgar Allen Poe who wrote this strange uses to which the kettle was

> We must hope that Miss Banks's expein a particular way they will do it again in exactly that way with the most slavish devotion to precedent, and quite regardless address at Springfield, Ohio, this year. of the changed circumstances that one would suppose spoke for themselves as to In painting a picture, any accidental have only girls born to them.

on the part of his white mistress.

went "out to service" as a house-parlour- in getting domestic servants. "You should always know exactly by looking at my watch what Chang will be doing at that carried on in order to save wash-money of which the majority of English mistresses are ignorant. I speak whereof I know, as be doing just now, and you shall go right out into the kitchen and see." Looking at her watch she went on, "he will be finishing cleaning the silver. He shall have no warning; you just come out with me and see what he is doing." The two walked out to the kitchen accordingly, but what "'Making your soup so early in the morning?' I asked of my fellow house- washing his feet in the fish-kettle.

> Mr. J. D. Hilton having forwarded to his book, "Marie Hilton: Her Life and Work," has received the following letter

"Osborne, July 29th, 1897.

"Sir,—I have laid before the Queen a copy of your recently published book, 'Marie Hilton: Her Life and Work,' which you have been good enough to forward through me for submission to her Majesty. I am commanded to express to you the Queen's thanks. Her Majesty is Yours faithfully,

"ARTHUR BIGGE."

Princess Christian wrote saying she was very grateful to Mr. J. D. Hilton for so kindly sending her the book, which was most interesting.

to his drinking habits, and when he was in want of the necessaries of life, and was she supposes, or, in the alternative, we land will be interested to hear that, notdeserted by almost all who had ever been must take care to supply a boiler to the withstanding her advanced age she is still his friends, Mrs. Clemm, his dead wife's kitchen purposely for small laundry purmother, borrowed for him and begged for him, and found him work and helped him so much trouble to save the small sum to do it, and kept house for him and that the laundress negotiates with them the men who fell in the great anti-slavery for are very few. The complaint against Civil War. It is known as Decoration Chinese servants in Australia and Cali- Day, and wherever there are soldiers' vided for him. In recompense, she was fornia that they utilise their mistress's graves they are covered with flowers and property for such illegitimate purposes is, however, I understand, well founded. visited by great crowds. Where Conhowever, I understand, well founded. Chinese men make admirable servants similar commemoration with those who barring certain disadvantages; one is that once were their enemies. Religious serwas so far from forgetting him that she if they have once been told to do a thing vices are held in many churches in com-

It is a curious circumstance, and one of some modification of the very illustrative of the strength of preoriginal instructions. Thus, if a garment be given to a Chinese man-dressmaker to spicuous and high average success of copy exactly, he will put a patch on the women as sovereigns, it is still thought new garment if he should find one on the proper to condole with royal parents who circumstance is most carefully reproduced by the Chinese artist; thus, one within my knowledge being requested to paint flag on a ship, saw the pennant Catherine the Great, who did far more for the land over which she ruled than any looked up so flying that the letters were other of its sovereigns except Peter the backwards, and without question copied Great, yet everybody considers it necessary them so into his painting. In domestic life this slavish imitation naturally very often leads to disastrous results, but the same way the greatest of the should seem natural, rather than the lack of essential cleanliness is a much more Hapburghs, who have ruled Austria serious complaint against John Chinaman and Hungary for nearly 400 years, was the Empress Marie Theresa, and vet

it is now arranged that the only child of the present Emperor being a daughter the present Emperor being a daughter the present Emperor being a daughter than the far a Living?

engagements to be had at private houses if the planist has brilliancy and special charm. She must be a little different from other people the present Emperor being a daughter shall not succeed to his throne. How far the Emperor himself acquiesces in this decision of his Parliament is uncertain, but it is significant that he has erected in Hungary the most magnificent monument ever seen in the kingdom to the memory of Marie Theresa. As the immediate line in his nephew appears in some danger of extinction the Emperor possibly that by reminding his people of the glorie of that female reign he may lead them to the natural inference that it would do them no harm to have another Empress.

The Medical Press and Circular offers some very sound advice to votaries of the cycle. Does the rider, after a rapid ride, suddenly get out of breath and fall panting from the saddle, his face become pallid, or even livid, and a cold sweat bathe the skin? Then he may be warned that he has been travelling at a pace in excess of his circulatory capacity, and he may have already sown the seeds of tachycardia or rapid study at one of the great pity for any one to have to teach whist they are studying themselves. Teaching is so wearying, or the student will probably take a higher place in the world later on if she is left free to work out her own salvation during those precious early years when the mind is fresh, and the body young and active. Three years at the least should be given to sown the seeds of tachycardia or rapid heart, which is now recognised as constituting a distinct category of heart disease.

The condition engendered by over-exertion. The condition engendered by over-exertion. consequent upon too long a ride, is more insidious. The rider may even have a feeling of buoyancy and well-being on arriving at his destination. But let him not be deceived. He may find his appetite not what one would expect after such a journey,

"Do not teach whilst you are working, said an old professor to a young beginner; "I had to do it myself because I was one of a large family, and I had to keep my brothers and sisters, but I am sure I should have taken a higher place if I had not been hampered like this."

Belowing to one of the great Academies is a and his sleep may be disturbed, if, indeed, the night is not given up to "an aggresthe night is not given up to "an aggressive form of insomnia, characterised by she is fit. A student would not commence to spasmodic movements of the limbs and waking nightmares," while he may be proficiency, and neither would she accept any "uncomfortably conscious of the fact that he has a heart," a state that has nothing to do with the charms of the ladies he may concert platform with an ill-prepared piece, but do with the charms of the ladies he may have passed on the road. A single day's ride may be recovered from, if the rider to listen to others than to display her immature allows nature to make good the over-draught on the vitality of the organism, but if he neglect to do so he may, as it seems to us, be prepared to die of almost anything except old age.

THE NEW MAN.—The new man is as much woman. His concept of what is admirable in the companion of his life is changing, has already changed, and before another generation leaves the stage of life he will be as much ashamed to have intimated that his wife should be subject to him as he has in the past been proud of an arrangement dishonouring to him and belittling to her. No true reformer among making a great name or a great fortune, and work up to it as far as possible. I suppose most pianoforte as the Bahamas, for example) where there are no pianists yet many music lovers, where an enterprising person might get up a good connection. But I am afraid enterprise in making a great name or a great fortune, and a singer told me once that more pianists do not emigrate—there are out-of-the-way places (such as far as possible. I suppose most pianoforte as the Bahamas, for example) where there are no pianists yet many music lovers, where an enterprising person might get up a good connection. But I am afraid enterprise in making a great name or a great fortune, and

MUSIC AS A PROFESSION FOR WOMEN.

