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A. A. W.

TRUTH, JUSTICE AND HONOR.

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REPORT

OF THE

Association

FOR THE

Advancement of Women.

15th Women's Congress.

NEW YORK CITY, OCTOBER, 1887.

FALL RIVER, MASS.:

J. H. FRANKLIN & Co., PUBLISHERS AND PRINTERS.

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288 Jersey St., Buffalo.
Jenkins, Mrs. Caroline E., Newburgh.
Johnson, Mrs. Alma Calder,
279 Fourth Ave., New York.
Keene, Miss M. Virginia,
Niagara St., Buffalo.
Kenyon, Miss Ada M.,
359 Prospect Ave., Buffalo.
Langé, Mrs. Maria T.,
215 W. 130th St., New York.
Lapham, Miss Ella C., Fredonia.
Lathrop, Mrs. E. M.,
57 Park Pl., Buffalo.
Letchworth, Mrs. C. P.,
611 Niagara St., Buffalo.
Letchworth, Mrs. Anna M.,
611 Niagara St., Buffalo.
Lewis, Mrs. Katherine B.,
656 Seventh St., Buffalo.
Lord, Miss Lucy Salome,
790 Clinton Ave., Buffalo.
Lozier, Jennie M., M. D.,
103 W. 48th St., New York.
Ludden, Mrs. William,
221 Gates Ave., Brooklyn.
McAuley, Mrs. Rachel,
319 West 23rd St., New York.
McNutt, Julia G., M. D.,
265 Lexington Ave., New York.
McNutt, Sarah J., M. D.,
265 Lexington Ave., New York.
Merrill, Mrs. Ina B.,
84 James St., Syracuse.
Metz, Mrs. H. R.,
42 W. 23rd St., New York.
Mildeburger, Mrs. Charlotte A.,
356 West 23rd St., New York.
Miller, Mrs. Annie Jenness,
19 E. 14th St., New York.
Mills, Mrs. C. D. B.,
217 W. Genesee St., Syracuse.
Mitchell, Prof. Maria,
Vassar College, Poughkeepsie.
Moore, Mrs. Lorraine H.,
78 Summer St., Buffalo.
Morse, Mrs. Rebecca A.,
St. Nicholas Ave., & 153d St.,
New York.
Mosher, Eliza M., M. D.,
129 Pierrepont St., Brooklyn.
Newton, Mrs. Mary A.,
128 W. 43d St., New York.
Neymann, Mrs. Clara,
66 Madison Ave., New York.

Norton, Mrs. Jenny Watson,
290 North St., Buffalo.
Otten, Mrs., Tillie F.,
86 W. 71st St., New York.
Ostrom, Mrs. Sarah C.,
42 W. 48th St., New York.
Patton, Mrs. Abby Hutchinson,
33 W. 16th St., New York.
Pettibone, Miss Nora,
161 Mariner St., Buffalo.
Pierce, Mrs. M. J.,
653 Main St., Buffalo.
Poole, Mrs. Hester M.,
119 Broad St., New York.
Purdy, Mrs. Sarah C.,
170 Grand St., New York.
Rathburn, Mrs. H. M.,
Mount Vernon.
Roberts, Mrs. Martha D.,
1195 Main St., Buffalo.
Rumrill, Mrs. Jennie,
960 Main St., Buffalo.
Rumsey, Mrs. Eveline H.,
Delaware Ave., Cor. Tracy, Buffalo.
Sheldon, Miss Grace,
1094 Main St., Buffalo.
Slote, Mrs. Elizabeth A., Buffalo.
Smith, Miss Elizabeth Gardner,
Phelps, Ontario Co.
Smith, Mrs. Anna A.,
308 W. 14th St., New York.
Smith, Mrs. Katherine A.,
219 Bryant St., Buffalo.
Smith, Mrs. Kate B.,
200 Main St., Buffalo.
Spencer, Mrs. Anna Garlin,
522 Second Ave., Lansingburgh.
Thomas, Miss Julia A.,
32 W. 26th St., New York.
Thomas, Mrs. Lucy C.,
135 E. 56th St., New York.
Tift, Mrs. Lilly Lord,
230 Niagara St., Buffalo.
Titcomb, Mrs. Virginia C.,
101 Lafayette Ave., Brooklyn.
Tooker, Mrs. Maude W.,
68 W. 40th St., New York.
Townsend, Mrs. Harriet A.,
217 Delaware Ave., Buffalo.
Tweddle, Mrs. Frances W.,
111 State St., Albany.
Van Horn, Mrs. Sarah W.,
106 W. 29th St., New York.
Vedder, Miss Caroline M.,
543 Franklin St., Buffalo.
Wade, Mrs. Elizabeth,
321 Hudson St., Buffalo.
Walworth, Mrs. Ellen Hardin,
Saratoga Springs.

Welch, Miss Jennie M.,
514 Delaware Ave., Buffalo.
Whitney, Miss Mary W.,
Vassar College, Poughkeepsie.
Wilbour, Mrs. C. B.,
164 Boulevard Haussmann,
Paris, France.
Williams, Mrs. Amelia L.,
235 Delaware Ave., Buffalo.
Williams, Mrs. Charlotte,
254 Franklin St., Buffalo.
Williams, Mrs. Charlotte Stoneman,
17 W. Utica St., Buffalo.
Windsor, Mrs. Carrie E.,
703 Ferry St., Buffalo.
Woodhull, Mrs. Mary,
440 Pearl St., Buffalo.
Wood, Mrs. Frances Fisher,
"THE ALLSTON,"
17 E. 38th St., New York.
OHIO.
Bartow, Mrs. Katherine,
831 Bolton Ave., Cleveland.
Brown, Miss Anna M.,
528 W. Seventh St., Cincinnati.
Strong, Mrs. S. M.,
1491 Euclid Ave., Cleveland.
PENNSYLVANIA.
Bartol, Mrs. Emma J.,
1900 Spruce St., Philadelphia.
Blankenburg, Mrs. Lucretia L.,
1326 Arch St., Philadelphia.
Broomall, Anna E., M. D.,
Wom. Med. Col., Philadelphia.
Cobb, Mrs. Mary E.,
E. Penn St., Germantown.
Cohen, Mrs. M. H.,
Rittenhouse Sq., Philadelphia.
Darlington, Mrs. Hannah M.,
Kennett Square.
Donaldson, Mrs. Mary,
4502 Spruce St., Philadelphia.
Douglas, Mrs. L. D., Meadville.
Fernando, Mrs. A. C.,
2011 N. 22nd St., Philadelphia.
Grew, Miss Mary,
Filbert St., Philadelphia.
Hallowell, Mrs. Sarah C. F.,
Ledger Office, Philadelphia.
Harper, Mrs. Frances E. W.,
1006 Bainbridge St., Philadelphia.
Harper, Miss Mary E.,
1006 Bainbridge St., Philadelphia.
Lawler, Mrs. Fanny H.,
957 Upper Vine St., Williamsburgh.
Pierce, Mrs. C. L.,
1415 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

Rockwell, Miss Corinne M.,
Sartain, E. J., M. D., Germantown,
Thomas, Mrs. M. Louise, Philadelphia,
Tacony.
RHODE ISLAND.
Aldrich, Mrs. Anna E.,
Armington, Miss M. W., 101 Congdon St., Providence.
Chace, Mrs. Elizabeth B., 62 William St., Providence.
Eddy, Miss Sarah J., Valley Falls.
Hinckley, Mrs. Elizabeth C., 4 Bell St., Providence.
Howe, Mrs. Julia Ward, 59 Beacon St., Providence.
Mowry, Martha E., M. D., N. Main St., Newport.
Palmer, Mrs. Fanny, 692 Plain St., Providence.
Peckham, Mrs. Mary C., 159 Olney St., Providence.
Rice, Mrs. Rebecca R., 408 Broad St., Providence.
Wilbour, Mrs. Joshua, 200 Benefit St., Providence.
Wyman, Mrs. L. B. C., Valley Falls.
SOUTH CAROLINA.
Botume, Mrs. Elizabeth Hyde, Port Royal.
TENNESSEE.
Conway, Miss Clara, Memphis.
Porter, Mrs. Felicia Grundy, Nashville.

Tovell, Miss Augusta, 85 Court St., Memphis.
UTAH.
Froiseth, Mrs. Jennie A., 28 W. Sixth South St., Salt Lake City.
VERMONT.
Reed, Mrs. Emily E., Montpelier.
Smiley, Mrs. Louisa M., Richmond.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Carey, Mrs. M. A. S., 1420 W. Twenty-first St.
Hibbert, Mrs. Susan E., 941 Penn. Ave.
Lander, Mrs. J. M., Capitol Hill.
Leonard, Miss Georgia L., 65 L St., N. W.
O'Connor, Mrs. E. M., 1015 O St.
WISCONSIN.
Adsit, Mrs. Nancy H., 268 Knapp St., Milwaukee.
Aikens, Mrs. Amanda L., Milwaukee.
Emerson, Mrs. E. W., Racine.
Giles, Miss Ella A., Madison.
Lynde, Mrs. M. E. B., Milwaukee.
Wolcott, Laura R., M. D., Milwaukee.
HONORARY MEMBERS.
Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, Rock House, Hastings, England.
Mrs. Josephine E. Butler, *Lacretia Mott, Liverpool, England.
Philadelphia.
*Deceased.

Notices to Members.

MEMBERS will greatly aid by promptly remitting the annual assessment of \$2.00. In remitting money order, please observe regulations issued by the Post Office department.

"The applicant must, in all cases, write her own given name and surname in full. When the given name of the payee is known, it should also be stated in full; otherwise initials may be used. The given names of married women must be stated, and not those of their husbands. For example:—Mrs. *Mary* Brown must not be described as Mrs. *William* Brown. Names of parties, places and streets, as well as numbers and amounts, should be written *in full*, and in the plainest manner possible. A money order must not be made payable to more than one person or firm."

All members who have not received tickets for year ending October 1, 1888, will confer a favor on the Association by forwarding \$2.00 as soon as convenient to

HENRIETTA L. T. WOLCOTT,

DEDHAM, MASS.

Treasurer, A. A. W.

MEMBERS will confer a favor by giving prompt notice of any error or change in address.

The XVI Congress of Women will be held in Detroit, Michigan, in November of 1888, by invitation of the Woman's Club of that city, through Mrs. Catherine A. F. Stebbins. Date of meeting will be given to the members by an early notice.

ISABEL HOWLAND,

Secretary.

SHERWOOD, N. Y.

Amendments to By-Laws.

To Art. III, Sec. 1.—Providing that the Annual Congress shall be held in the month of Oct., *except in the year of a Presidential Election.*

Art. IV, Sec. 1st of the By-Laws, was so amended as to require the Nominating Committee to report in print, at the first Executive Session (of members,) instead of at the 3rd Conference (of officers).

Voted: (March 25th, 1885.)

TREASURER.

"That the Treasurer give to the Committee of Publication only the names of members who have paid their dues of the preceding year;—and that in notifying others that their *yearly fee* is due, she inform them that the publications of the association will be sent them on payment of the same."

CHAIRMAN OF TOPICS AND PAPERS.

At the 1st Quarterly Conference, N. Y. C., Oct. 29th, '87, it was voted:

1st. "That in the reading of all Papers at public sessions of the Congresses, the President strike the gavel at the expiration of thirty minutes, and that the reading be then discontinued, unless the audience ask for the whole.

That the length of each Paper is expected to be twenty minutes, and its extreme limit thirty minutes,—when the gavel will fall.

2nd. That the Chairman of the Committee of Topics and Papers be requested to inform writers of the above motion, when soliciting their work; and that this committee be empowered to enforce the rule in regard to length of Papers.

Also:—To ask that a copy of said Paper be left with the Secretary, or the Com. of Pub., for Printing with the Papers of the Congress,—unless this may interfere with its money value to the author."

(By these regulations, the remainder of the one and one-quarter hours which belong to the consideration of each paper, will be secured for discussion by members, as is intended,—and the interest of audiences sustained and increased.)

3rd. "Manuscript for the printer must be written only upon one side of the sheet, the Committee of Publication not being expected to copy a portion of the manuscripts in order to prepare them for printing.

4th. All Reports and Papers should be ready to be delivered into the hands of the Publication Committee at the time of the Congress for which they are prepared,—that committee being directed to proceed to printing such papers as are ready, without waiting for others, except by some express arrangement with the authors."

(The Committee of Publication has been delayed continually by the difficulty of getting together manuscripts of Reports and Papers. Attention to the above will lessen their labor and ensure despatch in getting out the pamphlets.

Secretary's Report.

THE Association for the Advancement of Women met for its Fifteenth Congress, Oct. 26th, 27th and 28th, 1887, in the city of New York, accepting the hospitality of Sorosis. Every arrangement for the comfort and entertainment of the ladies had been made. An elegant reception was made at Delmonico's by Sorosis;—they were entertained in the home of Mrs. W. J. Demorest on East 57 St. Invitations were received to visit the rooms of the Ladies' Art Association, the Historical Society, the Metropolitan Museum, and the Hospitals, Hahnemann, Presbyterian, St. Luke's, Roosevelt and New York.

Voted: that the above invitations from Museums, Art Associations, Historical Society and Hospitals, be accepted in the cordial spirit in which they are extended, and that those members who find it possible to avail themselves of the proffer will do so;—and that the thanks of the Association be sent to these various institutions.

A beautiful Souvenir, (10,000 Ed.) with illuminated cover, was issued by the club in honor of the occasion, and scattered far and wide before the gathering of the Congress. It contained a Greeting to its invited guests; the call of the President of A. A. W.; the Officers and committees, and topics of discussions of the Congress; a history of the A. A. W. and its Presidents; a history of Sorosis and its Presidents, and much other useful information. It was executed under the care of Mrs. Romelia L. Clapp, who is one of the oldest members of Sorosis, one of the originators of the Congress, and of course one of its oldest members. It is a charming piece of work, and reflects great credit on its designer Mrs. Clapp. A few copies are yet obtainable, at 10 cents each, of either Mrs. Clapp, or Mrs. Sayles.

The Third Quarterly Conference of the XV Congress met on Tuesday evening, Oct. 25th, 1887, at the house of Mrs. Mary A. Newton, (W. 43d St.)—Chairman of Local Committee of Sorosis. Present, twelve officers.

These were Mes. Howe, Bascom, Brown, Blackwell, Hoffman, Sayles, Spencer, Townsend and Wolcott, and Misses Rogers, Varnum and Lapham. Letters were read from Sorosis and from Friends in Council accepting the invitation from the A. A. W. to send delegates to the Congress, and to present reports. Mrs. Catherine Weed Barnes and Mrs. Ella Dietz Clymer were announced as the delegates from Sorosis, and Miss Edith Powers and Mrs. Agatha R. Tunis from Friends in Council. These delegates were invited to the privilege of attending the members meetings, and taking part in the discussions. No reply was received from the N. E. Women's Club, neither from the Chicago Club. The delegates of Friends in Council were unable to attend.

An invitation from the National Woman Suffrage Association was also read asking the A. A. W. to send delegates to the International Council of Women, to be convened in Washington, D. C., March 25th, 1888.

In absence of one Auditor, Miss Elizabeth W. Varnum was appointed to fill the place. Adjourned to Board Meeting, at 9.30 a. m. the following day.

EXECUTIVE SESSIONS.

At the regular meeting of the A. A. W. Board, on the morning of October 26th, ten members responded to their names. The President, Mrs. Howe, occupied the chair.

This meeting was followed by the first Executive Session, at which were fifty-seven members present. The President read a letter from Mrs. Jennie A. Froiseth of Utah, a Vice President of the Association, regretting her inability, because of recent bereavement, to prepare a report. The annual reports of the Secretary and Treasurer were read and accepted. The Auditors recommended that in making up the list of members, the names of those who pay, be distinguished from the names of those in arrears.

Dr. Julia Holmes Smith, Chairman of the Committee on Topics and Papers, the Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, Chairman of the Committee on Reforms and Statistics, and Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Chairman, *ad interim*, of the Committee on Art, presented their reports.

At the adjourned meeting of the Board, Mrs. Emma C. Bascom gave notice of an amendment to the By-Laws, Art. 2, line 6, page 8;

that the words "Three years non-payment of fees shall forfeit membership" be stricken out.

At the second Executive Session, October 27th, 10.40 a. m., forty-five members were present, representing eleven States and the District of Columbia.

The President invited to the platform the delegation from the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and introduced Mrs. Mary T. Burt, President of the New York W. C. T. U., Mrs. S. A. McClees, Superintendent of the Department of Soldiers and Sailors, and Mrs. Frances J. Barnes, Superintendent of Young Women's Work. These ladies extended to the Woman's Congress the cordial greetings of the National Women's Christian Temperance Union and an invitation to attend their annual meeting to be held in Nashville, Tenn., in November. They expressed a hope that the A. A. W. would pass a resolution favoring the work of the W. C. T. U. and of the white cross, in behalf of social purity. These ladies were followed by Mrs. Catherine Weed Barnes and Mrs. Ella Dietz Clymer, invited delegates from Sorosis, who presented addresses.

The Secretary then read the invitation, before referred to, from the National Woman's Suffrage Association, cordially asking the A. A. W. to send two delegates to the International Council of Women, to be held in Washington, D. C., from March 25th to April 1st, inclusive. Mrs. May Wright Sewall, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the N. W. S. A., gave assurance that a warm welcome would await all delegates, and that no association or delegate would be committed to the cause of suffrage by an acceptance of the invitation.

This invitation and the request from the W. C. T. U. were referred to a committee appointed for their consideration.

In the absence of Mrs. Lillie B. Chace Wyman, Chairman, Mrs. Sayles, acting chairman, made the report of the Nominating Committee, which was accepted.

The Secretary then presented a letter from Miss Abbie W. May, sending her greetings and good wishes to the members of the Congress and expressing regrets that she could not be with them. She urged upon the Association to endeavor to continue Mrs. Howe as President, and voiced the feelings of all American women, certainly of all members of the Congress, in the tribute to Mrs. Howe's eminent fitness for the office.

The report of the Committee on Science, Prof. Maria Mitchell, Chairman, was read by Mrs. Wolcott, and accepted.

In the absence of the Chairman, Miss Lilian Whiting, the report of the Committee on Journalism was read by Mrs. Sewall, and was accepted.

Mrs. Howe, Mrs. Kennard and Mrs. Kate Gannett Wells, spoke of the appointment of police matrons in Boston, referring to the aid given by the Women's Press Association. Mrs. Barnes, in behalf of the Press Association disclaimed the entire honor of securing the matrons.

The report of the Committee on Publication was made through the chairman, Mrs. Lita Barney Sayles, and was accepted.

In compliance with instructions received at the Mid-Year Conference, Mrs. Harriet A. Townsend made a report of the informal local meeting of members of the A. A. W., held in Buffalo, in February, 1887. The report was accepted, and will be found in this pamphlet.

A report of the Circular Letter, which, in accordance with the vote at Springfield, of the Board of Directors, had been sent to all members of the Association, was made by the Secretary, and was accepted. This letter with mention of results, will be found elsewhere.

A communication from Mrs. Mary C. Peckham, (of Committee of Reforms and Statistics,) was read, in which she excused her failure to make report upon the effect of strikes on Women, for lack of time, and of proper references. Excuse accepted.

At the Board meeting of October 28th, a telegram of greeting was received from Phebe W. Cousins, U. S. Marshal, "a founder of the Association, and the first feminine appointee" to that office.

Sixty-six members were present at the third Executive Session, held at 10.45 a. m., October 28th. Officers for the ensuing year were elected. See Report on page 3.

The committee appointed to consider the invitation from the N. W. S. A. to send two delegates to the International Council of Women, reported unanimously in favor of its acceptance. They were also unanimous in expressing cordial sympathy with the work of the N. W. C. T. U. in promoting Temperance and Social Purity, but believed it against the custom of the A. A. W. to pass a resolution in such a case. In this they were upheld by the vote of the members.

The First Quarterly Conference of the XVI Women's Congress, was held on the morning of October 29th, at the home of Mrs. Mary A. Newton, Chairman of the Local Committee of Sorosis. The usual work of this conference was transacted. The Standing Committees of the year were appointed.

It was voted that the Mid-Year Conference be held in Baltimore, at the parlors of Dr. Nellie V. Mark, Director for Maryland, in March.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, and Miss Mary F. Eastman, were appointed delegates to the International Council of Women, the last week of March, in Washington, D. C.

The President read a letter of greeting from Henrietta Keuhne, neé Harkort, President of the Women's Industrial Association of Dresden, Germany.

Cordial thanks were voted to Mrs. Newton, whose house was opened to the use of the Board at the last Quarterly Conference preceding the XV Congress, and the first Quarterly of the XVI Congress.

The Chairman on Education, Miss Julia M. Thomas, (a Committee of Sorosis,) convened a meeting of her members on Saturday afternoon, at the club rooms, to discuss the question which she intended to propose upon her day, to the consideration of Sorosis. She invited all members of the Congress to be present, and to partake of lunch with her committee. Many of the Congress Women availed themselves of the invitation and took part in the discussion, and a pleasant and profitable afternoon was the result.

PUBLIC SESSIONS.

The first public session of the Fifteenth Congress, was held in Masonic Temple, on Wednesday, October 26th, 1887. The President Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, opened the meeting with an address, after which she introduced Mrs. M. Louise Thomas, the President of Sorosis. Mrs. Thomas was happy to welcome back to New York the A. A. W. after fifteen years of noble work. She noted the changes that fifteen years had made in the tone of the press, in public sentiment, and in the increased weight that the words of women carried. She spoke of the broad range of topics covered by the Association. Mrs. Thomas read the first essay on the program, Responsibility of Women for the tone of Public Sentiment, by Miss Laura B. Clay of Kentucky. In the discussion following, Mrs. Howe considered Miss Clay's view a somewhat discouraged one. Mrs. A. B. Blackwell said, "Woman's influence is strong in any direction in which her heart reaches out. When women put thoughts and hearts together, they move all. Queen Victoria has great authority in social matters; all women here are American queens: if they will, they can place a stigma on all evil and put it down. There can be nothing better than looking after

home and children, but women while not neglecting home, may go out to help the world. It is a "disgrace to a woman who will not spend her superfluous energy for the good of society;—this is the weakness of women."

Dr. Julia Holmes Smith then read a paper on Home Studies for Women, by Mrs. Rebecca N. Hazard of Missouri, which was followed by remarks from Mrs. Howe and others. Mrs. Howe spoke of the mental activity of the women of St. Louis, the Boston of the West. Mrs. Wolcott regretted that Mrs. Hazard limited the age, in her description of a club for home study. She loved to work both with her children and her grandchildren. She recommended microscopic work to women. Mrs. Howe and Mrs. Wolcott differed as to the introduction of knitting, etc., into clubs for study. One considered it a drawback to thorough work; the other thought that mental activity was increased by the hands being occupied. Miss Eastman disagreed with the statement that "women had not yet come to self-consciousness." They *had* come to that, but could not go beyond. It is the work of the world to destroy self-forgetting. She hoped the papers would not always criticize us as "*women*." Mrs. Peckham understood the writer of the paper to mean purely "intellectual self-consciousness."

At the second public session, the first paper of the evening was that of Miss May Rogers of Iowa, entitled; The Relation of Women to Labor Reform. In regard to this, Mrs. E. D. Cheney said: "The difficulty is that the finest and most important part of women's work has no money value. People do not realize that the care of children at least equals in importance the care of horses and machinery. The fallacy that it is an ungraceful thing for women to work for money has lessened the respect of the public toward women workers. It is the duty of every woman, rich or poor, to do something for pay, to show that it is not disgraceful. Women have limitations, some common to men and women, some to women alone, and some peculiar advantages. Women's work in the war was equal to that of men. Soprano can earn as well as basso. It does not depend on tyranny of employers that women's wages are low, but on custom, handed down. The prevailing opinion that there is a slight inferiority is a great stumbling block. What is most needed is to bring women to the test of utility."

Miss Eastman said: "The various phases of labor reform, are symptoms of healthful unrest. If the upper classes oppress the lower, the upper must suffer; both must advance or fall together. If Tolstoi can do good by his theories, thank God for the Russian. If

Mr. George or Dr. McGlynn offer a plank to our platform which may strengthen it, consider it, though you may reject it. It is the glory of America that it is the theatre for theories and problems, and the country is able to stand it. It will show a weak spot in the government if we preach one thing and practice another, talk of the people and mean half. When large men and little women can have full play, then will the problem be solved. The women who hold their time worth nothing, upset values. Every co-educational college is bolstering women up to the point where she scorns to give her work for nothing."

The second paper was on Scientific Charity, by Mrs. Frances Fisher Wood of New York. In consideration of the lateness of the hour, there was no discussion.

