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"TRUTH, JUSTICE AND HONOR."

—:O:—

REPORT

OF THE

Association

FOR THE

Advancement of Women.

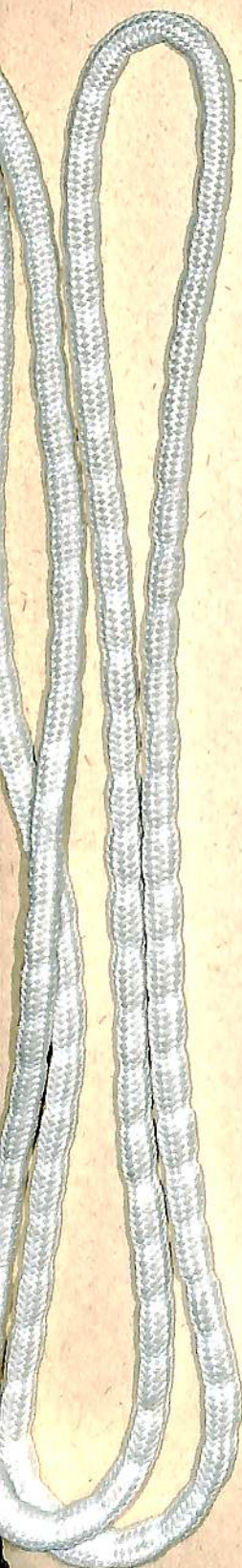
19th Women's Congress.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., OCTOBER, 1891.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.:

C. W. BARDEEN, PUBLISHER AND PRINTER.

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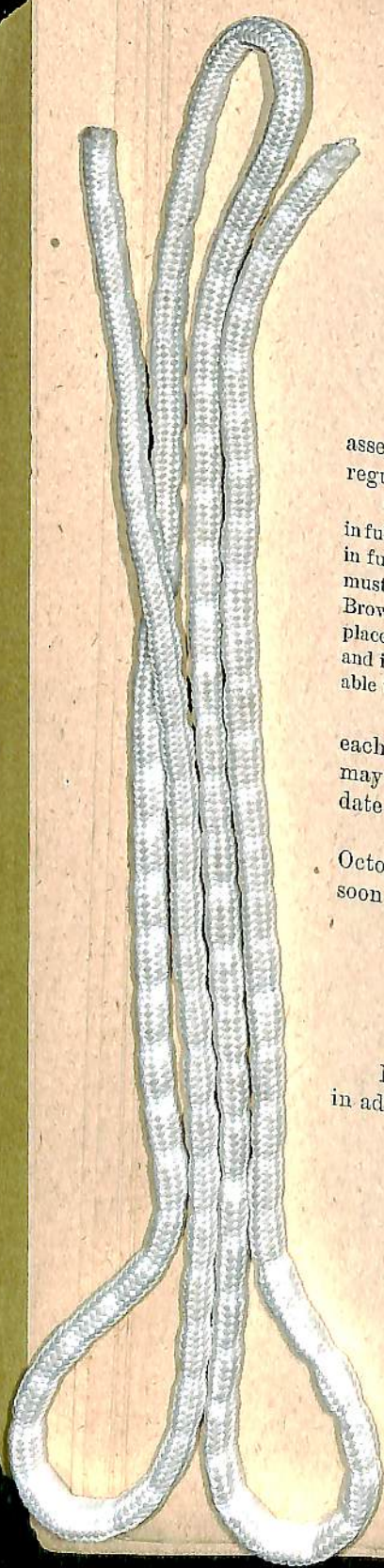
Kechayia, Miss Calliope,
(care Blind Asylum, S. Boston,
Mass.) Constantinople.

LIFE MEMBERS.

Tweddle, Mrs. Frances,
State St., Albany, N. Y.
Barton, Miss Florence C.,
102 Clifton Av., Minneapolis, Minn.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

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



NOTICES TO MEMBERS.

MEMBERS will greatly aid by promptly remitting the annual assessment of \$2.00. In obtaining money order, please observe the 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."

Members should remit their annual fee before October 1 of each year, that daily papers and reports of the following Congress may be sent to them. The fiscal year closes October 1, at which date tickets for the new year are ready.

All members who have not received tickets for the year ending October 1, 1892, will favor the Association by forwarding \$2.00 as soon as convenient to

HENRIETTA L. T. WOLCOTT,
Treasurer A. A. W.
DEDHAM, MASS.

Members will please give prompt notice of any error or change in address.

ELIZABETH LORD TIFFT,
200 Linwood Av., Buffalo, N. Y.
Secretary A. A. W.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

For two years, the Ladies' Literary Club of Grand Rapids, Michigan, has invited the Congress to be its guest.

"Come and teach us to broaden our work," wrote Mrs. Watson, the Corresponding Secretary, in her letter of this year, cordially renewing the invitation. "We need the inspiration that the meeting of your body would give."

Being wanted, we wanted to go; the invitation was accepted, and on the 14th, 15th and 16th of October, the XIXth Congress of the A. A. W. was held at Grand Rapids, Michigan, in the Fountain Street Baptist Church, a building well adapted to its needs.