By Lucie Heaton Armstrong. THE CHANCES FOR THE SOLO PIANIST.

When the student has attained a certain degree of proficiency she will be anxious to try her wings, and see if she cannot begin to make a little money out of her newly-acquired powers.

Masters differ as to the amount of time which should be spent in study before the student society.

"Do not teach whilst you are working," said

Belonging to one of the great Academies is a great safeguard to the student, and keeps her the Academy student has the credit of the Academy to consider, and will be more anxious she will never be able to exhibit."

fir she is to make a mark in the world. She must have an individual style of her own, and the power of holding her audience. Engagements to play in society are sometimes obtained through connection, and sometimes through agents, who take a commission on the engagements they procure. Having an agent saves either pianist or singer from appearing illustratured when she refuses to play at parties without fee, she can simply say her agent won't allow it, and this saves her from making herself chean. Some singers and pianists will rive. cheap. Some singers and pianists will give their services readily for the sake of getting known; I know a very celebrated singer who sang at forty charity concerts for nothing during her first season; next year she was famous and would go nowhere without her fee. The student would go nowhere without her fee. The student should endeavour if possible to get her fee from the very first, even if it is the most modest one, for once she begins playing about for nothing she may go on for ever, so it is much wiser to put the matter on a business footing at once. If the entertainer or concert-giver cannot afford to give an adequate fee, the student can offer to give an adequate fee, the student can oner to come for her expenses, and even if this phrase means only a guinea for gloves and cab fare, it is much better for her to ask it, as people will think more of her than if she came for nothing. The wear and tear of mind which accompanies any performance in mind which accompanies any performance in public is very great, although the ignorant hostess may think it costs the planist nothing to walk on to the platform and play a piece which takes about ten minutes; and it is very sicken ing for a person to wake up next morning tired out with the excitement and to reflect that she is even a little out of pocket by the affair. Playing in public always costs the student something (if it is ever so little), she must be nicely dressed and there will be flowers or gloves or frilling or something or other to buy, besides cabs to come and go in; so there is certain to be some outlay and go in; so there is certain to be some outlay of money, however small. If "expenses" were supposed to include a correct proportion of the money spent on the musical education, and the wear and tear of mind and body consequent in getting up a piece well enough to perform it in public a very much heavier bill would go in to the entertainer

AUGUST 26, 1897.

There are a few public entertainments where a pianist takes the place of an orchestra and gets a weekly salary for playing between the acts. But there are not very between the acts of these are approximately and as a nything except old age.

* * *

The Chester Musical Festival is marked

The chester dusical ferror and confidence in this way. Some artists are never able to "exhibit" (to use the technical term), they may know a piece ever so well, but their confidence deserts them years. Pianists are more often needed for The Chester Musical Festival is marked by almost the last appearance in public of Miss Anna Williams, the accomplished oratorio singer, who has so often shown the true (and very rare) artistic spirit of taking up the work, at the shortest notice, of a companion suddenly indisposed. Having a large number of pupils, she intends to retire from the platform at a concert at the Albert Hall, on October 13th.

ever so well, but their confidence deserts them the moment they appear on the platform. I remember the case of a very gifted fellow-student of mine at the Royal Academy of Music, she was a beautiful player, and also very good at theory,—but when she sat down to play a solo at an Academy concert she was actually so nervous that she sat straight down to the piano without noticing that she was not in the middle, and began her piece an octave too low. "She is a very clever musician," said the duenna of the establishment to me, "but she will never be able to exhibit." the will never be able to exhibit."

The student should enter the Academy with The New Man.—The new man is as much in evidence as his inevitable correlate, the new morn. His concept of what is admirable in the companion of his life is changing, has already changed, and before another generation. theirs and ours to restore to this pitiful world the Eden it has lost.—Miss F. E. Willard.

* * * *

Talk not of wasted affection, affection never was wasted. If it enrich not the heart of another, its waters returning back to their springs, like the rain, shall fill them full of refreshment.—Longfellow.

the winners may be counted on the fingers of one hand.

Most students play in order that they may teach, as they get an opportunity of being heard, and pupils are more likely to come to them if they make a public success. There is not much work at concerts for the solo pianist, except they are something phenomenal, but there are

beginning to recognise the benefits of co-operation and there are several companies glee singers, lady mandoline players, and ladies orchestras, which get a good many engagements during the season at concerts, parties and bazaars. Many concert givers and private entertainers have an absurd prejudice in favour of a masculine pianist or accompanist, but the lady pianist is wanted by the ladies' orchestra, and there will no doubt be many orchestra, and there will no doubt be many, more of these as time goes on. Ladies' orchestras have been employed with great success in some of the theatres, and I have ard an excellent ladies' band at the Mansion House receptions on several occasions. Women are no longer content to run in the old grooves, but are showing much more enterprise than of old, and much more appreciation of the value of co-operation, so it is to be hoped that there will be far more openings for lady musicians in the future than there has been in the

LADIES.

CHAPTER I.

beguiler of lonely, as of social hours, and offers such scope to the indulgence of fancy, and the display of taste; it is withal-in its lighter branches-accompanied with so little bodily high and nobly born.

draperies, others various rich and rare devices on banners, on robes and mantles, destined for festival days, for costly presents to ambassadors, or for offerings to friends. And there are scattered notices at all periods of the prevalence of this custom. In all ages until this of

"inventions rare Steam towns and towers,"

the preparation of apparel has fallen to woman's share, the spinning, the weaving, and the manufacture of the material itself from which garments were made. But, though we read frequently of high-born dames spinning in the midst of their maids, it is probable that this drudgery was performed by inferiors and menials, whilst enough, and more than enough, of arduous employment was left for the ladies themselves in the rich tapestries and embroideries which have ever been coveted and valued, either as articles of furniture, or more usually for the decoration of the person.

Rich and rare garments used to be infinitely more the special attribute of high rank than they now are; and in more primitive times a princess was not ashamed to employ herself in the construction of her own apparel or that of her relatives. Of this we have an intimation in the old ballad of "Hardyknute"—beginning "Stately stept he east the wa',

And stately stept he west."
"Farewell, my dame, sae peerless good
(And took her by the hand), Fairer to me in age you seem
Than maids for beauty fam'd. My youngest son shall here remain
To guard these lonely towers, And shut the silver bolt that keeps Sae fast your painted bowers.

"And first she wet her comely cheeks, And then her boddice green,

Her silken cords of twisted twist. Well plett with silver sheen And apron set with mony a dice Of needlewark sae rare, Wove by nae hand, as ye may guess, Save that of Fairly fair.'

