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A. A. W.

"TRUTH, JUSTICE AND HONOR."

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REPORT

OF THE

Association

FOR THE

Advancement of Women.

16th Women's Congress.

DETROIT, MICH., NOVEMBER, 1888.

FALL RIVER, MASS.:

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

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255 West 34th St., N. Y. C.
Foote, Mrs. Katharine G.,
120 Lexington Ave., N. Y. C.
Forbes, Mrs. Sarah H.,
37 Park Pl., Buffalo.
Forbush, Mrs. J. C.,
805 Delaware Ave., Buffalo.
French, Anna D., M. D.,
314 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.
Ganson, Mrs. Nancy S.,
396 Delaware Ave., Buffalo.
Gouge, Mrs. M. K. Bates,
New Rochelle.
Greene, Cordelia A., M. D.,
Castile.
Greene, Mrs. Charlotte,
570 Main St., Buffalo.
Gunn, Huldah T., M. D.,
44 E. 22nd St., N. Y. C.
Haley, Mrs. Christina J.,
68 W. 40th St., N. Y. C.
Hall, Elizabeth P.,
Frank St., Rochester.
Hall, Lucy M., M. D.,
181 Pierrepont St., Brooklyn.
Hamilton, Mrs. Emma Coleman,
Dunkirk.
Hanks, Miss Anna D. W.,
17 Lafayette Pl., N. Y. C.
Hawkins, Miss Emily J.,
364 West Ave., Buffalo.
Helmutb, Mrs. Fannie I.,
209 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.
Herman, Mrs. Esther,
59 W. 56th St., M. Y. C.
Hoffman, Mrs. Sophia C.,
Hyde Park-on-Hudson.
Howland, Miss Emily,
Sherwood.
Howland, Mrs. Hannah L.,
Sherwood.
Hurlbut, Mrs. Nettie Norman,
100 W. 86th St., N. Y. C.
Husted, Mrs. E.,
288 Jersey St., Buffalo.
Jenkins, Mrs. Caroline E.,
Newburgh.
Johnson, Mrs. Alma Calder,
279 Fourth Ave., N. Y. C.

Keene, Miss M. Virginia,
Niagara St., Buffalo.
Lange, Mrs. Maria T.,
215 W. 130th St., N. Y. C.
Lapham, Miss Ella C.,
Friedonia.
Lathrop, Mrs. E. M.,
37 Park Pl., Buffalo.
Letchworth, Mrs. C. P.,
611 Niagara St., Buffalo.
Letchworth, Mrs. Anna M.,
611 Niagara St., Buffalo.
Letchworth, Mrs. Anna M.,
611 Niagara St., Buffalo.
Lewis, Mrs. Katharine B.,
656 Seventh St., Buffalo.
Lord, Miss Lucy Salome,
790 Clinton Ave., Buffalo.
Lozier, Jennie M., M. D.,
223 W. 52nd St., N. Y. C.
Ludden, Mrs. William,
221 Gates Ave., Brooklyn.
McAnley, Mrs. Rachel,
319 West 23rd St., N. Y. C.
McNutt, Julia G., M. D.,
265 Lexington Ave., N. Y. C.
McNutt, Sarah J., M. D.,
265 Lexington Ave., N. Y. C.
Merrill, Mrs. Ina B.,
84 James St., Syracuse.
Metz, Mrs. H. H.,
42 W. 23rd St., N. Y. C.
Meyer, Mrs. Anna Nathan,
749 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.
Mildeburger, Mrs. Charlotte A.,
356 W. 23rd St., N. Y. C.
Miller, Mrs. Annie Jenness,
167 E. 130th St., N. Y. C.
Mills, Mrs. C. D. B.,
217 W. Genesee St., Syracuse.
Moore, Mrs. Loraine H.,
78 Sumner St., Buffalo.
Morse, Mrs. Rebecca A.,
St. Nicholas Ave., & 153d St.
N. Y. C.
Mosher, Eliza M., M. D.,
120 Pierrepont St., Brooklyn.
Newton, Mrs. Mary A.,
128 W. 43rd St., N. Y. C.
Neymann, Mrs. Clara,
66 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.
Norton, Mrs. Jenny Watson,
290 North St., Buffalo.
Osten, Mrs. Thine E.,
86 W. 71st St., N. Y. C.
Ostrom, Mrs. Sarah C.,
42 W. 48th St., N. Y. C.
Patton, Mrs. Abby Hutchinson,
33 W. 16th St., N. Y. C.
Petibone, Miss Nora,
161 Mariner St., Buffalo.
Pierce, Mrs. M. J.,
653 Main St., Buffalo.

Purdy, Mrs. Sarah C.,
170 Grand St., N. Y. C.
Rathbun, Mrs. H. M.,
Mount Vernon.
Rieckoff, Mrs. Rebecca D.,
40 W. 56th St., N. Y. C.
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., N. Y. C.
Smith, Mrs. Katherine A.,
219 Bryant St., Buffalo.
Smith, Mrs. Kate B.,
200 Main St., Buffalo.
Thomas, Miss Julia A.,
32 W. 26th St., N. Y. C.
Thomas, Mrs. Lucy C.,
135 E. 56th St., N. Y. C.
Thomas, Mrs. M. Louise,
135 E. 56th St., N. Y. C.
Titt, Mrs. Lilly Lord,
230 Niagara St., Buffalo.
Titecomb, Mrs. Virginia C.,
101 Lafayette Ave., Brooklyn.
Tooker, Mrs. Mande W.,
68 W. 40th St., N. Y. C.
Townsend, Mrs. Harriet A.,
24 Fargo Ave., Buffalo.
Tweddle, Mrs. Frances W.,
111 State St., Albany.
Van Horn, Mrs. Sarah W.,
106 W. 29th St., N. Y. C.
Wade, Mrs. Elizabeth,
321 Hudson St., Buffalo.
Walworth, Mrs. Ellen Hardin,
Saratoga Springs.
Weeks, Mrs. Gratia C.,
317 Jersey St., Buffalo.
Welch, Miss Jennie M.,
514 Delaware Ave., Buffalo.
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.
Williams, Mrs. Ruth C.,
54 Irving Pl., 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., N. Y. C.

OHIO.

Ashley, Mrs. Emma J., Toledo.
Ashley, Miss Mary, Toledo.
Bartow, Mrs. Katherine,
831 Bolton Ave., Cleveland.
Brown, Mrs. Martha McClellan,
Ph. D., Wesleyan Univ., Cin.
Marsh, Miss Annie M.,
291 W. 6th St., Cin.
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, Miss Mary M.,
242 S. 21st St., Phila.
Darlington, Mrs. Hannah M.,
West Chester.
Donaldson, Mrs. Mary,
4502 Spruce St., Phila.
Douglas, Mrs. L. D.,
Meadville.
Fernando, Mrs. A. C.,
2011 N. 22nd St., Phila.
Grew, Miss Mary,
1312 Filbert St., Phila.
Hallowell, Mrs. Sarah C. F.,
Ledger Office, Phila.
Harper, Mrs. Frances E. W.,
1006 Bainbridge St., Phila.
Harper, Miss Mary E.,
1006 Bainbridge St., Phila.
Lawler, Mrs. Fanny H.,
957 Upper Vine St., Williamsport.
Peirce, Mrs. Charlotte L.,
1415 Walnut St., Phila.
Rockwell, Miss Corinne M.,
Germantown.
Sartain, H. J., M. D.,
Phila.

RHODE ISLAND.

Aldrich, Mrs. Annie E.,
101 Congdon St., Prov.
Armington, Miss M. W.,
62 Williams St., Prov.
Eddy, Miss Sarah J.,
4 Bell St., Prov.
Howe, Mrs. Julia Ward, Newport.
Mowry, Martha K., M. D.,
148 Friendship St., Prov.
Palmer, Mrs. Fanny,
692 Plane St., Prov.
Peckham, Mrs. Mary C.,
159 Olney St., Prov.
Rice, Mrs. Rebecca R.,
408 Broad St., Prov.
Wilbour, Mrs. Joshua,
260 Benefit St., Prov.
Wyman, Mrs. L. B. C., Valley Falls.

TENNESSEE.

Bayless, Miss Lulie McHenry,
Springfield.
Conway, Miss Clara, Memphis.
Tovell, Miss Augusta,
85 Court St., Memphis.

UTAH.

Froiseth, Mrs. Jennie A.,
28 W. Sixth South St., Salt Lake City.

VERMONT.

Kingsbury, Rev. Myra, Williston.
Reed, Mrs. Emily E., Montpelier.
Smiley, Mrs. Louise M., Richmond.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Carey, Mrs. M. A. S.,
1420 W. 21st 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., N. W.

WISCONSIN.

Adsit, Mrs. Nancy H.,
268 Knapp St., Milwaukee.
Aikens, Mrs. Amanda L., Milwaukee.
Emerson, Mrs. E. W., Racine.
Giles, Miss Ella A., Madison.
Wolcott, Laura R., M. D., Milwaukee.

TURKEY.

Kechayia, Miss Calliope,
Constantinople.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell,
Rock House, Hastings, England.
Mrs. Josephine E. Butler,
Liverpool, England.
*Lucretia Mott, Phila.
*Deceased.

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

The Mid-year Conference of the officers of the A. A. W. will be held in Elizabeth, New Jersey, March 21st.

The XVIIth Congress of Women will take place at Denver, Col., October 8, 9 and 10, 1889, by invitation of the Women's Club of that city, through Mrs. Ellen M. Mitchell.

Elected to Membership at Detroit Congress.

CALIFORNIA.

Severance, Mrs. Caroline M.,
Los Angeles.

FLORIDA.

Hurlburt, Miss Frances B.,
Crescent City.

ILLINOIS.

Frederiksen, Mrs. Ada M.,
357 E. Ohio St., Chicago.
Frederiksen, Miss Marie,
357 E. Ohio St., Chicago.

KENTUCKY.

Huber, Mrs. Marie W.,
Louisville.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Morrill, Mrs. Harriet J.,
Boston.
Richards, Mrs. Ellen H.,
Boston.
Semple, Mrs. Mary H.,
Box 188, Lowell.

MICHIGAN.

Andrew, Mrs. C. H.,
"Antisdell," Detroit.
Avery, Miss Clara,
212 Fort St., Detroit.
Bagley, Mrs. Frances Elizabeth,
Detroit.
Bagley, Mrs. John J.,
Park and Washington Ave., Detroit.
Banks, Gertrude, M. D.,
17 Sproat St., Detroit.
Bates, Miss Octavia W.,
53 Bagg St., Detroit.

Boutell, Mrs. H. J.,
423, 2nd Ave., Detroit.
Boynton, Mrs. Frances,
44 Bagg St., Detroit.
Clay, Mrs. Mary B.,
Ann Arbor.
Cooke, Mrs.,
Hillsdale.
D'Arcambal, Mrs. Agnes,
Jackson.
Dudley, Mrs. Sarah M. Joy,
2nd St., Detroit.
Dunbar, Mrs. Virginia,
124 Miami Ave., Detroit.
Dupuy, Mrs. Maria W.,
Detroit.
Elder, Mrs. Abigail W.,
Detroit.
Fox, Mrs. Emma S.,
13 Bagley Ave., Detroit.
Greene, Dr. Mary E.,
Charlotte.
Guisse, Emma C., M. D.,
276 Lafayette Ave., Detroit.
Higby, Mrs. Stella F.,
Charlotte.
Howard, Mrs. Frank,
Detroit Tribune, Detroit.
Ives, Mrs. Alice E.,
22 W. Montcalm St., Detroit.
Jackson, Mrs. Sarah S.,
317 Jefferson Ave., Detroit.
Jenkins, Mrs. Helen P.,
517, 4th Ave., Detroit.
Jones, Mrs. N. B.,
Lansing.
Lane, Mrs. Frances L.,
43 Madison Ave., Detroit.
Little, Mrs. Emma,
Clifford and Adams Ave., Detroit.
Lloyd, Mrs. Sarah J.,
67 Bagg St., Detroit.
Macauley, Mrs. R.,
61 Edmund Pl., Detroit.
Mulliken, Miss Fanny T.,
800, 2nd Ave., Detroit.
Noble, Mrs. Edna Chaffee,
Abstract B'd'g, Lafayette Ave.,
Detroit.
Patterson, Mrs. Minnie Ward,
Marshall.

Perry, Mrs. Belle M.,
Charlotte.
Phelps, Miss Sallie,
446 Brush St., Detroit.
Sherman, Mrs. Florence Bagley,
Park St. and Washington Ave.,
Detroit.
Shipman, Mrs. O. W.,
439 Cass St., Detroit.
Shurley, Mrs.,
Detroit.
Skinner, Mrs. S. M. P.,
150 Bagg St., Detroit.
Smith, Virginia T., M. D.,
276 Lafayette Ave., Detroit.
Stone, Mrs. C. M.,
Ann Arbor.
Stone, Mrs. Ellen Meredith,
2nd and Ledyard Sts., Detroit.
Stone, Mrs. Lucinda H., Kalamazoo.
Strickland, Mrs. Martha,
46 DeGraw B'd'g, Detroit.
Ten Eyck, Mrs.,
Lansing.
Thorpe, Mrs. Helen A.,
124 Henry St., Detroit.
Warner, H. L., M. D.,
53 Adams Ave., Detroit.
Wilder, Mrs. Frances Dupuy.
Wolcott, Mrs. Carrie, Grand Rapids.

MINNESOTA.

Linton, Miss Laura,
2522 Portland Pl., Minneapolis.
Stowell, Miss Ida C.,
Merchants' Hotel, St. Paul.

MISSOURI.

Allen, Mrs. Beverly,
Kirkwood.
Harris, Mrs. Alice C.,
Kirkwood.
McAdams, Mrs. M. E.,
Kirkwood.

NEBRASKA.

Moore, Mrs. Sarah Wool,
1730 D St., Lincoln.

NEW YORK.

Austin, Mrs. Mary E. N.,
1199 Main St., Buffalo.
Flach, Mrs. Louise,
15 Allen St., Buffalo.
Flagg, Mrs. Helen,
258 W. 34th St., N. Y. C.
Meyer, Mrs. Annie Nathan,
749 Madison Av., N. Y. C.
Miller, Mrs. Laury C.,
89th St., N. Y. C.
Weeks, Mrs. Edson J.,
317 Jersey St., Buffalo.

OHIO.

Ashley, Mrs. Emma J.,
Toledo.
Ashley, Miss Mary,
Toledo.
Brown, Mrs. M. McClellan,
Cincinnati.
Marsh, Miss Annie M.,
291 W. 6th St., Cincinnati.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Cohen, Miss Mary M.,
242 S. 21st St., Phila.

TENNESSEE.

Bayless, Miss Lulie McHenry,
Springfield.

TURKEY.

Kechayia, Miss Calliope,
Constantinople.

VERMONT.

Kingsbury, Rev. Myra,
Williston.

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."

Special Notice.