No hostesses ever received their visitors more gracefully or entertained them with more untiring hospitality, than did those of the L. L. C. From the opened doors of their homes and their beautiful club house to minor details of every day arrangements, their courtesy was unflagging. How is it possible for a dry, official report to tell what it would like of the exquisite, illustrated Souvenir, supplied with unlimited generosity; of the music—the delightful solos, duets and choruses which relieved the monotony of our long meetings; of the masses of fall flowers and maple branches with which the Decoration Committee made the platform bright; of the carriages furnished for drives; of the invitations sent; of the lunches given, or of the Club itself, so phenomenally prosperous? Twice the A. A. W. members and other guests were especially entertained in the Club House, both times between the afternoon and evening sessions. One occasion was a charming reception, extended by the L. L. C.; the other, a musicale of the St. Cecilia Society which offered a Schubert program of great excellence.

CONFERENCE OF OFFICERS.

On the evening of October 13th, at eight o'clock, in the Library of the L. L. Club House, was held the Third Conference of officers, of the XIXth Congress. There were present Mrs. Julia Ward

Howe, President, Mesdames Wolcott, Mitchell, Stebbins and Brown, Miss Emily Howland, Dr. Mark and the Secretary.

Before the meeting was opened for business, Mrs. Wolcott formally presented to Mrs. Howe, a gavel which she assured her to have been made from genuine Mount Vernon cherry. Mrs. Howe accepted the gift with thanks. The Supplementary Congress was discussed, programs arranged and letters read from absent members. Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Brown reported having sent "Calls" to all presidents of clubs in the General Federation and having received answers promising interest and cooperation another year.

EXECUTIVE SESSIONS.

The morning sessions of the Congress were held in the Sunday School rooms of the Fountain Street Baptist Church. At 10 A.M., October 14, when Mrs. Howe's new gavel fell, there were forty-eight members to respond to the roll call. Colo., Ill., Ia., Md., Mass., Minn., Neb., N. J., and N. Y. were represented. Reports were heard from the following Vice Presidents, and accepted: Miss Emily Howland for New York; Dr. Abby M. Fulton for Maine (read by Mrs. E. L. Tift); Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Brown for New Jersey; Mrs. Ellen M. Mitchell for Colorado. The report of the Treasurer, Mrs. H. L. T. Wolcott, gave the number of paying members of the year past, as 219; receipts, \$683.80; disbursements, \$369.99; cash on hand \$313.81.

At the Second Executive Session, on the morning of October 15th, fifty-five members were present. Mrs. Ellen M. Mitchell presented the matter of the A. A. W. contributing to the Maria Mitchell Memorial Fund. It was voted to authorize the Treasurer to issue circulars to all who had been members of the A. A. W., asking for contributions. Mrs. Clara B. Colby, V. P. for Nebraska, Rev. Augusta J. Chapin, V. P. for Illinois, and Dr. Mary B. Moody, V. P. for Connecticut, made State reports. Mrs. Henrietta L. T. Wolcott, Chairman of the Committee on Science, offered a comprehensive report which was accepted with thanks.

The Third Executive Session convened at 10 A.M., October 16. The Vice Presidents' reports were continued from the day previous. Canada was reported by Mrs. Almira B. Hamilton; Michigan, by Mrs. Eliza R. Sunderland; Kansas, by Mrs. Sophia F. Grubb (read by Mrs. Clara P. Bourland); California, by Mrs. Ellen C. Sargent (read by Mrs. Sunderland); Kentucky, by Mrs. Anna

C. Bowser (read by Mrs. Wolcott); Indiana by Mrs. Lois G. Huford (read by Dr. Mark); Vermont, by Mrs. Louise M. Smiley (read by Mrs. Bourland) and Iowa by Mrs. Ellen M. Rich (read by Mrs. Nellie Reid Cady). An unofficial report was made by Mrs. Lynde of Milwaukee, for Wisconsin. Mrs. Lynde brought greetings from the Milwaukee Woman's Club. The reports of Standing Committees opened with that on Reforms and Statistics sent by its chairman, Rev. Antoinette B. Blackwell and read by Miss Alice Stone Blackwell. The Art Report, prepared by Mrs. Mary E. Wing, chairman, was read by Mrs. Sunderland. Mrs. Colby of the Industrial Education Committee, presented the report of its chairman, Mrs. Caroline A. Kennard. The list was closed by Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, chairman of the Committee on Journalism. Letters were read from Mrs. Lita Barney Sayles, Miss Mary F. Eastman and Mrs. Sophia C. Hoffman. The election of officers ended the session.

PUBLIC SESSIONS.*

The first public session of the XIXth Congress was called to order by Mrs. Howe, at 2:30 P.M., in the auditorium of the church. The exercises opened with a cordial address of welcome by the president of the L. L. C., Mrs. S. Marion Wenham. Mrs. Wenham called attention to the fact that this was the Nineteenth Congress of the A. A. W. and also the nineteenth year since the organization of their club. She gave the thoughts suggested to her by A. A. W.'s motto, "Truth, Justice and Honor." Mrs. Howe responded pleasantly, and followed with her own Opening Address. Woman's work in creating society, the efficiency of associated action among women, the gain in a new standard for womanly effort, the need of generosity in culture, the change in woman's attitude toward reform work and other practical measures, were thoughts brought out by Mrs. Howe. The first paper of the Congress was by Miss Octavia W. Bates of Detroit, on Women in Colleges. In the course of her essay, Miss Bates considered the higher education of women in relation to its history, its present aspects, the annex system which she depreciated and co-education which