But it harmonises better with our ideas of high or royal life to hear of some trophy for the warrior, some ornament for the knightly bower, or some decorative offering for the church, emanating from the fingers of the "fair," than those dresses for their own wear which, be they ever so magnificent, seem to appertain more naturally to the "milliner's practice." Therefore, though we give the "Fairly fair" all possible praise for

"Apron set with mony a dice Of needlewark sae rare,"

we certainly look with more regard on such work as that of the Danish princesses who NEEDLEWORK OF ROYAL wrought a standard with the national device, the Raven,* on it, and which was long the emblem of terror to those opposed to it on the battle-field. Of a gentler character was the NEEDLEWORK is an art so attractive in itself; it stupendous labour of Queen Matilda, wife of is capable of such infinite variety, and is such a William the Conqueror—the Bayeux tapestry which was wrought by her and under her superintendence.

Queen Adelicia, the second wife of Henry I. was a lady of distinguished beauty and high exertion, not deranging the most recherché talent; she was remarkable for her love of dress, nor incommoding the most elaborate needlework, and the skill with which she and exquisite costume, that we cannot wonder executed it. One peculiar production of her that it has been practised with ardour even by needle has recently been described by Agnes those the farthest removed from any necessity Strickland; it was a standard which "she emfor its exercise. Therefore has it been from broidered in silk and gold for her father, during the earliest ages a favourite employment of the the memorable contest in which he was engaged for the recovery of his patrimony, and Homer hardly refers at all to the noble dames which was celebrated throughout Europe for of Greece and Troy but as occupied in "painting the exquisite taste and skill displayed by the with the needle." Some, the heroic achieve- royal Adelicia in the design and execution of ments of their countrymen on curtains and her patriotic achievement. This standard was unfortunately captured at a battle near the castle of Duras, in 1129, by the Bishop of Liege and the Earl of Limbourg, the old competitor of Godfrey for Lower Lorraine, and was by them placed as a memorial of their triumph in the great church of St. Lambert, at Liege. and was for centuries carried in procession or Rogation days through the streets of that city. The church of St. Lambert was destroyed during the French Revolution." The plain where this memorable trophy was taken is still called the "Field of the Standard."

Perhaps second only to Queen Matilda's work, or indeed superior to it, as being entirely the production of her own hand, were the needlework pieces of Joan D'Albert, who ascended the throne of Navarre in 1555. Though her own career was varied and eventful, she is best known to posterity as the mother of the great Henry IV. She adopted the reformed eligion, of which she became, not without some risk to her crown thereby, the zealous protectress, and on Christmas Day, 1562, she made a public profession of the Protestant faith; she a public profession of the Protestant latth; she prohibited the offices of the Catholic religion to be performed in her domains, and suffered in consequence many alarms from her Catholic subjects. But she possessed great courage and fortitude, and baffled all open attacks. Against concealed treachery she could not contend. She like added to the court of France in 1572, as it was strongly suspected, by poison.

* This sacred standard was taken by the Saxons in Devonshire, in a fortunate onset, in which they slew one of the Seakings with eight hundred of his followers. So superstitious a reverence was attached to this ensign that its loss is said to have broken the spirit of even these ruthless plunderers. It was woven by the sisters of Inguar and Ubba, who divined by it. If the Raven (which was worked on it) moved briskly in the wind, it was a sign of victory, but if it drooped and hung heavily, it was supposed to prognosticate discomfiture.

*This sacred standard was taken by the Saxons in count; dip the potato in the ice suck it every time you think you whisky." Now, then, topers, get a Green the country time you think you whisky. The possession is on the ice suck it every time you think you whisky. The possession is on the ice suck it every time you think you whisky. The possession is on the country time you think you whisky. The possession is on the ice suck it every time you think you whisky." Now, then, topers, get a Green the possession is on the country time you think you whisky. The possession is said to provide the potato in the ice suck it every time you think you whisky." Now, then, topers, get a Green the possession is on the country time you think you whisky." Now, then, topers, get a green the possession is on the country time you think you whisky." Now, then, topers, get a green the possession is on the country time you think you whisky." Now, then, topers, get a green the possession is on the country time you think you whisky." Now, then, topers, get a green the possession is onto the country time you think you which you have the possession is onto the country time you think you which you have you hav

This queen possessed a vigorous and cultivated understanding; was acquainted with several languages, and composed with facility both in prose and verse. Her needlework, the amusement and solace of her leisure hours, was designed by her as "a commemoration of her love for, and steadiness to, the reformed faith." It is thus described by Boyle: "She very much loved devices, and she wrought with her own hand fine and large pieces of tapestry, among which was a suit of hangings of a dozen or fifteen pieces, which were called 'The Prisons Opened'; by which she gave us to understand that she had broken the Pope's bonds, and shook off his yoke of captivity. In the middle of every piece is a story of the Old Testament which savours of liberty-as the deliverance of Susannah; the departure of the children of Israel out of Egypt: the setting Joseph at liberty, &c. And at all the corners are broken chains, shackles, racks, and gibbets; and over them, in great letters, these words of the third chapter of the Second Epistle to the Corinthians, Übi Spiritus ibi Libertas.

"To show yet more fully the aversion she had conceived against the Catholic religion, and particularly against the sacrifice of the mass, having a fine and excellent piece of tapestry, made by her mother, Margaret, in which 'was perfectly well wrought the sacrifice of the mass, and a priest who held out the holy host to the people,' she took out the square in which was this history, and, instead of the priest, with her own hand substituted a fox, making a horrible

grimace with his paws and throat." We are told that Anne of Brittany, the good Queen of France, assembled three hundred of the children of the nobility at her court, where, under her personal superintendence, they were instructed in such accomplishments as became their rank and sex, but the girls, most especially, made accomplished needlewomen. Embroidery was their occupation during some specified hours of every day, and they wrought much tapestry, which was presented by their royal protectress to different churches.

Her daughter Claude, the queen of Francis I. formed her court on the same model and maintained the same practice; Queen Anne Boleyn was educated in her court, and was doomed to consume a large portion of her time in the occupation of the needle. It was an employment little suited to her lively disposition and coquettish habits, and we do not hear, during her short occupation of the throne, that she resorted to it as an amusement.

" Ai lavori d'Aracne, all 'ago, ai fusi Inchinar non degnò la man superba." (To be continued.)

AN ALLEGED REMEDY FOR INEBRIETY.

FORGETTING that the best "cure" of the craving for drink is strict abstention from liquid of an alcoholic character, some legislators in the United States have been seriously discussing the merits of a remedy for inebriety which has, died suddenly at the court of France in 1572, as raw potato, peel and cut down one end of the potato, peel and cut down one end of the potato to a size convenient to take in the mouth; dip the potato in the ice-water, and suck it every time you think you must have whisky." Now, then, topers, get a start.