ACCORDING to a custom quite in vogue in other organizations, the names of members have been printed annually, whether they were in arrears or not, being dropped only after failure to pay for three years. This system was open to the objection that there could be no vouchers for Treasurer's receipts. The printed list always called for more money than was accounted for by the Treasurer. In the report of next year will be printed only the names of those who paid for the preceding year.

A notice to this effect was mailed to five hundred and fifty members, under instructions from the Board of Directors, in January, 1889. Less than one hundred were acknowledged. Notice of three deaths and several requests to "be allowed to withdraw" were among the number. Others paid arrears. The difficulty of reaching such busy women has always been known to the Treasurers of the A. A. W. The fiscal year closes October 1. At that date tickets for new year are ready.

All members who have not received tickets for year ending October 1, 1889, will favor the Association by forwarding \$2.00 as soon as convenient to

HENRIETTA L. T. WOLCOTT,
Dedham, Mass.
Treasurer, A. A. W.

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.)

By resolutions of preceding years upon the Secretary's book, it is expected that the list of nominees presented by this committee, shall be composed of those who have responded affirmatively to the request of the committee, that they "will serve as Officers of the Association, if elected." Voted: (March 25th, 1885.)

That the Treasurer give to the Committee on Publication only the names of members who have paid 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.

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 Congress, 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. on Publication, 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 upon only 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 print such papers as are ready without waiting for others, except by some express arrangement with the author.

At the Second executive session, Nov. 15th, 1888, (Congress of Women in Detroit), it was Voted:—That only the names of members whose dues are not in arrears for preceding year shall be published in the Annual Report.

Secretary's Report.

THE Association for the Advancement of Women held its Sixteenth Congress, Nov. 14, 15, 16, 1888, in Detroit, Michigan, being the guest of the Detroit Woman's Club.

The hospitality of the West was cordially shown in the warm greetings and invitations which were received from all sects and interests. To the efforts of the Detroit Woman's Club the success of the meeting was largely due, and the many committees worked most harmoniously to bring about a delightful result.

An interesting Souvenir was issued by them, containing a Greeting to the Association; the President's call to A. A. W.; a poem read at the first meeting by a Club member, and much local information which was interesting and useful to strangers in the city.

Invitations were received from the following Societies and Institutions:

Detroit House of Correction, Detroit Industrial School Association, Ladies' Society for Hebrew Widows and Orphans, Woman's Christian Temperance Unions, Children's Free Hospital Association, Open Door Society, Woman's Hospital and Foundling's Home, Ladies' Protestant Orphan Association of Detroit, Home for the Friendless, St. Vincent's Asylum, Day Nursery and Kindergarten Association, Young Woman's Home, Woman's Michigan Indian Association, Woman's Historical Club, Ann Arbor University, Museum of Art of the City of Detroit, Detroit Public Library and Parke, Davis & Co.'s Laboratories.

The pressure of time was so great that it was found impossible to accept invitations in a body, but all individual members, who were able to avail themselves of the pleasure offered, did so.

Delightful receptions were given by the Detroit Woman's Club, at the house of Mr. Frederick Stearns, and by Mrs. and Miss Avery, where old and new members met socially.

The Third Conference of the Sixteenth Congress was held in the

Young Woman's Home, Nov. 13, at 8 p. m. Mrs. Howe occupied the chair, and there were present: Mmes. Wolcott, Blackwell, Sayles, Bagg, Sunderland, Stebbins, Peckham, Peirce, Froiseth, Harbert, Hoffman, Townsend, Easby.

The election of members, arrangement of the program and reading invitations occupied the time. Letters of sympathy and interest in the work were received from Mrs. Kennard, Mass., Mrs. Avery, Ky., and Miss Eddy, R. I. The last resigning her position as Auditor, Mrs. Charlotte L. Peirce, Phil., was appointed to serve on the following day. A telegram of greeting was received during the evening from Dr. Avery, of San José, Cal.

Adjourned to Board Meeting, 9.30 a. m., Nov. 14.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

At the regular meeting of the Board, held Nov. 14, 1888, 9.30 a. m., ten members were present, Mrs. Howe presiding. After a short session, the meeting adjourned and was followed by the first members' meeting, which was held in the parlors of the Church of Our Father, Nov. 14, at 10 a. m.

The roll-call of the States showed a representation of fourteen, and the presence of thirty-three members.

Rev. A. B. Blackwell made a verbal report for the Committee on Reforms and Statistics, and Mrs. Sayles presented the report of the Publication Committee.

Mrs. Wolcott informed the members of a bequest of the sum of \$500.00, left to her for the use of A. A. W., by Miss Ann Pomeroy, of Boston. Mrs. Wolcott gave a touching sketch of the life of this lady, who was for many years an invalid, as the result of a severe accident. She suggested that as A. A. W. was frequently deprived of excellent papers because the authors were unable to defray heavy travelling expenses, the interest on this sum be used annually to meet some such case, and that the sum thus set apart be called the Pomeroy Fund, keeping fresh the memory of the giver. This was agreed to, and a vote of thanks was tendered Mrs. Wolcott for her interest and labors in the matter.

Reports from Vice-Presidents followed, an extremely full one from Mrs. Cheney, Mass., being the first read. No formal report having been sent from New York, Mrs. Hoffman and Mrs. Newton spoke on different points in the development of woman's work and

interest in that State. The former reported Sorosis as thriving, and noted the advancement of women to positions on School committees and Educational boards. Mrs. Bagg told of the clubs established in Syracuse thirteen years ago as the outcome of A. A. W. Unity Club, whose members are doing good work in literature, two Art Clubs, and the Associated Charities, are all successful. Mrs. Bagg remembered in her childhood that fire was carried from one household to another by a shovelful of coals,—in like manner the Woman's Educational and Industrial Union of Syracuse had received its shovelful of fire from the Buffalo Union, and this source of inspiration seemed to improve as it diffused light and heat.

Mrs. H. A. Townsend, founder of the Buffalo Educational and Industrial Union, reported for it, vigorous life and eleven hundred members. It includes a gymnasium, domestic training department and a Protective Association for the benefit of poor women. A National Protective Association is shortly to be formed in Chicago. The Union finds itself a growing power in the State, and through its influence two women were appointed by the Governor as trustees in the State Insane Hospital. There are women on these boards else where only in Maine, Massachusetts and Iowa. Four Unions now exist in New York State—in Syracuse, Buffalo, Dunkirk and Auburn. Miss Lapham spoke of the Dunkirk Union as a new one, but accomplishing much. It contains a kitchen-garden, classes in dressmaking and stenography, a Protective Committee, Woman's Club, Art Club and Shakespeare Club. Women are also, through its influence, being appointed on county committees to investigate institutions.

The report for Rhode Island was read by Mrs. Peckham, and was followed by a short account of the Educational Union by its Treasurer, Dr. Mowry, of Providence, R. I. This includes a lunch room, and growing activity is shown by a recent large accession of members and funds.

Letters regretting the absence of reports were read from Miss Wendell, N. H., and Mrs. Jean M. Lander, D. C.

Rev. A. B. Blackwell made a verbal report for New Jersey, especially speaking of the Labor Unions. Workers find women difficult to organize and bring into assemblies. Unaccustomed to consider matters as a whole, they seek individual good, and see distress in "strikes" rather than the assistance which should come through combined labor. The time is at hand when able women should organize business enterprises and employ their own sex. Mrs.

Peckham noted the fact that ten years ago the Rhode Island Labor and Census Bureau did not admit the existence of women laborers, while now they are recognized in all grades of work, and special efforts will be made to obtain statistics concerning them during the coming year.

There being no report from Pennsylvania the President called upon Mrs. Peirce, who spoke of the work done in Philadelphia by the New Century Club. The guild work and classes among working women form an important item in this, while the Legal Protection Committee, Vacation Schools and Police Matrons' Departments all have great influence and practical results. She much deplored the lack of business education which so hinders woman's progress.

Dr. Ella V. Mark read the excellent report of Mrs. Graham, Vice-President for Maryland, which was followed by that of Mrs. Parks on the Education of Women in Georgia. Some discussion was excited by the report of Mrs. Hazard for Mo., in which was emphasized woman's desire to remain free from arbitrary rules, as shown in the excellence of men as tailors, while women are superior milliners. Mrs. Phillips, of Detroit, regretted that woman's lack of financial ability should be accepted as a fact, since it was a quality so rarely given scope, through narrow household arrangements. The reports from Canada, Michigan and Delaware followed. A cordial greeting from the Mayor of Detroit was read, welcoming the Congress to the city. A vote of thanks was passed to the ladies of Detroit for the Souvenir presented during the meeting.

The report of the Nominating Committee was read by Mrs. Peirce, *C/A.*, and accepted.

At the second Executive Session held Nov. 15, at 10 a. m., twelve states were represented. Letters were read from Mrs. C. M. Brown and Miss Lilian Whiting, Mass., regretting their absence from the meeting.

The Treasurer's report was read and accepted. In order that the membership fees and member's list might hereafter agree, Mrs. Peirce offered the following:

Resolved: That only the names of members whose dues are not in arrears shall be published in the Annual Report.

After a thorough discussion this was adopted.

Mrs. Harbert next made a most excellent report for Illinois. In Chicago a house to house examination showed that but one child in

four is being educated, and fifty per cent. of these never go to school after ten years of age. A crusade of mothers should be roused against this. Mrs. Howe struck the key note to the work when she said: "The mothers will not have it so." Happily workers are increasing, the W. C. T. U. does much, while citizens' committees are hopeful signs. Much is to be expected from the Chatauqua movement, which has even extended to fifty thousand students in Japan, and to the incredible number of five hundred thousand in America.

Mrs. Ada Frederiksen, representing the Illinois Woman's Alliance, supplemented Mrs. Harbert, with an account of the work done by children in the State. They labor eight to ten hours daily for a mere pittance. For this the remedy lies in compulsory education, which should be accompanied by free lunches as moral and physical development are closely connected.

Miss Phelps of Canada, commented on the fact that the interests of the United States and Canada are one. Compulsory education exists in Ontario, where a large proportion of the teachers is women. Municipal suffrage is exercised by women in this province, and three thousand recently voted for Mr Howland, the temperance mayor of a town—"every woman to a man." In Quebec the advance is much less rapid.

Mrs. Hunting spoke of the strong interest in Iowa in the Woman's Club, which has done work in prison and school reform matters. Rev. Ida C. Hultin told of the effort made there for municipal suffrage which though lost by a small majority, proves excellent educational work for women. Mrs. Clay, Ky., reported good seed sown by the Congress in Louisville. Mrs. Froiseth made the report for Utah, and explained the difficulty in obtaining proper legislation there, by the interposition of the Mormon question into every bill and measure, so that discrimination is impossible.

The third Executive Session was held on Friday, Nov. 16, with forty-three members present at the beginning of the session. Officers for the ensuing year were elected, and several members spoke of the helpfulness and strength gathered from the Association in Detroit. Rev. Myra Kingsbury, Vt., said she came on a voyage of discovery and should go home having found new duties, and saying "Rise up ye women that are at ease." Mrs. Smiley, Vt., spoke of scattering fire from her shovel in several places in Vermont, where lasting traces remain of A. A. W. influence.

A discussion of the scope of usefulness of Woman's Clubs was participated in by Mrs. Howe, Mrs. Stone, of Kalamazoo, Mrs. D'Arcambal, Miss Eastman and Mrs. Townsend.

Mrs. Howe spoke of the adjournment of woman's usefulness by indulging in matters purely literary or in remote discussion, and recommended a broader interest which should take in Tom, Dick and Harry, rather than Nebuchadnezzar.

Mrs. Wolcott reported for the Science Committee, and Miss Eastman for the Educational Committee.

The First Quarterly Conference of the Seventeenth Woman's Congress was held at 10 a. m., Nov. 17. The usual work was transacted. The Standing Committees for the year were appointed.

In response to an invitation from Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, it was decided to hold the Conference in East Orange, New Jersey.

After the adjournment many ladies availed themselves of the invitation to Ann Arbor and visited the University with much profit and enjoyment.

Since the adjournment it has been thought best to meet at Elizabeth, N. J., for Mid-Year Conference.

PUBLIC SESSIONS.

The first public session was held in the Church of Our Father, and was opened by a Salutatory Address by Mrs. Howe. At its conclusion she presented to the audience, Senator Thomas B. Palmer, of Michigan, who greeted the Association in the name of the people of Detroit, and paid a fine tribute to the influence of woman. Miss Octavia W. Bates, President of the Detroit Woman's Club, read a letter from the Mayor of Detroit, Mr. John Pridgeon, Jr., assuring A. A. W. a cordial and hearty welcome. Miss Bates followed this by a few words on behalf of the Detroit Woman's Club, betokening a like kindly interest. Miss Ives, of Detroit, read a poem entitled a "Tribute to the Dawn."

In the absence of the author Mrs. Wolcott read Mrs. Anna C. Bowser's paper on "Functions of Society." In discussion, Mrs. Howe remarked the very wholesome fact that the literature of fiction is busying itself more with real life than formerly. While it is sometimes good to go into romantic life, it is much better to have dropped from the three volume novel with "Lord Adolphus and Lady Clara"

to plain John and Tom. In such a connection it is quite proper to mention Robert Elsmere and John Ward—both so profound and both written by women. In relation to one point in the paper she said: Human life is too short to waste on morning calls. Mr. Emerson says they are "a laying of chalk eggs." The present afternoon tea is admirable, the best time to take for chance talk is that between daylight and dark. Women's clubs now much supply the inevitable short comings of society, which is like a loose web, full of holes and dropped stitches—clubs darn them very well and carefully. Rev. A. B. Blackwell quoted John Wesley's maxim: "Everyone ought to give something, if he had no penny, he should receive the penny"—if this were carried out we should soon have almost perfect society. Variety must be in the world with a purpose; every one has something to do or give which no one else can give. There is none so humble that he has not a vocation to elevate himself and society. It was fit that the "woman movement" should begin in this new country, there can be no end until man and woman stand side by side socially and in all ways; no stopping, nothing will stop, but always go on like everlasting waves. Miss Kechayia was presented by Mrs. Howe as the head of a large girls' school in Constantinople. She spoke of the formation of the first woman's society in Athens under the leadership of the Queen, this resulted in an industrial school started by three hundred ladies. They gathered in workers from the streets; in six months they sent work to Vienna and took a medal of honor, one year later they sold work, and now employ four hundred women and children. On the starting of a new grammar school in Constantinople, Miss Kechayia was called to its head. Trained teachers were rare, so the school began with a kindergarten. Six years were spent on that, in study of the wants of mankind. A good beginning is the whole of the work," but there were many difficulties to overcome, especially the absence of text books. Now twelve young women have become thoroughly trained teachers and devoted themselves to the work. She expressed her great pleasure at being here to gain rest and fellowship with American women.

The second public session opened with Miss Octavia W. Bates in the chair. The "Battle Hymn of the Republic" was sung by Miss Stoddard, and the large audience joined in the chorus. The first paper of the evening was by Mrs. Jennie A. Froiseth, of Utah, on "Some Reasons why Utah should not be admitted as a State." Mrs.