The afternoon meeting of October 27th, opened with a poem on the Woman's Congress, written by Grace Appleton (Mrs. Rebecca A. Hathaway,) and read by Miss May Rogers. The President then introduced Mrs. Anna Garlin Spencer of New York, who gave a paper on Intellectual Sympathy among Women. Mrs. Howe opened the discussion by speaking of compensation. If we have one good quality we must have the accompanying defects. It is important to study the defects of the human instrument that we have to work with. We must do our best with such qualities as we have. The great idea of the church and of society is that we supplement each other,—each a part in the grandeur of the whole. If we cannot hold truth, we can behold it. Dr. Julia Holmes Smith told of her one-time need and of her now-time satisfaction. She came from the South to New York as a girl wife. The war followed and she thought herself among enemies. "Bear with her, sir," said Mr. Henry Ward Beecher to her husband, "Bear with her, she has a right to her thought;" and that remark led her to think herself perhaps wrong. Intellectual sympathy was a great factor of Mr. Beecher's composition. At fourteen she thought she knew much; at thirty, knew she knew nothing. She needed intellectual sympathy and found it in books and in the thoughts of women. Women had to be converted, but she would be sorry to have them lose the quality of absolute consecration of purpose.

No discussion followed the reading of the second paper, Mrs. Mary E. Cobb's of Pennsylvania, on The Responsibility of States to their Dependent Children.

At the evening meeting an essay on Thought, Hope and Consolation from Browning, was given by Mrs. Mary E. Bagg of New York.

Miss Eastman continued the consideration of Browning. Nothing comes to us in life so good as the larger faith. In that state of hope and faith and trust, we come to the guidance of the great poet-leaders. Then comes the feeling that trouble and sorrow and wrong are little, so that they bring us into high character, in harmony with the universe. By and by we shall be in love with the change of death, which, as the poet says, is but a transition. Mrs. Howe said: "Browning is a man of great dramatic power. His philosophy is the commonplace of all philosophy. Philosophers give their views with greater majesty; I prefer their teachings at first hand. 'Pipo Passes' is grand. But when Browning reasons, as to what man is and what God is, he talks of what he knows no more than you or I. Longfellow held Mrs. Browning to be the greater poet." Mrs. M. Louise Thomas thought that Robert Browning gained more from his wife than she gained from him. The kinship of poetic thought between the two was felt by all who saw them. She told of having seen them in Florence, Italy.

Women of Egypt, a paper by Mrs. Charlotte B. Wilbour of Paris, was read by Mrs. Sarah Van Horn of New York, and was followed by some remarks from Mrs. E. D. Cheney. The meeting then adjourned.

The fifth public session opened at the usual hour and place. The first speaker was Mrs. May Wright Sewall, of Indiana, whose subject was "Women as Educators." An interesting discussion followed the paper. Dr. Julia Holmes Smith said: There is one point where women and cramming for examination. A gardener sacrifices a year's growth of his plants to get roses out of season; so parents and teachers sacrifice the children and the future strength of the country. Miss Julia Thomas of New York, Chairman of the Educational Committee of Sorosis, believed that the time was never so ripe for women to take their places as educators as to-day.

The health of school children is a vital thing. With health of children will come better health of the nation; with better health of the nation, better morals of the nation. In her visits to schools, Miss Thomas entered one where five hundred children passed in review before her. Not one looked healthy; there were no rosy cheeks. The cause of their ill health is the ghost of percentage—before them night and day. Let women everywhere try to crush out the system of marking, and encourage study for study's sake. In London, the same evil has reached a more alarming stage, for every child, reaching a

certain point, draws a certain sum. Many enter bright and come out imbecile. This was partly attributed to the use of tobacco.

Mrs. Wolcott thought that if there was a spirit of evil, he made *stairs*. To these are due crooked limbs, weak backs, etc. Great improvement has been made in some of the Chicago schools, where the height of the seat is graduated according to the child. Rev. Ada C. Bowles said that in France the average of the boys using tobacco was so far below that of the others that its use was forbidden in schools. In Boston 75 per cent. of the boys used tobacco and the result was found to be idleness and vice; so a law was passed in Massachusetts, forbidding the gift or sale of tobacco to boys under sixteen, unless with consent of parents or guardian. Miss Eastman quoted Prof. Maria Mitchell on the marking system. "Reprehensible because there is no unit of value and the marking is subject to the mood of the teacher, hence unjust." The greater the ambition of the parents, the sharper the reproof of the child if his marks are not equal to others. Grown people may be thankful that every night is not a judgment day for them.

An essay on The Growth of Art in the West, written by Mrs. Mary E. Wing, of Nebraska, was read by Miss Eastman. A few remarks from Mrs. Howe, in which she referred to the New Orleans Exposition, as having a variety of good art work coming from the West, closed the evening exercises.

The sixth and last public session assembled at 8.15, on the evening of the 28th. Mrs. Mary C. Peckham, Director from Rhode Island, presided. She introduced Mrs. Ednah D. Cheney, who read a paper on The Freedom of Fate, by Mrs. Ellen M. Mitchell of Colorado. Mrs. Peckham opened the discussion. Philosophy simply means love of wisdom. The idea that fate is opposed to free will is ancient. One finds it in the writings of the Orientals and of the Greeks. In the time of Thomas Aquinas many women sat as judges, but it was simply a survival of the days of chivalry, honoring them because of high position or family, and not because of womanhood. We should give due allowance for environment and make every failure a stepping stone. Mrs. Clara Neymann spoke of the different schools of philosophy.

Miss Mary F. Eastman said that we wanted to overcome and yet we must submit. Submission is everywhere. "He that loseth his life shall find it." We are dual in nature; there is the real self and the exterior self—the real powers are all invisible.

Mrs. Adelaide A. Claflin of Massachusetts, thought that what was most needed now was the lesson of freedom. We believe in a God of kindness and worth. Still there is need to consider heredity. We are not solely children of our earthly parents, but also of God. The young who excuse their faults by the plea that they cannot help them need training in the doctrine of freedom and individual responsibility.

The closing essay was a paper by Mrs. Howe upon Aristophanes, and was followed by some remarks by Mrs. Cheney, who said that the subject of Greek poetry and art ought not to be left, without speaking of Sappho, who liked to discuss, not only poetical, but moral theses.

The Association passed a resolution of thanks to Sorosis and to all who had in any way contributed to its comfort and success.

After appropriate closing words from Mrs. Howe, as the President of the Association, and from Mrs. Newton, the Chairman of the Local Committee, the Fifteenth Congress of Women adjourned.

A. A. W.

Circular Letter to Members.

Voted,—At the late Mid-Year Conference of A. A. W. held in Springfield, Mass., in March of 1887, "That the President and Secretary be a committee to prepare and circulate a letter among the members to ascertain their favorite pursuits, and promote their interest in the Association."

REPORT.

In pursuance of the motion passed by the Board of the A. A. W. the following circular letter was issued by the President and Secretary to all members of the Association:—

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN.

DEAR FRIENDS:—At the Mid-Year Conference of the officers of our Association, the following question was proposed: "How can we secure from the members of the A. A. W. a more efficient participation in the Work of the Association?" The infrequent meeting and slight acquaintance of the members with one another and with the officers of the Association appeared to those present the greatest obstacle in the way of such a general and perfect co-operation as would be desirable.

In view of this, it was suggested that a circular letter should be addressed to the members of the A. A. W., inviting them each and all, to state in reply the character of their favorite studies and pursuits. In this way it was thought that we might be able to profit more largely by individual talents and attainments, help more effectually those most in need of aid, and also promote a living interest in the Association, since it is true of human nature in general that "we love what we serve." This suggestion was adopted by the unanimous vote of the Conference, and the President and Secretary were desired to carry it into effect.

You are therefore requested to honor this communication by a reply, to be sent to the Secretary, succinctly informing us of the topics with which

you are most familiar, and of the department of work, literary, artistic, scientific, industrial, reformatory, etc., in which you feel yourself best able to help the work of our Association, or most desirous of being helped by it.

ELLA C. LAPHAM,
Secretary.

JULIA WARD HOWE,
President.

Fredonia, N. Y., April 20, 1887.

In response to this appeal, fifty-five letters have been received, leaving 375 members yet to be heard from. The substance of these replies has been entered in a special book. To future Committees on Topics and Papers, this record, even in its present imperfect state, will be very helpful. Completed, it would be most valuable to such committees, and to the Board, showing at a glance, as the need should from time to time arise, the workers best fitted for each particular charge. A more equal distribution of work might follow, and the aims of the Association be more easily and more fully accomplished.

NOTE.—Members are assured that the records of the fifty-five who have responded to this request of the Board make very fine and interesting reading. It is earnestly hoped that the other four hundred will hasten to inform the Secretary of their favorite "studies and pursuits, that we may be able to profit more largely by individual talents and attainments, and promote a living interest in the Association."

The Mid-Year Conference.

At the residence of Dr. Ella V. Mark, in Baltimore, Md., on March 23d, 1888, at 10 a. m., was assembled the Mid-Year Conference of the officers of the A. A. W. Fourteen members of the Board were present: Mmes. Howe, Cheney, Blackwell, Wolcott, Sayles, Hoffman, Kennard, Townsend, Graham, Peirce and Bartol, Miss Eastman, Dr. Mark and the Secretary.

The Committee on Nominating Committee made report through Mrs. Harriet W. Townsend, Chairman, which was accepted, as follows: Mrs. Charlotte L. Peirce, Pa., Chairman, Mrs. Cordelia A. Quimby, Me., Mrs. Francis Fisher Wood, N. Y. C., Mrs. Mary C. Ames, Mass., Mrs. Ellen M. Mitchell, Col., Miss Frances E. Willard, Ill., Dr. Jennie McCowen, Ia.

In the absence of Mrs. Mary C. Peckham, Chairman of the Committee on Topics and Papers, her report was read by the President. After discussion, during the course of which many interesting thoughts were expressed, the report was accepted with modifications, and the matter referred back to the Committee, with full power to act, in consultation with the President. The Topics to be considered at the next Congress will be substantially as follows:

High Life and High Living. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe.
The White Cross for Men and the White Shield for Women.
Miss Frances E. Willard.
Present Aspect of Women in the Ministry. Rev. Ida C. Hultin.
Realism in Fiction. Mrs. L. B. C. Wyman.
Organization among Women. Mrs. Nellie Reid Cody.
Manual Training for Girls. Miss Ella C. Lapham.
Civil Marriage. Mrs. Ednah D. Cheney.
A Symposium on Women's Labor. Rev. Antoinette B. Blackwell,
and others.
The Effect of Training Schools upon Women's Labor. Miss
Mary F. Eastman.
(Subject not decided upon.) Dr. Eliza Mosher.

Women as Guardians of the Public Health. Dr. Ella V. Mark.
Municipal taxation. Mrs. Anna C. Bowser.
Indian women. Miss Alice C. Fletcher.
A Symposium on Immigration.

The question was considered whether it was well to have papers presented by others than the writers themselves.

The Chairman of the Committee on Reforms and Statistics, Mrs. Blackwell, was requested to prepare her report in a form which should fitly open the Symposium on Women's Labor, also to obtain from the Vice-Presidents their reports, one month before the meeting of the Congress, that she might embody them in her own.

The Secretary was instructed to copy the three votes, passed at New York last autumn, regarding the length of papers and enforcing the rule, and send them to the Chairman of the Committee on Topics and Papers to be transmitted by her to the ladies who will present papers.

Voted, That in the reading of all papers at public sessions, the President strike the gavel at the expiration of thirty minutes, and that the reading be then discontinued unless the audience ask for the whole.

Voted, That the Chairman of the Committee on Topics and Papers be requested to inform writers of the above motion; and that the Chairman of the Committee on Topics and Papers be empowered to enforce the rule in regard to length of papers.—*From Minutes of First Conference of the XVI. Congress, Oct. 22, 1887.*

(By these regulations, the remainder of the one and one-quarter hours which belongs to the consideration of each paper, will be secured for discussion by members, as is intended,—and the interest of audiences sustained and increased.)

3rd. "Manuscript for the printer must be written only upon one side of the sheet, the Committee of Publication not being expected to copy a portion of the manuscripts in order to prepare them for printing.

4th. All Reports and Papers should be ready to be delivered into the hands of the Publication Committee at the time of the Congress for which they are prepared,—that Committee being directed to proceed to printing such papers as are ready, without waiting for others, except by some express arrangements with the authors."

(The Committee of Publication has been delayed continually by the difficulty of getting together manuscripts of Reports and Papers. Attention to the above will lessen their labor and ensure despatch in getting out the pamphlets.)

5th. "That the Vice-Presidents of the Associations shall be asked to send their several Reports, properly prepared for the Congress, to the Chairman of Reforms and Statistics, (Mrs. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, Elizabeth, New Jersey,) from whom they receive the list of questions which

forms a part of the basis of their Reports. That these be transmitted to her fully four weeks previous to the time of holding the Women's Congress for 1888, in order that she may compile from them a Paper upon the same subject, which is to be one of the twelve Papers presented to the public audiences, and which will bring the work of the Vice-Presidents before the public much more prominently and justly than heretofore. These reports will be placed, previous to the Congress, in the hands of the Secretary, and will be read as usual, in the members' meeting.

The Board was unable to come to a decision regarding the time and place of holding the next Congress, and the matter was finally left in the hands of a committee of three: Mrs. Wolcott, Mrs. Sayles and Mrs. Bartol, with power to act.

During the hour of intermission, the ladies enjoyed a bountiful lunch provided by the hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Graham and others, and served by the young ladies of The Helping Hand Club of Mount Washington. The thanks of the meeting were extended for this courtesy and kindness.

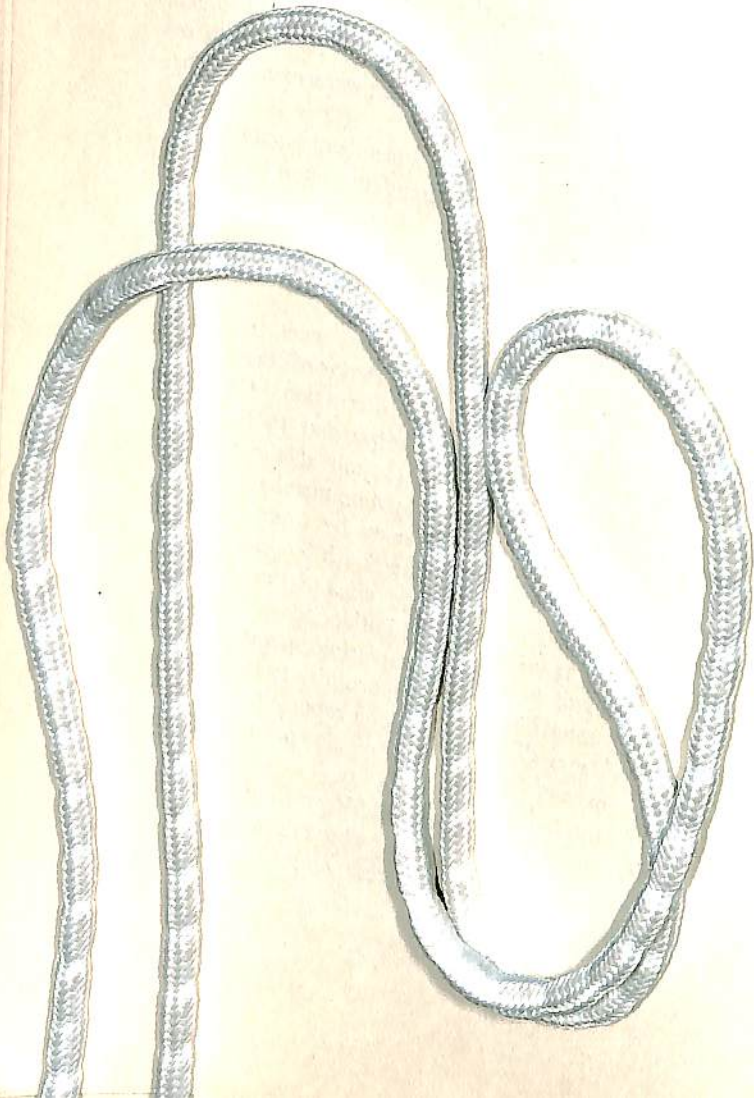
The meeting adjourned at 5:30, and the members separated, to meet again through the following week, in attendance upon the International Council at Washington.

AN INFORMAL MEETING.

On the afternoon of March 28th, and informal meeting of the members of the A. A. W. was called in the Red Parlor of the Ebbitt House, Washington. Forty ladies attending the International Council, including ten not members of the association, responded to the call. A few of the visitors announced their desire to join at the earliest opportunity. New England was represented by nine members; New York by nine; Washington by four; New Jersey by three; Pennsylvania by two; the Northwest by two, and the South by one.

Several of the older members presented the aims of the Association and explained its workings for the benefit both of those recently received into its number, and of others contemplating membership. Pleasure was expressed at thus having an opportunity to look into each others faces. Ladies from different sections reported the progress of women around them, and the favorable results produced by the Congress being held in their cities.

It was suggested at this meeting that the Mid-Year Conferences might be made very pleasant occasions. Ladies who felt unable to undertake the trouble and expense of a Congress might invite the



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Conference to meet among them. Although the day was usually occupied with business, there was the evening, which might be devoted to a lecture, a symposium or a reception, and the meeting might be a source of awakening in some place where inspiration was needed.

Before adjourning Mrs. Howe announced that Mrs. J. M. Lander would receive the ladies at her home, on Capitol Hill, the following afternoon.

ISABEL HOWLAND,
Secretary.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The Association for the Advancement of Women in account with Henrietta L. T. Wolcott, Treasurer.

1886.		1886.	
To Expenses at Louisville,	\$63 75	Oct. 1st.	By Balance brought from last page, \$691 58
" Bill of Peter Paul & Brother, Printers,	126 97	"	" Sale of Tickets at Louisville, 85 25
" Petty Account, Treasurer,	9 41	"	" " Newspapers, 7 50
" " " "	51 73	"	" Members Tickets—168 at \$2 each, 336 00
" Committees, Nom., Pub., Topics and Papers, Art,	25 00	"	" Arrears, 30 00
" Stationery, Leonard & Lingle, printing Circulars,	11 25		
" Post Office act,	2 35		
" Salaries of Secretary and Treasurer,	25 32		
" Dedham Standard,	200 00		
	7 36		
" Cash on hand, and Bank deposit,	523 14		
	627 19		
	<u>\$1,150 33</u>		<u>\$1,150 33</u>

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HENRIETTA L. T. WOLCOTT, *Treasurer, A. A. W.*

We have examined and audited the account of the Treasurer and find it correct and properly vouched.
(Signed) SOPHIA C. HOFFMAN,
ELIZABETH W. VARNUM.

A. A. W.

Fifteenth Congress of Women.

To the Members of the Association for the Advancement of Women:

DEAR FRIENDS,—The present year, like its predecessors, brings to our notice festivals both of promise and of remembrance. To one combining both of these, I have now the honor of inviting you, viz., to the Annual Congress of our Association, which will be held this year, in the City of New York, in which the first meeting of our Association took place. We hope in that great metropolis to meet with friends who have not been able to follow us in the distant journeyings which have marked our course. We hope also for a large attendance of the members of our Association, and one in which the more remote as well as the nearer parts of our country will have fitting representation.

The Fifteenth Annual Congress of the Association for the Advancement of Women will be held in New York on the 26th, 27th and 28th of October, 1887.

ELLA C. LAPHAM,

Secretary.

JULIA WARD HOWE,

President.

Reports of Committees.

Committee on Topics and Papers.

JULIA HOLMES SMITH, M. D., *Chairman.*

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| The Responsibility of Women for the Tone of Public Sentiment, | MISS LAURA B. CLAY, Ky. |
| Thought, Hope and Consolation from Browning, | MRS. MARY E. BAGG, N. Y. |
| Women as Educators, | MRS. MAY WRIGHT SEWALL, Ind. |
| *The Nineteenth Century Woman from a Doctor's Point of View, | ALICE MACGILLVARY, M. D., Can. |
| The Freedom of Fate, | MRS. ELLEN M. MITCHELL, Col. |
| Women in Relation to Labor Reform, | MISS MARY ROGERS, Ia. |
| The Responsibility of States to their Dependent Children, | MRS. MARY E. COBB, Pa. |
| The Domestic Problem, | MRS. ANNA GARLIN SPENCER, N. Y. |
| The Development and Growth of Art in the West, | MRS. MARY E. WING, Neb. |
| Scientific Charity, | MRS. FRANCES FISHER WOOD, N. Y. |
| Home Studies for Women, | MRS. REBECCA N. HAZZARD, Mo. |
| Has the Wave of Progress Reached the Women of the East? | MRS. CHARLOTTE B. WILBOUR, Paris. |

*Not received. "On Aristophanes," by Mrs. Howe, was substituted.

Committee on Science.

PROF. MARIA MITCHELL, L. L. D., *Chairman.*

BY the fire in the printing establishment in Buffalo, in March, 1886, the Report on Science was destroyed. Your committee deeming it to have been exceedingly valuable, decided to recapitulate such facts as were at their disposal, feeling sure that if any hear them a second time the repetition will be overlooked and excused.

Workers in the higher mathematics are steadily gaining in number and are finding remunerative employment in the many observatories in the United States. At Cambridge and Vassar the computing is largely done by women. One of our number—Mary W. Whitney of Vassar—resigns the position of assistant to Prof. Mitchell to broaden her field of work, which is of acknowledged excellence. At Cambridge, Mass., Miss Saunders, Miss Bond, Misses A. and C. Winlock and Mrs. Fleming are employed in observatory work. Miss Willard who formerly labored at Cambridge, has charge of an observatory at Northfield, Minn., and Miss Bird is in charge of the one at Smith College.

Schools of Pharmacy have been established in Buffalo and Boston, where equal facilities are offered to women. The finely equipped school at Ann Arbor, needs only a laboratory or other work room, where the putting up of prescriptions shall be taught. Only with this preparation can a woman enjoy of our States the laws regulating the registration of pharmacists are so severe that the boy of twenty who has served as bottle washer and sweeper in a drug store may be registered after taking the same course that the woman perscriptions. Several women have graduated from these schools and can find work as chemists. Mrs. R. Lloyd, another member has been elected a professor at Lincoln, Neb., after a course of study in Europe. Until some radical change is made on this line, women are virtually excluded from this pleasant and honorable avenue. In New Orleans quite recently a widow of a druggist, desired to continue her husband's business after his death. She was denied admission to the School of Pharmacy in that city. Not daunted by the repulse, she studied under private tutors, passed the examination, and is proprietor of an attractive store, receiving recognition from the physicians.

School of Medicine.—During the past two years the number of women graduates of Women's Medical Colleges, Philadelphia, Cleveland, New

York, Chicago, Buffalo and Universities of Boston and Ann Arbor, has steadily increased. Women find lucrative positions for honorable self-support in private practice, as specialists, as superintendents and assistant superintendents in state and charitable institutions; and as Medical Directors in Gymnasiums for women and girls. This year Dr. Alice Morrison was chosen to fill a vacancy on the board of city physicians of Rochester, N. Y. All the other five are men.

Last but not least, as to numbers as Medical Missionaries to China and Japan. Their profession is opening the doors of the household to foreigners, as never before.

At the American Medical Convention held in Chicago, women delegates from several states presented their credentials. Massachusetts, (the conservative old state that she is), sent one. At the International Medical Convention held in Washington, D. C., one woman delegate was present. At both of these meetings the young woman sat in the midst of the doctors and voted.

In many private laboratories of distinguished physicians, the work of preparing slides for microscopic work of diseased and healthy tissues,—of dissection of delicate creatures, is done and well done, by women. They prepare important specimens, dissections for museums and also for private collections. Their work always demands intelligent patience, which soon develops an equally intelligent interest, and thus these students may, and in some instances have become of advantage to society. Want of space prevents a comprehensive list of these contributors to scientific knowledge.

Women are recognized as writers of useful medical papers. Dr. Caroline Greene of New York City, has published several in *The American Journal of Obstetrics*.

Dr. Grace Wolcott of Boston, read one before a section of the Massachusetts Medical Society, on a remarkable "Case of Ulcerative Endocarditis." She was fortunate in presenting the diseased heart to prove the correctness of her diagnosis. The paper was published in the *Medical and Surgical Journal* of July, 1886, and has been copied into other equally known Journals.

Dr. Emma L. Call, also of Boston, presented a Case of Chronic Pancreatitis, with symptoms resembling malignant disease.

Women in the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

At the annual meeting of this Association held at Buffalo, N. Y., in August, 1886, and also at the one of 1887, held in New York, several young women read papers to the different sections.

In the section devoted to the interests of chemistry, Helen C. Des Abbott, of Philadelphia, gave a preliminary analysis of the Chichi pale, a plant of Honduras, used in the manufacture of drugs. Lillie J. Martin, a teacher of Indianapolis, one on the forming of the leaves of Juglans-Nigra. (Blk. walnut.) Quite recently Miss Abbott lectured

under the auspices of the Philosophical, Anthropological and Biological Societies of Washington. She has been elected a member of the Philosophical Society, of Philadelphia, the sixth woman so honored. Mary Somerville, Princess Dash Roff, Madames Agassiz and Seiller and our honored Vice-President from New York, Prof. Maria Mitchell, preceded her. Miss Martin detailed a plan for a Working School Laboratory which included chemical and microscopical work.—(See page 258 Trans. A. A. A. S. for 1886.)