GREEBLE: Is that your baby? Crawdon

"THE DRINK THIRSTY



EIFFEL TOWER LEMONADE

TWO GALLONS FOR 43d.

EIFFEL TOWER CONCENTRATED LEMONADE

Is partly prepared in Italy, where scores of peasants gather the finest lemons from the trees and take them direct from the lemon orchards into the factory in all their freshness, to commence their transformation into "Eiffel Tower" Concentrated Lemonade. In this way thousands of bushels of the finest lemons the world produces are used every year, and it is by this careful selection of the Finest Fruit only that the delicious flavour of the "Eiffel Tower"

It is by concentrating the lemons in Italy that "Eiffel Tower" Lemonade can be supplied at this remarkable price. Huge baskets of lemons are reduced to a few pounds in weight, and in consequence an enormous saving in the cost of package is effected, and the cost of carriage to England is reduced to a minimum

"Eiffel Tower" Lemonade is cheap, very cheap, but it is not because of its cheapness that it is specially recommended, but because of its exquisite flavour and unequalled quality. If you are not already using it, obtain a bottle from your grocer or send 6d. (in halfpenny stamps) for a bottle to G. Foster Clark & Co., 769, Eiffel Tower Factory, Maidstone.

WHAT THE PRESS AND PUBLIC SAY ABOUT

EIFFEL TOWER LEMONADE

Sample of the numerous Testimonials we are receiving daily:

66 Birnum-road, Tollington Park, London, N.

Dear Sirs,—Allow me to add my testimony to your delicious "Eiffel Tower" Lemonade. I consider it the st refreshing drink I ever tasted, and should indeed be sorry to be without it in the house now; further it is st economical, and it certainly possesses everything you claim for it. My local grocer told me this evening the sales were largely increasing weekly, and every one that had it once came again for it—this is a fact that aks for itself. You may use this testimonial as you think fit, as such a drink deserves to be very widely known.

Believe me, yours faithfully, A. HARRISON.

EIFFEL TOWER LEMONADE. Two Gallons for 4½d. To be obtained of all Grocers, or send 6d. (in halfpenny stamps) to G. FOSTER CLARK & CO., 769, Eiffel Tower Factory, Maidstone.

ECONOMICAL COOKERY.

By MISS LIZZIE HERITAGE.

(First Class Diplomée Cookery and Domestic Economy; Author of "Cassell's New Universal Cookery," &c., &c.)

SOME USES FOR STONE FRUIT.

Whether the supply of stone fruit this year will be good remains to be seen; at present, signs of scarcity are not wanting. But even with a little, there are many possible dainties. The following are the result of experience, and for one or two I have to thank those who have made a special study of the subject of fruit preservation.

preservation.

Concerning damsons, it is asserted by those who should know, that an imitation of the real thing is often palmed off upon the novice. Those acquainted with the true flavour need no other test. The "real" damson has flesh of a deeper yellowish green than the fruit often subdeeper yellowish green than the fruit often substituted; the latter is also different in shape, being rounder. The following is a simple way of bottling that may be acceptable. The main thing is to have sound fruit, not over ripe, rather under in preference, for if broken or bruised the thing is a failure. Wipe the fruit and drop it into jars that have been washed and dried with care and made quite hot. These jars must be stone. After lightly filling them pour boiling water over the fruit and let it come pour boiling water over the fruit and let it come an inch at least above. Now cut rounds of thick white paper to fit the inside; use two or three sheets if rather too thin; pour melted suet over and let it be the third of an inch thick; even then it is a very inexpensive air excluder and that is, of course, the object of using it. Then cover the jars with vegetable parchment; if the best be got it is an excellent substitute for bladder: the latter is more costly and not always to be had at the moment. When the fruit is wanted, pour off any excess of water and add enough sugar to convert the rest into syrup of the required consistence, and cook the fruit in any way; it is very good for pies and puddings.

As many people "see no good" in any method of preservation minus sugar, a word of explanation may be well placed. First, one can at the time of cooking vary the syrup to suit particular needs. Then it is convenient, in case of a supply of sugar not being handy for one is often glad to take advantage of an unexpected supply of fruit. And as to the trouble, compared with some other modes, it is not worth consideration. These remarks are not intended to disparage other processes, but the mode, if carefully carried out, will give good results, for the fruit keeps well in a dry, cool place; and without these precautions the most cated methods are just as likely to end

in failure.

Bear in mind that small jars, that can be emptied quickly after opening and the suet removed, are in every way preferable. There are now to be had many kinds, quite independent of paper, or bladder, or any such aids, as they close automatically and are quite air tight; and although the first cost is naturally greater than for the common kinds, they are worth the extra money if only as "time savers." The stores and better class earthenware dealers stock or get them to order.

AN EASY MODE WITH SUGAR.

This is convenient to use up odds and ends (for present use), as dark plums of different sorts, with or without the admixture of damsons, can be so treated. Carry out the directions respecting the jars, and for two pounds of fruit allow from six to eight ounces of good Demerara sugar. The fruit must be wiped and the sugar sprinkled amongst it. If dry, add a tablespoonful or two of warm water to the pound; cover ful or two of warm water to the pound; cover lightly, and set the jars in a cool oven until the fruit is quite soft, but unbroken; when cold, cover with melted suet and store. Not intended for long keeping, neither does it rank as a high-class preserve; but it is very nice, and more sugar can be added at the time of using. It does not seem to be generally known what a great improvement a little honey it to disher of values and demeans. It gives is to dishes of plums and damsons. It gives

softness, and seems to bring out the true flavour in a marked manner.

A SWEET PLUM PICKLE.

made by wiping sound fruit, and pricking it with a needle in a good many places, then covering with vinegar, &c., as below, is very acceptable when the taste is acquired, with beef and other substantial dishes of the kind. beef and other substantial dishes of the kind. Take some crushed loaf sugar, and measure a pint and a half for each pint of good vinegar; many use cider vinegar; boil to a syrup, and while boiling pour it over the fruit, and tie down when cold. Simply cover lightly while cooling. The spices added to flavour the vinegar are generally allows with allows. spices added to flavour the vinegar are generally cloves, with allspice and cinnamon, and in Germany more is used than is liked by the majority of English people. A small quantity should be tried at first. A mixture of cloves, allspice and cinnamon, with a morsel of ginger

It is but fair to add that the above is new to I tasted fruit so treated, and it was very good; but personally, my own experiments in the line have been of a different kind; the fruit has been cooked or the syrup has been reboiled a time or two; and it may be taken for granted that when the time comes for covering, should the fruit appear hard, it would be beneficial to reboil the syrup. The sugar here being in generous proportions, the plums would be as acceptable served in the form of a sweet, as an adjunct to meat.