Howe, in commenting on this, spoke of her own visit to Zion, and the content at being a Gentile rather than a member of Zion. The graveyards filled with little mounds were a sad sight; the only cure used for children is the laying on of hands by the saints, but the children die just the same, or a little more in fact.

A great pleasure awaited the audience in the presence of Miss Willard, who read a paper on Social Purity. Finishing she said: In treating this subject she was like Gautier in regard to his book on Spain,—when replying he had never been to Spain, he added, "So much the better for the book, I'll be perfectly impartial," so she spoke in sisterly kindness. While she urged legal work and a better understanding of all problems, her heart turned now to those who have had less opportunities—take them up while yet alive and help them. The best platform is that in Mrs. Howe's hymn "Let us die to make man free." Rev. Ida C. Hultin spoke most earnestly and said the work of the women of the future is to bring about equal morals for the sexes. Rev. A. B. Blackwell spoke of the home which enforced and helped those who have made the world listen—of a home made by equals, a perfect marriage with interests one on all points. All humanity will move on together as soon as unity of purpose unites it.

The afternoon session of Thursday Nov. 15, was opened by a paper by Mrs. Nellie Reid Cady on "Organization of Women." Mrs. Harbert said women are burdened to-day because it requires ten times more work for women to form organizations than it does for men, since they have no right to dispose of taxes for their object. In Illinois six hundred little girls are growing up in the poor houses. It has taken nine years for the women of the State, not voters, to get proper provisions made for these children, on account of the opposition of tradesmen who are constituents. The example of organization shown in the International Council of Women was magnificent, and women are growing now not to be afraid of each other, but to organize and co-operate. Mrs. Peckham said women had entrance to the ancient guilds of Greece and Rome. Our new era has given us our own organization for woman, and she strikes out her own line now. Mrs. Howe spoke of the women's organizations in ancient Greece, and the absence of distinctive lines between men and women's work. In the writing of Plato and Socrates one may note the same thoughts and arguments used now. Aristophanes ridicules the women's congresses, which shows clearly they existed. A meeting

of women who desired the cessation of the Peloponnesian war, was commanded to disperse with the familiar remark that they "never went to war" and could know nothing of it. The reply was, "Yet methinks we have the first right, who first bore and sent them forth."

In response to a request, the audience rose and sang America. The next paper was by Ella V. Mark, M.D., on "Women as Guardians of the Public Health." Following her in discussion, Mrs. Sunderland said woman bears the same relation to human health that the sun does to that of the plant. It is impossible to expect health in children, when women know not how to practice the first law themselves. Spencer on Education, with its thorough practical teaching, is a book which should be in every home. Mrs. Wolcott and Dr. Mowry spoke briefly on the paper. Mrs. Townsend spoke on the necessity for representation for women on insane asylum boards. In Massachusetts, Iowa and Maine, women are already appointed, and there are two as trustees on the board of control of the Buffalo asylum. In this case the Governor was influenced by the large number of persons interested, and the effect of the appointments was to restore the somewhat disturbed public confidence in the institution. She urged that women should everywhere make this effort. Mrs. Howe spoke of the particular fitness of women to serve on Boards of Health. Apropos of this, she was reminded that during her wedding journey to Europe, she stayed at the house of Florence Nightingale, then a young girl. One morning Miss Nightingale consulted Dr. Howe about studying nursing, and he advised her warmly to undertake it. From this talk probably arose the inspiration of her life.

Adjourned.

Miss Lapham's paper on "Manual Training for Girls" was the first one in the evening session. Dr. Mark spoke briefly in regard to the idle and useless life led by many women, which resulted in hysteria and other ills. Laziness in men has equally bad effects, but is then dignified by the name of hypochondria. Whatever a woman does let her do well, and if it be the same service a man performs let her charge the same for it. An entertaining account of Dr. Mark's own success in obtaining the same fee as men physicians in spite of the suggestion by them to her, that one-half was quite her due, beguiled Miss Eastman to speak to Dr. Mark's words instead of the paper. These hopeful words were those of a young woman just from college taking her place in fields already won for her. To the older ones who had struggled there was something pathetic about it. Gen.

Butler said \$600 a year was enough for any woman to earn. An investigation into prices recently made showed 35 to 40 per cent. less than men is earned by the great army of women. She spoke of a journey from Boston to Washington, during which she visited all places possible where women were employed, and found but one place where they received equal wages for equal work. This was in a Baltimore canning factory, where so many pounds of oysters opened meant so much money irrespective of the sex of the opener. But this inequality will not always last, and Dr. Mark and her kind are helping well to bring about the change. Human kind is the only animal with a thumb which can touch the tip of every other finger, which means the Lord intended us to have high and delicate skill, and as woman shares this equally with man, why not give her an equal chance? Woman used to be thought one great expanded heart, but the men grew tired of it after all, so now she must have training to fit her for her place. This work must be begun in the higher classes, the lower classes are afraid of work because it is a badge of disgrace. So it is to women, because they get so little money for it!

Mrs. Blackwell's paper giving the results of the symposium of the Vice-Presidents on the triple question of the superiority, equality and inferiority of woman's labor to man's followed. In discussing this, Mrs. Annie Jenness Miller said she didn't believe in one sex saying to another "thus far and no farther." She thought no just and equitable idea of woman's sphere would be arrived at until the barriers that hedge in woman are taken down, and she is told to do just what she wants to do. There should be a higher standard of work for both men and women. As to which does the better, it is six of one and half a dozen of the other. She spoke feelingly, having been touched through her pocket book. She had paid \$165 to a man for work which could not be used, but women don't bargain before hand. To pay the same wages to both will help to solve the problem. Every one, men as well as women, should have some one thing he or she can do well and which will have a good market value. No one would say to a man with a talent for preaching or for law, "go and dig," so don't tell every woman to "go and cook." Rev. Ida C. Hultin said the whole matter was largely one of custom. In the west she knew a woman preacher, whose two children were discussing the future, the little girl was "to keep house and help mamma preach." The little boy thought he "should like to preach too." At this the other was a moment astonished, then said with a laugh, "That's so,

men do preach sometimes." We should regard the body not as a curse, but as an instrument to work with, and if that be so for a man it is so for a woman. What within her soul the girl feels to do she has a right to learn to do. It is better to be a woman here than an angel, and to go on through eternity being more and more a woman. Let us learn to make of ourselves the best we may. Don't put woman on a pinnacle, or pay her a dollar she hasn't earned, but when she does climb to the top, don't tell her there's only room for one.

The Friday afternoon session opened with Mrs. Mary E. Bagg in the chair. A short paper by Mrs. Annie Jenness Miller was followed by Mrs. Bagg, who spoke of beauty as a duty. "Souls build the bodies," so a mean soul makes a mean carriage. Be beautiful from the inside. The famous beauties who stand the test of time are those whose moral qualities endure. One should grow beautiful as one grows older, by cultivating the moral nature.

Mrs. Harbert spoke with appreciation of Mrs. Miller's "system" and said many women would like to adopt it, but they could not afford to do so. Independence in dress is difficult to attain. Women's position should be made so secure they can afford to dress as they please.

Rev. Ida C. Hultin's paper on "Women in the Ministry" followed. Mrs. Bagg said in relation to this: Every home is a little church, and every woman is called to the ministry, and the great need in establishing a home is true consecration and ordination. Rev. Myra Kingsbury spoke briefly of growth and work for women, and the helpfulness of consecration. Mrs. Sunderland remarked that the number of women already preaching demonstrates their desirability, and their possibility. There is absolute need of them, and it is useless to quote Paul as against it, since he is ignored on some points by every church in the land—because he is not fitted to the needs of this century. Mrs. Peckham believed St. Paul is greatly belied where woman is concerned. He was a liberal of liberals, his first convert was a woman, and he sent a young man to a woman to be instructed in church doctrine. There has been a great change in woman's position in the church, formerly they were not even married in a church. Women owe nothing to Christianity as a system of theology, though they owe much to its spirit. Mrs. Howe, during her visit to Utah, spoke to the prisoners in the Penitentiary most beautifully. With a wide and tender charity giving hope to all, she touched the hearts of the worst men there, and tears rolled down the cheeks of life prison-

ers. Man never did it before, but it was accomplished by pure womanliness. Miss Eastman said, God had called all women to the ministry. This large hearted woman, whose paper had just been heard, carried all with her, who could have said "She hadn't a right," but one's ordination must be vitalized all through. Mrs. Harbert said, no topic touched her soul like this. What we need to-day is the great mother-heart, the great Christ-heart, which belongs not to woman or to man, but to humanity. If you will recall manhood into the universal church you must have woman's voice in the pulpit for man's sake. One bright day, two years ago, in Philadelphia, sixty pulpits were filled by women, for this her heart went up in grateful prayer to God. Miss Kechayia said: I am a Greek and always seeking the law of harmony. In Greece the basis of education is Truth, written in stone and for humanity. American women are running after an ideal, but don't see when it is at hand. Do not stop it, but let the ideal run ahead. Every nation has its own program for development. The Greeks put chains about theirs and held it tight bound, therefore it stopped and the national life died, the same happened in Egypt. Only Sophocles, Aeschylus and a few other sages obeyed rules not imposed by mankind—were governed by unwritten laws which never stop. They scribed these on the stones and they spoke to the heart of our people, and that was Art—the foundation of the religion is love. The different types are brought before me by the different ideals shown. I am very glad to have been present in the laboratory at the moment when all these beautiful forms were called into life. This is the work you have to do—to put upon stones your impressions—they will remain and woman will be complete.

"The Legal Aspects of the Temperance Question" was the title of the first address of the evening, given by Miss Eastman. She asked pardon if she said things which experience had taught her cut to the quick among those who thought they were aligned upon the only line on which the great temperance question could be settled. Short cuts were not God's ways. She did not believe the true solution of the temperance question was the prohibitory solution. "Of course, you will say," she continued "I am a high license woman. I am not. Don't say that if I had a drunken husband or son I should think differently. Personal experience ought not to change my status toward great principles. Personal grief does warp sympathies so that many can see things only in the light of their own suffering, but it should not. I hold that nothing God has given us is equal to our

freedom of choice. The free independent personality is the noblest gift. We have no right to curtail the independence of others. If the virtuous classes put a prohibitory harness on others it is curtailing their freedom of action. Crime is an offense against our neighbor, vice is an offense against ourself. The statute books of the ages are full of laws against vice which could never be enforced. They are as dead as locomotives with no fire under the boiler; they are watch cases with no mechanism inside." She regretted that prohibition and temperance have been used as synonymous terms. The right of self direction must be kept sacred and those who could not ally themselves to a movement to destroy it were looked upon as favoring intemperance. She did not believe either in a high license compromise, which would put a monopoly of the liquor business in the hands of a few. Miss Phelps said there were three ways of dealing with the question—license, moral suasion and prohibition. The first license in Great Britain in 1552 was the beginning of that system, which had not proven a success; evils had increased under moral suasion, so prohibition seemed to many the true solution of the problem. Rev. A. B. Blackwell thought there should be regulation in the matter of selling and for the protection of children. Every means should be used to suppress the evils growing out of the traffic and to make the drunkard responsible for acts committed while under the influence of liquor. Miss Eastman inquired whether Mrs. Blackwell wanted a paternal government, to which the latter responded, that if it was necessary to have a paternal government to prevent men from falling into a pit, she wanted one. If that was paternal it was in the highest and best sense of the term—approaching protection from the divine source. "They are elevating the government to the level of the Almighty," remarked Miss Eastman. They want to establish a theocracy, that is the legitimate outgrowth of a prohibitory enactment.

Miss Bates now took the chair, and presented Mrs. Howe, who read a paper on "High Life and High Living." At the close of this Mrs. Sayles offered the following resolutions of thanks:

The Association for the Advancement of Women presents its thanks to the Detroit Woman's Club, which has invited, and welcomed and entertained the Woman's Congress during its visit to this city;—to Senator Palmer and Mayor Pridgeon for their greetings at the first public session thereof;—to the citizens of Detroit who have cordially opened their hearts and homes and shown every attention;—to the many institutions of art, education and philanthropy which have

extended invitations for the Association to visit and inspect the workings of their several systems;—and to the press, which has manifested much courtesy, and has given satisfactory and full reports of the meetings.

These resolutions were seconded by Mrs. Wolcott and accepted by the Association.

The President, Mrs. Howe, then declared the XVI Congress adjourned.

GERTRUDE K. EASBY,

Secretary.

The Mid-Year Conference.

The Mid-Year Conference of the officers of A. A. W. was held at the house of Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, at Elizabeth, New Jersey, on March 21st, 1889. Fifteen members of the Board were present: Mmes. Howe, Cheney, Blackwell, Bagg, Wolcott, Sayles, Thomas, Hoffman, Townsend, Clapp, Kennard, Eastman, Lapham, Wood, and Easby.

In the absence of the chairman, Mrs. Sunderland, the report of the Committee on the Nominating Committee was read by Mrs. Townsend. It was accepted and the Chairman being appointed by the Board, as usual, it stands as follows:

Chairman. Miss Mary F. Eastman, Mass., Mrs. Sophia C. Hoffman, N. Y., Dr. Ella V. Mark, Md., Mrs. Elizabeth B. Harbert, Ill., Rev. Augusta J. Chapin, Ill., Mrs. Emma A. Mulliken, Mich., Rev. Augusta Cooper Bristol, N. J.

The Chairman of the Committee on Topics and Papers not being present, the report was read by the Secretary, was accepted and carefully discussed. The papers and topics presented by the committee as already arranged for, were: Civil Marriage, by Mrs. Cheney; Women in Science, by Laura Linton; Women in Affairs, by Helen S. Shedd; Crime and its Punishment, by Mrs. Hazard; Immigration, by the speakers of last year and others; Child-life among the Zunis, by Mrs. T. E. Stevenson. These were accepted by the Board, and afterward a paper upon Schools and School buildings, to be compiled from the reports of the Vice Presidents, by the Chairman of Reforms and Statistics, Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, was added to this list, as already decided upon.

Practical topics are considered especially desirable, and owing to the crying need in several States of thorough discussion of the criminal labor question, it was decided to devote one entire session to it, in the form of a symposium to be entitled "Employment of

Prisoners," in addition to "Crime and its Punishment" by Mrs. Hazard. Other topics to be discussed were considered and received by the Board, as follows: House-keeping as a Profession; The Sacrifice of Education to Examinations; Traditional and Scientific Nursing, or Common Sense in the Nursery; Hegel's Views of Art; What Authors are having the most Influence on the Mind of the Young in America;—additional subjects being Horticulture for Women, by Mrs. Wolcott, and if needed a paper by Mrs. Howe, subject not decided upon. The report was then recommitted with powers, with names of writers suggested by the Board.

Voted;—That the Committee on Topics and Papers be requested to invite such women as may be suggested by the Board and as are especially interested in the subjects, to take part in discussion, or to send contributions if unable to be present themselves.