* Usually three numbers of music were furnished for each public session by the St. Cecilia Club of Grand Rapids. The secretary reports here only the literary exercises and would refer members who may wish to know the names of songs, etc., to the Grand Rapids papers or to the Congress numbers of the Woman's Journal.

she proved to be the natural and sensible method, the effort to make a way for women in faculties and on trustee boards and finally what the higher education of women means to the world. Mrs. Lucinda H. Stone, being invited to speak upon the subject, recalled the ignominious separation of the women from the men in certain ancient cathedrals of the Old World. Every step in advance for women has been gained slowly. The history of our grandmothers striving to *know* is most pitiful. Mrs. Stone related her own experiences in getting an education, studying with boys preparing for college, sitting up all night over her books, and meeting ridicule. She gave an account of the admission of women to Michigan University. The best education in the world is to teach, she said. Women should be professors. Rev. Anna H. Shaw was discovered in the audience and asked to continue the discussion. The young women, she said, should realize the struggle it has cost to open up the colleges to them. She believed in co-education and "co-everything." If it is right for men and women to be together in families why not in universities, as tutors and trainers, as members of faculties, especially in State universities for which women pay taxes as well as men? Things are getting better all the time. Women themselves should be the judges of what is best for them. Miss Shaw ended by presenting the greetings of the National American Woman Suffrage Association from which she came as a fraternal delegate. Mrs. Wolcott had realized through her own granddaughter at Smith how life opened out to girls while in college. She spoke of the Chair of Ethnology in Harvard University having been given to Alice Fletcher and said that it was going in at the back door but *in*, all the same. Mrs. Howe pronounced woes upon rich women who give money to men's colleges. Miss Alice Stone Blackwell recounted her mother's trials in getting an education more than forty years ago and contrasted them with the easy times of college women of these days. Reference was made by a lady in the audience, whose name the secretary did not get, to the admission of women to the Medical College of Johns Hopkins University.

The Second Public Session convened in the church at 7:30 P.M. of the same day, with Mrs. Howe presiding. Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Brown, of East Orange, N. J., President of The General Federation of Women's Clubs, was introduced and read a paper

upon The Conditions of Success for Women. What women should be and do to succeed in life, whether in large circles or small; what they should avoid, and how, were all helpfully shown. Mrs. Brown believed not at all in a dead level for women; no more did she sympathize with the spirit of push where only self is the object. To succeed, women should start with a good education, have high aims, be broad minded, generous, and persistent. Attention was directed to the inspiration women receive through the A. A. W. and the Literary Club movement. Mrs. Strickland, of Detroit, continuing the subject of the paper, emphasized the necessity for coöperation; without it, women would never reach broad success. She added other needs: women must dress properly, have ample breathing possibility, be able to catch a street car quickly. They must learn that it is real *work* which leads to the highest success—indefatigable persistence. Women's work should be specialized. Mrs. Colby said, in brief: A feeling that she must work should permeate the mind of every woman. Every cultured woman should make some return to society for what she receives, she should do something to make the world better. As long as women are always the employed and never the employers, conditions will not be improved for women wage-earners. It is the duty of every woman of capital to engage in some enterprise where women can be employed under the right conditions. Rev. Mila F. Tupper believed that one of the conditions of success was forgetting that success was wanted. No honest effort could be unsuccessful. She enjoined upon women not to be self-conscious, to forget, in the work of a "career," that they had one, to remember that what is the natural is the womanly thing to do. Be magnanimous, she said, be patient, the world moves slowly. The second paper of the evening was upon The Wise Economy of Time and Strength as a Part of Education, by Miss Mary A. Ripley of Kearney, Neb. Miss Ripley did not confine herself to the education of the schools but gave a broad and general discussion of how so to form the character that every act may best subserve the end in view, that no effort should be wasted. She dwelt upon the vices which are destructive of the best action in any line and showed how and why they were so. A sound mind in a sound body is needful to secure the wise economy of time and strength. There are also needful, energy, high endeavor, earnestness. She quoted passages from George Eliot's *Stradivarius* to illustrate her

thought of the spirit necessary to prompt the highest effort. Miss Anna K. Eggleston, of Buffalo, followed Miss Ripley, with a short paper discussing the subject. Modern inventions had been made to economize time and strength in the physical world; but little attention had been paid to accomplishing similar results in the line of education. She impressed the value of doing one's own thinking as a way to gain strength of brain, to think first and to read afterward. No time should be wasted in useless repining over incapacity but one should recognize his personality and seek to bring the best out of it. Mrs. Mitchell feared that we were in danger to-day of losing the true meaning of education. It comes from within, not without; there must be a reaction of self. Every mind possesses a light of its own. In the reading of too many books, there is danger, as in the reading of one book. We need to think for ourselves.