Leaving stone fruit and its preservation, Leaving stone fruit and its preservation, a hint or two on storage may be seasonable. Many a housekeeper, who is familiar with the directions "store in a dry cool place," is equally familiar with the fact that she cannot carry them out. Her closet may be one in which the sun penetrates too freely. Then the simple expedient of wrapping folded newspapers round bottles or, irrs may be recorted to the previous for the same is a series of the same is a series of

cold; or a few drops of spice essence is another suitable and agreeable flavourer, in moderation only; drop the fruit in and let it heat through,

6 d.

composed of pleated chillon; the sleeves are trimmed with a narrower frill of chiffon at the wrists. Pattern from this office, post free, if it is understood that the prices quoted in these only; drop the fruit in and let it heat through, but not boil; it is to be softened, not in the least broken. If small, leave it whole; larger fruit must be in halves or quarters; the skins should be taken off, and for a first-class dish the seeds are well removed; let the whole cool in a basin, then pile the fruit up and pour the syrup

The above or any other dish of fruit can be cooled by setting it in a vessel of salt and water, a good handful of salt to the quart, renewing both water and salt as it becomes warm: this is cheap and easy enough for anybody's experiment. For quick cooling, put some saltpetre in water, using only little more than enough to cover the saltpetre when crushed; after a very

WHAT TO WEAR.

suppedient of wrapping folded newspapers round bottles or jars may be resorted to; paper is a non-conductor of heat; it also excludes the light, and fermentation is favoured by light and heat. Regarding damp, that is a real enemy and fatal to the keeping of fruit.

Finally, let me give a hearty word of praise to a dish of

Make a syrup, by boiling ten ounces of loaf sugar with half a pint of water, until thick and clear, skimming as required; flavour with a little lemon essence, or cook the thin rind of half a lemon in, adding some of the juice when cold; or a few drops of spice essence is another suitable and agreeable flavourer, in moderation

E. 157.—High Evening Bodice, suitable for making in silk, trimmed with lace and chiffon. The bodice is made with a plain tight-fitting back. The material in the front is pleated into the waist; the fronts are trimmed down either side with a band of rather wide lace, simulating a zouave. Round the waist is a band of silk, which is made into loops on the left side of the front. At the neck, back and front, the bodice is cut out square and edged with a frill of pleated chiffon. The square opening at the back is partly filled in with a fulness of light-coloured chiffon. The rucked sleeves are ornalittle lemon essence, or cook the thin rind of half a lemon in, adding some of the juice when cold; or a few drops of spice essence is another suitable and agreeable flavourer, in moderation

Source for yourself" they say to correspondents wishing to know how their produce will sell, w

HOME GARDENING FOR LADIES.

By Mrs. E. L. Chamberlain, F.R.H.S. MISAPPREHENSIONS.

QUEER title this, it will be thought, for an article on Home Gardening! But the errors I want to speak about to-day are not so much those committed by the home-gardener herself or himself, as those created in his or her mind by the remarkable statements often made by

water, using only little more than enough to cover the saltpetre when crushed; after a very short time the article will be delightfully cool; this, costing more, is only suggested in an emergency, or for cooling foods or drinks for the sick, a time when the cost is not so nicely calculated.

PRAISE AND BLAME.

PRAISE AND BLAME.

PRAISE, and your friend will hear you; Blame, and he heeds you not, For a word of praise in the memory stays, Never to be forgot; But if chiding be remembered It is only for its sting, And loving words, like songs of birds, Are forever echoing.

* * *

In this country, the venerable traditions are used to being disturbed.

George William Curtis,

On himself, as those created in his or her mind by the rememkable statements often made by the remembers of the market of the weekly papers and cheap magazines, and in a light-hearted manner dispense hints on all subjects.

The other day I picked up a monthly and under the head of "Table Decoration," found remarks on menu-cards and lamp shades, followed up by the announcement that roses for decoration had been so greatly in demand this season that extraordinary sum3 had been asked and given. Now this is a statement made in utter ignorance of facts. In reality roses have never been so cheap in the London markets. One of the largest and most influential growers said that it scarcely paid him to pay for gathering the roses and bringing them to market. This condition of things existed not because roses were out of favour, but because the general demand has been so languid. In spite of several very large—hugely large and fine entertainments on lavish scale, the general entertaining has been unprecedentedly small; flowers are simply dirt cheap. George William Curtis, entertaining has been unprecedentedly small; flowers are simply dirt cheap

and it is the quantity of festivities, not their quality, that makes a season good or bad for

But what, do you ask has this to do with us? Why this, that by knowledge of the truth you may avoid false hopes. The other day a hopes. The other day a friend sent to me a gentle retty-eyed old lady, with elightfully courteous and old-style manners, who had a fancy, late in life, to take up gardening for profit. She had made what seemed to her an enormous venture. She had bought 50 rose trees, and had expected to profit by the sale of their flowers. She had only met with disappointment Poor lady Considering that the trade Considering that the trade growers would almost give their roses away to get rid of them (I bought 100 La France for 2s. 6d.), was it likely the proceeds of her poor little 50 trees would bring in much? Yet no doubt she was tempted into the outlay by some such delusive paragraph as that I have alluded to.

Then there is another mistake into which amateur sellers, or would-be sellers, very often fall. And it is a natural mistake, also one fostered by the conductors or editors of "Gardening

E. 157.—High Evening Bodice, suitable for "If you cannot attend the market and find

papers are those paid by trade purchasers in the market. If you went to Covent Garden, hired a stall there, and sold your own produce, those are the prices you would get, or would have obtained on the day the list was compiled. It does not follow that they are the current prices on the day you see the paper.

This latter fact alone makes the list some what misleading, for a sudden glut of certain articles may send the prices down in an hour,

THE Journal of Lewiston, State of Maine,

Miss Clara M. Stimson, of Houlton, not only has the practical experience in making boards and planks and shingles, but she applies it, and there are few mills in Maine where the employees are scrutinised more carefully by the

Shingle-making comes to Miss Stimson as a natural heritage. Her father was a lumber manufacturer. When he died, some years ago, his daughter took up the business where he left off, and since then has handled that line along with other speculative operations with such energy and rare good judgment that she is reckoned with the solid manufacturers of a strength of the manufacturers of the strength of the mill. If I find those pails moved from their places or employed for anything except fire purposes I shall make an example of some one."

Miss Stimson will saw about eight millions of shingles this year, and a large amount of long and short lumber. She will also buy quite extensively to fill contracts. She pays her men on the 15th of each month and make the part of the mill. If I find those pails moved from their places or employed for anything except fire purposes I shall make an example of some one."

reckoned with the solid manufacturers of Aroostook.