In view of the great interest excited by discussion it was

Voted;—That the Committee of Topics and Papers be requested to add to their duties that of securing a proper number of persons to discuss the subjects presented, having regard to a due allowance of time for extemporaneous discussions, and an effort to encourage local members to join in it.

The desirability of a fixed program being clearly ascertained it was

Voted;—That the Committee on Topics and Papers make out the program for each session and send a copy to each writer and speaker two weeks before the Congress.

Mrs. Wolcott explained the short list of members in the coming report as due to the new rule, that only the names of members whose dues are paid for the past year shall appear in the report.

Notice having been given by Mrs. Sayles, in Detroit, of intention to amend the By-Laws by adding an order of business for Election Day, the following was adopted, as additional to *Section 5, Art. IV:*

When the time of election shall have arrived, only those entitled to vote for election of officers shall remain in the room. The order of business shall be as follows:

1. Calling of Roll.
2. Appointing of Tellers.
3. Distributing of Ballots.
4. Collecting Ballots.
5. Unfinished Business.
6. Tellers' Report.
7. Miscellaneous Business.

Voted;—That the Publication Committee in consultation with the President, Secretary and Ex-Secretary, Miss Lapham, shall embody in the By-Laws all changes recorded in the Secretary's book, and shall have power to print a new edition of the Constitution and By-Laws.

In view of the great benefits to be derived from accurate reports of the public meetings and executive sessions it was

Voted;—That a stenographer be employed at public and executive sessions, and that a public register be provided for the convenience of members and their friends.

The invitation to join the National Council of Women was carefully discussed by the entire Board, and as a result it was

Voted;—That it is inexpedient to take any action at the present time as to joining the National Council.

The serious illness of Prof. Maria Mitchell was deeply regretted and many anxious and kindly wishes were expressed for her.

The following resolution by Mrs. Cheney was unanimously adopted: The Board of Directors of A. A. W. feel deeply the loss of their honored and beloved fellow member and former Vice President, Abby W. May, to whose wisdom and breadth of thought this Association has been so largely indebted for its success. They will ever cherish her memory as a guide and inspiration in their work.

Voted;—That the Secretary be desired to enter the vote on the minutes of the Association, to send a copy to her family and furnish one to the Committee on Publication.

Invitations to the XVII Congress of Women were cordially extended from St. Paul, Minn., by the Women's Club and the Business Women's Club of that city, and from the Women's Club of Denver, Colo. After due consideration, the invitation from Denver was accepted, as several invitations from this city had heretofore been declined. The thanks and appreciation of the Association are gratefully returned to the St. Paul ladies, with hope that at a future time, their invitation may be renewed and accepted.

Subject to the plans of the Denver local committee, it was therefore determined that the XVII Congress of Women be held in Denver, Colo., Oct. 8, 9, 10, 1889.

Adjourned.

A pleasant reunion was held in the evening in the parlors of the hostess of the A. A. W., Rev. Antoinette B. Blackwell, where the ladies of the Board were introduced to those of the neighborhood. Several of the latter invited and entertained for the night, officers of the Board who could remain. The thanks of the meeting are extended for courtesies received.

GERTRUDE K. EASBY,

Secretary.

In Memoriam.

MRS. HOWE'S REMARKS AT A MEETING OF THE NEW ENGLAND
WOMEN'S CLUB, HELD IN COMMEMORATION
OF ABBY W. MAY AND OTHER
MEMBERS, RECENTLY
DECEASED.

Another knock came at our door. And this time, the very flower and vigor of our body was attacked. She who devised and built up the Work Committee, active in every good design entertained and forwarded by our Association. The gentlest of gentlewomen, strongest of helpers, she whose honest grace compelled even Fashion and Frivolity to pay homage to Character. Her shrewd sense, tempered by humor, her earnest love and zeal for humanity, shown in ways so manifold, and so acceptable. A grand type of character, in which no mean or incongruous trait caricatured the dignity which could unbend to simple amusement, but never stooped to careless familiarity. We are thankful to the accomplished artist whose portrait of her hangs on our walls, but I think I carry in my heart a fine cut cameo of her classic head and erect, energetic figure, to which the plain but rich attire she wore came to appear appropriate. Rembrandt might have painted her in her hat, with the sweet eyes beneath it. Equally do I remember that clear, sincere voice of her's, like herself resolute and reserved, but cheery and full of a noble courage. This she was to us. Long may we hold fast and honor her lovely memory.

Mrs. Howe also read the following lines, written by her for the occasion:

Her feet were ever ready,
Her hand was ever steady;
Her onward sweep
Of purpose deep
Disclosed no flaw nor eddy.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Dr.

Cr.

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

1887.		1887.	
Oct. 25.	To Expenses in New York and Committees of Nomination and Publication and of Custodian, 1888. To Leonard & Lingle, printing for '87, Ed. E. Clark, stationery, Colby & Rich, printing, Petty Account, Secretaries, \$78.07, Petty Account, Treasurer, J. H. Franklin & Co., printing, Post Office Account, Salary to Treasurer, Wardles, for circulars and tickets for '89, Cash on hand—Deposits Saving Bank, \$159.88 : checks, 159.94, 319 82	Oct. 1st.	By cash on hand, Sale of tickets in New York, Members' tickets, 241, at \$2.00 each, Arrears from ten members, Local Committee,
	\$ 74 20 207 68 10 25 3 25 115 92 18 75 388 04 33 32 100 00 3 93 319 82		\$627 19 136 00 482 00 20 00 10 00
	\$1275 19		\$1275 19

We have examined the Treasurer's account and find the same correct and properly vouched.

(Signed)

SOPHIA C. HOFFMAN,
CHARLOTTE L. PEIRCE, } Auditors,
Nov. 1888.

On many an errand went she,
To many a trouble bent she,
Such helpful thought,
Such counsel brought,
Her bloom of youth thus spent she.

A maiden of high feature,
Of good and glorious nature,
Dear to His heart
Who did impart
Such grace unto His creature.

So may sweet peace betide her
Whose holy laws did guide her,
And all that's blest
In God's dear rest
Be with her and beside her.

In Memoriam.

ABBY WILLIAMS MAY, DIED NOV. 30, 1888.

The death of Miss Abby W. May has brought a deep sense of bereavement to a wide circle of loving relations and friends, and to the whole community in which she has lived so long, and for whom she has labored so faithfully. She was great, not by brilliancy of imagination or any one remarkable talent, but by the admirable balance of her mental powers, by her strong, powerful intellect, her clear judgment, her excellent wit, her accurate memory, her practical sagacity, her thoroughness in execution. To these intellectual traits must be added a moral soundness, a constant uprightness, a stern integrity which gave all who knew her a perfect trust in her. "I am as safe with her as with my God," said one to whom she was appointed guardian. These strong traits were the underlying basis of her character, and gave to her that impressive presence which always made its mark upon all who knew her. Her heart was as generous and warm as her brain was large and comprehensive. She had great power of calling out the love and devotion of friends, who found in her inspiration and support for their lives. Every friend held her own place, and her overflowing love gave to each so richly that none were impoverished and all were filled. Yet this close affection for individual friends did not prevent her from taking the deepest interest in all reform and philanthropic movements. She was born and wholly educated in Boston, in the midst of the anti-slavery movement, in which her family and friends were fully engaged, and she drank deeply of its spirit. When the crisis of the war came, she responded at once to the call, and she rejoiced at the opportunity of action for her country opened before her. She became the leader of the movement to aid the soldiers, and as chairman of the woman's branch

of the Sanitary Commission, she brought around her a group of noble women who carried out her plans with the greatest zeal and devotion, and who never ceased to look up to her as soldiers look to their general. "Chair" became a pet name for her. She loved to organize a great work like this, and carry it through to a successful result. Her business powers were very large. She managed finances with skill and accuracy, and every detail of her daily life was arranged with the most perfect order and economy. Always possessed of ample pecuniary means, she was generous in giving, and economical in using her wealth.

She was engaged in many philanthropic movements, and usually went to the head by a natural tendency. President of the Horticultural School for Women, vice-president of the New England Women's Club, president of the Massachusetts School Suffrage Association, vice-president of the Association for the Advancement of Women, and director in other institutions, she would seem to have found ample scope even for her large powers. She was most deeply interested in all movements for the improvements in woman's position, and was an ardent suffragist, believing that the possession of the ballot was necessary to any substantial advance in woman's rights.

In her later years education became her greatest interest. She was one of the first women elected on the School Committee of the City of Boston, and she served on it faithfully for several years. When through changes in the manner of elections, she was not returned to the board, the deep disappointment of her fellow-citizens led them to petition for the right of women to vote for the School Committee.

She was soon after appointed a member of the Board of Education. Here she has done faithful service, especially in her care of the Normal Schools. She had an intimate acquaintance with both teachers and pupils, to whom she gave the wisest advice and warmest sympathy.

Her power of sympathy was one of her strongest and dearest traits. She had the rare power of entering into the hearts of others and helping at just the point where help was needed. It was impossible that with such strength of will and earnestness of soul, she should not at times be brusque in manner and appear imperious, but this was only superficial. She was always full of deference to the feelings of others, even of those from whom she differed. Added to these noble

qualities was the warm religious sentiment which lighted and filled all her life with a flame of joy and beauty. Educated in the most liberal Christian faith, she knew little of the terrors of the law or the fear of God, but her heart was warm with His holy presence, and her hope was strong through faith in His ever present help.

She was brought up a Unitarian, under the preaching of Rev. John Pierpont, and afterwards with her family attended the services of Theodore Parker, to whom she was warmly attached. After his death she joined the Church of the Disciples and became the president of the Woman's Auxilliary Conference of the American Unitarian Association. While thoroughly in sympathy with Unitarianism, she had no hostility to other forms of faith, and had much of the fervor of pious feeling of Methodism and other churches in which expression is fuller than among liberals. Her genial humor and love of fun prevented her from becoming too serious with all this earnest life. Gathering young people or children about her, she would be the life of the whole circle, amusing them with charades and games and all manner of lively sallies of wit and humor. At her favorite summer resort she would gather the young women around her for earnest discussion of the objects and duties of life.

Miss May was tall and stately in person, and although not regularly handsome, her face had great beauty of expression. Perhaps the rare union of strength and tenderness, of earnestness and humor in her character was most fully expressed by the exquisite quality of her voice. It was strong, deep, clear, giving you a full impression of trust in her sincerity, and also mellow and sweet. It did not become harsh when she was roused to excitement, but only deeper and stiller; it never broke into shrillness or sharpness. It was a power in itself, and helped to make her simplest words effective and well remembered.

Miss May had great regard for simplicity in life and dress, and she carried her principles into action, always wearing plain, comfortable garments, with little regard to the fashion of the day.

On the sacred theme of family life and love I will not speak. She was truly well born, of noble heritage, if virtue and courage be title deeds to nobility. She was not spoiled by luxury, but reared in an atmosphere of conscientious truth and loyalty to duty. It was not the one talent that was committed to her charge, but a large measure of endowment and opportunity. She was loyally true to this grand trust. Freely she had received, freely she gave, of her thought,

her work, her time, her sympathy, her love. The response was adequate; she was deeply honored and beloved. According to her wishes the funeral services at the Church of the Disciples were simple, but soothing and elevating. The Scripture readings by Mr. Elliot were strengthening and comforting, and her old friend, Mr. Frothingham, in his prayer lifted us into the one thought of the sustaining power of God which can help us to bear the separations of life. She was laid at Forest Hills beside her father and mother. We will not say "Rest in peace," for it was not rest she longed for, but "Go on; to life more full, more glorious, more noble even than that given to thee here."

"Nothing is here for tears, nothing to wail
Or knock the breast; no weakness, no contempt,
Dispraise or blame; nothing but well and fat,
And what may quiet us in a death so noble.
"Thither shall all the valiant youth resort,
And from his memory inflame their breasts,
To matchless valor, and adventures high."

EDNAH D. CHENEY.

Flourishing for Miss May.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Executive Committee of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association at No. 3 Park Street, on Friday, Dec. 7, the following was unanimously adopted:

"In the death of our friend, Abby W. May, Woman Suffrage has lost a wise and faithful advocate, and Higher Education an experienced and devoted friend. She gave years of heroic effort for the slave, five years for the soldiers in camp and hospital, more than twenty years for the legal and political equality of woman. Her example will be to us an incentive; her memory an inspiration."

At the monthly meeting of the State Board of Education, the following action was taken relative to the death of Miss May:

"The State Board of Education desires to put on record the expression of its strong sense of the loss which the Commonwealth

has suffered in the death of their recent associate—Abby Williams May.

"For nearly ten years Miss May served as a member of the board and gave unstintingly of her time and thought. Her sanity of judgment, her steadfastness of purpose and her breadth of view, combined with patient study of particulars, made her counsel of inestimable value. Most of all, her strong, wise, practical sympathy with the teachers and pupils in our schools, especially with those of the Normal School at Framingham, which was under her immediate supervision, was disclosed in a personal influence which will be felt long and profoundly.

"The dignity and perfect courtesy of Miss May's presence at the meetings of the board remain in the minds of her associates as a rare remembrance, and they respectfully add their testimony of personal sorrow to that of her family and immediate friends."

Resolved, That this minute be entered upon the journal of the Board, and a copy sent to the family of Miss May.

Resolved, That as a memorial of Miss May's earnest and faithful regard for the interests of the Framingham Normal School, the school building now erecting be named May Hall, and that a suitable tablet to this end be inserted in the wall.

Abby Williams May.

At the Midyear Conference of A. A. W., at Elizabeth, New Jersey, the following resolution by Mrs. Cheney, was unanimously adopted:

The Board of Directors of A. A. W., feel deeply the loss of their honored and beloved fellow member and former Vice-President, Abby W. May, to whose wisdom and breadth of thought this Association has been so largely indebted for its success. They will ever cherish her memory as a guide and inspiration in their work.

Voted,—That the Secretary be desired to enter the minutes of the Association, to send a copy to her family and furnish one to the Committee on Publication.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATION.

A. A. W.

Sixteenth Congress of Women.

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

DEAR FRIENDS,—The call for our annual Congress has been delayed on account of the impending presidential election, an event which occupies the attention of the Press and Public so fully as to leave little time for the consideration of other matters.

In view of this fact it was decided at the mid-year Conference that the Congress of A. A. W. for 1888 should take place at some convenient time following the election of the president.

We have therefore the pleasure of announcing that the Congress will meet at Detroit, Michigan, on the 14th of November next, continuing in session through the 15th and 16th, and that the preliminary meeting of officers will take place on the evening of Tuesday, November 13th.

The good works in which women are largely engaged throughout our country call more and more for that interchange of womanly thought and experience which our Association has it so much at heart to promote. The central position selected for the coming Congress should ensure for it an attendance representative both of various localities and of varied interests.

GERTRUDE K. EASBY,
Secretary.

JULIA WARD HOWE,
President.