The Third Public Session assembled at 2:30 P. M., October 15th, with Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Brown, V. P. for N. J., in the chair. Miss Catharine Weed Barnes, of Albany, N. Y., presented a paper upon Photography for Women. Miss Barnes saw a business opening for women in photography for which she believed them to be peculiarly adapted. Managing a studio is not unlike directing the affairs of a house, but less wearisome. It is less monotonous and easier than school teaching and pleasanter than dressmaking or millinery work. The artistic element is needed to be a good photographer, also previous training in chemical laboratory practice. To fill the place well a woman should begin at the foundation and work up. No discussion followed Miss Barnes's paper. The next essay, upon Women in Africa, by Mrs. Ellen Battelle Dietrick, of Boston, was the only one of the entire program of the Congress, not presented by its author. In Mrs. Dietrick's absence, Mrs. Mitchell read the paper. By describing the customs of the ancient Egyptians and of certain African tribes of the present day, Mrs. Dietrick effectually refuted the popular theory that there exists in Africa the reversal of our usual conditions respecting the relative position of men and women, with some results which it would be well to find in our higher civilization. Without calling for discussion of the paper, Mrs. Brown announced the opening of the Symposium on "La Grippe," and introduced Dr. Virginia T.

Smith of Detroit. Dr. Smith reviewed the history of the disease, showing how wide-spread and how fatal it had been from the first record made of its appearance in the tenth century to its present ravages. The next speaker was Dr. Mary B. Moody of New Haven, Ct., who gave some practical suggestions of treatment. The heart was affected and the best thing to do was to go to bed and to stay there. A recumbent position was necessary and disregard of this necessity had sometimes resulted in death. A better understanding of the course of the disease would make possible more successful treatment. Dr. Wanty of Grand Rapids said that her only patient, ill with "La Grippe," had been her little son who was now a perfect specimen of health. Dr. Mark described the nature of the disease and told of the unexpected turns it would take. She gave instances of severe cases in her own practice and reasons for the success which she claimed for the Homœopathic mode of treatment. She closed with quoting a poetic tribute from Mrs. Howe to the Homœopathic School. Mrs. Helen P. Jenkins, of Detroit, here presented the matter of the Spinner Memorial—a statue of General Spinner, to be erected in Washington. She hoped the women of America would remember their debt to him, and asked contributions to be handed or sent to her.

The Fourth Public Session was called to order at 8 P. M., October 15th, by Mrs. Howe, who invited Mrs. Wenham, President of the L. L. C., to take the chair. The subject of Aliens in America was then presented by Mrs. Howe. The paper directed attention to the dangers threatening our civilization from the ignorant masses pouring into the country from Europe and the East, and urged thoughtful Americans to bestir themselves to the end of effectively meeting these dangers. In the Chautauqua movement she saw some hope; modified to the capabilities of the lowest classes it might be made to serve as an uplifting influence. Mrs. Howe believed that Americans should set the example of loyalty to their government and appreciation and understanding of its spirit. Children should be taught to yield to discipline. Reference was made to the work of the W. C. T. U. at Castle Garden, as described by the Vice-President for New York State. The discussion was participated in by Miss Emily Howland, Mrs. Eliza R. Sunderland and Miss Mary A. Ripley. Miss Howland gave a more detailed account of what is done by the W. C. T. U. in the way of distribut-

ing leaflets in the different languages, to the immigrants at Castle Garden. Instruction is in this way given upon the laws, public school system, etc., of the country of which they are to become citizens. She believed that foreigners had as much right to come here now as did our ancestors. Mrs. Sunderland thought that America should protect herself against the vote of the foreigner until he had had time to enter into the spirit of our institutions. We put ourselves at his mercy when we give him the ballot. Freedom and the dignity of humanity are almost unknown in the lands from which he comes. The voice and influence of American women are needed to help solve this problem. Miss Ripley said that the gates of Castle Garden always swing inward, never outward. The immigrant comes and stays, he never goes. The nation can not, for the sake of its great part in the work of the world, afford to make itself into a mere asylum. The pure American has not yet appeared. In his blood will be found the practical sense of England, the stern principle of Scotland, the bright wit of Ireland, the suavity of France and the philosophy of Germany. Mrs. Clara Bewick Colby, of Beatrice, Neb., was next called upon to read her paper entitled *The Present Status of Wyoming as Affected by Woman Suffrage*. A host of well authenticated facts were brought forward by Mrs. Colby, to show that Wyoming had been benefited by giving women the suffrage: better schools, better order, better protection to women, juster legal verdicts, less crime, fewer divorces. After the close of the paper, Mrs. Lucinda H. Stone came to the platform and requested Mrs. Howe to recite her *Battle Hymn of the Republic*. She said that the *Battle Hymn* was a glorious lyric, far greater than any national hymn; only a woman could have written it. Mrs. Howe complied with the request and the audience then sang the hymn.

On the afternoon of October 16th at the Fifth Public Session, Mrs. Ellen M. Mitchell, Vice-President of Colorado, filled Mrs. Howe's place. The first speaker was Mrs. Henrietta L. T. Wolcott, of Dedham, Mass., with a paper upon *The Importance of Keeping Close to Nature in Education*.

Mrs. Wolcott narrated the work of the committee appointed by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society to encourage the cultivation of plants, by children of the poor. She illustrated the enjoyment of little children in natural objects by telling of her five year

old grandson's delighted interest in the development of some snails' eggs which, in the final stage, she showed to him under the microscope. Children should be taught natural science while they are young and impressionable, before their minds are filled with the dry details at present considered the proper foundations of an education.