Her lumber and shingles have earned a reputation in the markets now, but the plucky little woman found many discouragements at first. When she went away to Worcester, Mass., a few years ago, dealers, she says, seemed afraid of her. But she had samples, and she knew how to talk plainly, directly, and was evidently businesslike. She said: "No, you don't know me and I don't know you, either. But you're buying shingles and I'm selling them. I back my shingles. I live in Houlton, Me., my shingles are just what I say they are, and I warrant them to be what I say they are, and I warrant them to be so, on the word of a woman with a desire to

The dealer to whom she talked looked at the alert woman from Houlton, Me., and said that he believed he did. He bought and has been a patron ever since. Her worker to the least that goes out of itself gets large and full of joy. This is the great secret of the inner life. We do ourselves the most good doing something for others.—Horace Mann. patron ever since. Her market now com

Last winter Miss Stimson went up over the new Ashland Railroad on the first excursion train. She had heard of a mill privilege near Masardis, and after looking it over during a Masardis, and after looking it over during a Choicest named sorts, dessert and cooking at 5s. per 28 lbs.;

Special selection, 7s. per 28 lbs.; stroll on the ice, she promptly purchased it.

There are three islands at this point, and Miss
Stimson has secured deeds of these, and has
Stimson has secured deeds of these, and has
Stimson has secured deeds of these, and has leased short privileges back towards Masardis for three-quarters of a mile. Large piers have been built out, and with the aid of the islands, the most valuable "holding place" on the Aroostook River has been developed. As the chief difficulty along the Aroostook has been the scarcity of holding places, Miss Stimson's shrewd and farsighted purchase has already excited the envy of other manufacturers. privilege is located below the junction of the St. Croix and Aroostook Rivers, and the timber

well, is punctiliously honourable, and if the man is competent the situation is his as long as he behaves.

"But I'm one who doesn't believe that America, gives the following interesting account of an energetic and successful woman and her business:—

But Im one who doesn't believe that there's no other man who can fill a particular job," says she. "Let a man think you have business:—

employees are scrutinised more carefully by the proprietor than at the busy, screaming mill at Masardis, Aroostook County, Me. Miss Stimson is a firm believer in the theory that any woman ought to do what she can do well, and make money by doing it. She is a sawmill owner by choice.

Shingle-making comes to Miss Stimson as a butted fire-pails through the mill. If I find those neglections are supplied that these registers are strictly discharged. The posted signs with my own hands, and I have distributed fire-pails through the mill. If I find these registers are lively as a li

Doing nothing for others is the undoing of what I say they are, and I warrant them to be so, on the word of a woman with a desire to develop a business and make an honest dollar. Do you want to purchase?"

Oneself. We must be purposely kind and generous, or we miss the best part of existence. The heart that goes out of itself gets large and

DIRECT FROM THE FARM.

New Laid EGGS, at 1s. 2d. per lb. and dozen.
Splendid Cheddar CHEESE, 8d. per lb. English
HONEY, in the comb or extracted, 1s. per lb.

CARRIAGE PAID ON 58. ORDERS Petherton, Somerset.

EPPS'S COCOAINE, COCOA-NIB EXTRACT.

(TEA-LIKE)

Drugs Won't Do. FREE TRIAL OF SOMETHING THAT WILL DO.

THE TIRED WOMAN'S EPITAPH.

'HERE lies a poor woman, who always was

Mrs. HEBUITCH, New Cross Farm, South

Petherton Sources of the Patherton Sources of the Patherto

am going
Where washing ain't done, nor sweeping, nor

sewing,
But everywhere there is exact to my wishes;
For there they don't eat and there's no washing of dishes.

I'll be where loud anthems will always be

Croix and Aroostook Rivers, and the timber lands on both streams are accessible. How do the men like to work for the "new woman?" if Miss Stimson will pardon the characterization. There are regularly five men around for every job that she has to offer. She insists on capability and honesty, but she pays (TEA-LIKE) The choicest roasted nibs (broken-up beans) of the natural Cocoa on being subjected to powerful hydraulic pressure, give forth their excess of oil, leaving for use a finely-flavoured powder—"Cocoaine," a product which, when prepared with bolling water, has the consistence of tea, of which it is now, with many, beneficially taking the respect to the singing. But having no voice, I'll get clear of the singing. Don't mourn for me now, don't mourn for me never, I'm going to do nothing for ever and ever.'" ANOTHER COCKBURN TEMPERANCE HOTEL

Promising," London. 13, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, Bedford Street, Strand, LONDON. Telegrams: "Promising," London.

13, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, Bedford Street, Strand, LUNDON.

Mrs. A. D. PHILP, appreciating the very liberal patronage hitherto accorded to her at Cockburn House, 9 and 10, Endsleigh Gardens, and regretting her inability to accommodate many intending patrons for lack of room during the past two seasons, is pleased to announce to the public that she has secured the above Hotel premises, containing large and numerous public rooms, and accommodation for 150 guests, by which she hopes to cope with the expected large influx of visitors to London during the coming season, due to Diamond Celebrations. Bedrooms very quiet.

It will be newly and comfortably furnished throughout, and open for reception of guests early in March. Owing to its excellent position, in close proximity to the Strand, Trafalgar Square, Westminster, New Law Courts, Lincoln's Inn Fields, and all Places of Amusement and Railway Stations, Mrs. Philp hopes by her close personal attention to the comfort of guests, combined with Moderate Tariff, that she will continue to receive the very liberal patronage hitherto accorded to her. Large Halls for Public Dinners, Meetings, Concerts, &c.

It will be the finest, largest, and only well appointed HOTEL IN LONDON built from the foundation for the purpose, conducted on strictly Temperance principles. New Passenger Elevator, Electric Light, Telephone, and latest improved Sanitation. Telegraphic Address: "Promising," London.

Mrs. Philp will give her general superintendence to all three of her Hotels, and will spare no effort to make all her patrons comfortable and at home.

NOTE.—In connection with, and under same management—

COCKBURN HOUSE, 9 & 10, ENDSLEIGH GARDENS, opposite EUSTON (Telegrams-"Luncheon," London). COCKBURN HOTEL, 42, FINSBURY SQUARE, E.C. (Telegrams-"Awfully," London). and COCKBURN HOTEL, 141, BATH STREET, GLASGOW, and COCKBURN TURKISH BATHS.

Current Aelus FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

AUGUST 26, 1897.