Reports of Committees.*

Committee on Topics and Papers.

MRS. MARY C. PECKHAM, *Chairman.*

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION.

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|--|--|
| High Life and High Living, | MRS. JULIA WARD HOWE, R. I. |
| Women in the Ministry, | REV. IDA C. HULTIN, Ia. |
| Organization among Women, | MRS. NELLIE REID CADY, Ia. |
| Correct Dress, | MRS. ANNIE JENNESS MILLER, N. Y. |
| Manual Training for Girls, | MISS ELLA C. LAPHAM, N. Y. |
| Women as Guardians of the Public Health, | ELLA V. MARK, M. D, Md. |
| Social Purity, | MISS FRANCES E. WILLARD, Ill. |
| Symposium—Immigration, | |
| Where is the Work of Women equal, where superior, where inferior to that of Men? | REV. ANTOINETTE BROWN BLACKWELL, N. J. |
| Realism in Fiction, | MISS LILIAN WHITING, Mass. |
| Legal Aspects of the Temperance Question, | MISS MARY F. EASTMAN, Mass. |
| The Functions of Society, | MRS. ANNA C. BOWSER, Ky. |

*Report on Education withheld by Chairman. Industrial Education not reported on by reason of illness of chairman. Reforms and Statistics, included in Mrs. Blackwell's Symposium, given at public session.

Committee on Science.

MRS. HENRIETTA L. T. WOLCOTT, *Chairman.*

IN the volume of Essays which were read before this Association in 1876, at Philadelphia, there is one by Professor Maria Mitchell on the "Need of Women in Science." In it there are two points which can be recalled and considered in this Report for the year 1888:

"Women are needed in scientific work for the very reason that a woman's method is different from a man's method. All her nicer perception of minute details, all her delicate observation of color, of form, of shape, of change and her capability of patient routine, would be of value in the collection of facts."

"If there is any class of women for whom I have a deep compassion, it is the unmarried and unoccupied daughters of rich men. For such there is only the slow change of the ages—or the conversion of public sentiment."

In the Annual Reports of the Committee on Science, since that date, rapid changes in public sentiment have been chronicled. Salaried positions largely remain in the hands of men; occasionally work well done by women is as well paid as that done by men. The items regarding this evidence of change in the public sentiment are too numerous to mention at this time. Doors of organizations, always considered the special stronghold of men of science have opened to women of science—not always cordially, it must be admitted—as directors in State asylums and institutions, as trustees on boards of lunacy, charity and of education. Women hold responsible positions on faculties of medical schools and in Boston University. They are teaching all over our country the higher branches, physiology and hygiene, with a thoroughness once hardly to be expected of men.

In medical societies they are welcomed and respected. The Philadelphia Co. Society has, after many futile attempts to secure recognition of instructors and professors of the Women's Medical College, voted this year to admit women.

In the exact work in laboratories of State Universities the young women students give constant satisfaction. At the annual meeting of A. A. S., papers showing praiseworthy work in botanical studies were presented.

Professor Whitney, formerly assistant to Professor Mitchell at Vassar College, reports the work accomplished by Miss Byrd and herself in determining the longitude of Smith and Vassar. They passed some months alternately at Vassar and Smith, telegraphing to and fro freely, connecting with the Observatory at Cambridge. The record of their observations will

be submitted next year. Miss Byrd was fitted to attempt this by her experience in the Observatory at Carlton College, Minn., where she did much of the work connected with time service, in that section of the country. Miss Willard has succeeded her at Carlton.

Mrs. Alice Lamb Updegraff, is busy at Cordova on the meridian circle, working with her husband. Previous to her marriage Mrs. Updegraff was assistant to Prof. Holden at Madison, Wis.

Miss Eaton, of Smith College, was of great service in the determination of longitude, arranging the apparatus and superintending the work throughout. She is assistant in the Physical Department of Smith, and is credited with having remarkable mechanical insight.

At the Summer School in Cambridge, at the Gymnasium, under the direction of Dr. Sargent, a course of lectures on Applied Anatomy was given to mixed classes by Dr. Lena V. Ingraham, of Boston.

Mrs. E. H. Richards and Miss Marian Talbot have drawn public attention to the need of sanitary knowledge in the home, writing and speaking on the subject most effectively, because starting in this reform from a scientific basis.

Women are at last gaining courage to apply for public recognition of their inventions, instead of placing their claims in the hands of men.

Women in law find remunerative employment—also in the pulpit—especially in the West, where opportunities are abundant and salaries much better than those which were paid for pastors' services fifty years ago in New England.

At the Cleveland meeting of the A. A. S., in August, 1888, a report was presented to the Council on the "Preservation of Archaeologic Remains on the Public Lands." The two women who so thoroughly attended to the work assigned them were Mrs. T. E. Stevenson and Miss Alice C. Fletcher, both of whom are members of this Association.

The report has been published and circulated by the A. A. S. From the London Times we learn that a young woman has applied for a very responsible position in the British Museum of London. The Editor says while no one doubts the ability of Miss ——— to fulfil all the duties pertaining to the office, it may not be awarded to her on account of her sex. But (Mark the recognition of change in public sentiment.) the fact that her application was not considered as too trifling for the dignified Board of Trustees, shows great progress and a courage born of knowledge.

For the Committee,
 PROF. MARIA MITCHELL,
 REV. A. B. BLACKWELL,
 MARY W. WHITNEY,
 HENRIETTA L. T. WOLCOTT.

Committee on Art.

MRS. MARY E. BAGG, *Chairman.*

The thought and sympathy of your Art Committee go out toward fostering art sense and art skill among working people. We believe that aesthetics exert a refining, humanizing influence, and we wish to show the desirability and the feasibility of bringing that influence to bear upon the households of the poor, the independent working class, and the artisan class.

You may think America is too young to share its art inspiration with the poor. Scarcely have collections been made by the rich for the enjoyment of the cultivated, and surely these must first be in some grand way, before the desire to share shall come to us. At present, choice and costly works of art are either buried in private collections, or exhibited in public galleries and museums under such restrictions as to time and cost that substantially they are accessible only to the prosperous. We claim that world treasures belong to the world, and most of all to those who love, understand and can be helped by them. No large minded possessor shuts out the public from a view of his cultivated grounds, and no truly generous man holds galleries and cabinets for the enjoyment and instruction of the few.

It may be claimed, that the poor do not care for these things. No one would urge this who has ever seen fathers, mothers and children of the middle and poorer classes crowding the free museums and salons of the Old World. When a portion of the South Kensington collection was placed in Bethnal Green, one of the worst parts of London, the museum was thronged by visitors of the poorest class. It is observed that a large proportion of the Sunday visitors to the Boston Art Museum are Italians of the working order. The Buffalo Art Gallery, which is free on afternoons, had at first but forty or fifty visitors of this class, while now they number two or three hundred. The Powers Art Gallery in Rochester, N. Y., a most valuable and extensive collection of paintings and statuary, is not infrequently open on such generous terms that the poor can and do avail themselves of its treasures. It would seem that wherever collections of this sort have been accessible at such times and on such terms as are favorable to working people the privileges offered have been gladly embraced by them. We plead for the opening of art collections on Sunday—the worker's only leisure day. When this shall be the rule the first step will have been taken toward the education of the popular taste and the stimulation of the

imitative faculties which once awakened will demand schools of art and design. Such schools, even on the low ground of policy, recommend themselves to all who have at heart their country's interest. For art has a commercial value, and whatever favors it is for national benefit. "The exports of Great Britain doubled in value (not in quantity) in ten years, owing to their artistic improvement as a result of public art education."

By art education is not meant, simply the instruction that shall enable one to paint a picture, model a vase, carve a statue or design a pattern. All these it may teach, and yet fall short of true art education. London has a Central Art Training School, with branch schools in almost every town in the country where are taught drawing, oil and water colors, designing, &c. Prof. Dresser says of this English system, that "the great fault has been that it does not educate the intellect to the same extent that it educates the hand. The pupils learn to draw, but they have little conception of the nobleness of ornamental or decorative art." True and broad art education cultivates the historic, scientific and poetic sense; it develops a scholarly, intelligent art conscience, ever faithful to time, place and meaning of ornament; it follows from their genesis the evolution of decorative forms, and estimates their values as illustrative of special phases of art development; it makes it impossible to forget their kinship, to marry the unlike, or to divorce what the high priests of art have joined.

While advocating the establishment of art schools, your committee are convinced that thorough art education is not for the multitude. We call to mind Prof. Mitchell's dictum, that all girls should not go to college—only those possessed of health, mind, means and taste for study, and this we believe to be applicable to art study.

Certain of our committee would have art schools free, certain others think there is always danger in free gifts. Absolute necessities of life alone can bear this test, and experience teaches that art opportunities cannot be the only exception. Free instruction tempts mediocrity to undertake work beyond its ability, and tends to multiplication of the number of third rate artisans, musicians and artists.

It is a question whether the rush of women into studio life has not largely resulted in disappointment, poverty, degradation of art and low estimate of women's work. It is certain that few rise above mediocrity. Where women *work*, the proportion of those who succeed is greater than that of men. Charles Y. Turner of New York, says, "They naturally have more art feeling than men. For all that is refined and delicate they have a better appreciation than men." But they lack continuity or are too feeble, hence their confinement to the field of decorative design and ornamentation. We would not dishearten any who have a true call artward, but warning is surely needed for those who fancy that coquetting with art will win her favor, or that art-following for a livelihood can result in anything but failure. Art must be sought for her own sake, she tolerates no rivals.

While cities afford many advantages to the class in which we are particularly interested, your committee would show that small towns need not be barren of aesthetic influences and inspirations.

One of the pressing needs of a town is an architect, and land holders

would find it for their interest to employ one to work for the community, and that too at an early stage of the town's life. Every school house can set up a cabinet, and curios will float to it. Let one person hang a good picture to feast the children, and some one else will be tempted to hang another. If pictures do not come fast enough let the walls be decorated with the best wood cuts from illustrated newspapers. It helps when Mrs. Jones comes of a Saturday afternoon bringing her megalithoscope and her fine descriptive powers; it helps when Mr. Brown exhibits his microscopic wonders; and the magic lantern helps when it pictures on the screen the famous sculptures of the world. The town or county fair may be an occasion for the exhibition of the artistic and historic treasures of the community, every house yielding up its rare and choice possessions, its mementoes of travel, and every woman contributing her skilled handiwork.

Soon will follow a loan exhibition, then a gift collection. This, though small and of little worth, will attract gifts of more and more value, the main thing being to make a beginning. While owned by town or club, this collection should have leave to travel and set itself up in other towns of the region. These visits would be returned by similar collections owned in other places, thus exchanging works of art too costly for individuals to own.

The idea of a peripatetic portfolio is being adopted in various parts of our country. This portfolio may contain etchings, engravings, photographs, water colors and pencil sketches, with full descriptive and critical notes, pointing out merits and demerits, thus educating the eye and taste. This portfolio makes the circuit of a county as books make the circuit of a ward or village. The St. Louis Art School proposes to circulate in sets of two hundred, its beautiful autotypes, lending them to any responsible institution on the sole condition of a guarantee against damage and cost of transportation. The South Kensington museum has a travelling branch which visits provincial towns, on condition that the collections of private individuals of the region shall be temporarily exhibited at the same time. The largest court of this museum is usually filled by objects loaned for a period of six or more months by their opulent owners. The Art and Technical School of Toynbee Hall is an outgrowth and proof of the value of loan exhibitions of pictures to the poor. It is hoped that the near future will see the formation of a National Art Union or League which shall organize a plan for keeping a well chosen collection of pictures and art objects continually on the road, as certain theatrical companies keep their plays.

A member of our committee has a plan which she expects to put in execution in a factory village in Rhode Island. She says, "I should like to have in every place a collection of paintings, drawings, engravings, photographs, chromos, &c., which could be loaned to individuals, somewhat as books are given out in a free library, the borrower keeping the picture for two weeks or longer if desired. In this way, the poor, the sick, and also working people would have an opportunity not only to see pictures, but to receive the greatest good from them. I want these people, some of whom never go to a picture gallery and cannot own works of art, to have all the

benefit they can give, living day after day with the harmony of color, with the outlook into an ideal world to which they are not accustomed. I want them to find it at night when they return from a day's work. I would not confine the benefits of this scheme to working people—they should be for all who can be helped thereby. Already paintings are promised, and also descriptive, historical and biographical sketches and poems to elucidate the pictures." These suggestions are so practicable that we believe many such opportunities of art enjoyment will be offered by towns and villages.

The needs of small villages and country neighborhoods must not be overlooked. For the benefit of these we will give the

HISTORY OF A READING ROOM, MUSEUM AND ART GALLERY IN A RURAL VILLAGE OF CENTRAL NEW YORK.

A country village however well supplied with churches, seems, without a public library and reading room, still to lack a soul. A place, free to all the people, where good books, spiritual, philosophic, scientific and romantic, awaiting their choosing, opens avenues, in countless ways, out of petty living.

In this soulless condition, we existed at S—— until five years ago. It is the story of our effort upward that I am going to tell. Our little village is the nucleus of one of the most thickly settled districts of Central New York. The people are of quite above the average intelligence. Though living in the country, they are not in the least benighted, taking their own papers, and keeping up with the world's news. The men hold strong political views, as do also the women, the latter being almost of one voice for Suffrage and for Prohibition. I tell this to show that since the people were ready to appreciate it, our plan to provide a reading room and free library, was by no means mission work. Almost simultaneous with ours, in a neighboring village, a library was opened by private benevolence.

That such a place was needed at S——, was proved by our being constantly called upon to loan books. In spite of being glad to circulate good reading we were often annoyed by badly timed calls, and we were perhaps just a little selfish in our desire for public library. In the year 1883, a property holder of the place put up a small block of buildings in the centre of the village. The lower floor was intended for the post office and shops; the upper we begged for our own. A large handsome room, with windows on three sides, was devoted to the library; another opening from it, to the museum, and the three others, we kept empty that they might be ready for sociables, festivals, and the like. All the rooms were finished in natural wood, and the walls hung with either terra-cotta or olive cartridge paper. In the room which served jointly for library and reading room, cases were put up for the books, large tables placed for the magazines and newspapers, hanging lamps fixed, and one friend of the plan gave an old high clock which made a handsome corner piece and lent dignity to the room at once. Next came the gleanings from the book shelves in our two homes, and the result was a very respectable library to begin with. Each book was labelled and carried the direction that it must not be kept out longer than one month. With magazines and papers we were also well supplied. Books

which were valuable for reference, including the State Geological Survey,* were placed in a case apart from the others, and marked "Not to be taken from the room."

When all was done, we called a little opening meeting to which many of our neighbors came. The speech maker of the family explained the use of the room and our hopes from it, and spoke pleasantly about books in general. There were also informal addresses from the others, appreciative of the advantages placed within their reach. Our enterprise was fairly launched.