The Symposium on The Real and the Ideal in Art was opened by Mrs. Lucinda H. Stone of Kalamazoo, Mich. To Mrs. Stone's mind the soul that shines through the art production is the real thing, the picture, the statue, the sonata, only its vehicle of manifestation. True art is God speaking through man. The charm of Millet's pictures is that one sees in them the spirit of the peasants with all the reality of life. Art is the disclosure of the soul; one can learn from it infinite lessons of the past. Ideals are only unconsciously remembered reals. Michael Angelo must, at some time, have known the originals of his Sibyls and Raphael of his Sistine Madonna. Mrs. Stone was followed by Mrs. Ellen M. Mitchell. Our ideals must be made real and our realities ideal, Mrs. Mitchell said. Realism that echoes none of the inspiration of the heart is dead. We should find a fresh meaning in common experiences. Art is not simply to interpret facts but to illuminate them with ideas. Mrs. Sunderland said that we had had realism spread out before us in literature and modern art, *ad nauseam*. Ideal art, real art, is always uplifting. The Angelus contains the highest thought of the ages; in that lies its power. Mrs. Sunderland went back to Mrs. Wolcott's paper and suggested books for reading to children: Mary Treat's *Home Studies in Nature*, Arabella B. Buckley's *Fairyland of Science* and Romaine's *Animal Intelligence*. Mrs. Wolcott said a word about microscopic study; nothing delighted and interested children so much. She advised mothers to have microscopes and to use them for the instruction of their children.

The opening of the evening meeting, the sixth and last of the Congress found Mrs. Howe in the chair. Mrs. Helen G. Powell, of the L. L. C., recited a poem, called the *Two Talents*,* written by Mrs. Rowland of Grand Rapids for the Souvenir.

After the recitation, Mrs. Howe introduced Mrs. Maud Howe Elliott, of Boston, Mass., who read a paper upon *Some American*

* See Book of Papers.

Artists. Mrs. Elliott began by telling of the effect of the Centennial Exposition upon the Art of America. The chromo had had to go. At present our wood engraving is especially good; American etchings are coming to the front; stained glass will be revived here. Among the different artists especially noticed in the paper were Whistler, La Farge, F. S. Church, J. G. Brown, and John Sargent; also the sculptor's, John Donahue and Augustus St. Gaudens. Mrs. Howe next introduced Mrs. Virginia C. Meredith of Cambridge City, Indiana, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Board of Lady Managers of the Columbian Exposition. Mrs. Meredith had come to the Congress to represent Mrs. Potter Palmer. In her paper on the Exposition, she compared it with the World's Fairs of the past and gave interesting historical items. The various organizations for promoting the interests of the Exposition and arranging for its accommodation in Chicago were described. The speaker believed that the influence of the Exposition upon the American people and especially upon the women would be to arouse to fresh activity for work by showing what had already been done. A few details of the Woman's Building were given and an appeal was made to the members of A. A. W., to encourage women to attempt the different parts of the interior decoration. They were also asked to coöperate by making any suggestions that they might consider helpful. Reference having been made to the Woman's Department, *per se*, in the paper, rejoicing that it was to be a thing of the past, Mrs. Howe spoke in its defence. She had advocated a separate exhibit of women's work at New Orleans. This way may be better, she said, but that is the past and I defend the past. Mrs. Lynde, of Milwaukee, took up the word. The subject of a woman's department had received a great deal of discussion; but it is hard to separate men's and women's work. Women do much work for which men get the credit. In the present arrangement, women stand exactly as men. She had never seen so grand a body of women together as the Board of Lady Managers that assembled in Chicago. Mrs. Wolcott regretted that she was not on the reception committee of the Columbian Exposition in order to be able to keep out certain articles of woman's work, usually exhibited at fairs, such as bags, crazy quilts, etc. Mrs. Meredith answered that there was some use in a crazy quilt but that she had no patience with the painted placque. The

time had now come to close the meeting and Dr. Ella V. Mark read the resolutions of thanks which had been prepared by herself and Mrs. Lily Lord Tiffit, expressing the gratitude of the A. A. W. members for the many kindnesses received in Grand Rapids. Miss Ripley was moved to speak by the last clause of the resolutions. She was sorry that more of the gentlemen had not attended the meetings to learn what was being done. Women were getting ahead and men must bestir themselves or they would find themselves out of the race. Women were living for higher purposes than men. Mrs. Colby said this was not a woman question but a human question. Women and men advance or fall behind together. From these very meetings, the men who stay away get inspiration through the companions in their homes. The resolutions were then adopted by vote. Mrs. Howe said, in closing, "There have been two columns of 'Wants': 'Wanted—A Congress.' 'Wanted—A place in which to hold a Congress.' Both have been filled by these delightful meetings." She then announced the close of the XIXth Congress.

ISABEL HOWLAND,

Secretary.

Boston, then read portions of Miss Emily Howland's report, as Vice-President for New York and added her own interesting account of several visits to the College Settlement in New York City. Dr. Ella V. Mark, of Maryland, read a paper on "La Grippe," and Miss Mary A. Ripley, of Nebraska, closed with "The Wise Economy of Time and Strength as a Part of Education." This paper brought out a clever talk of five minutes from Miss Evans, of Carleton College, situated in Northfield, Minn. After a few remarks by Mrs. Colby, Mrs. Howe, in response to urgent requests, repeated her "Battle Hymn of the Republic," then thanked the audience for their close attention and the citizens for their hospitality, and declared the Supplementary Congress adjourned.