Fanny R. Hitchcock, of New York City, presented a carefully prepared paper, read by Prof. E. Cope, of Philadelphia, on the Crystalline Style of the *Mya Arenaria*—(common clam.) The use of this organ had never been satisfactorily understood, nor had it been critically examined under the microscope. The interest in the subject brought scientific men to the discussion, and in spite of her timidity, she was compelled to explain her drawings in a more familiar manner than would be possible in a paper. The excellence and beauty of her drawings were commended. Her papers of this year were preliminary Notes on the Structure of *Alosa Sapidissima* and the Homologies of Edestus Spines.

Dr. Eleanor Galt of Elizabeth, N. J., after making a careful study of Salamanders has been able to correct certain statements of Drs. Parker and Weidersteen. She discovered such decided differences among them, that Prof. Edward Cope of Philadelphia, building on the work of Dr. Galt, has established a new genus, under the name of *Chandrotus*.—See Amer. Naturalist for Jan. 1887.

In the Botanical Department of Biological Section, a paper on the mercantile value of *Echinops speraco*—carpus, or Honey-bearing plant, was read by a lady from Buffalo, N. Y. and several preliminary reports were submitted by women.

In the Anthropological Section, Mrs. Zelig Nuttall offered her "Preliminary notes of the Analysis of the Mexican codices and graven inscriptions." Favorable circumstances in previous years enabled her to study carefully, yet with enthusiasm the picture writings of these ancient people. Familiarity with certain phonetic symbols of frequent recurrence, brought to her notice the fact that the identical symbols are reproduced on the so called Calendar Stone and the Sacrificial Stone, about which the most learned scholars have written and published many volumes. She became convinced that much error had been promulgated, for years, and by her notes it can be easily seen that the first was used to denote the changes of seasons, day and night, as do our more simply prepared calendars. On the Sacrificial Stone, were cut lines, supposed to serve as outlets for the blood from the animals offered in sacrifice. The lines, read by the light of knowledge recently gained, were simply the gauge of measurement of grain, which in those early days was brought to the public market place and distributed to the inhabitants.—See Transactions at Buffalo, p. 325.

For several years the members of this Section have been familiar with the work of Mrs. Erminie Smith, of Ethological Bureau at Washington and of Miss Alice C. Fletcher of the Agassiz Museum at Cambridge. The death of Mrs. Smith, and the absence of Miss Fletcher on Government work in

Alaska, prevented any Report for 1886. Miss Fletcher sent a Report for 1887. It is a pleasant matter for record of women in Scientific work for this year, that the A. A. A. S. appointed two of A. A. W. members, Mrs. T. Stevenson and Miss Fletcher, to prepare a "Memorial to Congress," asking that all the evidences of the existence of pre-historic man, wherever found in America, *shall be preserved*. In July of this year, Miss Fletcher received the appointment by the President, to allot lands under the new U. S. regulations, to the Winnebago Indians in Nebraska, with the same compensation that is paid to men.

Columbia College of New York City conferred the degree of L. L. D. on Professor Maria Mitchell of Vassar, of Ph. D. on Winifred Edgerton, of B. L., on Alice Freman, President of Wellesly College, and of B. A., on Miss M. P. Hankey of Staten Island. When the conservative attitude of the Faculty is considered, this should be gratifying success for women. In Denver a careful woman-worker has been chosen to a paying position in the Surveyor General's office. In scientific and artistic work, we find that the South Kensington Museum has employed a woman to mount and arrange twelve cases of American Birds. At Wilberforce University, Miss Fredonia Jones has been given the chair of Science and Modern Languages. A club of young women, members of the Collegiate Alumnae, have formed a "Sanitary Club," and have published a small handy volume on "Home Sanitaria."

INVENTIONS.—A patent has been awarded to two women, M. S. Durell and A. L. Gebbhard, for an attachment for water heating on steam radiators. An appliance which, while involving no additional expense, will be found a valuable auxillary when steam is used for heating purposes.

MARIA MITCHELL,
HENRIETTA L. T. WOLCOTT,
ANTOINETTE B. BLACKWELL,
MARY M. WHITNEY.

Committee of Reforms and Statistics

REV. ANTOINETTE BROWN BLACKWELL, *Chairman.*

ONE of the most imperative questions of the past year has been the relation of Labor to some of the moral issues of the day. We desire to emphasize a few facts and suggestions.

Labor has learned that it has interests to be protected; it is learning that really efficient means for securing the needed protection are extremely difficult to find, that unwise measures come more readily to the front than wiser methods. Trades Unions in England, where they have had the greatest success, were forced to pass through a baptism of bickerings and self-assertions before they measurably learned that personal interests need not conflict, that the general good may be the good of each. Thus they have but slowly gained an adjustable wisdom through sharp experience.

This wisdom as yet, is applied only to the disbursement of values, not to their production. The successful actual co-operative industries are but few. Constructive labor has not yet learned to plan, to organize or to execute deftly or justly when undirected. Wise and benevolent men have successfully engendered strictly joint stock companies; but the management was in the hands of the few not of the many.

Again, labor reformers are no more agreed in theory than in practice. One active division seeks to level down to the capacity of the lowest workman by insisting that all shall be paid alike; they ignore nature's keenest incentive to skill and faithfulness,—reward in proportion to skill and achievement. This blind asking that profits shall be shared equally by competent and incompetent, throws down the goal of success towards which all should be impelled to press forward.

Others demand compensation graded by work; yet living wages for all and a fair share in the business profits by all the laborers. These believe that competition held rigidly in check by equity and stimulated by human kindness, can offer the only vantage ground from which to reach out the helping hand to the feeblar brethren who also are privileged to make steady progress.

Most labor theorists maintain that Nature's free gift of land and its products, like air and sunshine, is the common property of humanity in which all may share alike. But since men everywhere have added their constructive improvements, thus immeasurably increasing values in varying degrees, there is endless difference of opinion about the equitable ownership of property as it now stands.

To the majority, money properly represents these improvements and the use of money is as rightly compensated for in the shape of interest as the use of house, farm, or workshop is justly paid for as rent. To others, all interest is but usury. To a minority even all kinds of property, like the raw material out of which it has been constructed, is but a common fund for all, in which they are entitled to share and share alike. No use in crying anarchist! communist! to such reasons as these. But there may be much gain from trying to ground both theory and practice upon the firm and broad foundations which impartially recognize both the weak and the strong. Our conclusion is that in a large measure labor must practically work out its own salvation through many various combinations, accepting their pitiful limitations, mistakes, failures, partial gains and successes. Undevelopment, intellectual or moral, with its cruelly narrow outlook, is the only lion in the way. Theory in its turn, must enter into that endless friction of discussion which will reveal to every acute mind at least, the weakness of his opponents. Points strong and weak thus criticised can be readily discriminated by honest seekers after truth.

The immediate reason why your Committee chose this topic for their Report, is that the labor problem, having entered into politics, has become a public question with which we are doubly concerned. Henceforth political parties will grope in the dark like individuals, will blunder, stumble and compromise on this question as on many others. In the end the best interests of humanity will thus be advanced. But since, as outside observers, we see that Legislation enacts, amends, annuls and re-enacts almost as freely as school children make fresh regulations with every new play; since we forecast that the future will give us office-holders elected upon more or less distinct labor issues; since we know that taxation, and, possibly, the confiscation of property, the regulation and perhaps the abolition of legal interest, the laws of inheritance, the restrictions placed upon corporations, firms, monopolies, inventions and improvements, the regulation of the hours of labor, and decisions touching many intricate points of policy and equity, involving both punishments and remunerations, will inevitably be made to turn more and more upon the great pivot of the labor problem, we remember that we are standing at the half open door of one of the most live questions of to-day and to-morrow.

A republican government embodies the desires of the people; but these rise no higher and spread very little wider than the popular intellect. For the present, and probably to a large extent for all future time, women as a class being comparatively outside of the personal temptations which beset great business enterprises and disturb the laborer's judgment, can be more impartial than the majority of men. Just as we, as a class, have more social, but less personal interest at stake in the liquor problem, so have we in the labor problem. Our position should enable us to do the more impartial work in the coming reconstruction.

A few great labor principles may become as settled and accepted as the Golden Rule, still, like applications of the Golden Rule to actual life, there always must be unlike working methods. National, State and local legislation ordinarily represents nothing higher than the current social opinion

and policy. Hence the crying need for insight, logic, social pressure and reasoned wisdom, to come both from masculine and feminine points of vision, which decidedly are not identical. It must be conceded that land, water, air, sunshine, life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness are an inalienable legacy to each and all impartially. But where shall be found the wisdom to determine with even a fair semblance of equity just how far the values which arise from improvements—that term being made to cover the total products of civilization—are due to personal or co-operate efforts, and how far to general social growth. No great invention, no remarkable discovery has ever started from very primitive life as a foundation. Each, by personal effort, has but added something to previous gains. Personally one is rightly entitled only to the values represented by his own achievement; the great remainder belongs to the Commonwealth. This improved wheat-reaper or sewing-machine, in strict equity, must enrich the community as properly as it increases his own fortunes.

Some one builds a house in a quiet region, but in ten years it becomes a populous city. The house cost him \$5,000; now it would bring \$50,000. How much of that \$50,000 is he fairly entitled to? Assuredly not to the whole; yet something must be conceded to his forethought and sagacity in choosing the location, or to his fortunate good luck. Humanity cannot afford to repress brain-power in any wholesome direction; yet as obviously all the other residents of the city help to raise the value of the property, a large share of it justly belongs to the public as a common fund for the common good; and not to the individual for his exclusive good. The house represents labor; the money it would bring if sold represents labor; the use of the house and the use of the money both equally represent labor. If there is any real conflict between capital and labor in a broad sense it is only a conflict between labor and labor—the labor of to-day and the labor of yesterday. The real question is: To whom do acquired values, including all kinds which we class together under the one head of improvements, really and rightly belong? Everyone must admit that some share of them justly belongs to the Commonwealth. All taxation means exactly that. In an emergency, every man, if need be, must give largely, possibly even to his whole substance, for the general good.

But new wants, unforeseen necessities are arising under civilization from the growing new conditions. It is found to be possible and economical for great corporations to produce great achievements. Heavy capitalists can, aided by machinery, with much labor-saving, eat up small firms and do more and better work with commensurate resulting gains. So much the better! Long may such corporations flourish with adequate compensation to every worker according to the quantity and quality of the work which he fairly achieves. But how shall the others, driven from their posts be compensated? The problem returns to us: Where does individual reward reach its just limit, and where does the community become equitably entitled to appropriate the remainder for the common good. The vast combination represents large power; but it is power which another similar combination could use with perhaps equal results

if it were not virtually prevented by the success of the existing firm which amply supplies the market with the kind of values it produces. In other words, this firm is using and to some extent is monopolizing facilities which have become a part of the social capital of to-day. For the use of such capital, which belongs to the civilization which produced it, the firm should justly pay liberal tribute to those who are shut out from its use in that particular direction. Thus a railroad is bound in equity to benefit the public and not unduly to enrich its corporation. The same principle must hold in all enterprises; for all of them are dealing more largely with social than with individual values.

The guardians of this social capital are bound to consider, and if possible to remedy pressing social disabilities. The poor we shall always have among us. If willing to work, they are entitled to opportunity to earn the comforts and even the luxuries common to their times. The Commonwealth is morally obligated to utilize the labor which needs direction or which being excluded from many already filled industries cannot find satisfactory employment. The worker should be paid according to the quantity and quality of service rendered, and that service should be carefully directed for the public benefit. When a Commonwealth cannot feed its citizens without pauperizing them, it should give place to a better administration of its finances. But every one is properly jealous of putting too much power into the hands of governments, general or local. There must be courts of ultimate appeal; but each community should regulate its own officers and check the over reaching of monopolies trading upon the common capital of its citizens. To some extent this is done by taxation.

But voluntary justice is better than law. The most available means of checking the overpay of capital and the underpay of wage-labor, lies in creating a moral government of public opinion. It is high time to convince every worker that gains which result from strictly social causes, become legitimate social property. It should be regarded as owned in trust, to be impartially disbursed in the promotion of justice and the common welfare. The logic of events is surely teaching this social lesson. The hand-writing upon the wall has sometimes shone with a lurid light, but a broader and less self-seeking education of the intellect and conscience of man will lead towards more satisfactory and peaceful adjustments.

Women are the natural educators, not of infancy merely but of all humanity, because their work always must be more largely perceptive, while man's is the more practically executive. There is a growing field for immediate effort in order to enlighten narrow, prejudiced, but often sincere minds who regard the labor question from one point of view only, whether it be that of labor or capital, the individual or the community. All associations of women, like our own, can exert some influence in the desired direction.

ANTOINETTE BROWN BLACKWELL,
JENNIE McCOWEN, M. D.

Committee on Industrial Education.*

MRS. ANNA D. FRENCH, M. D., *Chairman.*

THE restrictions imposed by an illness of many months, and a lingering convalescence, must serve at once as a reason and an apology for a report characterized chiefly by its meagerness, and an inadequate showing of the condition and progress of one of the most important educational movements of the day. Last year your committee gave a resumé of the work done in Industrial lines, Art and others, throughout our own country and abroad, from the first inception, down to the present time. Since formulating that Report, large advances have been made in the way of effective progression, everywhere. Most earnest and intelligent efforts have been made to create better and more practical plans for carrying on the work of Industrial Training in existing institutions, and to found new ones,—to add more extensively in connection with departments of public instructions, and to organize special private classes for their pursuance.

New York City, heretofore more backward than other cities, in the endeavor to make Industrial Training a part of its public school work, has, within a few months, given the subject most earnest attention. The Board of Education has become interested, and has decided to introduce Manual Training into a number of schools with a view of establishing it in all at a later day, *providing* the initial work is sufficiently satisfactory to warrant the necessary expense attendant upon the many changes needed, and the cost of materials and equipments. The Committee on "Course of Study and School books" in the public schools of New York, have been busily engaged in investigating the subject from practical standpoints,—and have formulated a working plan, which it is thought will be at once feasible, and useful. This plan has been presented to the Board for adoption as it is, or with such modifications as may seem wise, and best adapted to advance the interests of the cause. Among the many changes necessary to be made in the existing course of studies of Manual Training be introduced into the common schools, is that of providing for the extra time needed, and to gain it, the Committee propose certain limitations in the studies of geography, history, and arithmetic in all grades. The study of geography to be omitted from grades one and two, and the study of history from grade one. It is also advised that the study of history and descriptive geography, be pursued

*The Report on Education, Mary F. Eastman, Chairman, which should have appeared next previous to this paper, was lost in the mails.

in the form of reading lessons, to the partial exclusion of other reading lessons.

It is also recommended that much of the study of local geography be omitted altogether. In the Primary Departments, it is hoped to gain time by consolidating certain subjects which now receive separate attention, and in part also, by changing somewhat, certain methods of instruction that are now followed. The Report made by this Committee to the Board of Education, showed that most of the schools in our largest cities, where manual training is taught, had been visited for the purpose of ascertaining all that could be learned by actual inspection of the work done elsewhere, under their various existing conditions and opportunities. One of the happiest results attendant upon these visits of inspection, is the recommendation of the Committee to the Board, that manual training be introduced into the Primary and Grammar Schools of New York.

I would like to name, for the benefit of our members who come from a distance, the addresses of some of the schools of New York named in the report on Industrial Education last year, which it would be desirable for those to visit, who are interested in Manual Training, and training in the Industrial Arts. None of these it will be remembered, are connected with the department of public instruction save the N. Y. College, but all are well established schools of reputation and usefulness.

The College of the City of New York.

The Grammercy Park Tool House, East 20th street, one door from the 4th Avenue.

The Wilson Industrial School for girls, 8th street and Avenue A.

The Woman's Institute of Technical Design, 314 Fifth Avenue. A large class of children from the public schools work there *every Saturday forenoon* and visitors are welcomed. They are trained in drawing, clay-modeling, wood-carving, and metal work. This school will soon incorporate as a school of Manual Training as well as of Technical Designs.

The Art School of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, may be found corner of 49th street and 3d avenue, removed from 214 East 34th street.

The New York Trade School may be found at 77th street and Avenue 3.

The Cooper Union Schools, corner of 8th street and Avenue 4.

Schools of the Industrial Education Society, at No. 9 University Place.

The Hebrew Technical Institute, 34 and 36 Stuyvesant street.

Committee on Art.

MRS. JULIA WARD HOWE, *Chairman pro tem.*

The Work of Women in Art Clubs.

THE Chairman of the Art Committee having become unable, through a severe injury, to discharge the duties of her office, and other members of the committee having felt themselves unable to serve in her place, the President consented to act as Chairman *pro tem.* The first work was to devise a circular intended to provide information regarding the work of women in Art Clubs throughout the country. With the consent and co-operation of the committee the following list of questions was issued and widely circulated:

- What Art Clubs exist in your State?
 - Which of them are managed wholly or in part by women?
 - Do these clubs hold stated meetings?
 - Do they study and discuss the literature of art?
 - Do they undertake to promote home or other art exhibitions?
- In addition to the sending of the circular propounding these questions, many letters were addressed by the Art Committee to members of A. A. W. in the States which are represented in our association, and to other persons known to be interested in art topics. The results of this correspondence are embodied in the report herewith presented.

RHODE ISLAND.

The Providence Art Club publishes a report in one form, from which I learn that two of its twelve managers are women, two others serving with three gentlemen on the Committee for Entertainments. The club was incorporated in 1880. The number of its membership is limited to three hundred and fifty, and the actual membership lacks sixty of that sum. Its object is to foster and increase the love and study of art in classes which have neither the advantage of seeing works of art in their own homes nor the means to procure them. It has a home of its own. The directors hold monthly meetings. There is a club night, monthly, open to all members, and a weekly entertainment on Fridays for the artist members. There are no club meetings for study or discussion, though lectures are occasionally given. Two annual exhibitions are held, in the spring and the autumn for the works of

local artists; also in the course of each year several loan exhibitions of painting, bronzes, laces, miniatures, etchings, etc. Our informant characterizes the club as "conservative, well-managed and prosperous."

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD.

In the winter of 1885-6 a club was formed in this city at the house of Mrs. Frances Bellows Sanborn, for the study of Italian art, in which the works of Knight & Lubbock are used, while the life of each painter was studied, from Michael Angelo to Titian, Tintoretto and Correggio. The interest excited was so great as to lead to a subscription for the purchase of books and pictures, the subscribers, sixty in number, forming the club and becoming entitled to share in all its benefits. A programme of study for the winter of 1886-7 was made out, occupying ten evenings, one in each week. At each meeting one or more papers were read. In this way ancient and mediæval art were studied and discussed. Valuable pictures were hired from New York, and large engravings, which could be kept for a few days, some of which found purchasers among the members of the club. The programme for the coming season will begin with "Art at the coming of Christ," coming down through the Romanesque period through English and German Gothic to the painters of the Dutch, Flemish and German schools.

MANCHESTER.

A correspondent tells me that Manchester has had three Art Clubs and one Art Association. The clubs have been composed of women and have been managed by them. One of these, the "Young Ladies' Art Club," was started twelve years ago as a Shakespere Club. It has fifteen members who met weekly under the direction of Mrs. L. M. French, during the late autumn and winter months. They study and discuss art topics, assisted by photographs and paintings, but undertake no exhibitions. A second Art Club, established at a later period than the first, follows much the same order. A third Club numbering six members did not meet last winter. The first of these clubs has a location of its own, a room containing books and pictures, in which its meetings are held.

VERMONT.

Burlington, Vermont, has one Art Club, founded in 1879, numbering at present, as we gather, nineteen members. This Club holds fortnightly meetings, at which the literature of Art is studied and discussed. It is managed wholly by women who have not undertaken loan exhibitions, but who borrow from libraries and from private collections such works, photos, engravings, etc., as can assist and illustrate the studies undertaken.

In Rutland, a Literary Society studies the important features of various historical periods, and includes in its study the Art and Architecture of the time, without claiming to rank as an Art Club.

MAINE.

Dr. Sarah K. Devoll has sent me an elaborate and valuable report of Art Works in Maine, from which I am able to make only brief extracts.

The Art Club of Portland originated in an Art League managed wholly by women. This league continued its work during four years, in the course of which it held a number of exhibitions. The present Art Club has twenty-five members who are art-students, and forty-five other members. The school is partly managed by women. The Club possesses a small library. Its exhibitions represent home talent, but are not limited to the State of Maine.

BANGOR

takes rank as an art centre. It had formerly an Art Club which, after some years of continuance became marked in the Art Department of the Eastern Maine State Fair. This is under the charge of Mrs. Corella Simpson, herself an artist of much merit. In this city the literature of art is studied by various classes of well-to-do citizens. Rev. Father O'Brien, a Catholic Priest, has offered land for an Art Building, if the funds necessary for its construction can be obtained.

BATH.

In Bath, the interest in Art is maintained by women. During a part of the winter a class of young ladies meet for art study and discussion. This will probably lead to a permanent organization.

AUGUSTA.

In Augusta, which is associated with its neighbor, Hallowell, there is much study of Art. Classes and exhibitions are held in which the two towns combine.

BRUNSWICK

has an Art Association in which a systematic course of works from casts and models is pursued, under the tuition of Miss A. J. King, a graduate of the school of the Boston Art Museum. The first term of this class was attended by fifty-five pupils. The townspeople have become much interested in this work, and in aid of it have formed the nucleus of a library, with a good collection of casts and photographs. This Club has given one exhibition. Its president is Miss Kate Furbish, and its affairs are wholly managed by women.

AUBURN

has a Ladies' Art Club, devoted to the study of the Antique. There are also Clubs in Lewiston and Bowdoinham. Dr. Devoll says that great interest in Art is felt throughout the State. Opportunities of profitable study she considers rare. Industrial Art has

scarcely any showing in the State, owing to the absence of such manufactures as call for designs. The Doctor concludes her valuable report by citing the names of Artists in good and even high repute who are natives of Maine. Among those are F. J. Simmons, Paul Abram, Eastman Johnson, and others, well known.

CONNECTICUT.

The Art Society of Hartford, formerly the Society of Decorative Art, issues a circular detailing its various plans, among which are the maintaining of classes for drawing and painting, under the charge of a former student at the Beaux Arts in Paris, and the establishment of a Day and Evening School of Industrial Designs and Mechanical Drawing. The officers of the association are all women.

NEW YORK.

For the following facts concerning Art Clubs in the Empire State, I am indebted first of all to Mrs. Mary E. Bagg, through whose efforts they were in great part gathered.

The Portfolio Club of Syracuse, N. Y., was formed in 1875, receiving its impulse from the Women's Congress. Membership of thirty, of ladies only; average attendance fifteen; weekly meetings during the winter in their own rooms. Art library and works of art are valued at \$400, and are always accessible to members. Lubbke has been the text-book for ten years. One winter was (in a sense) spent in London. Attention has been given to house decoration, art in dress, artistic handiwork for women and practical art matters. Original papers are often presented, and members are required to prepare themselves for each meeting by previous study of the literature, religion and life of the art period under consideration. Questions, discussion and conversation are encouraged.

The Social Art Club of Syracuse, N. Y., was organized in 1875. In her report of 1887, the Secretary says: "We regard this club as inspired by the Women's Congress, held in Syracuse a few weeks previous. We look upon A. A. W. as a sort of Alma Mater." The membership is 68, of ladies only; average attendance 30. It holds weekly meetings during the winter season. Its works of art and its art library are valued at \$600. These are kept in the club rooms, and are at all times accessible. The class has studied Lubbke thoroughly, has given one year to Hammerton, another to contemporary art and artists. Original papers are presented and conversation and discussion are encouraged.

From Buffalo I have only received a programme which tells me that the Women's Educational and Industrial Union in that city has enjoyed the benefit of a very comprehensive course of lectures on art, given by Mrs. Nancy Adsit of Milwaukee.

From Schenectady I hear that it has no Art Club of any description. Our correspondent, Miss Alice Y. Wells, says: We have a Society for the Promotion of Useful Reading, in which there is a course of reading on art. Our art treasures are a graphiscope and a few unimportant photographs.

In Plattsburg an Art Club was started in 1879. It flourished during a few years, and gave loan and other art exhibitions. It was managed jointly by men and women.

In Perry, our correspondent, Mrs. Charlotte A. Cleveland, an old and valued member of A. A. W. writes: "No Art Clubs in our little village, and no organized work for art interests or in art literature. A Reading Circle interested themselves in an abridgement of Lubke's History of Art several winters ago, and ended their investigations in that direction." Mrs. Cleveland further says that the desire for artistic house decoration prevails to some extent among her neighbors, but that what is undertaken in that direction is done by individuals simply, and mainly with reference to the prevailing fashion.

Fayetteville, N. Y., is a small village in Onondaga Co., concerning which Mrs. Matilda Joslyn Gage, sends us the following statements: The Fayetteville club is called the Coterie. It is entirely managed by women. The membership is limited to twenty-five. The programme is not confined to art. The club has been in existence three years. It has held meetings at regular intervals. These, we regret to learn have latterly been discontinued. In these meetings the literature of art has been somewhat discussed. The club has made some effort to promote the exhibition of works of art. It has no public collection of these and no library.