It was our plan to keep the room open certain days in the week, and to reserve the use of it, other days, for different purposes—meetings of the Chautauqua Circle, the W. C. T. U., etc. Cards were printed to that effect and scattered far and wide. On the public days, librarians were to be in charge and these were to volunteer their services. It went on very successfully for a time. Then, as the season passed, and it came to be no longer a novelty but a settled part of our community life to have a reading room, and as a part of our own family left for a trip abroad, the care takers were hard to find. People ceased too, to regard the days when it was advertised to be open, and came every day, with appeal to us for the keys, if they chanced to find it closed. The end of the matter was that we decided to leave the doors always open and the place unguarded. We believed that we could trust to the honor of visitors to take no advantage of the absence of a librarian in charge. At least we were curious to try the experiment. A record book, the pages of which were, each morning, appropriately headed and dated, was placed upon a side table. The rules of the room were conspicuously tacked upon the wall so that no visitor could fail to see them. These rules read that only books and bound magazines were for circulation, that no recent magazines or newspapers were to be taken from the room, that the number of each book was to be placed, with the name of the person holding it, upon the record book, etc.

After over four years' experience, we can say that the experiment has proved a complete success. Almost no books have been lost; papers and magazines have never been taken away; seldom have chairs or other furniture been injured; and although the bookshelves and tables are constantly found in dire confusion, a little straightening out, each morning, sets them right for the day, and their disorder is grateful to us since it shows that they have been under examination. There have been some disappointments as there always are. We had hoped that to the housekeepers, the mothers, the room would be, to a certain extent, a cheerful annex to their homes, a place where they could go with their children, and sit in the quiet and enjoy reading. This has not been so. Men have come often, young women also, and children, but almost never the mothers.

We have been asked whether we do not think it would be better to charge a small sum for the use of the library. Possible it might be, judging philosophically; but we like to feel that the place is *perfectly free*, that any-

*I speak of this work specially, with the hope that it may suggest to anyone who has copies stowed away upon top shelves or in the attic, to make a similar disposition of them. We find the plates to be much appreciated.

body and everybody who will, can come in to it. Often business agents passing through the place, spend some time there, and people boarding or visiting, in the summer time. If tickets had to be obtained, or any special permission asked for, such ones would not take the trouble. We wish to make it so easy for people to read that they cannot help it. Our Mater Familias holds a theory that it is good for the neighborhood children if they simply take the books down from the shelves and look at their covers. She says they *imbibe through*. Perhaps it is that influence which makes all our little street runners so well behaved and quiet when those of other villages hereabout are rude and noisy. Our good Mater, who is really the tutelary saint of the S—— Free Library and Reading Room, often gets discouraged, and wonders, 'after all, if it pays.' How can we ever know what things *pay*?

The meetings, of which I spoke earlier, are held, the appointed afternoons, in one end of the room, and if visitors come, they either go on into the museum or get their books and go away, or stay and attend the meetings. At one time we had a course of lectures on English Literature. The course was free and the room was comfortably filled every evening so long as it lasted.

The Museum deserves its name nowhere except in the minds of some of its frequenters, where it is South Kensington itself. Glass cases placed about the sides of the room, are filled with curiosities brought from different parts of the world, by members of the family whose good fortune has taken them far from home. Our own country is well represented, especially by Indian relics in which Cayuga County is rich, by articles in present use among the Indians of the West, by objects of interest from Colorado, New Mexico and California. There are a number of curiosities from China and Japan, the Sandwich Islands and the South Seas. The Bermuda Islands have their case; and Europe, from Ireland to Turkey, has characteristic trifles to represent it. All are simple and simply displayed, but they receive as devoted examination and as profound admiration as if they were many times over as numerous and valuable.

Our pictures are Roman views framed in oak, underneath each of which is a card of explanation; also a large painting of Cayuga Lake, a view which embraces our own shore, a copy of a picture done by an artist who visited the scene and admired it, years ago. Ramabai's portrait is there in pastel, done during a week's visit here, last autumn, and a portrait of my grandfather, whose face was known and revered in all the country round, but who is now no longer with us.

Our library has many times been added to since its opening; the number of magazines and papers has increased; our little museum did not come into being all at once. Time and labor and expense are constantly required to keep the whole running, but if, some night, our rooms should fall in ashes, very much life would go out of our village, and so we think "*it pays*."

MUSIC.

Music is a close associate of art, if not the highest form art herself takes. Certainly, it is the nearest human approach to spiritual expression, since while it appeals to the finest *sense* in us it is none the less held to the

limitations of sense, and yet impossible of being so materialized as to be absolutely under the control and permanent possession of the sensual. If beauty (perfection) is the highest achievement of art, then harmony, unity, perfection, found in music, should make it one with art; and if one with art, we would have it an inmate of every home, its cheer free to every burdened soul.

It may be difficult to devise a plan that shall give the working class such knowledge of harmony, interpretation and technique as shall avail for solace and delight. Music in our schools tends toward this, but the instruction scarcely goes beyond the alphabet.

Residents of cities, even when poor, can and do hear much music that is good. Dwellers in the country seldom hear such as leads to an appreciation of the best.

Local musicians have rare opportunities to contribute to the pleasure of little communities, and to stimulate the development of musical power in right directions.

That much attainment is possible in rural regions, we have only to call to mind the enthusiastic, well instructed bands of peasants in various parts of the Old World, whose achievements might shame the musical culture of the towns. The Boston Jubilee concerts gave a wonderful stimulus to musical cultivation in the villages and rural districts of eastern Massachusetts. Similar organizations might undertake similar enterprises throughout our country. Who can estimate their uplifting power?

In small centres, musical portfolios might pass from hand to hand; and a piano or organ owned in common and rented by the hour for practice, might suffice for ten learners. It is noteworthy that the Circulating Musical Library established in 1882 in Brooklyn, N. Y., has proved a great success. It possesses eight hundred volumes of the works of the best classic and modern composers. The New York Circulating Musical Library owns fifty thousand numbers and has maintained itself for fifteen years, though never profitable in a financial sense.

We hope our Association will sometime take note of those musical organizations in our country which count women in their management; and that recognition will be given to those women who lead in the musical world as performers, vocalists, lecturers, teachers, writers or composers. And, too, we would like recognition for the women of to-day, who in other fields of art have attained to such excellence as in the judgment of the critical world ranks them among the first.

Committee on Journalism.

MISS LILIAN WHITING, *Chairman.*

MME. PRESIDENT AND LADIES:—In presenting to the Sixteenth Annual Congress of the Association for the Advancement of Women our Report on Journalism, your committee confesses to an unfulfilled need in not possessing a fact-collector. True, Dr. Holmes declares that "fact-collectors are one story men," but their usefulness, in matters of statistical accuracy, entitles them to their own excuse for being. The honored President of the A. A. W. kindly suggested to us two points which she felt should be embodied in our report: first, statistics regarding the number of women employed in journalistic labor, with some classification of their work and some typical instances of salary; and, second, the recognition of the merits and objects of their work.

Feeling fully the importance of these details, we confess with regret our inability to produce them. The number of women engaged in journalistic work is probably greater than the number of newspapers in the United States, as few journals are without one woman on editorial or reportorial work, or in a line of special contributing that makes itself a permanent feature of the paper; while all the large cosmopolitan dailies have from two or three to half a dozen women on their regular staff. It is true, however, that the women who occupy responsible editorial positions, where they stand as the head of a department they solely direct, are yet few, and this is the one great field where work is of a dignified and exalted order, and where salaries range from \$2,000 to \$6,000 per year. The reportorial ranks of journalism are not particularly well paid, although genuine merit and devotion to the interests of the journal invariably command their price. But a great proportion of this work is done with too little sense of its infinite capacities for growth and usefulness; and where work is done in this manner by women under the direction of editors, the salaries range from \$10.00 to \$20.00 a week, the exceptionally good work in the same line commanding more.

The New England Woman's Press Club is an energetic and growing association of the women engaged in journalism in Boston and adjacent localities. Its President, Mrs. Sallie Joy White, of the *Boston Herald*, and its Secretary, Mrs. Estelle Hatch Merrill, of the *Boston Globe*, are contributing to its value, as are its members, in the elevation of the ideals of journalism and in practical fulfilment of the better ways and means which study and experience, and an earnest purpose in life reveals. There is a pro-

gramme committee of which Miss Katherine Conway, of the *Boston Pilot* is chairman, which decides on topics; and the arrangements for each meeting are clear, definite and helpful. A paper on "The Sense of Proportion in Journalism," by Miss Mary Twombly, of the *Boston Advertiser*, has been one of the notable features of its discussion.

There is one fact in connection with women's influence on the press which is a most significant one in its results, and is yet, from the nature of the case, very difficult to present. This is the large and increasing amount of both editorial and critical work done by women who are not members of the staff and who are not officially recognized in the work. For instance, Miss Susan E. Dickinson, of West Pittston, Pa., the sister of Miss Anna Dickinson, supplies a regular line of editorials to the New York press, sending the work from her Pennsylvania home. Mrs. Alice Wellington Rollins formerly wrote a large proportion of the literary reviews in *The Critic* of New York; but as such arrangements are simply personal in their nature, they affect the results of journalism without affording the statistician any clue to the cause of these results. We have the product of the woman's thought, the woman's insight, without knowing to whom we are indebted. Your committee violate no confidence in mentioning these names, but there are many others working similarly, who would not consent to the publicity of record. The differentiation of journalistic work of men and of women is rapidly growing less. Journalism being one of the most recent of the professions for women, and, by its very nature, presenting great attractions to those of intellectual sympathies, it is being widely recruited from the college women, who bring to it the trained powers of disciplined habit, the grasp of extended study, and the instinct of literary values.

Regarding the sliding scale of position and reward in journalism, the profession is one that especially offers the traditional "room at the top." The profession itself is advancing to a more enduring *unité* with all that is best in national life, and to the woman who is the journalist born and the journalist made—for, like the poet, she must needs be both—place and preferment open almost infinitely; there being no limitation to her privileges and her rewards, save the limitation of her own capacity. Its pecuniary returns are greater than those earned by women in almost any other avocation; its life is the life of intellectual breadth and scope; of constantly widening horizons; of contact with letters and art and cultivated society under the most agreeable auspices.

MISS LILIAN WHITING,
MRS. MARY E. BUNDY,
MISS ELLA A. GILES,
MISS MAY ROGERS,
MRS. EVELYN S. ALLEN.

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 time also that the Treasurer had reported. This was the first Secretary's Report, and the first

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 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, Bureaus, and Schools, 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.

A part of the issues of the 11th Congress, held in Chicago, the 12th in Baltimore, the 13th in Des Moines, the 14th in Louisville, the 15th in New York City, and the 16th in Detroit, are on hand, and all requests therefor will be especially attended to by addressing the Custodian. The pamphlet "Rescue Work," can also be supplied. The following is the Report for

Committee of Publication.

Issued from press of J. H. Franklin & Co., Fall River, Mass.,	
1000 pamphlets "Papers of 15th Congress,"	\$178 80
1000 pamphlets "Reports of 15th Congress,"	161 20
200 pamphlets, "Art Committee,"	8 50
Wrapping, directing and postage on pamphlets	31 59
Express on pamphlets	4 95
500 Circulars	3 00
	<hr/> \$388 04

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

Additional Questions for Vice-Presidents for 1888.

(XVI CONGRESS.)

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 men; where is it *superior*;—and where is it *inferior*?"

ANTOINETTE BROWN BLACKWELL,
ELIZABETH, N. J.
Chairman of Reforms and Statistics.

Reports of Vice-Presidents.

MASSACHUSETTS.

MRS. EDNAH D. CHENEY, *Vice-President.*

KNOWING the extremely brief limits which can be assigned to a Vice-President's report, I can give only a few suggestions and statistics bearing upon the question before the Congress.

There are three causes of the disadvantages under which women labor in comparison with men:

First. Natural differences, less muscular strength, cares of maternity during some portion of some lives, character of much of her work, which is difficult to estimate in money value, complication of her work with her affectional relation. These disadvantages might be greatly lessened, if not wholly obliterated, by bringing other values and forces into operation.

Second. Artificial disabilities springing from social customs, woman's own indolence, timidity, pride and prejudice, which it is in her own power to remove and which she can be helped to change by education and public opinion. The prejudice against women working for money is very harmful.

Third. Those arising from the wilful action of men, from their desire to shut her out from competition in wages, and from public and political action, and from a preference for her absence from the scenes of mutual labor on account of the restraint her presence exercises on the habits and manners of her fellow workman—as regards smoking, drinking, lounging, using coarse speech, &c. If this last seems an uncharitable suggestion, I can only say that I make it on the highest masculine authority.

On the other hand women may hope for advantage:

First. From superior delicacy of perception and manipulation in fine industries, as in watch making, testing coins, &c. They are less often color blind than men. I have been told that they resist the poison of quicksilver better than men, but I have never been able to verify the statement. Such physical advantages should be earnestly sought for and made effective.

Second. They have peculiar, if not superior intellectual and artistic value. No man can take the place of the soprano in the opera, or of the woman's rôle in the drama. Here her peculiar value is fully recognized and well paid for. In subtler forms, in the orchestra, in painting and in sculp-

ture, woman should seek to bring out her special qualities of thought and add new elements to the art of the world.

Third. Most men recognize equal, if not superior, moral value in women. In the humblest work they have an advantage in their greater freedom from such vices as drinking and smoking, in greater punctuality and fidelity, and in less inclination for strikes and secret societies. In higher callings their qualities of affection, devotion and disinterestedness have value, as in housekeeping, care of children, nursing, teaching, &c. Women should especially train themselves for positions as matrons of charitable and other institutions. The heart is not enough without experience and knowledge.

Women have a remarkable power of devotion and endurance. They can summon all the powers of mind and body and soul to meet an emergency. This trait is most often called out and exercised where it meets little visible reward, but it should be recognized, cultivated and given scope and recompense.

The disabilities of women as regards work are manifested in the wages they receive. The statistics of a few establishments inspected by the Bureau of Labor, will give some hints of their condition in Massachusetts.

In cotton goods, a few classes of ordinary work show thus:

	Men.	Women.
Carders	\$.89	\$.85 per day.
Card Strippers,	.94	.85 " "
Cloth Room hands,	1.48	1.00 " "

The drawers in Massachusetts average one cent less per day than men. Men, \$.92; Women, \$.91. Occasionally so called spare hands, speeders and spoolers average higher than men in the same line—in one instance the rates being, Men, \$1.29; Women, \$1.33.

In shoemaking, while there is not usually so much difference, I find \$3.19 per day the highest wages paid to men, \$1.75 the highest to women; the whole average is about \$3.00 to men to \$2.00 to women.

In carpetings, while the average proportion of women's wages to those of men is about as 6 to 10, the weavers in Massachusetts earn nearly the same. Men, \$1.53; women, \$1.51. A similar average is found in clothing and other textile manufactures. The cases in which women earn nearly or quite as good wages as men, are where men's wages are not very large. The consideration is important however. \$1.51 per day is more than the average of women's wages, and as fast as men's places are filled by them the lower grades of women's work will rise. In all these mechanical works woman is at some disadvantage from want of physical strength. A manufacturer told me he had the greatest difficulty to adjust the price of piece work so that women could earn a decent subsistence without the wages of men being raised above that of other workmen paid by the day.