On Wednesday morning, the ladies visited the residence of Mr. Hill to see some remarkable paintings after which they were taken for a drive about St. Paul until time for the twelve o'clock train to Minneapolis where they had been most cordially invited by resident members of the A. A. W. This day was to be "all play and no work," they were pleasantly told, and they enjoyed extremely the "day for play."

They were met at the station by friends with carriages and after a delightful drive about the city, were conveyed to Fair Oaks, the magnificent home of Senator Washburn, where was held an informal reception. Then re-entering the carriages, they were driven to the residence of Miss Florence C. Barton, a life member of the A. A. W. who had kindly invited the whole party to luncheon. On leaving Miss Barton's, some of the party returned to St. Paul and others went over one of the famous mills of Minneapolis, returning later to St. Paul. The Century Club had invited the A. A. W. visitors to be present at their opening session of the winter, that afternoon, but Mrs. Howe and Mrs. Elliott were alone able to accept the invitation.

Thursday morning, carriages were again provided by the hospitable hostesses and the ladies were taken that beautiful drive to Fort Snelling, where an informal reception was given in their honor, at the residence of Col. Mason.

To go back to St. Paul, to pack and separate then became their duty; for they must leave the twin cities and their manifold attractions and turn their faces eastward. But they took with them

The invitation of the New Century Club of St. Paul, to hold in that city, a Supplementary Congress, being renewed at Grand Rapids, the A. A. W. decided to accept it. Unfortunately, the train connections were not close enough to allow the party of officers and members to reach St. Paul until the morning of Tuesday, Oct. 21, thus preventing the ladies of the Club from holding the reception arranged for Monday evening.

Upon their early arrival at the station, Col. Newport met the ladies with a cordial welcome in behalf of the Club and dispatched them most systematically to the hospitable homes opened for their entertainment. At ten o'clock they found a fair audience awaiting them in Westmoreland Hall. The meeting was opened by a few remarks explanatory of the A. A. W. and its work, by the President, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, who then presented Mrs. Ellen M. Mitchell, of Denver, Col., to read a paper upon the Influence of Idealism on Literature. Mrs. Mary Newberry Adams, of Dubuque, Ia., spoke afterwards, in discussion of the subject. Mrs. Howe then read her paper on that most interesting topic to us all, Aliens in America, and Mrs. Colby, of Nebraska, read an analytical and critical essay on Ibsen's Doll's House. This brought them to the hour of closing and the Congress adjourned until two o'clock, the officers and members being taken, as guests of honor, to different luncheon parties.

At two p. m., a large audience filled the hall. Mrs. Wolcott first spoke of the A. A. W. organization asking those who wished to join to come to the platform at the end of the session. She then proceeded to read a paper on the Importance of Keeping Close to Nature in Education. Miss Octavia W. Bates, of Michigan, followed with Women in Colleges. A special invitation had been sent to the High School girls to be present during the reading of this paper and quite a number responded. Mrs. Maud Howe Elliott, of

much in memories of the cordial greetings, kindly hospitality and
 "rare, sweet courtesies" of these friends, new and old, in the two
 fair cities of the great North West, and they say with Tiny Tim,
 "God bless them, every one."

ELIZABETH LORD TIFFT,
Secretary.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

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

DR.		CR.
1890.	Voucher.	1890.
To Canadian Express,	1, \$ 4.60	Oct. By cash brought forward, \$320.68
" Globe, Mail, (daily papers),	2, 20.00	Evening Sessions at Toronto, \$75,
" Advertising,	3, 2.39	\$20, \$110, 205.00
" Petty account of Treasurer,	4, 11.53	Members, 219 at \$2, 438.00
" Edw. E. Clark, Stationer,	5, 19.65	Arrears, 20.00
" McQuillan, Bill for printing,	6, 23.84	Interest on Bank account, 12.80
" Petty Account of Secretary,	7, 16.30	Sale of badges, 8.00
" Custodian,	8, 10.00	
" Publication Committee A. A. W.		
Calls, etc.,	9, 21.31	
" Nominating Committee,	10, 3.87	
" William P. Chase, badges,	11, 15.00	
" Treasurer's Salary,	12, 100.00	
" Secretary's Salary,	13, 100.00	
" Envelopes, Stamps, etc.,	14, 11.50	
" J. H. Franklin & Co. for printing		
papers and reports,	15, 352.05	
	\$712.04	
" Bank Deposit	292.44	
	\$1004.48	1004.48

We have examined the accounts of the Treasurer and find the same correct and properly vouched.

(Signed)

ELLA V. MARK, M. D.,

ELIZABETH LORD TIFFT.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE A. A. W.

DEAR FRIENDS, OFFICERS AND MEMBERS:

It is with a hopeful heart that I bid you hold yourselves in readiness to attend the Nineteenth Congress of our Association which will be held at Grand Rapids, Michigan, on the 14th, 15th, and 16th days of the coming October.

I need scarcely remind you that the present period is one which makes great demands upon the energy and intelligence of Women. In order to meet the needs of the time we must bestir ourselves to the end that availing study and wise coöperation may not be wanting for the furtherance of the high objects which we have at heart, and which deeply concern the well-being of the great human family of which we are the earliest guardians and unceasing care-takers.