The annual meetings of the Welsh Union of Women's Liberal Associations will be held at Pembroke Dock, September 7th, 8th and 9th. Mrs. Wynford Philipps, wife of the Liberal candidate for the county, who has from the first taken an active interest and prominent part in promoting the women's movement both in Wales and England, will on this occasion keep open house at her county seat of Lydstep Haven, Manorbier, where, too, a picnic will be given to all the delegates attending the meetings. The session will open on September 7th by a public reception followed by a public meeting at Pembroke Dock. Among the subjects for discussion, in addition to the Welsh members' scheme for organisation reform, are the Penrhyn Quarries dispute and the laws affecting mineral rights, Welsh dis-establishment and disendowment, the Welsh land question, Women's Suffrage, public appointments for women, temperance reform, the C.D. Acts and the Indian question, education and the elementary schools question, the law of divorce, anti-vivisection and arbitration. Papers will be read upon some of these sub jects, and discussion will take place on resolu tions moved thereon.

On August 13th Mr. and Mrs. Sell, of The said the affairs of a nation belonged equally to men and women, and women should use their talents in helping forward all social progress Mrs. Stacey (Croydon) explained why women should be interested in politics. Mrs. Armfield (Croydon) warmly advocated women's rightful claim to the franchise. Mr. Beaumont Movice contested the Wells Division in 1892 and 1895, said he had felt it an honour to do battle twice for the Liberal party. In New Zealand it had been found that the women's vote had raised the tone of the class of candidates. He nself had derived much assistance from Liberal women, and hoped they would ultimately obtain the suffrage.

The Women's Co-operative Guild is anxious of its efforts several women have been returned as members of boards of guardians. The next not to speak of millworkers, working like white had taken some, and derived benefit, so I as members of boards of guardians. The next election does not take place for some months yet, but the Executive of the Guild is already preparing a circular for the instruction of local branches in the preparatory work necessary to secure the success of women candidates.

The American Dry Goods Economist points out that most Massachusetts women have, since June 11th, possibly without the majority being aware of the fact, been breakers of the which came into operation on that date, which makes it "offence to wear for purposes session the bodies or feathers of birds" used in the decoration of ladies' hats. This statute affects millinery houses as well, and, in consequence, the new law is said to have occasioned "great anxiety in the trade." The Police Commissioners of Boston assert that the law will be systematically set in motion at an early

OXFORD UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION FOR

THE INTERNATIONAL PEACE CONFERENCE. BRUSSELS.—The Inter-Parliamentary Peace an Arbitration Conference have adopted a resolu tion to the effect that the Conference, renewing its previous declarations, declares that it conconcerting with the others means for the establishment of a permanent Court of International Arbitration. The Conference afterwards unanimously agreed to the resolution introduced by the British delegates regretting that the United States should have refused to ratify the Anglo-American Arbitration Treaty. Mr. Cremer stated that during his recent visit to the United States, and from interviews with prominent Americans, he had become convinced that the non-ratification of the Treaty would not un non-ratineation of the Freacy would not di-favourably affect the principle of arbitration generally. The United States, he said, enter-tained certain prejudices against Great Britain, but this was not the case in regard to other nations with whom, he felt sure, America would always be disposed to conclude an arbitration treaty.—Mr. Stanhope, M.P., agreed with the views expressed by the last speaker.—Mr. Barrows (United States) expressed the opinion that in America there was almost a universal feeling in favour of arbitration.—Reuter.

At a recent meeting of the Belfast Trades Council, the secretary read a communication from the Women's Industrial Council, pointing out urging the reduction of their working hours the Council felt that it is taking a step towards securing the best possible result for which the promoters of technical education are striving.

Annexed was the following resolution:—"In view of the fact of the increase in the any case not later than 7 p.m., in order that they may receive the full advantages offered to by the technical classes. Mr. Taylor The Women's Co-operative Guild is anxious to associate women more closely with the administration of the poor law, and as a result admitted that the hours of female labour should

> women delegates present. During the past year, we understand, 28 dispensations have been granted for the opening of female courts, making a total of 158 established. It is very pleasant to record this increased activity of women in the work of our greatest friendly society, and one trusts that by the time the next High Court meets the increase will be still further marked. It is a welcome fact to record that, so far as women have joined this society, that, so far as women have joined this society, the management of the women's courts and the participation of women in the general business of the order, has been on a high level of officiency.
>
> "Six boxes! but I have not taken any puls for more than a month, for I don't need them now. They have given me quite an appetite, while previously I never wanted anything to

* * *

WOMEN.—The following candidates have been successful in completing their certificates in the recent Higher Local Examination: Lucy E. Phillips, Ashstead, Surrey; Elizabeth O'Brien, 60, Upper Parliament-street, Liverpool; Helen Graham, Agnes M. Hobbins, and Dorothy F. Ohlson, St. Mary Hall, Kemp Town, Brighton; Mildred E. Martin and Lucy H. Sealy, High School, Monmouth; Mary N. Gibbon, Skelfield House, Ripon; Amy S. Harris, West Vale, Rugby; May F. Pfeil, Hazel Bank, Malvern; Helen J. Taylor, King's College, London; Constance E. Tindall, 26, Enys-road, Eastbourne; and Ada M. Sunderland, 53, Higher Bridge-street, Bolton.

* * *

The Married Women's Protection Act.—Nother the South-Western Police-court, had a number of women of the poorer class before him applying for relief, under the Married Women's Protection Act, from the cruelty and neglect of their husbands. In two or three cases the applicants, on being informed that the Act required them to leave their husbands before being allowed summonses, confessed that they were absolutely unable to go away and support themselves and their families. The magistrate observed that that the particular clause in the Act practically rendered the whole Act absolutely useless to many poor people.

* * *

The Married Women's Protection Act.—Nother the Married Women's Protection Act, williams' Pink Pills ail enterties, and chronic erysipelas; and especially for all ailments of ladies and of growing girls, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are recommended. They restore pale and sallow complexions to the glow of health, and are also a splendid nerve and spinal tonic, having cured many cases of paralysis, locomotor ataxy, neuralgia, St. Vitus' dance, and nervous headache. They are sold by chemists, and by Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, 46, Holborn-viaduct, London, at 2s. 9d. a box, or six for 13s. 9d., but are genuine only with full name, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Police-court, had a number of women of the poorer class before him applying for relief, all the choric relief, and c

MISS MARY MOORE INTERVIEWED.

its previous declarations, declares that it considers it to be of great importance that one or more Governments should take the initiative in concerting with the others means for the establishment of a permanent Court of International covered porches and gay gardens were pleasant sights, and in such a dwelling I had a chat with Miss Mary Moore, a bright and healthy-looking young lady of some twenty-one summers. Miss Moore readily told me all about her narrow escape from an early grave." 'At the age



"At the age of sixteen," began Miss Moore, "I was apprenticed to making in the village. I fell noon, mother taking a walk across the field; suddenly my limbs failed to

Miss Mary Moore. support me; I fell to the ound, lay there some time, but with great difficulty managed to reach home. I was immediately put to bed, and two doctors were summoned, both of whom were of opinion that Eukestons, Purley, placed their grounds at the disposal of the Croydon Women's Liberal Association. Mr. Sell, sen., who was in the chair, said the affairs of a nation belonged equally to of the late hour at which work ceases, and in the women's Liberal Association. The women's Industrial Council, pointing out the women's Industrial Co

view of the fact of the increase in the sub-division of labour the decrease of the system of head, neck and shoulders. People thought I apprenticeship and other difficulties in the way of obtaining a thorough training for young happy release. Then my heart was so had for people, that they may become skilled workers it is urgent that the hours of labour for young people shall be limited to eight per day, and in any case not later then. Then my heart was so bad, for I had palpitation. I dreaded going upstairs, but now I can run up with anyone, in fact, I'm always on the go and can death to me would have been a happy release. Then my heart was so bad, for I had palpitation. I dreaded going upstairs, but now I can run up with anyone, in fact, I'm always on the go and can death to me would have been a happy release.