From many occupations women are at present entirely shut out. I can only suggest two remedies:

First. That women should cultivate their muscular system so as to have more strength in competition with men. There are abundant instances to

prove that even if women will never average as strong as men, they may be vastly stronger than they are, and quite equal to any work.

Second. They must learn to connect their brains with their hands so as to do more skilful work. In regard to the great mass of workers, the law of supply and demand is inexorable, and women's work will be underpaid as long as it is deficient in quality or superabundant in quantity as compared with that of men. The moral superiority should be encouraged to the utmost.

The report of Carroll D. Wright gives some interesting statistics in regard to the unemployed laborers. The percentage of the unemployed is largest in the great manufacturing centres. Shoemakers, 16.28 per cent.; cotton mills, 21.98. The smallest percentage is in higher occupations. Music teachers, 0.56. Milliners, 0.97. Watchmakers, 0.65. The percentage among dressmakers and family servants is somewhat high, being 7 and 5 per cent. This is probably owing to the cessation of work in summer. A curious item in these statistics shows that while the time unemployed in their principal occupation is greater for men than for women—1.24 to 1.16—may indicate either that men more readily take up job work of various sorts, or that working women more often return home for vacation visits when unemployed. It is an interesting fact that the working population, as a whole, were employed at their principal occupation for a trifle less than eleven months per year. When we consider how many causes, as change of places, illness, voluntary vacations, &c., must contribute to this result, it does not seem to me to argue any great defect in our industrial system in general, however hard some individual cases may have been.

The occupations requiring higher intelligence and intellectual training are those in which we might hope to find women having some advantage over men, but it is very difficult to get any statistics in regard to them. I should say that in light literature women have an equal chance, except from their want of varied acquaintance with active life. No work of fiction produced in America in the last fifty years compares with Uncle Tom's Cabin for the influence it has exerted and the fame it has brought its author. Louisa Alcott's copyrights have brought in \$20,000 a year. With such examples there is no need of contending for women's right to write. I would like to give bright girls one piece of advice. Write stories, but first know what you are writing about. Harriet Beecher Stowe knew the workings of slavery. Louisa Alcott knew the simple family life of Concord. They were both successful in telling the story.

In Music and Painting the way too is fairly opened by schools and exhibitions; if women do not paint and model well it is now their own fault. We have six schools of Art with 1,411 pupils, all open to women. The 159 pupils of the Normal Art School are women. But the principal work of women in which they ought to excel men is in Education. We have 1,687 women in Massachusetts receiving a superior education, one-third of the whole number. This number of educated women ought to do a great work. One fact is striking; these students do not come very largely from the wealthier class, but from those who intend to earn their living. A large proportion of

these women engage in teaching. While the salaries of teachers throughout the country according to the last Bureau report have slightly decreased, the average monthly salaries of women teachers in Massachusetts increased 12 cents, while that of men has decreased \$9.49. This is one step towards lessening the great disproportion for men averaging \$111.23 per month and women \$43.97. It must be remembered, however, that the far greater number of women, 8,610 to 1,060, of course includes a much larger proportion of elementary than high teachers. The salaries paid to teachers in Massachusetts are exceeded only in California, Colorado, Nevada, Alaska, Arizona, District of Columbia and Montana. Fifty-six per cent. of the teachers are instructed in Normal Schools; 98 per cent. of these enter on the work of teaching; 44 years is the average time during which teachers remain in the work. As one of our women teachers has completed her fifty years of service, I think women may do their part in keeping up the average, although some of them do commit the enormity of marrying and attending to their own children in preference. A young woman leaving the Normal School at nineteen might well give five years to teaching and then be all the better fitted to be a good mother in Israel and citizen and voter in the State. This duration of teaching is an important fact, as it is urged that women are less persistent in the work than men. I find no statistics on the subject, but even if numbers were on the side of men, we must remember that men usually have the higher positions in schools which it is more desirable to retain, while many of the women are young girls teaching primary schools. Two items of legislation in regard to women's labor in Massachusetts are of interest,—

First. Persons or corporations must provide seats for women and permit their use when consistent with their work. Violations of this law are punishable by fine, from \$10 to \$30 for each offence.

This law evidently sprang from a humane motive, but I see no reason why it should be confined to women. Men are liable to be weak, lame or ailing and to need this relief. There is danger that this provision may work against the employment of women, especially as in so many cases women take undue advantage of it and are very listless and indifferent in rising to wait upon customers or attend to their machines. All who act thus are a great hindrance in the way of women's employment or advancement.

Second. Another law forbids the employment of women more than ten hours per day or sixty hours per week.

I object to this also, as placing the strong woman at a disadvantage in comparison with men. I think it is liable to great abuse, and that the woman instead of extra hours of profitable paid labor, will often only bear a heavier burden of household work in which she might procure a substitute. I have no data on the subject, however, and can only throw out the idea for consideration.

In the professions woman must yet fight and win her way. In Medicine she cannot obtain the same education as men, the Harvard Medical School being closed. Other schools of less fame are open to her, but clinical advantages are rare, the New England and Homeopathic hospitals being open to her, and some special opportunities being given by others. The

discipline of servants, combined with the good sense, good temper and good manners which are needed for such positions. The demand is large and increasing; there are plenty of unfit candidates, but very few who fill such positions acceptably. Women who have not the strength for rough labor, education for professions, or genius for art, might yet gain for themselves an honorable support, and do a great good in the community by fitting themselves well for such work, which is only an enlargement of home work on a good basis.

RHODE ISLAND.

MARY C. PECKHAM, Vice-President.

THE questions submitted to your Vice Presidents this year admit of a wide range, and must in the nature of the case be largely conjectural until some general work in the direction of tabulating statistics of women's labor shall be undertaken by our State Industrial Bureaus. Rhode Island has had an Industrial Bureau only one year, and the Commissioner informs me he intends to take up the inquiry in regard to women's labor another year especially. Meanwhile I am largely indebted to the Bureau for such results as I have been able to obtain.

Our State compared to other States is, if we regard its area, the greatest manufacturing centre on the Western continent. It stands second to Massachusetts only, in cotton manufactures; second to Massachusetts and Pennsylvania only, in woolen and worsted goods; it is first in jewelry manufacture; and in all these, woman is a large factor in productive labor.

In all industries that do not require the serving of an apprenticeship, where by two or three months working with the use of improved machinery, men and women are hired by these establishments, women do not attain the skill that men do or earn the amount of money, being employed mostly on inferior work. The following are statistics of wages of the principal industries where men and women are hired on equal conditions, viz: in the cotton industry the average yearly wages for men are \$398 while the average yearly wages for women are \$260; in woolen and worsted industries, the average yearly wages for men are \$487, while the average yearly wages for women are \$309. In the jewelry establishments the average yearly wages for men are \$658, while the average yearly wages for women are \$315. In the tailoring establishments the average yearly wages for men are \$520, while the average yearly wages for women are \$312. In the cigar making industries the average yearly wages for men are \$624, while for women \$364. In the printing establishments the average yearly wages for men are \$640, while the average yearly wages for women are \$416.

In all the above mentioned industries there are women that are as skilled as the men, particularly so in the textile industries, but in the trades women have the practical knowledge, skill in bookkeeping, training in the

medical societies are now open to her, and as there are no laws in regard to the practice of medicine in Massachusetts she has a fair chance in it, and in fact well-educated, able women physicians reap as rich pecuniary rewards as most men physicians, the very highest being excepted. The profession of nursing has advanced very rapidly, and women have a good chance both for education and practice. The highest skill commands from \$15 to \$25 per week, with board while on service. I think men nurses would command a larger price, but their number is much fewer. Massachusetts has more pupils in training than any State but New York.

ANOTHER FEMALE LAWYER.

Three new members of the Suffolk bar were admitted before Judge Holmes yesterday. Miss Mary A. Green has passed the examination and will be admitted on motion at any time. When she is admitted she will be the second lady to become a member of the Suffolk bar, Miss L. J. Robinson being the first.

This paragraph contains the latest fact in regard to the profession of law, and I hear of no women entering upon the study of theology.

Science in Massachusetts, but the number of women is increasing. Mrs. Richards of the Mass. Institute of Technology, says,

"There is at present a growing demand for teachers well trained on the Natural Sciences." If the number of applications for such teachers is any criterion, it seems to be generally recognized that the training in the latest and best methods as given at the Mass. Institute of Technology, is of the best kind as a preparation for science teaching. The graduates who are available for such positions are chiefly young women, and they make very acceptable teachers.

But most young women who will follow the teacher's calling, need more or less help in fitting for this higher work. There are at the present time, besides those who are provided with scholarships, six such young women who are anxious to take the Institute course, but who are unable to pay the tuition of \$200 a year. A few women graduates are engaged in scientific pursuits.

I would like to add a suggestive instance of a woman's taking the lead in an important branch of labor. In the fashionable resort of Bar Harbor, Me., the best hotel, the Louisville, is kept by two ladies, who also keep a very successful boarding house in Boston had not their usual custom. They charge \$7.00 per day, and the rooms, table and service give entire satisfaction. Here is an opportunity for women to excel, as certainly less easy for men to furnish. But much thought and care must be expended to secure such a result. When women undertake any work they should aim to do the very best and to get the best prices for it. That raises the standard of labor.

A very important work is inadequately filled. I mean the positions of housekeeper, matron, superintendent, etc., of institutions. Very few women have the practical knowledge, skill in bookkeeping, training in the

where an apprenticeship is required the percentage is less. It has been found, stating the fact broadly, that in all trades where apprenticeship is required women do inferior work to men, almost invariably objecting to serving their time. In three of the trades usually considered as men's trades, women are allowed to serve apprenticeships in Rhode Island, cigar making, printing and the jewelry trade. The first requires three years, the second four. In cigar making women get equal wages with men, but in the other two trades, you will generally find them doing inferior work for less pay than men. Whether this is due to favoritism towards the men we cannot say. The Labor Unions here admit women and seem disposed to treat them fairly, and the tendency in all such Unions is to level up the wages of women; but the great disadvantage is the desire of women to get work without apprenticeship. This temptation is offered by the mills where, in three or four weeks, they can earn good wages. In the mills there is one occupation given over solely to women—that of burlers and sewers, for which work they receive from seven to ten dollars a week.

Women's work is superior to men's in Rhode Island, in all those industries called exclusively women's industries, where an apprenticeship is served such as dressmaking, millinery, &c., also in some occupations in woolen and worsted mills.

It is equal in journalism, in the profession of physician, but not in the profession of teaching. Here the old injustice remains, women being required in grammar and high school grades to have the same qualifications while the men receive very much the superior pay. This is the more unjust as practically each woman teacher in grammar grades is responsible for the discipline of her own room, while the large men's salary is paid for a discipline he seldom exercises over the whole building.

We have no ordained woman minister in the State so far as I know; we have no women reporters for newspapers; and in agriculture the last census returns show only thirty-five women engaged in agriculture. Speaking of journalism, I would like to mention particularly the fine monthly astronomical articles written for the *Providence Journal* by Miss Converse, of this State. They have been widely copied and have been a feature of the *Journal* for many years. As more than half of our people who are engaged in occupations are at work in the mills, it follows that by far the largest number of women are mill operatives in our State. As a rule this occupation is not favorable to health or to intelligence. The first owing to unsanitary conditions in tenement houses, the other to the general evasion of the truancy laws, which require that every child shall have so many months schooling in the year. I am sorry to say that Rhode Island is one of the most illiterate of all our States according to the census returns. This was a surprise to me, and doubtless will be to many. The unsanitary conditions are great; investigation of the Bureau, having shown that only one manufacturing corporation in Rhode Island has the kitchen sinks in its tenement houses properly trapped. In our State a law passed May 28th, 1885, prohibits the employment of women and minors in mills more than ten

hours a day. This, while legislation in favor of protection of woman, takes from her the power of contract and reduces her to the legal status of a minor. It remains to be seen if protection be really a good thing.

MARYLAND.

ELIZABETH TURNER GRAHAM, Vice-President.

TO the questions presented to the Vice Presidents of the A. A. W., I make answer for the State of Maryland, so far as my very limited observation goes, that I think about as follows:

First. In general intelligence, intellectuality, integrity of purpose and industry as teachers, servants and clerks, women are superior.

Second. In works of philanthropy, Christian endeavor, domestic service and private enterprise women are superior. I am assured by a large retail dealer, employing many saleswomen, that he finds them superior to men as clerks and superintendents of departments, because of fidelity, industry and integrity. This may include also purity and sobriety. The wages in our best stores are regulated by the absolute usefulness of the persons employed, a nominal sum, seldom less than three dollars per week, being given at first, and that being increased by a certain percentage on all sales, so that not a few women earn as high as fifteen and twenty dollars per week. The fact that most women lose much time because of illness, especially among the Hebrews, who observe closely the physical condition of the women about them; and the fact that women are not considered permanent help, being liable to marry or desire a change of pursuit, is offered as excuse for paying less than men in the same position. The rigid observance of the custom above named of paying a percentage on sales has led to the assertion, as a fact, that they are better salesmen than men.

Third. In all labor demanding physical strength, endurance and exposure they are inferior,—in matters of finance or business ability, questions of government in Church or State, the various professions, including artisan, artist and mechanic; though I am told that in the few opportunities afforded as designers they are superior. As cooks and waiters I am also assured they are greatly inferior to men, but it has not been my own experience. Climatic influences, which are, with us, enervating, long established social and domestic habits of dependence and a certain merely mechanical servitude, have combined to repress much natural energy and ability which a generation of changed conditions may bring to the front. Long known as good housekeepers, women in our vicinity are chiefly successful as hotel or boarding house keepers, and where acting in freedom

have been known to manage admirably and make a good deal of money; though it is said they are seldom wise in the spending of the same, or its investment.

MISSOURI.

REBECCA N. HAZARD, *Vice-President.*

QUESTIONS FOR VICE-PRESIDENTS.—Where are women equal to men? Where superior? and Where inferior?

In the absence of accurate information as to these questions, I can only give the result of observations, necessarily limited. While there has been great enlargement in the field of woman's activities, it is still circumscribed as compared to that of men. The vocations open to women have been multiplied, but the number which is to any great extent filled by them is still limited.

Where are women equal to men?

As teachers, women show aptitude for communicating knowledge which is instinctive. As a rule they love the work, and this after all is the principle that insures success in any calling. There is a bond of sympathy existing between woman and all the young of her race that constitutes her the natural instructor of children. Even in the higher education of youth and in the management of schools, so far as they have been intrusted to her, she seems to have shown an ability quite equal to teachers of the other sex. As saleswomen and typewriters they are quite the equals of men, and also as bookkeepers in a small way. They are patient and honest, and in the last-named vocation have a reputation for accuracy.