May the coming Congress add to our good record in the past and open to us new ways of instruction and of service in the future.

ISABEL HOWLAND, *Secretary*.
JULIA WARD HOWE, *President*.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

TOPICS AND PAPERS.

ELLEN M. MITCHELL, *Chairman*.

THE CONDITIONS OF SUCCESS FOR WOMEN,

MRS. CHARLOTTE EMERSON BROWN, N. J.

WOMEN IN AFRICA,

MRS. ELLEN BATTELLE DIETRICK, Mass.

THE PRESENT STATUS OF WYOMING AS AFFECTED BY WOMAN SUFFRAGE,

MRS. CLARA BEWICK COLBY, Neb.

THE WISE ECONOMY OF TIME AND STRENGTH AS A PART OF EDUCATION,

MISS MARY A. RIPLEY, Neb.

WOMEN IN COLLEGES,

MISS OCTAVIA W. BATES, B. A., Mich.

A SYMPOSIUM:—"LA GRIPPE,"

{ DR. JENNIE McCOWAN, Iowa.*
DR. LEILA G. BEDELL, Ill.*

THE ETHICS OF BUSINESS,†

MISS MARY F. EASTMAN.

ALIENS IN AMERICA,

MRS. JULIA WARD HOWE, R. I.

THE IMPORTANCE OF KEEPING CLOSE TO NATURE IN EDUCATION,

MRS. H. L. T. WOLCOTT, Mass.

SOME AMERICAN ARTISTS,

MRS. MAUD HOWE ELLIOTT, Mass.

A SYMPOSIUM:—THE REAL AND THE IDEAL IN ART,

{ MRS. LUCINDA H. STONE, Mich.,
MRS. MARY E. WING, Neb.

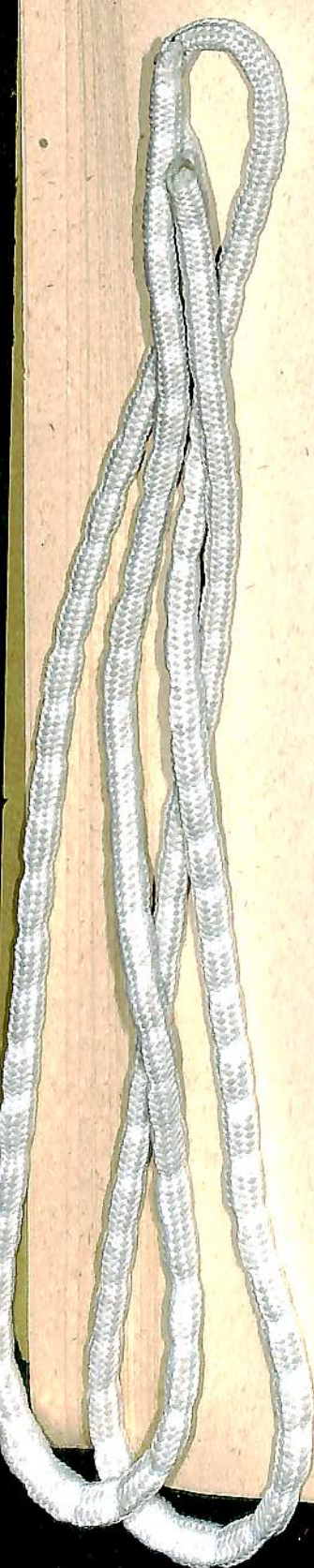
THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION,

MRS. POTTER PALMER, Ill.‡

* Unable to take part; places filled by Dr. Virginia T. Smith, Dr. Mary B. Moody and Dr. Ella V. Mark.

† Not presented.

‡ Represented by Mrs. Virginia C. Meredith.



SCIENCE.

HENRIETTA L. T. WOLCOTT, *Chairman.*

HISTORY records the fact that but a little over a century ago a lady in England, of noble ancestry, of high social position, revered by her family and adored by her friends, was adjudged insane by the court sitting on her case, "because she had manifested an *undue fondness for bugs.*" Whether the whole insect world interested her, thereby inducing the exhausting study, which caused her family such anxiety, we know not. When we realize that to-day a student may well devote years to the careful investigation of one small group of insects, and many months in studying the habits of one—the birch pest, which threatens to lay waste whole forests of timber—and yet preserves the brain from collapse, we may infer that either her mind was naturally too feeble and would have succumbed under any pressure or the ignorance of the judge influenced his decision.

To-day, were women to be subjected to the same treatment, our courts would be kept busy, and possibly women might rise and demand a jury of *their* peers to decide their sanity. For in this age of the world women, both old and young and middle aged—women who study for pleasure and they who study for gain—are to be numbered as multitudes. In every college in the land, opened expressly for women, scientific work is demanded; while those devoted to men are rapidly allowing women to attend special courses—notably, Yale and quite lately Dartmouth. The latter college decided this year to establish a chair in Entomology and Zoölogy. For every graduate there is a demand, as instructors of classes and as assistants in laboratories. These positions are lucrative, as well as attractive.