FREDONIA, CHATAUQUA CO.

The Society for the Study of Art is this place grew out of the thought exchanged by two ladies in conversation: "Why not try to have a Society for the Study of Art." The proposition was responded to by a small circle of friends. A constitution was devised without delay. Officers were elected, and the second Saturday was chosen as the time for holding meetings. The Society has now been in existence three years. Its studies in the first year included the following topics: Michael Angelo and his works, Raphael, Titian, Murillo, the four color Masters, the Historic and other Madonnas, Mosaics, Engravings and Engravers, early German Art. For the second year a less varied and more systematic course of study was devised: Farrar's Art topics being the principal text book used. The membership of the Club, composed entirely of women, is limited to twenty-five. Its meetings during the first year, were held in private houses. After that time the parlors of a public library were thrown open to them. This library, building and books, was given to the village nine years since. Its gentlemen directors, required by the charter of the institution, confided the business of the library to ten "Lady Managers," who became the willing entertainers of the Art Society. The yearly dues, only fifty cents, have sufficed to purchase some excellent books, among which are those of Lubke, Winkelmen and Jarvis. Friends have added to this list, and have also given photographs of famous works of art. All the members take turns in preparing short papers on topics assigned. The reading of them is followed by questions and discussion. The Society has twice held Loan Exhibitions in connection with the Agricultural Fair of

Northern Chatauqua, and has taken premiums. It is still in successful operation, and its work has only a short intermission during the months of July and August. The first president, Mrs. Jennie Norton Curtis still retains office, assisted by a secretary and treasurer. I am indebted to her for the facts just communicated.

PENNSYLVANIA.

MEADVILLE.

To our fellow-member, Mrs. L. D. Douglass of Meadville, Penn., I owe the following particulars respecting the Art Society of that place. She informs me that women have a share in its management. It was organized in 1879, has thirty-nine members, and possesses an Art Collection valued at \$300. The meetings are held monthly during nine months of the year. On these occasions essays are read which treat of the different Schools of Art. The Association has held two Loan Exhibitions. This report, though briefly stated, tells us a good deal that is worth hearing.

PITTSBURG.

The following report from Pittsburg, Penn., has been furnished me through the instrumentality of Mrs. C. L. Pierce of Philadelphia: The Art Society of Pittsburg was organized fifteen years ago, on the basis of an equal participation of men and women in its labors and benefits. The initiation fee is \$10; the annual assessment half that sum. It has one hundred and twenty-five members, fifty of whom are artists and musicians, of whom no fee is required in return for the privileges of attendance of the exhibition of pictures and of taking part in the musical entertainments. The association holds meetings during the winter at intervals of two or three weeks. These receptions take place at the theatre of the Pittsburg Club House. The attendance is always large, and the interest of the occasion is heightened by the exhibition of works of art of many kinds contributed by the artists, or sometimes borrowed from private collections in the city and elsewhere. It is also enlivened by music, for which two separate half hours are reserved. The residue of the time is passed in inspecting the works on exhibition and in informal conversation. A lecture on art or literature sometimes takes the place of the musical performance.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

In Washington I hear of an Art League, organized about three years since, in the management of which women participate. This league, having in view the practice of art, has not as yet devoted much attention to the discussion of its literature. It has a life class, and holds regular meetings for art work and study. It has not as yet undertaken any loan or other exhibitions. Of a Sketch Club recently organized in the same city, I can only learn that its methods are much the same as those followed by the Art League.

KENTUCKY.

From Louisville, I learn that at Hampton College, a school for girls, an Art Class has existed for nine years past. The various branches of drawing and painting are taught, together with the History of Art. The class enjoyed, last year, the benefit of a course of lectures on Anatomy, given by Miss Bartlett of Plymouth, Mass. A Sketch Club connected with this Class makes several excursions weekly during the pleasant weather. Out of this has grown a club, composed of the older pupils, that meets at a private house once in two weeks. There are several classes for Amateur Art Work, and during the past summer a course of Art-Talks, twenty in number, has been given by Miss Mirthner at a private house. "You will notice," says my correspondent, "that the little that is being done is by women."

TENNESSEE.

I am glad to receive from Nashville, tidings of an association calling itself the Nashville Art Association, numbering as its members two hundred ladies and gentlemen. At its meetings, which take place monthly, the literature of art and other kindred topics are discussed. The lady members serve on committees, and read papers in their turn. This Association has held two successful Loan Exhibitions in two successive years, 1885-86. It has under its patronage an Art School which began in October 1886, having especially in view the education of young women in various branches of art work by which they may become self-supporting. Opening with four pupils, the class increased during the first term to forty-eight, forty-seven of whom were girls, and all good workers. An evening class for the study of the nude was opened in February, 1887. This class, which is composed of school teachers and advanced pupils of the Art School, is open every evening. Mr. Chambers, the director of the Art School, has a summer class every year at Monteague, Tenn. In Memphis, I can only hear of one teacher, Miss Fanny May, who has studied in France and Germany.

INDIANA.

In Indianapolis, I hear of an Art Association in the management of which men and women participate. This Association holds regular meetings at which art and its literature are studied and discussed. Within the past year, it has given three Exhibitions of Works of Art. At Terre Haute, there is a Decorative Art Association whose membership is limited to twenty-five ladies.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, besides her Fortnightly and Women's Club, possesses two Art Clubs which are managed entirely by women. One of these, styling itself the Bohemian Art Club, was organized in 1881. Its meetings are held weekly, from October to June. At these the literature of art is studied and

discussed. The number of its members is twenty-five. It has neither art collection nor library, but has held five exhibitions in as many years, work of members only being shown at them. The Lake View Art Club was organized in 1885. It has twenty members, holds weekly meetings from October to June, and like the club first mentioned, devotes its time to the study and discussion of art and its literature. It has held one art exhibit and intends to do so yearly. An Industrial Art Association in the same city has grown out of the work of the Women's Club. It is managed entirely by women, and its objects are two-fold; first, to provide free instruction in manual industries for needy boys and girls, and, secondly, to train teachers who shall qualify themselves for giving this instruction.

From Moline, Ill., I receive the following regarding the Art Clubs of Illinois: Most of these are for the study of the literature of Art, especially in the smaller towns, where no facilities exist for practical observation or comparison. Such a club (my correspondent is Mrs. Julia M. Dunn of Moline) was organized in Moline at my solicitation in 1878, and continued for about two years. There were ten or twelve members, two-thirds of whom were women. We had no Art Collection except a number of photographs which one of our members had brought from Europe—reproduction of masterpieces. We studied Lubbke, Winckelman, Ferguson's Architecture, Jarvis' books, Mrs. Jameson's, Clara Erskine Clement, Ruskin, and some others. We read translations, as some of our members could not read German. Lubbke was our text book. It is some times supposed that Chicago is the whole of Illinois, and I remember a humorous statement to the effect that whereas formerly the city had been situated in the State, the State was now found to be located in the city. My faith on this point has been somewhat disturbed by a report which has been sent me of the sixth annual meeting of the Central Illinois Art Union, from which it would appear that the pursuit of Art and other culture in Illinois is by no means confined to the New York of the West. The meeting just mentioned was held in Peoria, in May 1885. All of the officers of the association as then reported, were women with the exception of the president. The Peoria Art Association welcomed and entertained the guests, its president rejoicing, as he said, in the meeting of a Central Union in a Central State, in its central city. The evening meetings, which were two in number, were devoted to the reading of essays on art subjects, interspersed with performances of classical music. The Associations represented at this convention were as follows: The Jacksonville Association, devoted rather to the popularisation than to the study of Art. Its meetings are monthly, from October to May inclusive. The membership fee is one dollar. It seems to have held Art Exhibitions from the outset, and to have realized from them funds sufficient to warrant it in obtaining a charter in 1875. Its possessions are, a collection of autotypes of the antique, modern and renaissance schools of art, several valuable paintings; and a library of nearly sixty volumes. It has organized a "Students' Class," which meets once in a fortnight, for the study of Art. The Lincoln Art Society which in 1885 had been in operation ten years, with thirty members. During the year reported upon it had devoted itself first to the study of modern German Art, from Anton Raphael Mongs to the present time, taking up after this the study

of the Art of Elizabethan Era. It has an art library, and has held Art Exhibitions, at which have been shown valuable pictures from abroad and creditable home-works, together with laces, jewels, embroideries, carvings, ceramics, and bric-a-brac. This Association is spoken of as supporting a "Rural Improvement Association." The other Associations reported for on this occasion were the Young Ladies' Art Class of Decatur, the Bloomington Historical and Art Society, the Champaign Art Club, the Springfield Art Society, and the Peoria Ladies' Art Society, which has held monthly receptions, and has a flourishing Art School, presided over by a pupil of Gerome.

MICHIGAN.

Correspondent, Anna Winthrop Livermore.—An Art Museum has just been begun in Detroit, for which the land has been given and a sum of \$250,000 raised. Two years since an interesting loan exhibition was held in that city. Modern works only were shown in this. In both of these movements women have actively participated, working in committees and using their influence to enlarge and strengthen the interest already awakened. Several notable pictures are owned by individuals in Detroit. Among them are works of Rosa Bonheur, Diaz, Comstock, Meyer von Buhm and "The Death of Mozart," by Munkacsy, for which fifty thousand dollars were paid. My correspondent regrets that these works represent only the modern French and German schools. In order to counteract this partiality of interest, she has herself given several courses of lectures on Historic Art, taking up in succession the Egyptian, Chaldeo-Assyrian, Greek, Roman, Byzantine, Saracenic, Gothic and Renaissance periods, and illustrating the connection between each school of art and the life of the nation and of the time in which it flourished. The State University of Michigan offers good advantages for the study of art in the lectures of Prof. Frieze, whose classes like all others in the college, are open to men and women upon the same terms. My correspondent is making an effort to secure for the Art Museum of Detroit a collection of casts chronologically arranged as in the Greek rooms of the Boston Art Museum. She says, very wisely, "The need of the West-ern public seems to me to be a more thorough study of art as a whole, from which may be gained a standard of comparison formed by the study of the acknowledged master-pieces of painting, sculpture and architecture bequeathed by the past. One might as well try to appreciate literature from a study of modern novels alone as art merely from the product of French salons and German studios."

KANSAS.

Kansas is fortunate in possessing a State Art Association. This institution, which has no public endowment, has its school and art collection in Topeka, the capital of the State. Contributions for its support are solicited and obtained from individuals throughout the State and elsewhere. Boston and Chicago have both sent it aid. Mr. Speare of the former place having subscribed one thousand dollars for a permanent fund. Several firms in Boston have paid in advance for scholarships of \$45 each per annum. The

enterprise was started in 1884. In 1885 an Art Loan Exhibition was held for its benefit, which resulted well for its treasury, and gave pleasure to more than five thousand visitors. In the same year a collection of casts and autotypes costing \$1,400 was imported from London and arranged in the hall of the Public Library, the money for this being contributed by individuals. The art school is under the charge of a competent professor. Of the twenty-three trustees, fifteen are women, half also of the executive committee. The printed document from which these facts are gathered speaks very hopefully of the work of the association, and asks very confidently for the contributions necessary for the carrying out of its plans. I visited Topeka last year and was agreeably surprised at the excellence of the art collection which is displayed in the beautiful library. Kansas is a very ambitious State, but Topeka beats anything I have seen in that line.

LAWRENCE.

Lawrence, a University town, has an Art League which has passed its third year. More than half of its members, and half of its officers, are women. The meetings are held in the evening, fortnightly, and are devoted partly to the study and discussion of art literature, and partly to art work, sketching, drawing, and modelling. The League has held two exhibitions yearly since its organization, and has succeeded in raising a sum of four thousand dollars, contributed by the city of Lawrence, for the erection of an Art Building in one of the Parks. There the League will in future hold its meetings and exhibitions, and here it intends to establish an Art School. A correspondent tells me that the plans for this building are about completed, and remarks that without the hearty cooperation of the ladies this project would never have been consummated.

WISCONSIN.

The Ladies' Art and Science Class of Milwaukee College, is spoken of as the most important institution of the kind in the West. It completed last year (1886) its twelfth season, having been organized in 1874 as a science class. Two years after this, having studied the history and industrial applications of chemistry, it turned its attention to the study of Art history and criticism, beginning with sculpture and painting, and passing thence to the study of architecture. Until 1880, the number of its paying members did not average more than eighty. The attraction of an imaginary tour of travel to Athens and the cities of Italy and Sicily enlarged the membership to two-hundred and nineteen, and later, to two-hundred and sixty-four. In 1883, the artistic journey was continued, through Switzerland, Germany, Austria and Bavaria. In 1884, Holland, Belgium and France were studied. London in 1885—in 1886, England, Scotland and Ireland. This class has bestowed many valuable gifts upon the College with which it is connected. Besides adorning the hall with photographs and life sized casts of Greek busts and statues, it has given an annual donation of books to the College Library. The Class has now an Art Library and reading room at the College. The cost of the books owned by it in 1883 was \$1,216.77. The com-

modious reading room has been handsomely furnished by members of the class, and the whole, room, books, and furniture are considered as a gift from the Class to the College.

MINNESOTA.

MINNEAPOLIS.

The Minneapolis Society of Fine Arts was incorporated in 1883, with one-half its charter members and one-half its directors women. Two ladies now act as its secretary and treasurer, and from the last named of these, Mrs. Isabel C. Marston, the present report has been obtained. She tells me that the special committees of the association have generally been composed of two ladies and one gentleman, and that the work of these committees has been done in great part by these ladies. The association has held several large and successful Art Loan Exhibitions. Two years ago it established an art school whose classes, held throughout the winter, are open to all members of the society. The officers hold monthly meetings for the transaction of business.

ST. PAUL.

A class was organized in this city one year ago for the study of the history of art. It numbered two hundred lady members, and held its meetings in the hall of the High School. Its leader, Mrs. Mary C. Burbank, has also private classes for the study of art. The attention of the public class has hitherto been devoted to Greek history and sculpture, in studying which Lubbke, Winckelmann, Jaine and others have been consulted.

NEBRASKA.

For intelligence concerning Art Clubs in this State I am indebted to Mrs. Mary E. Wing, formerly of Iowa, and now a resident of Lincoln, Nebraska. She tells me that in the city just named there are no Art Clubs and no Art Studios, except at the State University. At the Art School connected with this institution forty-nine young ladies were pupils in last year's course. The principal of this school, Miss Moore, has studios well supplied with casts, and the studies carried on under her supervision include drawing and painting from the flat, from casts, still life, from nature and from models. There are classes in plastic anatomy and perspective, and a course of lectures upon art history. Miss Moore is spoken of as a very cultivated and original woman.

In Omaha has recently been formed a circle of ladies for art study. Their attention has hitherto been devoted to the history of art. Drawing is taught in the public schools by Miss Bell, a graduate of Cooper Institute, New York.

In Nebraska City we hear of a large class of children who study drawing under a young and enthusiastic teacher, and of a Woman's Club, "The Round Table," which studies history mainly, but now and then gives a day to art.

Doane College, in the town of Cote, has forty students in the art department. Freehand drawing is taught without charge to those who join the classes. Two literary circles in this town have latterly given much attention to art study.

IOWA.

In Dubuque, I learn that there is an Art Association conducted jointly by men and women, giving Loan and Amateur Exhibitions twice in the year. There are also two Art Clubs whose membership is of ladies only. Mrs. Adams of Dubuque, writes: "The literature of the Fine Arts is studied very thoroughly in the Classic Literature Classes, more so than in many Art Clubs. Returned travellers from Europe are greatly interested in architecture. Those returning from Eastern cities (are interested) in ancient art, sculpture and the plastic arts." Mrs. Adams thinks that there is more study of paintings as concomitant of history and religion than as objects of artistic criticism.

In Davenport, our correspondent says the story is rather of the past than of the present. In that city, an Art Association was organized in 1877 composed of ladies and gentlemen who undertook Loan Exhibitions, studied the literature of art, purchased engravings, photographs and books on Art, and from time to time compared and criticised their own art work. After five or six years, this Association ceased to hold meetings, but out of it sprung a club of ten ladies, who for three years carried on the study of Art together. A second Club, devoted to the History of Art, joined this one, and from those two was formed a new Club whose meetings held through four years. There was also a Club of young ladies for Art Study. Three women artists, Miss Baff, Miss Hazen, and Mrs. Bemis, are cited as doing good work, and there are besides some amateurs of merit. Davenport seems well provided with artistic resources. Its Academy of Sciences possesses the nucleus of a good Art collection. Drawing has long been taught in the public schools, and in many private houses are found valuable photographs and copies of the most celebrated works of Art.

In Iowa City the Raphael Art Club, composed of ten ladies, was organized in 1884. It took at the outset, Farrar's Art Topics as a text book. The Club holds fortnightly meetings, the members, each in turn preparing papers which are read and discussed. Most of them own such works as the Kugler hand books, Lubbke, Viardot, etc. The Art Library of the University is also open to them. Photographs are examined in connection with study. Of a second club, called the Women's Reading Circle, we know only the name.

The Ladies' Literary Club of Cedar Rapids, had in 1883, a course of lectures upon art, delivered by Mrs. Adsit of Milwaukee.

In Clinton, Iowa, an Art Club has been organized numbering ten members. Of one of them I have learned the following particulars: The club numbers twelve ladies. Its meetings are weekly, and it has gone through a long course of study of historic art, from Egypt to the Renaissance, and latterly devoting more attention to the art of the nineteenth century. The first president, Mrs. Harken, says: "My efforts in leading an art class have

been of my own finding out, as I had never studied the subject in a thorough manner. Every week I gave out topics previously prepared with much thought, and the afternoon of meeting was fully occupied from half past two until half past five in their discussion." She also says: "I have always kept a book of the topics given out, and many have requested its publication, as a want seems to be felt in this direction." This club has not attempted to organize any art exhibitions. Its members, we are glad to hear, allow no claims of society to interfere with the afternoon devoted to art. In this, as in some other clubs, imaginary tours have been made through various European cities, with careful study of the art and architecture of each of them. These studies have afterwards proved very useful in European travel.

MARSHALLTOWN.

The Art Club in this place was organized by ten ladies who had served as the Art Committee of the Woman's Club. The meetings take place weekly, and a thorough study of art is intended. The club intend to give an art exhibition during the coming winter. The correspondent says: "This club really owes its existence to the Women's Congress held in Des Moines two years ago."

COLORADO.

My correspondent, Mrs. Harriet Parker Campbell, says: Here in Colorado Springs we have a Club called simply "The Art Class." It is composed entirely of women. We meet on the first and third Wednesdays of each month from October to May inclusive. We study and discuss the lives and works of artists as nearly chronologically as possible, though the artists are grouped by nations. So far West, our possibilities are limited, still, we hope for wider fields in the near future, as the best collection of Dutch pictures in the United States (L. R. Ehricks') is soon to be brought here. In Denver, a Woman's Club called "The Fortnightly," gives some attention to Art, while mostly occupied with other topics.

CALIFORNIA.

From this great State I have not the full report for which I had hoped. The University at Berkeley has an Art Gallery, and a collection of photographs of ancient and modern sculpture, intended to give a complete view of all the important works of Art in this line. An Art Class was organized in Berkeley two years ago for study, chiefly historical. Of this, my correspondent says that, it was decimated by and finally died of a terrible fever-matrimony.

San Francisco has a School of Design, an Art League, and an Art association. Of the School of Design, I learn that it was formerly under the charge of Virgil Williams, now deceased. Emil Carlen of New York is its present superintendent. A collection of casts was presented to the school some years since, by the French Government.

A similar school exists in Sacramento, established by the generous kindness of Mrs. E. R. Crocker, who at the same time presented to the city of Sacramento a valuable collection of pictures and the building in which they were arranged.

The Art Students's League of San Francisco was organized three years ago, by six members of the School of Design. Its membership has now increased to twenty-two. Its management, which is co-operative, is carried on entirely by women, though men are admitted as working and honorary members. All expenses are equally shared by the members, the entrance fee for each being five dollars, and the monthly dues averaging the same sum. This admits to the life class, to the sketch class, and the portrait class. There is a separate life class for men, and a water color class, each at the moderate charge of \$1.50 per month. This League does not hold meetings for the reading and discussion of papers, its efforts being chiefly in the direction of technical study. Its rooms are open four days in the week for work, and once in the year for an Art Exhibition, generally of loaned paintings, etchings, and the like. My correspondent prefaces her statement with the melancholy remark that: "Real Art is almost non-existent in California, except among a half dozen long suffering workers." We are glad to presage from the reports herewith submitted that this state of things is not likely to continue.

In Oakland there are two clubs of ladies who meet regularly for the study of the history of art. There are sections of the Ebell Society of Oakland, which is itself an association of women. My correspondent says that the ladies in the two art clubs are striving earnestly, though perhaps without much system, to bring nearer to their lives the joy and helpfulness of an insight into art. Their exercises she thinks too much limited to the writing of essays, studied mostly from encyclopedias. She speaks in praise of the honest work done in art classes taught by Miss Heat, and later by Miss Hamlin. The great need in these classes, she says, has been the opportunity of inspecting works of art, of which they have learned mostly from books. I am glad to learn from another source that the Ebell Society above mentioned devotes a part of its time to the study of art, and that it has already given several excellent loan exhibitions.

The various facts collected and submitted in the present report seems to your committee to suggest much useful work for our association. In the first place, the great inequalities of artistic opportunities and interest now brought to view brings to mind the scripture command: "Let him that hath impart to him that hath not." At the Congress of 1875, held in Syracuse, the suggestion of an itinerant portfolio was made. The question is, how shall we set about getting one or more of them? The State of New York, for example might be districted. In various places groups might be formed, a part of whose work should consist in raising money and collecting engravings and photographs to form such a portfolio. Once formed this might go the rounds of the Art Clubs within the district, the officers of these clubs providing for the showing and explaining of the contents of the portfolio. At the end of a certain length of time the articles might be sold at auction for the benefit of the clubs who contributed in the first instance

to their purchase. Or, these clubs might, in some way or shape, institute a common action in regard to their use and disposition.

Again, the decline in some places of Art Clubs which have done good service for a limited time, marks in such places an isolation from the current of artistic sympathy which is active in the great centres of the country. Could A. A. W. institute a Central Art Committee which would inform itself concerning the Clubs in various localities and exert itself to give aid to those that languish, and to stimulate those that fall asleep? I wish that something of this sort may be undertaken, and shall be very glad if this report can pave the way for a printed Directory of Women's Art Clubs, giving with the name of each club the name and address of its leading officer.

Submitted in behalf of the Art Committee of A. A. W.

Committee on Journalism.

MISS LILLIAN WHITING, *Chairman.*

IN presenting to the Fifteenth Annual Congress a report on the conditions of journalistic work for women, your committee beg to gratefully recognize the influence of this Congress in correcting certain false estimates of life, and in aiding to place women's work on the foundation of dignity, and to inspire it with the prophetic ideals. Well, indeed, has Mrs. Browning said, "Get work; be sure 'tis better than what you work to get."

When the daughter of Martin Luther died he consoled his wife by telling her she should not grieve as the world was a hard place for girls. Apparently Martin Luther set the fashion of a mental attitude that has been too faithfully followed; yet we, the women engaged in one of the absorbing activities of the latter half of the nineteenth century, are coming to feel that the world is a great and beautiful field for a girl's development and usefulness,—and to you, Madame President, whose honored life realizes for us the ideal of cultured, noble womanhood, and to others we might name of your association, our tribute is due for contributing so materially to inaugurate this finer and truer era in which women may make work an art.

Journalism is now not only a branch of literature, but one of the leading industries. The influence the press exerts on the lives of the American people is simply incalculable. The daily newspaper is a mill whose constant grist must be supplied. It is constantly demanding an advance of quality in the matter it publishes. Its work is, for the class, permanent; for the individual, often, though by no means always, transient. A competent newspaper writer, will never, it is safe to say, lack for good work and sure pay. But when one uses the word competent, it is with a significance before which we tremble and ask, "Who is sufficient for these things?" The successful newspaper writer must give to the work that thorough vigilance which is not alone the price of liberty, but the price of almost everything worth having in this world. The work on the daily press must never be considered as a trade, a mechanism, a pursuit to be chosen at will, and for what it will bring, rather than for what the aspirant can bring to it. It requires a certain creative type of talent to be an acceptable newspaper writer, and women who are asking the question, "Does it pay?" will find more immediately important questions to ask before it will pay *them*. Like all forms of literary work, journalism to a large degree chooses its votaries rather than wait to be chosen by them. The journalist, as the poet, is born not made, though being born, he must proceed to make himself, by every power of thought and every grace of culture that can be obtained.

The essential aim of journalism is less what one can get out of it than what one can put into it—that is, it is especially the work which may be made a personal contribution to one's day and generation. All earnest, thinking women live for something higher we take it, than greed, or getting, or gain, and in every privilege opened by the horizon of journalism there is found a corresponding duty. In this way, women journalists are contributing to the intellectual and social progress of the world.