Where are women superior to men?

First. In all that relates to patient routine work, *not involving too strict an adherence to arbitrary rules.*

Second. In all artistic needlework and decorative art.

Third. In the care of the sick.

Fourth. In domestic service.

In this last-mentioned department there is certainly room for the attainment of greater excellence; but it is, I think, the general testimony of employers, that women give far more satisfaction in domestic service than men do; moral as well as industrial character being taken into the account. I have heard it repeatedly said of late that men made better cooks than women—a proposition quite incapable of proof, considering the unequal conditions upon which a comparison must be based. A *chef de cuisine* receiving a large salary, and with every appliance for the perfection of his art, may compound dishes of unrivalled excellence. Then the other class of male cooks is usually found with camping parties, where exercise and

fresh air make the simplest viands delicious; an unfair test when compared to the monotonous round of like duties with which women are burdened. Until men adopt the vocation more generally the question of relative merit must be an open one, with the weight of evidence still favorable to women.

Where are women inferior?

First. In all industrial enterprises requiring large outlay of capital without certainty of return. Women are unwilling to take risks, and therefore make poor speculators. They prefer safe enterprises with smaller returns.

Second. They are also inferior in those vocations requiring a life-long devotion to an idea, or such as allow no deviation from fixed methods. Women have so long been accustomed to desultory habits as regards industrial pursuits, that inflexible rules are irksome to them. Thus they make good milliners, but poor tailors, and they would certainly find their superiors in men as mechanics. But it is difficult to generalize upon a subject where as yet there are no statistics and where changing conditions leave us no fixed opinions.

INDIANA.

LOIS G. HUFFORD, *Vice-President.*

THROUGH conversations with those who are in a position to judge of women's work and through my own experience and observation, I have been seeking to find an answer to the question proposed by your committee: Where is the work of women equal, where superior and where inferior to that of men?

I find myself unable to reach any satisfactory conclusion on the basis of sex alone, for wherever I look I find the success or failure to be individual, rather than sexual. With one decided exception, I am unable to discover any marked superiority of women, as *women*. That exception is in the work of caring for and teaching children under twelve years of age. Here the mother nature of woman makes her superior. There are individual women in higher educational positions whose work is superior to that of individual men; but the opposite is equally true. I am inclined to conclude that where women have received similar training they will excel in all occupations requiring delicate or quick manipulation, as in type-writing for instance. Women excel in attention to details, but are weak where large foresight involving great judgment is concerned. From talking with those who employ clerks, I learn that even were the same wages paid, they would choose to have a part of their employes women. One gentleman, a merchant, told me that he had never known a woman who had the judgment necessary to buying in large quantities. He attributed this to their being so largely

influenced by personal tastes and fancies. Yet I have known some exceptions to this, so I do not think that it can be generally predicated. The general expression is the common one, that women seldom undertake any business with a view to continuing in it permanently; hence one very strong motive to the acquirement of proficiency is wanting to them.

In the comparatively short time that women have had opportunities for securing that thorough training which alone can give such success as will attest their real power, I think that they have not entered the various fields of activity in sufficiently large numbers to make it possible to form generalizations as their comparative ability as a sex.

ILLINOIS.

ELIZABETH BOYNTON HARBERT, Ph. D., one of the directors, made a verbal report from Illinois, in which she said:—

"You doubtless remember the assertion of 'Samantha Allen' to the effect, that 'whoever would be tranquil let him not investigate;' we would use that statement as the first half of our text, supplementing it with a second clause, whoever would be hopeful let him investigate.

"When one investigates the condition of the children, when one judges civilization not by 'the palaces on the boulevards, but by the condition of the children in the back alleys,' tranquility of mind is almost impossible. When careful statistics show that nearly twenty thousand children are actually homeless in the great, rich 'Prairie State;' when by a house-to-house visitation it is discovered in some of the most neglected districts in Chicago, only one child in four is receiving any education; when, by a study of school-reports amazing facts in regard to the disbursement of the school-funds are disclosed, we see the necessity of somebody's tranquillity being profoundly disturbed. Then, when women are aroused, as several years ago the many patriotic women of Illinois were aroused by the discovery that six hundred little girls under twelve years of age were growing up in dense ignorance in our almshouses, let them endeavor to secure the passage of a Bill, which without the additional cost of a penny, will secure to these girl-wards of the State, industrial homes together with mental, moral and industrial training, and they will discover how helpless woman is without the ballot. Our best women, went to Springfield and endeavored to secure the passage of such a bill but were defeated. A few months after some catholic gentlemen easily secured a large appropriation for an Industrial School for Boys, these gentlemen being 'constituents.'

"There are many facts too harrowing to be given here and now in regard to legislation aimed to secure the protection of women and girls, and they speak in appealing tones to every mother-heart to come to the rescue. "Whoever would be hopeful let her investigate. As the brighter side

of the picture let me suggest rapidly as I may, the many agencies in Illinois, organizing for effective, helpful service.

"For almost twenty years, the Woman Suffrage Association has been steadily working to secure an equality of rights, opportunities and protection, while its officers have aided in the organization of almost every good work. The W. C. T. U. of the State with its membership of almost sixteen thousand women, working earnestly in their forty departments, is a force which cannot be estimated.

"Turning aside from the heretofore unequalled activity of woman in journalism, the excellent work being accomplished by the agency of Women's Clubs, we would emphasize the quiet but remarkably pervasive influence of the Chautauqua movement, in whose circles the ideal conditions frequently exist, since here men and women, youths and maidens meet and enjoy an interchange of thought which is strengthening to the young, liberalizing to the old and progressive in its every tendency.

"Side by side with these movements is the recognition of woman's industrial and civil rights by the Knights of Labor, the formation of the Woman's League as a result of the International Council, the organization of the Woman's Alliance and the work of the Protective Agency.

"During the past year a large delegation of Illinois women attended the International Council of Women at Washington, where they listened to, and many of them were converted by the strongest arguments ever yet made by women for the removal of their political disabilities. Never before was there such an array of facts and experience presented as on that occasion when representative women from the leading nations of the world emphasized the vital need of the ballot in order that woman may succeed in this sacred crusade for the home and the protection of the children.

"But most hopeful of the many signs of promise is the growing recognition of the parenthood of God the Creator, the brotherhood of humanity and the understanding that a good deed wrought for humanity anywhere, is a good deed wrought for humanity everywhere. Courage then, beloved, since the most glorious of opportunities confront us,—the blessed opportunity of service."

GEORGIA.

ISABELLA W. PARKS, Vice-President.

IT may be well, preparatory to what little I have to say concerning the education of women in this section, to make a brief statement with regard to education here in general. To one accustomed as I had been all my life to the excellent public school systems of Ohio, Illinois and Iowa, the condition of things in Georgia was a painful surprise. Georgia has practically no public school system. Such cities as Atlanta have fairly good

public schools, but large regions of the country have no schools at all and still other sections have schools, free schools only for the whites. In many places where there pretend to be free schools, they are only of three or four months duration because of lack of funds. The result of this among the colored population can be seen in the fact that illiteracy among them has increased since the abolition of slavery, notwithstanding the Northern money and laborers sent down here for their instruction, because population with them has increased faster than we could educate them. If the same is not true of the "poor whites," it is because population has not increased so fast with them. In our immediate vicinity, just outside the city limits of Atlanta, there is a large white population growing up without school advantages because the ubiquitous "school district" of the North is wanting here, and the whites would rather their children should never know their letters than that they should learn them in a colored school. The colored children of the neighborhood attend Clark University.

From this condition of education in general, it is not difficult to infer the status of woman's education. On the woman question, the people of this section are at least one hundred years behind the North. Our colored schools which are supported by Northern money, admit boys and girls, young men and women, alike. But with one or two exceptions, no Southern College or University admits girls and young women and the courses of study of the "Female Seminaries" are those with which we were familiar in the North fifty years ago, before Vassar and Wellesley introduced a higher standard. Even the high schools here are usually divided into "Boys' High Schools," and "Girls' High Schools." And sometimes the "Girls' High School" is wanting altogether. The industrial and moral needs of women in this section, I have not been able as yet to make a subject of investigation but much can be inferred from their educational standing and from the public sentiment on the woman question.

In the face of such facts, ought not the Association for the Advancement of Women to consider whether it is not its duty to give the educational influence of its presence in the near future to Atlanta? I believe that nowhere could it do more good. Already Atlanta is a great centre of power in the South and it is rapidly growing into one of the great commercial cities of the nation.

CANADA.

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

I REPLY to special questions given to Vice-Presidents. I presume that it is intended that we should make money the basis of value by which to measure the work done by the sexes. If it were the quality of the work done by each that was intended to be taken as the standard, then pages might be written upon the subject.

Women's work in art, literature, medicine and on the stage commands quite as high a price as that of men throughout the Dominion, providing equal talent is displayed. The women teachers in British Columbia receive in some instances, for the same class of schools, equal pay; but as a rule their salaries are slightly below those of men. In looking over the report of the Bureau of Industries, I found one trade in which women earned more than men, viz. that of paper bag and box making. This was based upon three months work on an average of 54 hours per week. The men had earned \$4.17 while the women received \$4.33 per week. Women weaving woolen yarn,—working on an average of 57.83 hours per week, received \$5.65, while the men working 59.84 hours were paid \$5.69. Both sexes were upwards of sixteen years of age.

It is only in isolated cases in any department where women receive more than men. As a rule women in general receive less pay for the hours they work than men. The only exception would be among laboring men who are sometimes during the cold winter months, glad to work for their board. But the contrary is true of women who are willing to do house work. There is a constant demand for their labor. Mistresses, I am sure, might do much to make domestic service more attractive. They should provide more labor-saving appliances and thus do away with much of the drudgery. By adopting a regular system of work, they would get more done in the same hours; consequently their servants would have some leisure time to themselves; then, too, they would find by making their rooms and kitchen more comfortable and attractive, they could impart more of a home feeling.

Besides all this, if they were permitted to see their friends in the house instead of drawing them out on the street for that purpose, they would be amply repaid for the kindness. Add to the above, various other little things which every kind-hearted woman can think of, and it will do much to solve the problem which is worrying many housekeepers today.

While I have nothing of striking importance to note, still woman's best interests are advancing in all the different Provinces of the Dominion. Her friends in the respective Legislatures are guarding her needs and watching her opportunities. In British Columbia I understand that Mr. Drake, M. P. P., has again introduced his bill on behalf of Woman Suffrage. Mr. Watus again brought forward his measure to extend Municipal Suffrage to married women. It was voted down in the Province of Ontario. In the same Province an act for the protection of infant children was amended. This bill makes it compulsory to register all baby farms and they now are subject to public inspection.

A bill was introduced amending the municipal act improving municipalities, to regulate the cigar and tobacco trade and prohibiting the sale of the same to children; it also provides for the erection of bathing and boat-houses and the inspection of the same, so that they shall not be used for any illegal or immoral purposes, and preventing the sale of liquors therein. Another bill was introduced authorizing municipalities, when three-fourths of the trades in a district petitioned for a change in the hours of closing their stores, to grant their request, thus paving the way for short hours in summer.

In the Province of Quebec, a commission was appointed to investigate the conditions of operatives in the different manufacturing establishments. In the largest cotton mills in the Province, 1300 persons were employed; of these, 600 were women and 200 were children from ten years of age, upwards. The girls and women averaged 80 cents per diem and the men \$1.00, by working long hours in the busy season.

In Toronto, the Hillcrest Convalescent Home is a new institution opened for the benefit of women. It is doing good work for the sick poor, giving them a chance to recuperate after severe illness. The Aged Women's Home and Sick Children's Hospital, are each doing a good work and are largely under the control of women.

Two day nurseries have been established in the city, they are doing much good by enabling poor women to go out to work and thereby support, or help to support, their families.

In matters educational the opportunities for women are rapidly advancing and women are not slow in taking advantage of them.

Moulton College is a new institution opened in Toronto exclusively for the benefit of women. It was founded by the Hon. Mrs. McMaster, and the school bears her maiden name. She gave her beautiful residence and grounds worth about \$50,000 for this purpose and contributed \$3,000 toward furnishing. Its staff of teachers is excellent, their salaries are guaranteed out of the endowment fund of McMaster University, which was founded and endowed by her late husband, Senator McMaster. The affairs of this school are under the control of the Baptist denomination.

The Donalds Special Course for Women in McGill College in Montreal, has been further endowed. Sir Donald A. Smith has added \$70,000 to the \$50,000 already contributed by him. During the four years this University has been open for women, their number in attendance has increased from eighty to ninety. Degrees were there conferred on eight students in May last, four of whom took high places on the honor list. One of them was awarded the gold medal for English Literature.

Miss Annie Stewart of Dalhousie College, N. B., has been appointed to the Mathematical Fellowship in Bryn Mawr College, Pennsylvania. In Literature and Art our women are making good progress. Lady Stephen presides over the Society of Decorative Art in Montreal, which is controlled by her sex. This is a sort of Art Exchange for the benefit of poor but worthy women. All the large cities now have art schools, the majority of which appear to be doing well.

Miss Duncan, or "Garth Grafton," and several others have made a name for themselves in literature. A young lady in Sarnia has taken a prominent and responsible position in her father's chemical works and has lately perfected a valuable invention, which has been patented.

The Toronto General Hospital awarded diplomas to eleven women as certified nurses. This was the result of two years' study and practice. An innovation was introduced in that city by electing two women as School Trustees. The women teachers there have formed an association for mutual benefit. The Young Women's Christian Guild, organized something over a year ago, is doing good work.

This and similar institutions have done much in teaching self-reliance and increasing the number of women who are capable of taking part in public meetings.

The W. C. T. U., I consider one of the chief factors in accomplishing this advance. It is becoming better organized, more powerful and effective, as the years go by. Miss Phelps can fully testify as to the correctness of this statement, and can tell you of the time when it was hard to get a woman in Canada to occupy a Chair or to take any part in mixed meeting.

Miss Phelps, of St. Catharines, Canada, will attend our Congress.

Additional Questions for Vice- Presidents of States

FOR XVII CONGRESS.

1889.

The Committee of Reforms and Statistics propose the following subject 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 additional subject presented to the Vice-Presidents for Congress of 1889, is,—Hygienic Conditions of Schools and School Buildings,—as follows:—

- Relation of size of rooms to number of pupils.
- Graded seats for children.
- Arrangement of seats in relation to windows.
- Ventilation and Heating,—use of Thermometer.
- Stairways: long flights for growing girls,—high "risers" to stairs for young children.
- Physical training of pupils.
- Safety of school buildings.
- Sanitary conditions, and plumbing.
- Decency and privacy of sanitary closets.
- Examine and report condition of typical best and worst city school,—also of the best and worst country school.

The Vice-Presidents of the Association are 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) fully four weeks previous to the time of holding the Women's Congress for 1889, 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 member's meeting. It is hoped that *all* the Vice-Presidents will kindly respond.