"To what, then, do you attribute so great a change in your health?

"To nothing else than Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. A lady in the village A feature of the recent great gathering of Foresters at Norwich has been the number of women delegates present. During the past Williams' Pills."

"And were you satisfied?"

"More than satisfied," replied Miss Moore.
'I began to feel better before I had finished one box. My complexion used to be yellow now I'm quite rosy!" with which remark I emphatically agreed.

"How many pills have you taken?" I queried.

Everyone interested in Nursing Matters should read

RECORD. URSING

Edited by Mrs. BEDFORD FENWICK.

Published every Saturday.

Price One Penny.

Contains all the Nursing News of the week; Articles by well-known Medical Men and Nurses;



Notes on Science, Art, Literature, and the Drama; Hospital News; Discussions by Matrons in Council, etc., etc., etc.

.....

11, ADAM STREET, STRAND, W.C.

BEST TEMPERANCE DRINKS OF THE DAY.

Made from the Finest Fruits. JNO. SYMONS & CO., LTD., Totnes, Devon & Ratcliff, London, E.

Of all Grocers, Wine Merchants, Stores, &c.

EDUCATION ON SOUTH COAST.

THORNELOE HIGH SCHOOL, BRIDPORT, DORSET.

Principal, Miss BUSSELL (Cambridge Weman's Examination, Cambridge Teacher's Certificate).

Successful preparation for Oxford and Cambridge Locals Examinations of Royal Academy and Royal College, etc.

SPECIAL PROVISION FOR DELICATE GIRLS,

Who while able to continue some lessons need treatment and watching. Resident Health Mistress from Hampstead Physical Training College. Swedish Gymnastics Medical Movements, &c. Sea-bathing, Tennis, Hockey, Cricket. The climate of Bridport is very suitable for delicate girls, while Thorneloe House is particularly well situated. References to Educational Authorities, Medical Men, &c., also to Miss R. ANSTEY, South Petherton, Somerset. The Autumn Term will commence on Thursday, Sept. 16th.

Boarding School & Kindergarten Training College,

THE FOSSE, LEICESTER.

... Miss Morgan ... Miss Johnson Principal Kindergarten Mistress ... onal Froebel Union Higher Certificate

Preparation for usual Examinations. Frobel Union Certificates, &c. Inclusive Terms, 30 Guineas per annum. A Scholarship of £10 will be awarded to the Resident student who gains the highest number of marks at the Elementary Examination. Comfortable Home for Children whose parents reside abroad. Next Term, September 16th. N.B.—Prospectus on application. Highest references.

THE PERFECT FIFTH VIOLIN STRING is our new speciality, direct from spinning room to consumer, exquisite tone. Fifths always perfect. Sample packet post free for 5s. Postal Order, retail value 9s. Harcourt & Co., 15 Ostbahnstrasse, Dresden, Saxony.

Gloves Paris Kid, 2/11, 3/6, 3/11, 4-Button "Suede, 2/11, 3/6, 3/11, Chevrette, 2/11, 3/11 Gloves Price Lists free on Of any make fitted on Gloves * previous to purchase at J. S. GREGG'S, First Floor, 92 New Bond Street.

SADLER, MISS

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 specially successful with ladies who are inclined to be stout."—Sunday ladies who are inclir Times, May 3rd, 1896.

211, OXFORD STREET,

"Please forward another pair of your 'Kals' Knickers, at 35, 17d. The sair I had from you some time ago has worn splendidly."-J. M., Bow,

"Kindly send a pair of 5s. 11d. Serge Knickers. I was highly delighted with the others, and was surprised at the quality and style for the low price"—A. J. M., BURTON-ON-TRENT, Feb. 23, 1807.

Kals.'

"They are exceedingly neat and comfortable, I must say they could not be improved upon."—A. B. J., LONDON, E.C., April 26, 1897. "Very much pleased with the fit, which is certainly remarkably good."
-H. D., READING, May 1, 1897.

Hundreds of Testimonials, similar to these, may be seen at McCALLUM & CO.'S, 17, Stonehouse, Plymouth. Sample pair of 'Kals,' in Navy Blue,

or Fawn, 3/11, post free (state size, corset worn and your height). Better qualities also made. List free.

WOMEN'S LONDON GARDENING ASSO-rations of all kinds. Care of gardens, conservatories, window boxes, in town and suburbs, contracted for. Home-made jams, jellies, fruit, pickles, &c.

Is strongly recommended to all needing rest and pleasant and healthful change. It is one of the loveliest spots in the county, and "has all the comfort and charm of a gentleman's country home." Beautiful private grounds, lawn tennis. It has a full south aspect, with splendid view across the Teign Valley and estuary. To the west lies Dartmoor. Teignmouth is the nearest station—21 miles.

ONE OF THE LOYELIEST SPOTS IN THE COUNTY. CLIMATE PROBABLY UNSURPASSED IN ENGLAND. TURKISH AND OTHER BATHS.

For Terms and Testimonials apply to

O. F. CARPENTER.

BISHOPS TEIGNTON, near TEIGNMOUTH.

"THE WOMAN'S SIGNAL.

A Weekly Record and Review of Woman's Work and Interests in the Home and in The Wider World. Price One Penny, every Thursday from all Newsagents and Bookstalls (to order).

The "WOMAN'S SIGNAL" is sent direct from the office, 30, Maiden Lane, Covent Garden, London, W.C., post raid, for three months, from any date, to any address at home or abroad, for 1s. 8d., for six months for 3s. 3d., or for one Year for 6s. 6d.

SUBSCRIPTION NOTICE.

Subscribers who desire "THE WOMAN'S SICNAL" by post from the Office should forward name and address with Postal Note for the amount as stated above, addressed :-

To the Manager, "WOMAN'S SIGNAL,"
30, Maiden Lane, Covent Garden, London, W.C.