Are they welcomed to this field? Are the conditions favorable for their success? are two questions you will ask of us. We might reply with the homely proverb regarding the "proof of the pudding," for it is now the exception to find any reputable and important journal without one or more women on its office staff, and many more on the contingent staff of correspondents and contributors. Every daily journal needs a woman on its staff; not to write gossip, and fashion and trifles, (though all these have a legitimate place) but to bring to bear her best thought, her most careful study, her most sympathetic impression of social interest and social needs. The scope of a woman's work and that of a man's is determined, of course, wholly by the capability of each, and not at all by the fact of its being one or the other; yet there is always the woman's view and the man's view of the same subject, not as antagonistic, but as complementary. Every newspaper welcomes the individual who has anything to say. If one has any ideas, there is every facility for expressing them. The successful people are those who, if they feel a conviction of a certain line of talent, follow that line and make of it an art, not a trade,—a religion, not an industrial pursuit. The girl who begins newspaper correspondence because she loves it—because it is to her a joy, an expression, an intellectual necessity, will very likely work it up in time to a remunerative basis. But it will in most cases, require some time. The woman who seizes it, without previous inclination, than the fullness of her mind had, perhaps, better modify her aspirations. When Gwendolen sent for Herr Klessmer to counsel with him regarding the stage, he says to her suggestively, "You have not felt before a longing to be an artist?" This touches the point. The longing for the work indicates the ability to enter it, and Mr. Lowell suggests that the longing to be immortal may even help us to achieve immortality.

One great advance in women's work in journalism is, we believe, that she is recognized there as an *individual*, and not specifically, as a woman. If she is in earnest about newspaper work as a profession, nothing equals the practical training in a newspaper office. The work done at home before having this, is of necessity, amateur work. It is better to begin at the beginning. The discipline of the local work on a city daily is simply invaluable. Later, if the worker shall make the constant intellectual growth demanded for editorial work, she has then the technique of her profession and is fitted for it. Editorial work presupposes acquirement, ready knowledge, and all the culture one should have grown to. The editorial writer begins a day knowing not what news will flash upon her to be intelligently and rapidly discussed. In the flash of a moment may come the news that the Czar of all the Russias has been assassinated,

that Darwin, George Eliot, Gambetta, Dore, are dead; and fact and history and intelligent comprehension and clear thought must meet and mingle to prepare the comments for the press. There is then no time for library research. The journalist must not only have knowledge, but that knowledge must be instantly available. Journalism is a procession that needs both men and women—not that he may write political leaders and she contribute cooking receipts; not that he may give fine and thoughtful essays or critical reviews and she serve up the fashions, but that she shall bring intelligence and thought and insight that shall complement his by presenting the man's views and the woman's views on the same range of topics. The qualities that make a woman a favorite in the drawing room—the sweetness, refinement, tact and intelligence—are not less indispensable in the newspaper office; but they are not alone sufficient. To these must she add promptness, energy, industry and reliability; and, on the whole, observation indicates that women average as fairly as do men in these qualities.

As to her opportunities being inferior to those of man, it is usually true that opportunities correspond with the ability to use those opportunities. Fitness creates its own theatre of action. That eternal vigilance which is the price of success will exact of a journalist three things:—good health, constant literary study and constant study of life. Health is all essential. Health is mental. Health is moral. But it has its foundations to a very great extent in physical conditions. It has very close and intimate relations with the quantity and quality of food, of sleep, of exercise. Whatever other women may do, the woman journalist who desires to make her profession a success must live for her morning work as does a *prima donna* for her art. If she would bring to her morning work clearness of thought, equipoise of judgment, and the nervous force necessary to establish the circuit between brain and hand, she must insist on early sleep, avoid late suppers, late excitements, that absorb all nervous force, and leave her in the morning drifting hopelessly at the mercy of the demands upon her, instead of being able herself, by her vitality and vigor, to command the situation. Social recreation is one thing; social dissipation is quite another. Fortunately for one who, like the journalist, must so live as to find his energies and powers available in the morning, and who cannot yet isolate himself from the tides and forces of active life,—fortunately for him there is a constantly-advancing tendency toward earlier hours in the social world. So, as far as social life goes, there seems no positive necessity for late hours, even though one enjoy most of the entertainments, public and private, and early sleep is a condition that must positively be insisted on by the woman who desires to do strong and enduring journalistic work. If she conceives of journalism in the light of the caricature of itself—as the mere writing of personal events, fashion notes, and light gossip, it will matter less out of what condition of mind or body they are written; if she desire a wide outlook, earnest thought and elevated purpose, it matters very greatly.

Again, there is the duty of reading,—not alone the pleasure of it, but the absolute duty, is an important consideration for the woman who would

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succeed in journalism. Libraries are those unfailing fountains to which one goes to be filled. Reading is, indeed, to the mind as is food to the body,—the material of which its fibre is made. It is surprising to note the difference in the quality of mental thought, which even one-half hour's good reading, each day, will make; and to the woman who has voluntarily entered journalism as a profession, and assumed the responsibility of certain work, it is a matter of ethics to keep herself in mental condition to respond to the work and fulfil its demands.

Lastly, your committee

touch with his

Lastly, your committee must emphasize the importance of keeping in touch with life. No exclusive book-worm never can be a successful journalist. If press work is anything it is vital, and the successful conductor of it must be alive, and feel alive to his finger-tips, and keep in the currents of affairs. There is a centripetal tendency in work on the daily newspaper which the woman who would command the situation must counteract by excursions without; by dipping into new atmospheres and seeing life under new skies. To touch life at all points; to touch it with some perception of its ideal possibilities and of its actual realizations, and to hold the golden mean of fidelity to noble standards and sympathy for imperfect means, is the education in that experience which makes wisdom.

Press associations are bringing women journalists into the fold of journalism and sympathies. The New England Association of Women Journalists, having for its President

education in that noble standard and sympathy for imperfect means, is Press associations are bringing which makes wisdom. The New England women journalists into closer knowledge and sympathies. The New England Woman's Press Club is fortunate in having for its President Mrs. Sallie Joy White, an able and accomplished journalist, whose wide comprehension of the work, and fidelity to a high standard has made her notable among the women of the press. Your committee learn from her that the club holds monthly meetings, when topics of newspaper interest are discussed, and that its influence has achieved one practical result in securing the appointment of police matrons in Boston. There is one phase of the subject on which I cannot but dwell for a moment,—that of the personal character of the press. It is a sad element and—alas! a dangerous one,—that of the personal character of the press. It is a sad element and—alas! a dangerous one,—that of the personal character of the press. It is a sad element and—alas! a dangerous one,—that of the personal character of the press.

are discussed, and that its influence has achieved one element in securing the appointment of police matrons in Boston. There is one phase of the subject on which we beg your leave to dwell for a moment,—that of the personal element in journalism. It is vital a siveness, lies both the strength and the weakness, the uplifting and the corrupting force. The phrase personal journalism, is currently accepted in its narrowest limits and most frivolous possibilities; but this is not its true scope. What, indeed, is all biography, and to a great degree all history, but personal writing? What makes the charm of the novel save personal interests dramatically presented? National and international politics take their color and their importance from the personalities of the men who are the prime movers, and since the world in general is made for men and men and is made by them, the personal element cannot be eliminated that which is the expression of a people's life—its journalism. That also true and corrupting use can and should be eliminated the perhaps the worst aspect of the demand for personal journalism is integration it offers a class of writers to sacrifice individual honor and those to a temporary private gain. They may come in possession of some of be a matter of ideal integrity and personal facts of a man's life which it would jour as matter of friendly confidence, the obligation is sufficiently

obvious; if it chance to come to his knowledge through indirect means, the obligation is not less strong, because it is more subtle and more entirely an affair of honor. But the current of the journalistic maelstrom which craves sensation draws him in almost, it may be, imperceptibly; he cheats himself with plausible sophistries; he declares that if he does not "get ahead of the other fellow," and give it in the Rambler to-day, it will be snapped up and elaborated in the Tatler to-morrow. He knows such matter is instantly available in cash, and so he sells his soul for a mess of pottage. Yet, to the credit of journalism be it said, such success—if the term may be so desecrated—is as transient as it is trivial. The journals that will lend him pay for such dishonorable work do not respect the man who will lend himself to do it. In time, and usually, too, not a very long time he loses his position, and loses all that respect which makes life worth the living. Journalistic reputation is good, but journalistic character is better. Its success is, after all, but the fine inflorescence of life, which is the fruit which many conditions go to perfect. Temperament, the power of sympathetic assimilation, versatile availability, sweetness of spirit, the faculty to live harmoniously in the atmosphere of a newspaper office, which is a world of itself, and professional enthusiasm,—all these are indispensable factors in success, and without these qualifications the mere ability to write acceptably will never make a professional journalist.

Journalism should be—and your committee believe women are helping to make it—truthful. It should insist that slams are not entitled to public confidence and support; it should insist, even at the risk of being held unsympathetic and unkind, that the woman who needs or desires to do remunerative work shall enter on it by honest and legitimate effort. It is the business of the press to tell the truth so nearly as the truth may be discerned; and to hold fast to the part of moral uprightness whether or not it be the part of immediate or general popularity.

Your committee believe that women in American journalism are concerned; and to hold fast to the part of moral uprightness which is the part of immediate or general popularity.

tributing of their best; that in the exacting requirements of this profession they are endeavoring to avoid all unnecessary irritation, to treat the kaleidoscopic pageantry of society not according to what one may believe are its deserts, but rather as Hamlet advised Polonius, according to one's own honor and dignity. If it is fitting to give a courtesy, a favor, or a recognition, give it, whether the recipient be high or low, rich or poor; whether he be friend or enemy. How shall I use them, my lord? questioned Polonius. Use them not after their deserts, but after your own honor and dignity, replies Hamlet. To give of the best that life has given to ourselves; to use the world—not after its fancied deserts, but after our own honor and dignity, is the true philosophy of serene and worthy living.

Custodian's Report.

LITA BARNEY SAYLES, *Custodian*.
KILLINGLY, CONN.

THE Custodian desires to make a Statement and Report concerning the publications of the A. A. W. which have been in her care since the 10th Congress, at Portland, Me. So many inquiries come to her, both from members and from Libraries that desire to receive a file of our publications from the first, that some little explanation of the inability of this association to supply just what is often asked, is needed.

Speaking generally, for the first ten years of our existence, our publications, with the exception of those of the First Congress, have not much more than filled the demands of the membership, which has made it impossible to answer the calls for complete files, which are now considered so desirable by many members, as well as by Libraries in various places. There was a good edition of the First Congress Papers issued, but as the association was young and modest, and not yet fully cognizant of its own powers and uses, it did not force its Report upon the world, nor value it as it should, and the bulk of the edition, which was stored in the house of a lady who went to Scotland for a few years, is supposed, in some way, to have been sold by an irresponsible person to the ragman. The first Report which covered 198 pages, and consisted of the thirty-five articles presented at the First Congress in 1873, would be very valuable if it was in existence to-day.

Only three Papers of the 2d Congress, at Chicago, were published, and but a small edition; but after the 3d Congress, at Syracuse, the twenty Papers given at this meeting, the list of officers and committees for the ensuing year, and also that of the previous year, were published, but in limited quantity.

After the 4th Congress, which was held in Philadelphia in '76, the Papers were published on 125 pages, which also contained the addresses of officers and members, and in an appendix gave a very condensed history of the inception of the movement. This edition did not exceed 500, if I remember rightly, and was soon exhausted.

The Report of the 5th and 6th Congresses was made by the Secretary in about three pages, to which was added a list of officers and members, and chairmen of committees. This was the first Secretary's Report, and the first time also that the Treasurer had reported.

The 7th Congress was held at Madison, Wis., and was merely summarized by the Secretary in a small pamphlet, which also contained the list of officers, members and committees. The Treasurer's report was included, and two Papers were published in another pamphlet.

The 8th Congress convened in Boston, and the reports of its Secretary and Treasurer, lists of officers and members, the reports of five Vice-Presidents, and five of the Papers given at the Congress were published, including the opening address of the President.

In 1881 the 9th Congress was held in Buffalo, N. Y., but was only reported by the Secretary's summary, the Treasurer's report, and the usual lists of officers and members, with four Papers published separately, and in small editions.

After the 10th Congress, in Portland, Me., in addition to the Secretary's report, etc., as before enumerated, the reports of the various committees and of the Vice-Presidents were issued, which was the first time with the exception of the Boston Congress, that the reports of the Vice-Presidents had appeared. Six Papers of this Congress were also printed, one of which is a statistical review in condensed form, of the ten Congresses then past, with the Historical Papers connected with its origin. This edition consisted of 800 copies, and was considered a large one. Since that time, however, our editions each year have been increased to 1000 each of the Reports and Papers, so that a portion of the issue has been placed in the hands of the custodian, who is required to furnish members so far as possible with what they desire, to send to Libraries, and to make up a miscellaneous collection as messengers to each place of meeting before the Congress arrives.

The friends will therefore notice the impossibility of making up sets, and the almost impossibility of furnishing *anything* published previous to the Portland edition, which is now nearly exhausted.

The issues of the 11th Congress, held in Chicago, the 12th in Baltimore, the 13th in Des Moines, the 14th in Louisville, and the 15th in New York City, are on hand, and all requests therefor will be specially attended to by addressing the Custodian. The pamphlet "Rescue Work," can also be supplied. I append Report for

Committee of Publication.

Issued for the Association from Peter Paul Bros., Buffalo, N. Y., 1000 copies Book of Reports of 14th Congress,	\$112 00	
64 pages at \$1.75.....	14 97	\$126 97
Postage, express, wrapping and mailing.....		
From Leonard & Lingle, Atlantic Highlands, N. J., 1000 copies Book of Papers, 132 pages at \$1.25.....	\$165 00	
Postage, express, wrapping and mailing.....	19 93	\$184 93
Making 500 copies of "Rescue Work," by Dr. Blackwell, of England.....	\$22 75	
		\$334 65

L. B. SAYLES,
H. L. T. WOLCOTT,
Committee of Publication.

Report of Delegates from Sorosis.

SOROSIS has already greeted you gladly and cordially. We, her delegates, feel honored in being a bond between you and her, and it is a genuine pleasure to meet with you, true, earnest women, using God's great gifts of mental strength and womanly tenderness to help our sex help themselves. The sympathetic contact and attrition of such minds all working for a common end has an ever-widening influence. I see here to-day women whose names are household words in our land and others whose lives have not yet entered into the full sunlight of successful effort, but we are an organized body armed for regular warfare and not merely keeping up a kind of guerrilla struggle on the edges of the battlefield of life.

Much will be said in this Congress of the influence of mothers, wives, and women in the full maturity of their powers, but I wish to say a few words on the influence and duty of *young* women. It is safe to set down as the first commandment in our gospel of work that every woman has duties to other women, and that she cannot avoid them. I dare not take much of your time, but, as representing Sorosis, the faithful friend of woman, must bear my testimony.

What does a young woman need as armor in her life-work? First and foremost, a clear, strong intellect and steady conscience, to do good and lasting work. "How did you gain your influence over the Queen?" was asked Leonora Galigai by her judges. "By the power of a strong mind over a weak one" was her reply. Mental strength is not conscious of sex, and if Marie de Medicis had possessed the strength of mind of her confidante would she have died an object of charity in the house of the man who had warmed the walls of the Louvre with her full-blown beauty.

I remember, when a student at Vassar, being one day at the Observatory with other students to visit Prof. Mitchell. Some remark I made elicited the comment from one of them, "Yes, but you are one of the strong-minded ones." Prof. Mitchell turned suddenly on the astonished girl with "Will you kindly tell me who are the *weak-minded* girls in the College?" No one wished to answer the question.

One important thing to do therefore, is to disabuse a girl's mind of the idea that mental strength is unwomanly and that, in every situation where she can possibly depend on masculine care she should take advantage of it. Young women should learn to take care of themselves and their interests mental, moral, physical and pecuniary. Every girl should know how many cents make a dollar, how to gain them, keep them carefully and use them

wisely. The great business interests of the country affect her welfare as well as her brother's. Let her learn business methods, it will not prevent her being a good housekeeper or mother, quite the contrary. If she cross the Rhine with Caesar or combat the barbarians with Tacitus, can she the less control the undisciplined forces of her own home?

A woman may be blest with the best of fathers, brothers, husbands or sons, but how often have we seen the contrary, and known of helpless women at the utter mercy of any man who may happen to manage their affairs. Not every woman is a natural financier, but she ought to be prudent and conservative. Let her know enough, at least, not to be dependent on some man if left to herself, and let her look at financial affairs from a broader stand-point than the average woman.

There would be fewer complaints of women's extravagance if daughters and sons were brought up on a level as regards the use of money. Too many regard the father's purse as a well, fed by hidden springs from which they can draw at will, and have no idea of the labor and responsibility attendant on its filling. They should learn to regard property as not only a privilege but a serious responsibility, for which they should hold themselves strictly accountable. Then, any unusual drain on their resources could be met by bringing up the reserves. Of course this means hard mental work, but what are we put into this world for? Certainly not to rest in Tennyson's Lotus Land "careless of mankind." Every faculty of mind and body is God-given, and, if not used for good, will witness against us as surely as the one talent wrapped in a napkin and buried in the earth.

So too,—in regulating the mental taste of their day, young women have a great privilege if they only knew it. If every one of them would refuse to even discuss many literary works on the booksellers' shelves, would not some writers starve or learn to write purer books. "Touch not, handle not" should be every girl's motto when books are placed before her whose morality can be questioned, or those in which a vicious extravagance is called brilliancy. There are wonderful works of the imagination which do not suggest impossible situations, or find it necessary to create a chamber of horrors before the book will sell. And there are books wherein vivid description and strong portrayal of character, blinds the young reader to the unconscious lowering of the tone of her mind.

Lately I read glowing notices of a new English edition of Théophile Gautier's novel, "Mlle de Maupin" and it was described as exquisitely illustrated. Being desirous of accumulating artistic works and admiring Gautier's brilliant books of travel I ordered the work from Europe. When it came I read a few pages, then a few more here and there, glanced at the etchings, and then,—with all its wealth of misdirected labor the book burned to ashes in my fire-place.

Young girls can influence not only their own sex but the other by a sincere, frank expression of opinion on such works as the above. No one can be helped but many injured by them. Women have had and always will have great influence, and if their training be as in Eastern countries they will be narrow and ignorant, wielding influence by circuitous means, and becoming totally incapable of taking a broad, practical, helpful view

of things. They will intrigue, deceive and lead astray, because they have no other means of action.

In our land women are, largely, what they choose to make themselves, and as fast as they are fitted for any trade or profession it will certainly, if slowly, open its doors to them. But they must not expect to receive the wages of experienced workmen without their training. The time has come when skilled labor is everywhere in demand, and if young women will work as faithfully in an ordinary trade or profession as to fit themselves for the concert-room or stage, they will find occupation.

One other point,—a man generally takes his first great risk in life for the sake of a woman. If done, as it often is, early in life, that life may be made blessed or cursed according to the nature of the woman. Perhaps it is a Utopian dream to expect girls to act practically with regard to certain vices Society condones, but Intemperance for instance would never blight so many homes if they would refuse to offer wine to their gentlemen friends.

One case to illustrate my point. A lady, now a grey-haired matron, told me once that when a girl, always having wine at home she had offered it to gentlemen as a matter of course until her return home from boarding-school. Among her acquaintances was a brilliant gentleman and a great favorite in society. He called upon her one New Year's day and was offered refreshments and wine. The latter he declined taking, but yielded at her urgent request. Before leaving he made an appointment for a few days of it to a mutual friend who said "Why—haven't you heard? He is ill with delirium tremens, not expected to live. He had sworn off wine for a long time, but was given some on New Year day at one of his calls and that once drove him from bad to worse so that he went on a regular spree and was found in a saloon." The lady said she was so shocked that she vowed then and there never to marry a man who touched liquor, or ever offer it in her house and—she kept her word.

In this great world of sentient humanity, our lives are as a continent whose shores are washed by the ocean-waves of birth and death. We work in limits, like the coral insect, dying as our duty is done and giving place to others.

Each of us has her part to do ;—

"For mankind are one in spirit and an impulse bears along
Round the earth's electric circle the swift flash of right or wrong.
Whether conscious or unconscious, yet Humanity's vast frame
Through its ocean-sundered fibres feels the gush of joy or shame.
In the gain or loss of one race, all the rest have equal claim."

We cannot afford to remain passive spectators. Placed on earth with minds and bodies we are bound to use them to the best advantage of the world and our own souls. Such organizations as the one we represent, and this by whose courtesy we are present here to-day, have a grand mission to fulfill.

We thank you for the privilege of meeting with you and sharing your deliberations ;—Sorosis, through us, clasps hands with you in token of sympathy and comradeship.

CATHARINE WEED BARNES,
ELLA DIETZ CLYMER.

Report of New York State Meeting Held at Buffalo.

MRS. HARRIET A. TOWNSEND, (DIRECTOR), *Presiding Officer.*

AT an Executive Session of the Association for the Advancement of Women held in Louisville, Oct., 1886, a report was received from a committee on State Organization. It was thought unwise to take any action in such direction at present. Our President, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, suggested that informal local meetings might be called by any officer or director in any town or city where the membership would warrant it, and that such gatherings might serve as a means to renew and quicken interest in the aims and objects of the association. Acting upon this suggestion our Secretary, Miss Lapham, issued a call to the members of A. A. W. residing in this State to attend a meeting to be held at the home of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union in Buffalo, Tuesday, Feb. 8th, 1887, at 10 o'clock a. m.

The weather was very unfavorable, but there were present Mrs. Anna Garlin Spencer, of Troy; Mrs. M. E. Bagg and Mrs. C. D. B. Mills, of Syracuse; Mrs. Charlotte A. Cleveland, of Perry; Miss Ella C. Lapham, Moore, Fredonia, and Mesdames Crissy, Cutler, Husted, Pettibone, Hawkins, and the Sote, Tift and Townsend, of Buffalo. Mrs. Townsend presided. An informal talk followed, in which nearly all present participated. The discussion turned upon the desirability of holding such meetings, giving opportunity to women who because of distance or lack of means are prevented from attending the annual Congress, to make known the needs of their particular locality, to review the work of A. A. W. and present informal suggestions for increasing its usefulness.

To emphasize the need of the National Association,—the need of State organization was dwelt upon, and the idea advanced that great good would result from such action. The time might not be ripe, but it must come if A. A. W. would perpetuate its existence. It was thought that A. A. W. suffered from a lack of sufficient advertising, as many women have never heard of the association, and by many others its platform and methods of work are entirely misunderstood. Committees from each State should keep the work before the public.

A uniform course of study for members might increase interest. Social Science Clubs are needed because women are yet too timid to

express themselves freely before men on topics vital to their sex. A. A. W. had done a wonderful work in training women to speak,—it had brought those together who otherwise never would have met, and incited them to greater moral and intellectual effort. It is impossible to estimate the influence of such a gathering of women; even a local informal meeting of members may become a source of inspiration, a rallying point for many who can never hope to attend more than one Congress. Individual needs can be considered in small meetings, reports from other associations and clubs received and digested. The need of a permanent constituency of membership was urged, members should be loyal and work to increase membership.

From the seed sown in Buffalo six years ago has grown the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, having a membership of nearly one thousand; it reaches out to elevate and protect women.

At 3 P. M. a public meeting was held in the lecture room of the Union, and more than a hundred women listened to an able address from Mrs. Anna Garlin Spencer of Troy, on the topic "Motherhood outside the Home";—her noble helpful words were the means of giving a new impetus to an effort previously made to secure the appointment of a Police Matron; from that hour there was no rest until the end was accomplished.

So you have the simple record of one day's work in the interest of "truth, justice and honor," does it not demonstrate the fact that there is need for more frequent joining of hands and consecration of purpose. If too early yet for State organization, such informal meetings may still bear fruit worthy of the harvest.

Respectfully submitted,

HARRIET A. TOWNSEND.

ERRATA—Mrs. M. H. Cohen, Pa., deceased. Omitted from Members' List, Mrs. Jenny Watson Norton, 290 North Street, Buffalo, N. Y., and Mrs. A. C. Fernando, 2011 North Twenty-Second Street, Philadelphia.
Misspelled: Mrs. Charlotte F. Peirce, Chairman of Nominating Committee.

Questions to Vice-Presidents of States.

1. Are there any occupations or conditions in which women in your State have exceptionally good health or unusual longevity?
2. Are there any in which they have exceptionally bad health with deficient longevity?
3. How does the health and longevity of different classes of women in your State, as given by the last census or otherwise estimated, compare with similar estimates of twenty-five to forty years ago?

Very respectfully,

ANTOINETTE BROWN BLACKWELL,
JENNIE McCOWEN, M. D.,
ELIZA M. MOSHER, M. D.,
KATHERINE H. BROWNING,
E. AMELIA TEFFT, M. D.

Reports of Vice-Presidents.

CANADA.

JENNY K. TROUT, M. D., *Vice-President.*

HAVING given last year as full a report as I could of the various Canadian provinces I find great difficulty in obtaining new facts from distant provinces; therefore the following statements will mostly relate to the Province of Ontario.

The questions asked in your circular are difficult to answer with the meagre information available but I shall endeavor to supply such as I have accessible.

In reply to the request of your Committee on Reforms and Statistics I find by the last Report (1886) that the average salary per year paid women teachers in the several counties throughout the Province of Ontario is \$267. In the towns \$287, and the cities \$359. I also find that the salaries of both men and women teachers have been slowly but steadily advancing. My statistics, I regret, do not date farther back than 1873 but in that year men received an average salary of \$385 and \$260. Three years later they were paid respectively \$415 and \$269. In 1879 men received \$409, women were respectively paid \$427 and \$281. Thus it will be seen that the increase is not large, but the steady advance is a hopeful sign, it being quite equal if not greater than the advance in the price of other departments of labor or commodities. With regard to the conditions which have led to this advance in wages, I think that it can partly be traced to the increased wealth of the country and to organized labor which has to some extent benefitted the teachers as it has nearly all grades of workers. I notice that one of the planks in the Knights of Labor platform is equal wages for equal work for both men and women. The Bureau of Industries reports, that in 1886 quite a number of Trades Unions had been formed, in the various towns and cities, composed wholly or in part of women. It is probable that as they increase in numbers and wealth they will grow more intelligent and thus become a powerful factor in promoting our political welfare. Then as the years go by they may expect better pay and shorter hours with more healthy and safer places to work in.

Since my last report the Factory Act has been proclaimed law. Its chief provisions relate to the prevention of accidents and injury to women and children employed in them. Boys under twelve and girls under four-

teen may be employed during the months of July, August and September in preparing fruit for canning but not in the cooking room nor in other factories. Children cannot be employed without a certificate showing their age. They are not allowed to work more than ten hours per day or sixty per week and are to have one hour at noon. The act further protects children and women by declaring that "no child shall be allowed to clean machinery while it is in motion, and that no girl or woman shall clean mill gearing in motion nor work in certain dangerous places around machinery." Inspectors are appointed to see that the clauses of this very useful act are faithfully observed by all employers. A penalty of six months imprisonment or a fine of \$100 is imposed on the owner of the factory and fine of \$50 on the parent of the child for violation of this act.

In answering the questions relating to health and longevity, I find it stated in the official report of Births, Marriages and Deaths that farmers wives average the greatest number of years. The report of the Bureau of Industries also shows that there are more consumptives employed in the factories in Merriton than in any other town in this province. Children begin working in the mills so young, have so little outdoor exercise and inhale so much dust that it weakens them; consequently you will find more old men and women at thirty than in most places at forty or even fifty. In this province lung troubles produce more deaths among women than men, while in pneumonia the reverse is true.

It is a matter of regret that statistics in this department of forty or even twenty years ago cannot be obtained. The average age of women at death in 1883 was 39.1 years and in 1885 they lived 37 years. In 1885 the average age of women teachers at the death was 36.5 years. The millinery and dressmaking business appears to be more exhausting, as they averaged only 32.8 years. Domestic servants reach the average of 37, seamstresses four years more, housewives 51 years and farmers wives 58 years. Out of 53,373 women four hundred died from diseases incident to childbirth.

One of the first important events that occurred in Toronto this year, was the election of Mr. Howland as Mayor of that city. He was the moral reform, the temperance candidate. The organized, determined, energetic work of the women not only secured his election, but gave him a handsome majority. Not only were the different wards or districts thoroughly canvassed, but the polling booths were carefully watched by women. Notwithstanding the fact that a large number of the names of women were improperly entered upon the lists of voters, no less than 1041 were recorded in favor of Mr. Howland, being an increase of 360 over the year previous. In other town and cities in Ontario the women took an active part in the municipal elections. In the city of Hamilton 164 ladies polled their votes.

As the years pass along the Provincial Women's Christian Temperance Unions are better organized, increasing in numbers and doing more effective work. At one of their annual meetings an enthusiastic and heavy vote was given in favor of woman suffrage, and I think there are but few members who are not now decidedly in favor of temperance candidates. One important measure the W. C. T. U. has secured is the introduction of a text book on temperance into the public schools.

A Young Women's Christian Guild, which has for its object the advancement of women in religion, education and industrial pursuits has been established in Toronto. It also aims to assist those desirous of obtaining employment in securing situations. Already several classes have been formed and the attendance is good.

The Boys Industrial School is in good working order, and now its friends are extending its usefulness by introducing new facilities for teaching additional trades. The Industrial School for girls has also done effective work. Much good is being accomplished by both.

The Board of the Kingston Woman's Medical College has showed its faithfulness to its creed in filling its first vacancy by electing Mrs. Smith Shortt, M. D., one of its first graduates, to the chair of medical jurisprudence and sanitary science. Her brilliant career as a student and practitioner promises well for her future collegiate work. Dr. Elizabeth Beatty, one of the first graduates of this college, is now a medical missionary at Indore, India, and it is stated that during her last year she treated no less than 6,000 patients.

Among the many benevolent institutions in the city of Toronto I shall notice but one, the Home for Incurables. Many women without home or friends, afflicted by lingering incurable disease can find in it a comfortable home and good medical attendance. Several ladies of means have displayed their interest by making liberal contributions to its support. The largest amount came from Mrs. Alex. Cameron, who gave the sum of \$8,200.

In the Province of Manitoba there are but few changes to note. Women, whether married or single may vote at municipal elections same as men, providing that they have the necessary property qualification. An amendment to the act permitting them to occupy the highest positions at the gift of the city was only voted down by a very narrow majority in the legislature. No doubt they will be fully enfranchised after the next general election.

In Portage la Prairie, a western town in that Province, Lansdowne College, open to both sexes, has been established with an efficient staff of teachers.

MAINE.

CORDELIA A. QUIMBY, Vice-President.

IN behalf of Maine it is my pleasure to report, first, in the reply to the two questions regarding the remuneration to women teachers, and as compared with the wages of men in the same grade of teaching, from an official report from the State Superintendent of Schools. The questions suggested by the Committee on Reforms and Statistics of the A. A. W. of last year were,

First, "Has advance been made in the wages of women as compared with those of men in the same grade of teaching, either in the State average or in any locality?"

Second, "What are the wages of each sex to-day compared with those of twenty-five, thirty or forty years ago?"

A careful examination of the statistics of the State for a series of years shows a gradual gain in the wages of both men and women, and further that the ratio of women teachers to-day is largely in excess of twenty-five or thirty years ago. Women taking the place of men in winter terms, except when a large or troublesome school requires, as is generally supposed, masculine energy. The large number of teachers supplied annually by our Normal and High Schools furnishes not only a large annual export, but also serves to depress the wages in this State below the wages of most other States for the same grade of work, there being three Normal Schools in the State.

In reply to the question "Has advance been made in the wages of women?" the State Superintendent, Professor Luce, replies:

According to the statistics as shown by the Superintendent's Report for 1858, the average wages for male teachers per week was.....	\$5 46
Average wages for women.....	2 13
The average wages for men in 1887 were, per week.....	8 45
The average wages for the same period of time for women.....	4 14

A slight advance, not equal to the demand, however. In the four counties of Cumberland, Kennebec, Franklin and Androscoggin women's wages in schools have been nearly doubled during the past thirty years. The four counties containing the cities of Portland, Augusta, Lewiston and Auburn, in 1858 the number of male teachers employed were 2,828; During the same year, women teachers, 4,506. In 1886 and 1887 the number of men teachers, 1,594; number of women in summer has been a decrease in the employment of men in teaching, with a proportionate increase of women, and a gradual increase of salaries as old ideas have been superseded by newer and more liberal views, founded upon facts rather than theories. In the capital city of the State, Augusta, in the country women teachers receive per week, \$6.50; in Williams' District, \$8.00; in Village District, \$10.00.

For further information the following questions were asked by the committee of whom Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell is chairman:

First, "Are there any occupations or conditions in which women in your State have exceptionally good health or unusually bad health with deficient longevity?"

Second, "Are there any in which they have exceptionally bad health with deficient longevity?"

Third, "How does the health and longevity of different classes of women in your State as given by the last census or otherwise estimated compare with similar estimates of twenty-five or forty years ago?"

In order to answer these questions intelligently I corresponded with several prominent women physicians of my State, and I will read extracts from their replies as being more explicit than anything I could formulate.

AUBURN, MAINE, OCT. 12TH, 1887.

MY DEAR MRS. QUIMBY:—Your letter and set of questions received. I have answered the first two according to the best of my ability and in accordance with my convictions: In regard to your first question I can say that, according to my observation, I believe the women whose occupation is divided between indoors and out-of-doors life, such, for instance, as live in the suburbs of our cities and have their housework to do together with the caring for a garden and getting their produce to market, or those on farms who do their housework and a portion of the farm work, even some of the hard parts, are healthier and live longer than any other class.

Statistics show, to be sure, that farmers' wives form a high percentage of the inmates of our insane asylums, but that is in cases where there is help outside unproportioned to that within the house, constantly adding to the women's work, she getting no time to be out of doors loses all *desire* to get out, and becomes a mere drudge with no pleasure in her work. When her employment takes her out of doors and she is employed mentally and physically while out, if her hands *do* become hardened, so also does her constitution and I am inclined to think that mentally she becomes stronger. Certainly I think the lives of such women as a rule are prolonged beyond the average of any other class. In our cities and villages the girls and women who do housework are those who have the *firmest* health.

P. S.—After thinking over the occupations and conditions of our women, I thought Dr. Elizabeth Horr of Lewiston, would be good authority with whom to consult. I found she agreed perfectly with me, therefore you may consider the foregoing reply as not only my thought but her's also.

MARY BATES STEVENS, M. D.

LEWISTON, MAINE, OCT., 1887.

MRS. QUIMBY, DEAR MADAM:—In answer to your first question, I would reply "Housework." To your second, "Millwork." To your third, there never have been health statistics in Maine. Our Board of Health will see to the department at our next census.

Dr. Farr of New York estimating from the states that made health reports in 1880, gives the longevity of all United States women at birth an average of 41 and 81-one-hundredths years. At one year of age this cannot be proved until 1890, A. D. Increased life rate is due to the better care of the young and feeble. Women owe much of their ill-health and shortness of life to the fact of not regarding the natural laws of their being as *sacred*; to sacrificing *health, principles* and even duty, to any caprice of pleasure or fashion. When *will woman* see of the travail of her soul and be satisfied? Yea, more than satisfied, *thankful* to the Father of all, who gives into her life and keeping children to love and to rear in the fear of God, and the knowledge of his laws, that their days may be long in the earth, and that the world may be better for their lives!

Maine boasts of three colleges which admit women, viz: Bates at Lewis-

ton; Colby at Waterville; Agricultural College at Orono. The women graduates in every instance have acquitted themselves *more* than creditably, in scholarship and general information, and continue to do good work in the world at large.

There are twelve women physicians practicing in the State, all of whom honor the profession of their choice. At present there is but one ordained minister in the State, Rev. C. E. Angell of the Universalist Church. The W. C. T. U. of Maine is well organized, and doing a most efficient work in every department of morals which they have chosen as helpful in building up a noble manhood and womanhood. In all charitable and philanthropic matters our women manifest an active interest. The W. C. T. U. in addition to the many lines of reformatory and philanthropic effort are successfully advancing the systematic study of practical hygiene in the schools, its relations to the schools, families and communities. Matrons are doing excellent work in the Police of our cities. The State Woman's Suffrage Association is active in its efforts to influence public opinion; and thus advance all that is of interest to woman in the working and practical affairs of life. The industries of women in our State are largely represented in our State and County Fairs. The need of a reformatory prison for Women has been agitated for the past three years in our State Legislature, and will be continued until it is accomplished which we have reasonable hope that it will be soon. At the last session of the Legislature the age of consent was raised from ten to thirteen years only, much to the deep regret of thinking women who in that cold climate regard females of that age as children too immature to understand what they are doing, and surely they ought not to be held responsible for their womanhood until they have attained it.

We have one Industrial School for Girls which is doing the *grandest* work that has ever been done by any charity for children in the State. It is already self-supporting. Each inmate is made capable of earning a living before she is thrown out upon the world. There is a Temporary Home for Women and Children, which in so far as possible lifts up the outcast and encourages them to live lives of purity and honesty, by providing homes and occupations for them when they leave the Refuge.

We have or you have heard through the Committee on Art that there are seven Art Clubs in Maine, organized, managed and enjoyed by women only. Many History and Reading Clubs are weekly pursuing a systematic course of study from October to May in our leading cities and villages, and wherever they exist they create an intensely refined interest in woman's advance and better development of her God-given powers.

Maine has one insane hospital, whose inmates now number over 500, more than half of whom are women. It was my privilege to receive the first commission given a woman for public work in my State, 16 years ago. The duties were to visit the insane hospital in company with two members of the Governor's Council as an inspector or visitor. My visits were every week, unannounced, at any hour of the day or night. I served in this capacity 6 years, and afterward, the law requiring a woman on the Board of Trustees, served 3 years as Trustee, during which time many important reforms were agitated and effected, chief among them was conceived the

need of a woman physician—the greatest need for the comfort and care of the unfortunate women inmates. It gives me exceeding pleasure to report that during the past year a lady physician has been appointed to fill this important part of labor. To show the history of this innovation and its present estimation by the officers of the institution, I will read a letter signed by the Trustees, Superintendent and subordinate officers to Mrs. Harriet A. Townsend, of Buffalo, N. Y.

FROM THE MAINE INSANE HOSPITAL.

AUGUSTA, ME., JUNE 3, 1887.

MRS. HARRIET A. TOWNSEND, BUFFALO, N. Y., DEAR MADAM:—Your letter of recent date to Mrs. C. A. Quimby, making inquiry relative to the advisability and efficiency of a Board of Trustees for Insane Hospitals composed, in part, of women, was by Mrs. Quimby placed in our hands for reply.

We are pleased to make the following statements relative thereto: The legislature of Maine in 1880 changed the law relative to the Board of Trustees, so that the government of the Maine Insane Hospital is vested in a committee of six Trustees, "one of whom shall be a woman," the old law being amended by the addition of the words, "one of whom shall be a woman."

This movement at the time met with considerable opposition, many good friends of the institution honestly doubting the propriety of such action and sincerely believing that the efficiency of the Board would be lessened. Mrs. C. A. Quimby received the first appointment on the Board, declining a re-appointment after a term of three years' duties devolving upon her. Mrs. E. J. Torsey of Kent's Hill, a lady of rare talents and ability, was then appointed in her place, and yet to the gratification and entire satisfaction of all concerned, retains the position. Thus it will be seen that a woman has been associated with five men on the Board of Trustees of this institution for a period of more than seven years, to the greatly increased satisfaction of patients and resident officers of the hospital, and the universal gratification of the State at large. The only regret we have to express is that the law was not so amended as to read "two of whom shall be women," instead of "one of whom shall be a woman."

This change will, no doubt be made in the near future, either by vesting the government of the hospital in a Board of Trustees of six, two of whom shall be women, or by increasing the number to seven, and thus having two women on the Board. Nothing would induce us to go back to the old law. We have three assistant physicians, one of whom is a woman. We are also much gratified by this change, and firmly believe that the best interests of the institution, and especially of the unfortunates herein congregated, are greatly enhanced and most faithfully subserved by the changes already

accomplished; and that the suggestions above made would more fully meet our approval and still further increase the efficiency of the Board.

Yours respectfully,

JAMES WEYMOUTH,
E. A. THOMPSON,
DANIEL O. BOWEN,
J. W. DEARBORN,
J. H. MANLEY, Trustees.

BIGELOW T. SANBORN,
Superintendent.

O. S. C. DAVIES,
Assistant Superintendent.

JOHN W. CHASE.

LETTER FROM EX-GOVERNOR PLAISTED OF MAINE.

AUGUSTA, MAINE, JUNE 8, 1887.

MRS. HARRIET A. TOWNSEND, DEAR MADAM:—Agreeably to Mrs. C. A. Quimby's request, I write you in regard to our Insane Asylum, particularly as to the wisdom of the law requiring the appointment of a woman Trustee upon its Board of Management.

The law has been in operation six years, since 1881, when Mrs. Quimby was appointed by me, as Governor, the first woman Trustee of the institution. She served three years with great acceptance, and in that time conquered all prejudice against the innovation. There is now only one opinion in this State as to the wisdom of the law and its beneficial effects. To my mind, they are so self-evident that I regard the matter as hardly one for examination. The law will, I doubt not, soon be changed, providing for the appointment of two or more women as Trustees on the Board. The experiment with us is no longer an experiment; it has become a part of the institution. The change is one I cannot commend too highly. Indeed it has been the greatest blessing to this most unfortunate class. I have the honor to be your most obedient servant,

H. M. PLAISTED.

FROM GOVERNOR BODWELL OF MAINE.

HALLOWELL, MAINE, JUNE 13, 1887.

MRS. H. A. TOWNSEND, DEAR MADAM:—Yours to Mrs. Quimby has been forwarded to me for my views in regard to the employment of women as Trustees of the insane Asylum of your State. In reply will say that I consider it of the highest importance that females should be put upon the Board of Trustees, as there are many things which would be communicated to them by patients which would not be if there were male Trustees. Like everything else, it wants women who are level-headed, not in any way in-

clined to be impulsive, and who will take things considerately and in an unprejudiced manner, so far as can be. The importance of this we find here to be very great, and I have no hesitancy in saying that I consider in all institutions where females are confined it is necessary to have part of the Trustees women.

Hoping the above will be of some small service to you, I am yours very truly,
[Signed] J. R. BODWELL.

In conclusion, I beg pardon for the length of this Report, and will only add: While the women of Maine have not yet reached the ideal of their ambition as to intellectual, moral and industrial attainments, there is much to encourage their earnest efforts in the healthful tone of sentiment that now so generally prevails in favor of giving her true place in the world's work; her true station as the peer of man, deserving of equal rights, and equal pay for work well done as that of man in the same grade of labor be it lower or higher, intellectual or manual.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. MISS CAROLINE R. WENDELL, *Vice-President.*

IT is felt that the women of New Hampshire are slowly advancing toward a larger independence of womanly character. A more general interest is manifested in self-culture and in charitable and philanthropic enterprises. The number of women who engage in business pursuits and prove themselves capable of so doing is on the increase. Women are employed some what in banks and as librarians and telegraph operators. About forty women hold the position of post-mistress. There are at least a dozen lady physicians, and they meet with increasing favor, several having a very extensive practice. The medical societies of both schools have courteously opened their doors to them, and the prejudice against consultation with them is greatly lessened.

In about twenty towns women are members of the School Board. Four literary institutions have lady principals, while in the public schools there are nearly twelve times as many women teachers as men. At the County Teachers' Institute the lady teachers are accorded a prominent place. Recently a lady was appointed by the Governor as one of the Trustees of the State Normal School, which is the first instance of the kind.

An Art Club was started at Concord a year since, which has met with fine success. A series of lectures on the Rise and Progress of Art in various countries has been given by different ones at their meeting, followed by discussions. The society has now a membership of sixty ladies and a library of valuable work on art, to which additions will be made each year. There are also five Shakespeare Clubs at Concord, all of which are flourishing. A Shakespeare Club has just been formed at Nashua, and there may be others of which we have not learned. The number of Chataqua Circles is increasing year by year. In one city a series of parlor lectures on

literary subjects and of high merit has been sustained by ladies for several successive winters. The ladies of other towns have had courses of afternoon lectures by women on practical subjects, such as hygiene, dress, education, &c., with a view to interesting women in these matters.

It was owing to the energy and perseverance of women that the Old Ladies' Home was started at Concord, and five ladies are on its Board of Directors. Half of the Trustees of the Hospital there are women, each of whom visits the institution two months at a time by turn to give directions and advice. So efficient and helpful have they proved themselves in the management that a gentleman, who at first opposed their appointment, has been led to remark that he wished all the Trustees were women.

One woman has built up an excellent business as cook and teacher of cooking schools. For some years she has had quite an extensive patronage as caterer, being called upon to furnish refreshments and take full charge at weddings, parties, teas, &c. Another woman has made a specialty of art embroidery and established a successful business in which her husband is associated with her. In one case a lady has been given a position in a railroad station. And so we might continue giving instances of women, who in the face of much opposition and difficulty, have bravely taken upon them the responsibility of caring for themselves, and often too, for others—but this would be no new story.

The name of Elizabeth McFarland (née Kneeland) is deserving of especial mention as that of a pioneer in benevolent work. She came to the capital of the state in 1803 as the wife of the pastor of the only Congregational Church then existing in the place. She was the first to suggest the plan of the N. H. Cent Society and of the Concord Female Charitable Society, both of which have gone on growing through the years and have done untold good. With her began the first offerings made in Concord for foreign missions; and through her agency especially was the monthly woman's prayer meeting established which is still sustained. It is said of her "By her charity, self-denial, simplicity in dress and manner, her eminent social qualities and above all that, ornament of a meek and quiet spirit which she always wore, she greatly endeared herself to all without exciting the envy of any. And she was withal a pattern of industry, order, frugality and diligence in her domestic relations." Surely, "her works do follow her"; for every enterprise she started has prospered, and the number of those who have been stimulated to a higher and more unselfish plane of living by her life and influence cannot be estimated.

One of the greatest agencies in liberalizing and broadening the methods of thought and action of women during the past twelve years has been the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which has now over eighty local societies with a membership of 2100 and upwards. Through the efforts of its members, two petitions were circulated the past year and presented to the Legislature. One of them asked that women might have municipal suffrage and the right to hold municipal offices. The special committee to whom it was referred reported favorably; and for the first time, the subject was brought before the Legislature. After quite an animated discussion, the

bill was indefinitely postponed by a vote of 148 yeas to 87 nays. The other petition asked that the age of protection for girls be raised from ten to twenty-one years. The petitioners were given leave to withdraw by the Judiciary Committee. But not long after, a flagrant case of wickedness being brought to light, the subject was reconsidered and a bill raising the age of protection to thirteen years was passed by the Legislature. It was through the earnest efforts of this organization that the Scientific Temperance Education Law was secured, also the law prohibiting the sale of pernicious literature to minors. Before the town elections last spring, the members of local Unions were requested to use the right of school suffrage as a sacred trust to secure moral and temperance men on the School Board. As a result, the women voted in twenty-three towns; and in some places they turned out in large numbers and elected the right men for the school offices. Several of the Unions sustain Reading Rooms that are well patronized; and others have held mothers' meetings which have proved interesting and helpful. Space has been secured and is filled in over forty newspapers at regular intervals. Through the influence of the Manchester Union, a police matron was appointed two years since who cares for the women and girls brought to the Police Station and Jail. The State Union is now making an effort to establish a Home for Women and girls discharged from prison and for others who need help. An appeal to the Legislature for an appropriation of \$5,000 to aid in this work met with a favorable response and steps toward opening the Home will soon be taken. Each year the State Union has taken the responsibility of sending lady speakers out through the State to stimulate and educate public sentiment and to extend the work of the organization.

The great and pressing need in New Hampshire to-day with regard to woman and woman's work is the development of a higher ideal of womanhood among the more intelligent and influential classes. The people of the State, like her granite boulders are slowly moved. And it is only by elevating public sentiment "here a little and there a little" that its conservatism will give way to the broader, nobler sentiment of the age, that sees in perfected womanhood the dawn of a new day.

NEW JERSEY.

REV. ANTOINETTE B. BLACKWELL, *Vice-President.*

WITHIN the last year New Jersey has given school suffrage to women, but with limited and unsatisfactory regulations. In all the large cities where the local school boards have the entire control of schools, women are still excluded from voting even for the members of school boards. Women have long been eligible to serve on such boards themselves if elected, but the political influence, brought to bear effectively when it chooses, has not been impelled to put women in positions of such importance, so that the privilege both of voting and of being voted for, is—except in country neigh-

borhoods—practically a simple mockery to women, and not a political right conferred.

If our women were more energetic agitators, with the laws as they now are, a good deal might be done to enable intelligent mothers to supervise the education of our young people; but if the harvest is ready, the fields of labor are many and various, and most laborers fully occupied.

In this State women had a full legal right to vote at all regular elections so recently that we have neighbors who easily remember when their mothers or grandmothers went regularly to the polls. This franchise was taken away unconstitutionally by legislative act; but as the State has since adopted a new constitution, the attempt to reinstate this ancient right of suffrage for New Jersey women would be equivalent to establishing the illegality of the existing State constitution and the existing government. The lions in the way are very formidable, yet it is not impossible it may be found that they really are effectually chained.

This year New Jersey is celebrating the centennial anniversary of her very early endorsement of the United States constitution. She was the third State to join the Federation of States, Delaware and Pennsylvania only taking precedence of this small but independent Commonwealth. This year also, Evelyn College for women, has been established in that ancient seat of learning for young men Princeton, N. J. This year we have raised the legal age for the States protection of young girls from 12 to 16 years of age. In comparison with the past and with the present in a large majority of the States, this is much to be thankful for. Until the recent agitation began, it is believed that not one person in a thousand had the slightest idea of the real status of female children in almost all the general directions in which normal growth is likely in the present day to be promoted.

In the official gathering of its citizens, men and women, for some years past,—New Jersey has been second to no other State in the Union; and only Massachusetts has stood side by side with her in methods of work in this direction. At the last United States census the Washington Bureau took its data from the records of these two States rather than from the enumerator's reports, as being the more accurate and reliable; while in all the other States enumerators' statistics were the only available source of information.

This careful gathering of the new material enables me to make much more intelligent *inferential* replies to the questions addressed to the vice-presidents than could otherwise be done. Direct answers to the inquiries cannot be made at present because no investigations have yet been made broad enough in scope, detailed enough in many directions and extending over a long enough period of time to furnish the desired information.

Thirty or forty years ago all census reports were meagre in the extreme and inaccurate compared with later work; and in general there has been a steady advance with every new census year. Thus while on the face of the best attainable data, the average health of women would seem to retrograde rather than advance, when the work is thoroughly studied in connection

with explanations given, the opposite is fully apparent. Health and life increase.

The occupations of the women in New Jersey, many and various, are unquestionably more and less healthful in themselves considered; but it is *the way in which work is done and not the kind of work done* which almost totally determines its healthfulness or its unhealthfulness. Like the best mode of heating a dwelling, any method of heating will do beautifully if you only couple with it moderation in the temperature of the heat supplied, together with really efficient ventilation. So ninety-nine out of every hundred kinds of work done by women would unquestionably add to the health and longevity of the worker, if it were done in moderation and with sufficient change to other and different interests. The overworked serving woman, the mothers whose nurseries and kitchens are one and the same, or the mothers whose cares extend over twenty-four hours of nursery duty interrupted and unshared; and other similar classes whose work is never done, are the classes who suffer most in health and die a slow death from not over work, but from work unwisely methodised.

The healthiest occupations are those in which the heart works with the hands or the head, and which are managed after the only sane system possible,—that in which energetic work and energetic rest alternate each other in due order. More energy is needed, of a certain positive kind, to enable any busy woman really to rest when she needs rest,—perhaps by idleness, probably by a supplemental change of occupation, then is required to enable her to keep on to the end, carrying burdens which she never quite lays aside.

Time does not allow me to state in full the facts which lead to the conclusion that women are now living longer and retaining their vigor much longer than at any time in the past, and that this hopeful state of things is and is destined to be progressive,—almost in the proportion in which the range of women's occupations are broadened and healthfully diversified. But these conclusions can be fully established.

PENNSYLVANIA.

MRS. SARAH C. F. HALLOWELL, Vice-President.

BY the census of 1880 there were 2,461,236 women in the State of Pennsylvania, a count of 9,581 more women than men. They may be broadly divided into the women who work at home in paying occupations, those who go out to work for pay, and those who are occupied with domestic interests, individual pursuits or family cares, of whom no story is told in the census reports. Yet it cannot be said that such women have no history. They come into the count by means of the moral and intellectual census, which your Association is gathering, but for which the questions asked in one year must be largely left to be answered in "our next." The women population in Pennsylvania have been subjected to remarkable conservative influences in the past. From Germany, some of our interior counties have preserved

the traditions that used to horrify us; setting women to work in the fields, but not among the competitive occupations that cramp the bodies and starve the minds of industrial workers, are now by contrast to be looked on as healthful and life-saving. Moravians and Dunkers, to the north-east and along the south still contribute their share of intense conscientiousness in life's duties with much social reserve, withdrawing past generations from all but domestic and religious services, while the descendants of these women, when thoroughly roused by some strong moral appeal, are among the most solid of workers. The Quaker influences in Bucks, Montgomery, Chester, Delaware and Philadelphia counties predispose the women to large and liberal activities. You find their descendants on school-boards, as Directors of Charitable Institutions, Corporators of Women's Colleges and Hospitals, prominent in educational activities. Women of all Christian religious denominations, Hebrew women, and Ethical culture members are busy with work growing out of their congregations, having branched out largely from the original sewing society into management of Kindergartens, Industrial schools, Kitchen gardens and statistical study. Our Women's Christian Association carries on the usual lodging houses, employment directories, evening classes and restaurants. In some of these activities it has followed the lead of the Women's Guild, an undenominational society founded by Mrs. Eliza S. Turner and carried on as a committee of the new Century Club. The Guild also takes under its charge a number of special-ties, such as the preparation of peptonized, or partly digested food for the sick, instruction to physicians and nurses in health foods and food cures; mending as a professional occupation; in addition to its evening classes, its debating society, tourists' club, library and type-writers, can unbend their girls and factory-girls, sewing women and type-writers, can unbend their stiffened muscles and take the directed exercise which their daily occupations forbid. Set it down to the credit of the Guild, that it gives a dance, occasionally, to its members; has dramatic entertainments and celebrates holiday anniversaries with due ceremonies, as they come along. So it fairly sets the solitary in families.

It is regarded as certain, by a well-informed observer, that but few of the women who work for pay in their own homes make report to the census of occupations. False pride, or ignorance of the importance of this industrial frankness, prevents. An occasional strike gives a partial glimpse of their numbers. It was computed during the trouble among the garment cutters in Philadelphia, that 30,000 women would be involved. The Federal government stands highest in the list of paying employers and "arsenal" work, sewing, is eagerly sought for. There is a tendency, just the opposite of this census-reticence: to exaggerate the pay received by woman in some of her new occupations. The profits of short-hand writers who are court-reporters may rise to the figures, in other states, as examined by the best paid woman stenographer in the city of Philadelphia revealed that the average pay for office work would not rise higher than \$1000 to \$1200 a year for short-hand; reporting would frequently fall to \$600, and to earn still higher figures it would be required not only to be in waiting service all day,

but occasionally half the night. For several years past we have been accustomed to take 1000 dollars as about the high notch of income for skilled manual occupations requiring intelligent quickness. In journalism, in the learned professions, in literary work and art-pursuits, women make precisely as good incomes, as similarly qualified men.

The city of Philadelphia has four police matrons, who are paid \$600 a year and have quarters in the station-house, furnishing their own meals.

For profitable investment of money, directed by constant intelligent supervision, poultry-raising near a city market makes comfortable returns. One woman reported to me a profit of 21 per cent. on her investment the second year. From the mining regions the report must be deferred until another year of investigation. To return to the census:

In all occupations for pay there were counted in 1880, 216,983 women. In the city of Philadelphia alone, 91,206 women were at work for wages. Inquiry of Mrs. Barry, the official investigator of the Knights of Labor, shows that no later complete census of women in trades can as yet be furnished for Pennsylvania at the present time. Professional and personal services in the State employed 128,519; there were 10,301 women in trades, 76,860 in manufacturing industries, 36 women conducted farms as truck raisers, within the city limits. Incidentally it may be mentioned that no Western competition interferes with the profits of this culture.

In making up clothing were 16,000 women; this does not include the shirt makers, 200,597. Five hundred women make the bags, 2,549 the boots and shoes and shoe findings. Eight thousand two hundred and thirty-two in cotton factories, 60 were at work at dentists' materials. As dentists themselves 48 women have already graduated from the dental colleges of Philadelphia, and nine women are at present students in the Pennsylvania College of Dentistry, in a class of 150. Three hundred and forty women were at work among drugs and chemicals; but the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy has already graduated three women apothecaries; three women are now attending the senior course, and five the junior course in the college; one of them keeps a drug store in Philadelphia, and is obliged to hire a young man graduate because no woman is obtainable. Six thousand eight hundred and nine women worked in woolen mills. Worsteds goods, with wool hats employed 2,668; very nearly one-fourth of all the women employed in these industries in the United States work in Pennsylvania; and the same proportion of about one-fourth of the woolens, made by women in this country, are made by Pennsylvania women.

In every way there is a very great advance in the industrial, intellectual and moral condition of mill hands; there is a better moral atmosphere. The vast improvements in machinery and methods only keep pace with this other advance. The great strike at Frankford recently, a few miles from the heart of Philadelphia, which very nearly caused a lock-out of mills that employ 40,000 people, had for one of its chief grievances the complaint against a foreman, who had used profane and rough language in the presence of women employees.

Women compositors work throughout the State on country newspapers, and a few are employed on city papers. When one of them presents her

card of membership in the Typographical Union, at the office of a city paper, it depends on the business arrangements of the individual office and not on any question of fitness for the trade, as to whether she be employed. One who came from a country town to the office of a great morning journal easily makes her \$17 to \$18 a week by working four days only. She has her stand among fifty-one men, and is treated with the respect due to her, for she works like a man, asking no favors on account of her sex. When she goes home at 11 o'clock at night, or at half-past 1, an hour when the fashionable girl is rolling home from a ball, she complains of no annoyance in the streets. The ubiquitous messenger boy, if not a printer confrère, goes with her. She has for herself the daylight, all days, and has three entire days for either sleep or recreation. She can set 1300 ems an hour, and is one of the cleanest compositors.

The number of women serving on school boards as directors, outside of the city of Philadelphia, does not exceed 20. Chester county has 9 women school directors, in Lackawana there are 3, Wyoming county has 2, Montgomery county 1. There are 3 commissioned school superintendents; in the city of Bradford Miss Boyce, in Bristol borough Miss Boose, in West Chester Miss Starkweather. There are no women serving as county superintendents at present, although the counties of Potter, Tioga and Lackawana have had women superintendents since these have become eligible to hold the office. On the Philadelphia board of education, which has control of 120,000 children, and spends annually two million dollars, there is one woman from the Seventh Section, who was courteously welcomed by her co-adjutors, 30 men.

Outside the city of Philadelphia and some towns in the interior where women clubs are no new thing, organizations of women take a somewhat different range. The new Century Club of Philadelphia rents of the city and has occupied its own house for nine years. Not only a centre of hospitality and discussion, it occasionally takes a hand in municipal interests and delegates a committee to be heard by the proper city officials in authority. Its membership is limited to 200. Organized charity runs its Wayfarers' Lodges and woodyards, and conducts an assembly of debate by women. An associated committee of women support the art schools and textile schools of the Pennsylvania Museum. The Women's Decorative Art Club has its own club house and flourishes. The great School of Design for Women, probably the best housed and appointed in the country, is directed by Emily Sartain, and was founded by Mrs. Sarah Peter. An association of women, similar to the Mt. Vernon Society, devotes itself to the preservation at Valley Forge of Washington's headquarters, that the quaint old house be preserved as a memorial. The Patriotic Sons of America recently came to the aid of these ladies and lifted a mortgage of \$3,000 last year. Bryn Mawr College for Women, under the direction of a learned Quakeress, the salary for which is three hundred and fifty dollars. The fellows are entitled to free tuition and a furnished room. A small sum is charged for board. The net income, with maintenance, I am informed would be between \$150 and \$200. The Bryn Mawr fellowship, which

can only be held by a graduate of this college, is for European study and is \$500.

The great Medical College for Women in Pennsylvania, the oldest in the world, incorporated as a college in 1850, and teaching young doctors for thirty-seven years, has sent out 461 graduates. Its present class, 1887-8, numbers 155 students enrolled. It requires a three years' course, recommends a four years' course, and all students must pass an entrance examination or present certificates from recognized schools. Besides its distinguished Philadelphia practitioners and professors, it numbers among its graduates Drs. Anna Broomall, Croasdale, Marshall, White, Bodley, Barton and Richardson, Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi of New York, Dr. Elizabeth C. Keller of Jamaica Plain, Mass., Dr. Mary Dixon Jones of Brooklyn, New York, Dr. Charlotte Blake Brown of San Francisco, and Dr. Elizabeth Holcombe of Syracuse, New York. Nurse Training Schools are numerous in Philadelphia, and an adopted Pennsylvanian, Miss Alice Fisher of Engleland, superintendent at the Blockley Almshouse Hospital went as a volunteer inspector to study causes and direct the nursing in a typhoid fever epidemic in the little town of Plymouth in the interior of the State. A noted physician in charge of the women's department in the Norristown State Hospital for the Insane is Dr. Alice Bennett, a graduate of the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania. At a similar State institution at Harrisburg Dr. Jane K. Garver, assisted by Dr. Martha Morgan, has charge of the women's department, subject, however, to the superintendent of the male department. The place of assistant physician in these institutions is eagerly sought for by graduates. In the competitive examination for young residents in the Philadelphia hospital, a graduate of the Woman's College has led all the lists of the young men graduates applying from the University and Jefferson Colleges; and through the insane, medical and surgical wards of this city hospital, young women are eligible as physicians and at work.

Farmers' clubs, agricultural societies and the grangers number Pennsylvania women among active members. As the Patrons of Husbandry are a secret society, statistics of membership are not easy to gather, but one county alone, Montgomery, reports 6 active working granges. Many of the best, progressive and most intelligent citizens belong to the order. The Chadd's Ford Farmers' Club, with its equal number of men and women, in Chester and Delaware counties, and the West Grove Agricultural Society are time-honored institutions. The Farmers' Club of Montgomery county is a year old. The meetings are held usually in the afternoon in summer and in the middle of the day in winter; at some the provisions are supplied by the hostess of the day, others are provided by baskets in picnic style. They furnish common ground for discussion of economical interests and social questions pertaining to farm life.

Philadelphia has one woman lawyer, admitted to practice in all the State Courts, Mrs. Caroline Kilgore. Firms of women type-writers are sprinkled among the lawyers' offices; and much of the legal copying is done by women type-writing clerks who are employed in these offices, as

well as in mercantile counting-rooms. One woman vestryman of the Episcopal Church, has served in Media, Delaware county, with the hearty encouragement of the late Bishop Stevens. At the last political convention held by the Prohibition party in Harrisburg, twelve women were delegates, two of them from Delaware county. Labor organizations, and Temperance work are the two giant interests which include more women in Pennsylvania than any other. The Women's Christian Temperance Union has auxiliary branches in every county in the State, and yearly grows more logical in its demands that education and lawmaking respond to and represent moral influences. The W. C. T. U. of Pennsylvania has 17,000 paying members, 1908 Honorary, and 8828 Associates members.

In the profession of Journalism a great change has come, since the late lamented Elizabeth K. Churchill studied women correspondents and reporters in the Press parlors of the Centennial Exhibition. Then it pained her to note that some of the bright girls were under implied instruction from their journals to send flashy and splashy reports, if splashing of mud, all the better. It is pleasant to record that with perhaps a few partisan exceptions, whose shrill note impairs the tone of any journal for which they write, the better trained women over the whole country find plenty to do and excellent pay in this profession. Accuracy of statement, reserve of sentiment, progressive for good, and sympathetic, yet judicial treatment as requisites, and the field of woman in Pennsylvania journalism is not only white under harvest but the laborers are many. In great journals, editorials that stir thousands of readers may here and there be credited to them, as well as the graceful report and the column of domestic interest. There is scarcely a newspaper in the United States, for general readers, that does not devote increasing space to women's interests, and it may amuse some of this assembly to learn, that though a woman *may* write a fashion article a man often does it, and the columns of society-details are, in one city at least, very largely furnished by young men.

The laws of Pennsylvania are now most favorable to women's business interests, securing to them their earnings, their separate estates, their freedom to make contracts and to improve, manage and will their own property, while holding them to strict accountability for their incurred obligations, which the English law fails to do. You cannot, and you ought not to, have your cake and eat it too. The new Century Club's Committee on Legal Protection for Workingwomen sent up to the Legislature some years ago a law, which quite revolutionizes the wages question. All claims for manual labor to the amount of \$100 can now be collected in Pennsylvania upon the property of employers, as no exemption holds good against this class of claims. The property of fraudulent employers can now be seized to pay contracted obligations of this kind, as summarily as the old collectors of the militia tax used to despoil the houses of non-resistant Quakers, of their mirrors and silver ware. It may be useful to state here that no personal presence and hearing of this Committee were required at Harrisburg; letters and telegrams carried the arguments and the facts, and the good friends to whom these were sent, were only electrically influenced at a distance of 106 miles.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

MRS. ELLEN M. O'CONNOR, *Vice-President.*

I AM making a brief report on the intellectual, moral and industrial condition and needs of the women of this section, as required by the A. A. W., it seems necessary to state that we are in an exceptional position and condition.

The women who are employed in government offices, and they are a large number, are intelligent above the average, many of them doing very important work requiring great care and accuracy and skill. For this class the greatest need is such a sense of security and permanence in their positions as shall enable them to give their whole minds to the discharge of their daily duties instead of having their powers as often now half-paralysed by the constant fear of removal, for no cause but to make places for new comers. Many physicians here have stated that the worry and anxiety which women suffer from this fear is the cause of more ill health than all others combined. I think it can be safely stated that the position of women in Washington has been materially elevated by their general employment in government departments. It gives a training that is discipline to the powers. Honest work of any kind that is useful to humanity is ennobling.

One of the most urgent "needs" in the industrial department is careful training in household matters. The demand for excellent service in the home, for hygienic and scientific cooks, for neat and refined house maids, for intelligent and cultivated persons to live with us as "helpers," and above all, as nurses and trainers of little children, is wholly without supply. Little children of wealthy parents are trained during the years spent in the nursery, by ignorant, and often coarse servants; refined and cultivated people are served in nearly every capacity by those who have no comprehension of refinement or culture. Better domestic service in all departments is a pressing need. This is not *peculiar* to Washington; so far as one can see, or hear, or read, the same is true of domestic service. If we can throw any light on this great question of the home service we shall become true benefactors.

KENTUCKY.

LAURA CLAY, *Vice-President.*

I AM sorry that I have no data from which to collect information, and so cannot answer the questions of your committee in regard to the healthfulness of the employments of women.

It is an item of interest to women that the Supreme Court affirmed the decision of the lower Court, in favor of Miss Bessie White in her case against the Pharmacists Association, which wished to exclude her on account of her sex.

As our legislature did not meet last winter, I have no late legislation regarding women to report. An equitable married woman's Property

Rights bill is much needed in our State, as the present laws do not sufficiently protect women.

The State convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union which met in Lexington, Ky., showed progress of the cause of temperance in the State, and was most creditable to the business and parliamentary ability of our women,

TENNESSEE.

CLARA CONWAY, *Vice-President.*

TEN years ago, it was my privilege to address our State Teachers Association for the first time in behalf of the educational interests of women. Since then, at various times, the effort to arouse public interest on the same subject has been repeated. On the 7th of last August, an address was given at Jackson, Tennessee, before the State Association urging the opening of the State University to women. Before adjournment, a resolution to that effect was unanimously passed, and as a favorable sentiment is growing rapidly throughout the State, I hope the day of its widest opening is near at hand. There are indications, too, that the *ponderous* gates of Vanderbilt University will soon swing open to women. The Industrial College at Columbus, Miss., opened two years ago, has made a good record and I have an abiding faith that other Southern States will soon do as well for the training of women, as Mississippi is doing. The Sophie Newcomb College, New Orleans, opened recently, in connection with Tulane University,—the result of a woman's gift—is the best promise of the hour, in that city. In this connection, I desire to say that the endowment of the Mississippi College for Women, of which I have just spoken, was brought about through the influence of one woman, who lives quietly in a small town of southern Mississippi. In recognition of so eminent and honorable a service, the school which I have the honor of directing, conferred upon her, at our last commencement, an honorary diploma. The women of that State have done a great work for themselves and humanity, the results of which are most marked. All their legal disabilities have been removed, so that before the law, women have the same rights and privileges as men. I much yet, their work is done so quietly, that only the results are known. I much regret that these fine women do not come to the front and join hands with A. A. W. Surely, none are more worthy!

For the first time in our history, women went to the polls in Memphis at the recent election on the prohibition amendment, their object being to serve coffee and to influence votes. No election for many years has excited such general interest, and none ever passed off more quietly. One of the strong anti-woman papers noted this fact, and added the following significant words: "This was probably due to the presence of Ladies at the polls." I was strongly urged to join the women in their work, but declined saying: "I shall go to the polls for the first time to cast my own vote."

MICHIGAN.

MRS. ELIZA R. SUNDERLAND, *Vice-President.*

OUR State census is taken every tenth year, on the fourth of the current decade, so that our last census is for 1884, and the next last for 1874.

I took these two after looking in vain, in the brief time I had, for other sources of information. The census of 1874 gives to women only a general enumeration, and a special enumeration into classes, as single, married and widows. There is a quite complete table of occupations of men over 21 years of age, but no hint that the women of Michigan in 1874 had any occupations. A decade made a marked difference in the minds of our census officers, and in 1884 women occupy a much more considerable space. From this census report I learn that there were in Michigan in the latter year (1884) 64,951 women and girls over 10 years of age engaged in bread-winning occupations of 154 different kinds, ranging from doctors, ministers, lawyers, journalists to lucksters, porters, brewers and *butchers*. Of these 64,951 bread-earning women however, 59,743 were engaged in ten out of the 154 occupations, viz: as domestic servants, 30,962; milliners, dressmakers and seamstresses, 10,422; teachers and scientific persons, 8,068; in trade and transportation, 2,491; employees in hotels and restaurants, 2,713; clerks in stores, 1,406; laundresses, 1,247; tailoresses, 1,160; musicians and teachers of music, 839; nurses, 446.

Of these 64,951 women and girl workers in money earning occupations, 263 died during the year of the census, and these deaths are arranged by occupations. In the ten occupations named, which includes all but 5,200 of the whole number, the death rates are as follows: Domestic service, 1 in 300; milliners, &c., 1 in 200; teachers, &c., 1 in 210; traders, &c., 1 in 166; tailoresses, 1 in 146; clerks, 1 in 156; musicians, 1 in 209. But this was only for one year; statistics for a second year might be very different. Turning to the ages at which these deaths occurred I find that of the servant girls, (3-7) three-sevenths died between the ages of 16 and 20, a very large number as compared with the early deaths in any of the other occupations. Were these figures sustained by other statistics it would warrant the question whether the work and responsibility put upon young girls who go out to domestic service, with possible exposure in doing their work, and lack of oversight to help them observe the laws of health, was the cause of this early mortality?

I turn to another table which gives the causes of all deaths occurring in Michigan during the year ending June 1st, 1884, and find that of the whole number of deaths of adults and children of both sexes for that year, one-fifth were caused by lung diseases—specially consumption and pneumonia; order. But as to the relation, if any, between these death rates with their causes, and the special occupations of women, I am not able to find any information in the time at my disposal.

On the general subject of longevity I note that the average of our sex in Michigan was in 1870 23.68 years, in 1884 25.41 years, an encouraging gain; but not so encouraging when it appears that the average of the Michigan or

American-born woman was but 22.58 years, the general average being brought up by the foreign-born women averaged 34.09 years.

You ask for any facts I may have on the intellectual needs of the women in Michigan. That there are such needs will appear from the following facts. In 1884, 35,373 girls and women in Michigan could not read or write. Of these, 7,000 were between the ages of 10 and 21; and 28,300 over 21 years of age. Of these it is true that the larger part were either foreign-born or of foreign-born parents, but one-fifth of the whole, or 7,197 were native-born and of American parentage. To this large number of illiterates must be added 15,000 more who can read but not write, nearly one-fourth of whom are native-born and of native-born parents.

The result of my brief study has been, if not to throw any light upon the questions asked, at least to impress my own mind with the latent possibilities involved in a study of statistics, if wisely and persistently prosecuted, to throw light upon practical problems of woman's life. I can but think the Congress did wisely and will do wisely in future, to put some emphasis upon statistical research.

ILLINOIS.

CAROLINE M. BROWN, *Vice-President.*

ILLINOIS is a great state and majestically slow in her movements, but she has made a few steps forward during the last year. From the southern extremity of the state shines the bright and glowing light of the Cairo Woman's Club and Library Association. This society early laid the foundation of the free Public Library and Reading Room, brought it to maturity, and handed it over to the city government which now maintains it. Of the nine directors appointed by the mayor, five are women and members of the Woman's Club. The librarian is also a club member and tells us of 6000 visitors to the Reading Room last year, and 12,000 books taken from the library, by a population of 14,000. A charter member of the Woman's Club, Mrs. Anna E. Safford, has given to the city of Cairo, a beautiful building for this library, costing \$35,000, and in this fair structure, the Woman's Club has, very properly, a home for life, and is industriously carrying on a good work in literature, art and social progress. Mrs. Ellen Schuhardt was, for several years master in chancery at Jonesboro; Mrs. P. A. Taylor is now filling her third term as superintendent of schools in Alexander county to which Cairo belongs. Another lady has made an excellent assistant county clerk for several years in Cairo. In Peoria, a Women's Club of 38 members has risen from the ashes of the defunct Art Society, and shows evidences of life and vigor in a proposed course of lectures the coming winter, upon literature and history. This is self-improvement, but the club works for man- kind through the Protective Agency for Women and Children, established last July, and similar in its aims to the older organization of that name in Chicago, of which I will speak later. The Woman's Boarding Home, of Peoria, established in 1884, has supplied a safe abiding place to seventy-two women

and girls the past year, and is now nearly self-supporting. The Woman's Christian Home Mission has also a temporary home for women and children, and cares for all the poor of this city of 50,000 inhabitants. The Chicago women are such a set of busy-bodies that it is hard work to keep track of all they are doing and are trying to do, especially since they have made so vigorous an attack upon politicians and political methods in the management of the county institutions. Many of those most active in this work are absent from this Congress because they cannot leave the great battlefield. Sometimes we succeed, more often perhaps we fail. We are often horribly snubbed. The county commissioners tell us plainly that it is none of our business what is done with the taxes we pay, as we are not voters, but we are advancing all along the line and do not propose to know when we are beaten. We were the first to bring to light through the investigation of the Cook County Asylum by the State Board of Charities, the exceeding corruption and incompetency of the boodle commissioners, and when they were sent to the penitentiary, we hoped for a new day. A ring of politicians has succeeded to power, which is not much better. The old Board told us we could have a woman physician appointed at the Insane Asylum if we would "Ask a good big salary, so as to have four or five hundred dollars to divide with the boys." The present Board does not come out in square Saxon, but we can plainly see, that even an incompetent woman can get and hold a good fat place in the public service if she has a little band of voting friends, ready to cast a ballot for the patron who keeps her in office. We honor the few men who are above such base self-seeking, who are the true friends and promoters of the clean and faithful civil service we are working for, but alas, we do not find many men, such as Nelson, Aldrich, Purington and Hem-elgarn. Eight such could outvote the other seven. There are but four, and doubtless they will not be re-elected. Of this, however, we feel reasonably sure, that the medical care of the women at the County Poor House and the Insane Asylum will henceforth be kept in the hands of physicians of their own sex. Dr. Rose Standish Bryan is stationed at the County Poor House, which has been genteelly styled the Infirmary, with a salary of \$1200 annually beside her board and lodging. She has the oversight of from two hundred to three hundred women and children, all needing moral or physical care, chronic invalids. One hundred and thirty children were born there last year. Dr. Florence Hunt is at Cook County Insane Asylum, with the rank and emoluments of assistant physician, (\$1200 per annum.) She has the entire charge of, and responsibility for, the female wards in the hospital, with an average of four hundred and fifty-five patients. Repeated attacks upon her life, by these mad women seem to cause her no fear, nor diminish her interest in these poor creatures, surely the most friendless and miserable of women,—insane paupers. Dr. Hunt has as assistant, Dr. Marie Ogilert, who receives \$50 per month, with board and lodging. The largest and best Insane Asylum in Illinois is at Kankakee, with Dr. Dewey at the head. Dr. Delia Howe has for some time held the position of assistant physician there, with the charge of the female wards. The medical profession is a favorite one among us. The State Medical Directory shows one hundred and ninety

names that are unmistakably feminine. Many are printed with initials which give no hint of sex, and where shall we class such Christian names as Pleasant, Dolma, Shefil, Serno, Kittle, Carmi and Kee Yee Wah Hop? Are they men or women? Aldora and Zera I did not count, nor Orie, though much I fear that sweet and prattling ie at the end denotes a feminine soul, and here, last of all, is a conundrum which I leave you to guess, I can't even pronounce it, but it is spelled, Szenasi, the great what-is-it?

From the Medical Directory I learn that there are 70 women physicians in Chicago and 6 more in Cook county outside the town. We have 5 women dentists, 1 oculist and 6 druggists. There are 18 hospitals and 6 free dispensaries in Chicago. Of these women will be especially interested in the following seven:

The Hospital for Women and Children, founded in 1865, mainly through the efforts of Dr. Mary H. Thompson, to help the sick poor and train nurses. There are eight women on the medical staff.

The Central Homeopathic Hospital and Free Dispensary, organized in 1876 by women, friends of the Homeopathic Medical College, furnishes medical and surgical treatment to the poor gratis.

The Maurice Porter Hospital, founded in 1882 by Mrs. Julia P. Porter, in memory of her dead son, for children from 3 to 13 years, free.

The South Side Home, a hospital for women only, where no clinics are held. Dr. Julia Holmes Smith is on the medical staff.

The National Temperance Hospital and Clara Barton Training School for Nurses was incorporated in 1884. The W. C. T. U. has another free dispensary at the Bethesda Inn.

The Woman's Hospital of the State of Illinois has all its officers women, and four women are on the medical staff.

Mercy Hospital, one of the largest in Chicago was founded in 1848 by Sisters of Mercy.

Facilities are not wanting among us for the making of doctors. After the Illinois State Medical Society censured Rush Medical College in 1853 for allowing Emily Blackwell to attend its lectures, and the young men in 1869 protested against Dr. Byford's admission of women and barred them out, the Woman's Medical College was formed. Dr. Byford, Dr. Earle and Dr. Danforth have been the fast friends of the college and are still upon its staff. Its course is declared to be longer and more exacting than that of any medical college in Chicago. Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson, Dr. Marie J. Mergler, Dr. E. Bates and Dr. Eliza H. Root are among the professors. Sixty young women are studying there in this the eighteenth year of its existence. The Hahnemann College admits women on equal terms with men, and the Woman's Homeopathic Medical Society testifies to the sisterly feeling of the women doctors in that branch of medicine.

Among the various enterprises of the Chicago women should be mentioned the Servite Sisters Industrial Home for Girls, in operation since 1877. The Girls' Friendly Society, a branch of the English organization of the same name, managed by the Episcopal women, who try to help all young women of good character, through personal acquaintance and individual effort for the comfort, happiness and well-being of those whose advantages

and opportunities are fewer than their own. Though only established two years ago, this excellent society has six branches, with 285 members in Illinois, mostly in Chicago. Our Girls' Co-operative Union, 145 Ontario Street, is a business enterprise, managed entirely by the operatives. Let us not omit the Chicago School of Cookery and Housework which aims equally to educate mistress and maid, giving lessons theoretical and practical, in all things which go to make the perfect cook and housewife. It is open every morning, afternoon and evening, with lessons from 10 cents to \$2.00 each; issues certificates of proficiency and publishes a monthly Journal of Industrial education which was self-supporting from the first, and now issues from 400 to 1000 copies. Of the various interests of the Women's Club I will not speak, as the club appointed its own delegate to represent it here, from whom you should hear in due time, but I would like to mention its child, the Protective Agency for Women and Children, which has lately published its first annual report. The governing board of the agency is a delegate body, representing three committees of the Women's Club and fourteen organizations of women in and about Chicago. Its object is to protect helpless women and children by procuring the enforcement of the laws, to punish those who injure and maltreat them, to procure alterations in the laws when they are unjust or inefficient, and, in general, to lend a helping hand where it is needed. This is done by advice, legal or friendly, collecting wages due, baffling the schemes of sewing machine sharpers and chattel mortgage usurers, looking up girls enticed away from home, defending wives and children against brutal husbands and fathers, releasing women condemned to false imprisonment under pretext of debt or insanity, and, lastly, by sending to the penitentiary those wretches whose crimes against women are not to be named. The presence of two or three reputable women in court interested in and upholding some friendless girl, seems in some mysterious way to shed a new light on the minds of judge and jury, yes, even upon that of the prosecuting attorney; it gives them a realizing sense of the atrocity of crimes which they had regarded in a mechanical way hitherto, and I am pleased to see in my last Chicago paper that a wretch has been sent to Joliet for five years who would probably have been dismissed with a trifling fine one year ago. Out of the agency grew the Home for Self-supporting Women, where girls are furnished with board and lodging for \$2.25 per week. This is a preventive and protective work. Although less than a year old it nearly pays expenses and cares for some fifty working girls, giving them the comforts of a home and the friendly interest of a good and kind matron.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union and the Moral Educational Society were chiefly instrumental in having the age of consent or rather let us say the age of protection, raised from ten to fourteen years by our last State Legislature.

The W. C. T. U. has also presented large petitions for the right of municipal suffrage for women in Illinois. It has this summer formed a joint stock company to buy a lot and put up a building for its printing and publishing departments, where all its general offices can be located; and from the well known business abilities of the women at its head, I have no doubt it will pay good dividends, and prove a successful business enterprise.

Journalism is another popular industry among Illinois women, between fifty and sixty have taken to it in Chicago alone, of whom several have won high rank among their associates.

Last of all, I would like to mention a step lately taken by the Methodists, who have rather ignored woman's work and worth in their churches, although their historical traditions would scarcely allow them to actively oppose it. Last month, the Rock River Conference manifested its fidelity to the past and its confidence in the future by choosing as its delegate to the general Conference of the United States, one whose name we all delight to honor, Francis Willard.

IOWA.

MRS. MARY H. WRIGHT, *Vice-President.*

HEREWITH present such report as I have been enabled to gather of women's work in Iowa. In detail it is meagre. In general I am happy to state that the quickening influences for higher thought and better education and development is remarkable. Everywhere, in cities, towns and country neighborhoods, we have societies and reading clubs for study in advanced science and culture, to the end that women may attain to higher and more responsible positions as factors in the world's work, and to the gradual extermination of ignorance and evil.

Mrs. Billington of the State Educational Department, has again kindly furnished us with statistics pertaining to school legislation from State reports. Chapter 136, School Laws of 1876, reads as follows:

SEC. 1. No person shall be deemed ineligible by reason of sex to any school office in the State of Iowa.

SEC. 2. No person who may have been or shall be elected or appointed to the office of county superintendent of common schools, or school director, in the State of Iowa shall be deprived of office by reason of sex.

Fifty-three women have served as county superintendents in Iowa, holding office for a term of two years (by election) and in most cases they were re-elected. Ten women are now in office. More than 200 women are acting on school boards as presidents, treasurers and secretaries. In these elective offices women receive the same salaries as men. A woman is city superintendent of schools in the capital city, and in many smaller cities and towns women have been selected for superintendents. A woman is principal of the capital city high school, with the same salary as the man who preceded her, and in a majority of places in the State the same is true.

The total number of teachers reported in 1886 was 24,675, of whom 18,746 were women. Average salary per month \$29.10—from \$5 to \$10 less than the salaries of men. A woman holds an honored membership on the board of examiners—a body authorized to issue life diplomas and state certificates. A woman is also a member of the executive board of the State Teachers Association.

Iowa is one of the seven States of the Union in which the responsible trust of State librarian is vested in a woman, and a woman acts as librarian at the State University.

Women are very generally employed as clerks in the various offices of State, and in recognition of their efficiency, their number has steadily increased during the last five years. The actual number on the State pay roll at present is ten, besides several temporary clerks, and twelve women and girls are at work in the State Bindery.

In honor to woman, I may say here, that two of our beautiful school buildings at the capital are named "Howe" and "Alcott."

The W. C. T. U. organization ever faithful and energetic, is growing in popular sentiment. They have formed within the year, one hundred Unions, with a paying membership of ten dollars per Union. They have passed the formative stage, and are doing much to shape legislation in the cause of temperance, and in sustaining and strengthening our prohibition law, which prohibits the manufacturing and sale of alcoholic liquors.

Equal suffrage is increasing in popularity, slowly but surely, very encouraging to its founders and faithful workers.

In Marshalltown, Sioux City, Dubuque, Iowa City, we have Women's Clubs doing well, and carrying forward their studies into science and art, as well as discussing the more every day topics, discipline, knowledge and culture, the goal sought. Also in towns of any importance our women are establishing Benevolent Institutions from private charity, homes for the friendless, and for orphans; retreats for fallen women; hospitals for the afflicted and indigent, of both sexes, all carried on from private charities, and disinterested endeavors, and returning always more satisfaction to the giver than the receiver.

Our Women's Club in Des Moines, as well as the Women's Exchange, both the outgrowth of the meeting of A. A. W., two years ago, are full of prophecy for the future. The Exchange has been self-sustaining all along, and has commenced its new year with new courage and vigor, with one hundred and fifty consignors. Our most capable ladies are interested. Many young housekeepers are lending their aid, from love of the cause.

We trust all our methods will bring gratifying and educational results. I send this with a "Godspeed" to the cause of A. A. W., and sure hope for success and unity to all concerned.

I herewith resign the vice-presidency for this State, knowing that a more suitable person can better fill the position.

INDIANA.

MRS. LOIS G. HUFFORD, Vice-President.

THE first published report of the Indiana Bureau of Statistics has recently been issued, and from its pages I had hoped to be able to collate some facts of interest to this association. I find, however, that this report takes cognizance of woman only as a criminal and a

pauper. Even from this negative point of view, however, I am able to discover that in morals and industrial independence the record of the women of Indiana compares favorably with that of the male citizens, since the penitentiaries and almshouses contain a much smaller number of women than men. Wishing to make an estimate of the ratio to the population in each case, again I am prevented, no separate enumeration being given. For the same reason I have found it impossible to make definite replies to the queries sent to the Vice-Presidents by the Committee on Statistics. I do not attempt to give any positive answer to the question relating to occupations injurious to the health of women, since it could be only an individual opinion, unsupported by facts in evidence. I must say, however, it seems to me that, in many cases, the injury to health received in the pursuit of an occupation is not inherent in the nature of the work itself, but is due to arbitrary and unreasonable conditions or restrictions imposed by the employer. For instance, in some cities the school authorities require their teachers to stand through the entire school day, and a similar rule is adopted by some merchants who employ women as clerks. It would seem that in more than one community, the sentiment that I once heard expressed by a school superintendent, prevails. This was to the effect that it was not worth while to be considerate of the health of the teachers, since for every one whose strength fails three or four stand waiting to take the place. Is not this spirit akin to the disregard of the value of human life shown by the kingly pyramid builders?

In spite of the dearth of statistics, however, I know that there is life among the women of Indiana. They are actively engaged in all good works for their own advance and that of society. The Woman's State Fair Association has been influential in stimulating to great skill and efficiency in the industrial arts. At the meeting of the International Association of Exposition and Fair Managers, held at Chicago last December, the Indiana Woman's State Fair Association was admitted to honorary membership, it being the first woman's organization admitted to that body.

If the city directory may be accepted as a source of information, we may conclude that more Indiana women are engaged in some kind of business than ever before, and that some industries, as photography and dentistry are here, for the first time, conducted by women.

I discover from the Statistical Report that among the children from ten to twenty-one years of age, there are 273 more boys than girls who cannot read or write.

With one exception, Wabash—all the colleges of Indiana admit women, yet in most of these institutions there are no women in the faculty. The Indiana Agricultural College, Purdue University,—at Lafayette, has recently, for the first time elected a woman to a professorship, Mrs. Emma M. McRae, having been appointed to the chair of English Literature. The same lady, who is well known to you as a member of this association was, last winter, unanimously chosen president of the Indiana State Teachers' Association, she being the first woman thus honored. At Purdue University, a chair of Domestic Economy has been established, and Mrs. Emma Ewing, who had filled a similar chair in Iowa University was elected to this position.

In some respects, Indiana holds advanced ground, in others she is far behind some States. While in our capital city, women teachers are paid the same salaries as men holding similar positions, yet no women have served on school boards, nor are they legally eligible to the higher school offices, as county superintendent, etc.

From the attendants in the Indiana Hospital for Insane, the superintendent last year formed a class for the study of medical principles as applied to the treatment of the insane. In June, 1887, diplomas were conferred upon thirteen women and one man, they having completed the prescribed course of study. In presenting the diplomas, the superintendent complimented the women upon their faithful persistence in the effort to acquire such knowledge as would fit them to discharge their duties intelligently. It seems that several men who had begun the course of study had withdrawn, while all the women had persevered.

Dr. Marie Haslep has, for two years held the position of medical attendant at the Woman's Prison, so that now all those in any way officially connected with that prison, are women.

Indiana has, as yet, no police matron, but at the new workhouse in this city, the women are under the care and control of a competent matron.

These are straws, but they may serve to show that the wind is blowing in the direction of woman's advancement.

WISCONSIN.

MRS. EMMA C. BASCOM, *Vice-President.*

THE unusual and wide-spread interest for the past year, of women in their own welfare and in the welfare of the world, has been fully shared by the women of Wisconsin.

This interest has been made manifest in the increased number of reading clubs and of art classes composed of women for the study of literature, history and art; in the large attendance of young women at the State University, and especially in the more earnest and general demand on the part of women for enlargement of opportunity, and for the full possession of all their rights as rational, responsible citizens of a republican commonwealth. This consciousness of unjust restrictions by social customs and legal enactments, and noble discontent under them, have already won for our women greater prosperity in individual interests, and larger influence in public interests, and are preparing the way for their free and full admission into all the affairs of human life; into all places of trust and responsibility in society and in the church; into the duties and purposes of the State and Nation, and the most honored and exalted positions of citizenship.

The Suffrage Association has been most active, and twice during the year has held conventions in our leading towns. School suffrage, under the widest interpretation of the law, was largely exercised in many municipali-

ties, and the votes accepted as legal. Mission interests, both home and foreign, have been as usual well sustained by the labor, and money, and prayers of women. But the chief overflow of woman's power in Wisconsin is found in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. This organization the past year has increased over any previous year 100 per cent. in the number of auxiliaries, and more than 150 per cent. in membership. Organized work in 23 departments has been pushed with vigor and intelligence. Prominent among these are the departments of Scientific Temperance Instruction, of Franchise, of Social Purity, of Heredity, of Sabbath Observance, of Prison and Jail Work, and of Legislative Work. Much the larger share of the work for the prevention of crime and the reform of criminals is either done or inspired by our women. In behalf of social purity, bills and amendments were prepared by women, and their introduction and passage secured in our last legislature. Wisconsin now holds high rank in regard to legislation for chastity.

It is the women of Wisconsin, as of other States, I presume, who chiefly keep the church alive to the vital, moral questions of the day; it is they who stir up the public mind on important matters of law and education, and who compel professional politicians and party ring-leaders to pay, at least ostensibly, some regard to virtuous principles and to the permanent prosperity of the Commonwealth and country.

The work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in Wisconsin has aroused enthusiasm and effort among all classes of women, and brought out much hidden talent and put it to the service of God and humanity. It has given woman clearer views of personal responsibility, and has aroused therewith a strong desire for the requisite power to fully meet that responsibility. It has given her larger interests, broader sympathies, firmer faith, and richer life. Thus is this organization proving, both in its aims and methods, one of the more powerful and growing factors of those forces that make for the advancement of woman and so for the coming of the kingdom of righteousness—the kingdom of intelligent observance of the Laws of God.

NEBRASKA.

CLARA BEWICK COLBY, *Vice-President.*

IF any list of questions have been sent to the vice-presidents this year I have not received it. I am glad to be able to report that Nebraska has now a Labor Commission, and their question circular being submitted to me for suggestions, I urged that their inquiries should be so framed as to obtain definite statistics relative to the industries of women. A movement was inaugurated last spring among the women of the Methodist Church to secure representation in the conference with the result that several churches

sent women delegates to the Nebraska Conference and this elected a woman lay delegate to the General Conference. The Rock River Conference of Illinois in the same manner elected Miss Frances Willard; but as the election in Nebraska occurred first Mrs. Angie F. Newman of Lincoln is the first woman ever elected to the General Conference.

The greatest step towards the recognition of the demands of women was taken by the General Synod of the Lutheran Church, meeting in Omaha this last summer. On behalf of the National Woman Suffrage Association I presented to this body, representing seven nationalities, a memorial urging the need of establishing woman's equality in church and State. A report on the memorial was adopted approving the present advance in woman's condition, and adding, "Indeed the time may come when she will be invited to fill other important positions, for the world is moving, and we cannot as yet indicate the developments of the future in the relations of womanhood and her rights." The report also urged the duty of investigating the subject calmly and carefully.

Not knowing whether the Congress will receive a report from Kansas I enclose one that I have prepared relating to woman's municipal ballot in that State.

COLORADO.

MRS. E. M. MITCHELL, *Vice-President.*

It has been hinted that in some respects Greek civilization surpassed that of our own inasmuch as Greek thought and sentiment rose easily above the "line of sex." To dwell continually on the differences between men and women, exalting either at the expense of the other, is not healthful nor inspiring. It is better to emphasize their essential likeness and unity, and to address them in all large issues as human beings with equal rights and equal responsibilities.

So far as I have had experience, the "line of sex" is less regarded in Colorado than in older states. The gains for men are gains for women as well, and all avenues of labor and usefulness are open to both, subject of course to such limitations as are imposed by nature.

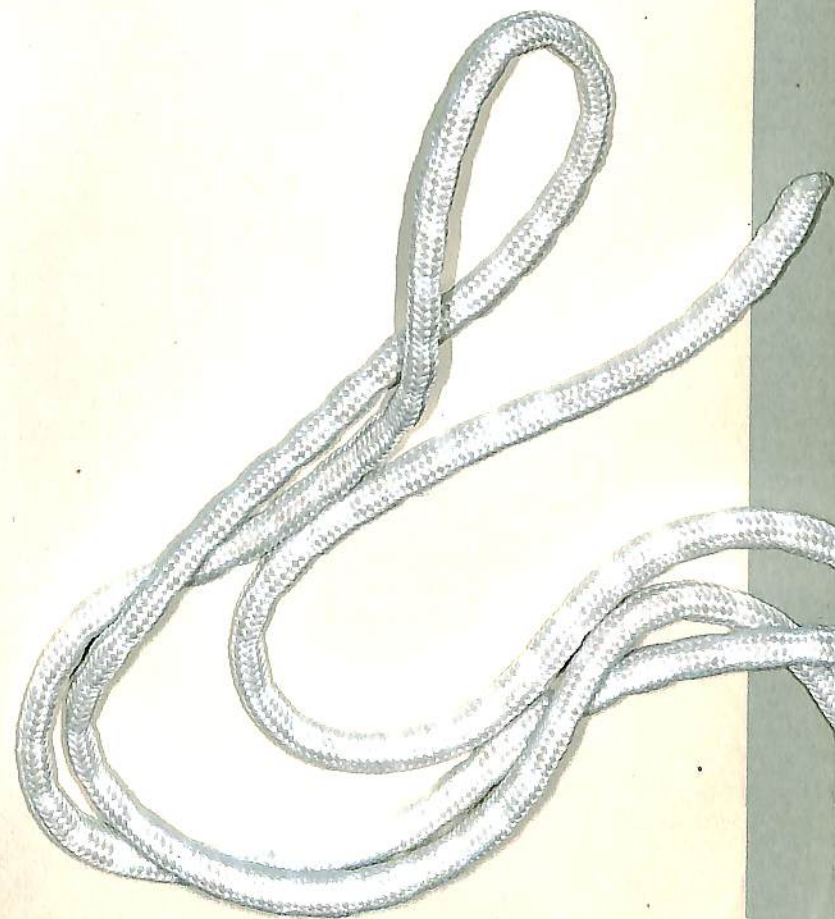
Simply to enumerate the industrial activities in which Colorado women are engaged; would need more space than is at my disposal. In many cases, they are at the head of successful business enterprises. Women as well as men are stock-raisers; we have had one Cattle Queen. Mining, too, and agriculture receive attention from both sexes.

Passing from industrial to intellectual activities, the women of Colorado seem to have been distinguished for their love of culture, from the earliest settlement of the country. Literary clubs have been formed in many of the

smaller towns, and in Denver they are numerous, including in their scope the widest range of subjects, from the study of United States History to that of Greek and German philosophy.

Nor is philanthropic work neglected. There is a Home for the News Boys, a Flower Mission, the Kindergartens, the Woman's Club, the Woman's Exchange, the Orphan's Home, St. Luke's Hospital, and other enterprises, helpful and charitable.

It is impossible in a brief report to enter more fully into particulars. Here, as in other states, the especial work of woman is to foster and emphasize the ideal and spiritual side of human nature as opposed to the material.



Questions for Vice-Presidents FOR 1888.

The Committee on Reforms and Statistics propose the following subjects and questions to be reported upon this year by the Vice Presidents of the several States, in connection with any other information within their reach, as see Article 1st, Sec. 2nd, By-Laws: "They shall prepare brief reports to be presented at the annual business meeting of the Association, upon the intellectual, moral and industrial conditions and needs of the women of their State or section." Attention is called to the desirability of *condensed* reports, as a habit is gaining of making very extended ones, which must either be "cut" by the Committee of Publication, omitted altogether, or which add more to the printing expenses than is really to be afforded.

The questions presented to the Vice Presidents are:

"Where is the work of women in your State or section *equal* to that of man; where is it *superior*;—and where is it *inferior*?"

Voted:—(Baltimore, Mar. 23rd, 1888,)

"That the Vice Presidents of the Association shall be asked to send their several reports for 1888, properly prepared for the Congress, to the Chairman of Reforms and Statistics, (Mrs. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, Elizabeth, New Jersey,) from whom they receive the list of questions which forms a part of the basis of their Reports. That these be transmitted to her fully four weeks previous to the time of holding the Women's Congress in Nov., 1888, in order that she may compile from them a Paper upon the same subject, which is to be one of the twelve Papers presented to the public audiences, and which will bring the work of the Vice Presidents before the public much more prominently and justly than heretofore. These Reports will be placed, previous to the Congress, in the hands of the Secretary, and will be read as usual, in the members' meeting."

ANTOINETTE BROWN BLACKWELL,

ELIZABETH, N. J.

Chairman of Reforms and Statistics.

See "votes" 3rd and 4th, page 14.