Miss Mary E. Mordifield, State Microscopist of Mississippi read a paper on "The Modification of the Habits of Wasps," at the meeting of the A. A. A. S., held at Washington, D. C., and one on "Longevity and Vitality of *Ixodes* and *Trombidium.*" She has just published a volume for the use of schools, a Manual of Entomology, of whose value Professor A. J. Cook, of Lansing University, Michigan, himself an acknowledged authority, spoke in great praise, at the same meeting.

Mr. and Mrs. Peckham have published "Papers and Researches on the Senses of Wasps and Other Insects."

Miss Veda Ditmas is an artist whose whole time is devoted to the delicate drawings of Entomological subjects.

Miss Mary L. Walker is an efficient assistant to the Professor of Entomology in Dundee University.

Can we not regret that the poor lady who was incarcerated in an asylum was born so soon?

HIGHER MATHEMATICS.

Miss Julia Rappicourt, of Melbourne, Australia, at the age of sixteen, took honors in Greek and French at the Melbourne University. At the age of nineteen she took the highest rank ever taken in examinations for the clerical division of the Victoria Civil Service. With one hundred and ninety-five competitors, the young woman secured 492—out of a possible 500 mark—in mathematics.

The following report comes from the Astronomical Department of Smith college:

The aim in the Astronomical Department has been to provide instruction for genuine students, not to attract numbers and gratify mere curiosity. The preliminary requirement in mathematics, though not large, has excluded many. During the past college year seven terms of practical and mathematical astronomy have been offered to the students of the Sophomore, Junior and Senior classes. Throughout the year, two graduate students have worked in the observatory. One of these gave nearly all her time to astronomy and took her Master's degree on a thesis connected with this study. Two senior students, who also worked all the year, were trained in making and reducing observations with the various instruments in the observatory. Their work included the reduction by a rigorous "Least-square" solution, of a set of meridian circle observations. Twenty-two other students received instruction preparatory to the senior work.

Aside from formal lectures and recitations, the extra time given to individual work with students during the past year has not been less than two hundred hours. The demands made by students and the privileges accorded at the observatory to the Junior and Senior classes and the Faculty, of necessity, defer any extended original work to the time when an assistant can be secured for the department. Owing to lack of funds, that day appears to be far off.

The time not demanded by teaching, and routine duties, during the past college year, has been mainly devoted to preparing for publication a pamphlet treating of the "Longitude of Smith College Observatory." This pamphlet has required much laborious computing. The final result obtained is the difference in longitude, to within a fraction of a second of time, between Smith College Observatory and Harvard College Observatory, and then between Smith and Greenwich.

MARY E. BYRD,

Director Smith College Observatory.

From Vassar College, Professor Whitney writes of the inability of Smith to publish this year, the results of work to determine longitude—for want of money.

Miss Palmer (Vassar) is assisting Dr. Elkin of Yale in preparing his observations for publication.

Miss Agnes Clarke has issued a book on "The Systems of Stars." Her book, entitled "History of Astronomy in the Nineteenth Century," is used as a text-book at Yale.

Vassar Observatory published a letter in 1890, in the *Astronomical Journal* and in the *Sidereal Messenger*.

Women continue to work with the microscope, quite seldom, however, as independent students. As assistants to surgeons and physicians, they are finding well paid positions. As sugar testers, they have done good work in the Agricultural Department at Washington, D. C. At the annual meeting of the American Microscopical Society, held in Washington, Miss Mary L. Booth was elected to membership in the Washington Society.

As writers on scientific subjects, either alone or as assistants to others' labors, valuable work has been accomplished.

William Huggins, D.C.L., L.L. D., F. R. S., and his wife, Mrs. Huggins, have presented a paper before the Royal Society on Wolf and Rayet's bright line stars.

Other quite remarkable papers on Astronomical subjects have been published by the same.

In *Nature*, April, 1891, Mrs. Fleming describes objects of interest discovered during an examination of photographs of stellar spectra, taken at the Cambridge Observatory.

Mrs. H. Randolph has made some important discoveries in Zoölogy.

Mrs. Alice Bodington—Studies in Evolution and Biology, published in London, 1890.

The Pathology of Hæmatome of the Dura Mater by F. H. Dercum and Mary Morey, University Medical Journal.

A Mode of Spore Discharge in a Species of Plant, Miss E. Parker.

At the meeting of the Social Science Association, Saratoga, N. Y., Professor Emily White, M. D., of the Philadelphia Woman's Medical College, read a paper in the Department of Health on "Spiritualism and Hypnotism."

Dr. Grace Peckham of New York read one on "The Education and Healthy Cerebral Development of a child."

CHEMISTRY AND BIOLOGY.

Professor Rachel Lloyd, a member of this committee, reports herself as still at work on the chemical questions involved in the successful culture of the Sugar Beet in Nebraska.

The department of Biology in Smith College is in charge of three teachers and consists of the following courses:

1st. A course of lectures in Hygiene, to the first class, designed to be of an especially practical nature that they may guide the student in making the most of her college course.

2d. An elective course in Descriptive Botany for the third term of the first year. In this course the student is brought into touch with nature and taught to see for herself the structure and comparative relation of plants and to make accurate descriptions of them.

3d. An elective course in General Biology extending through the whole of the second year. Here the student is given a few lectures on the general principles of life as manifested in living organisms and then set to work to

investigate the application of these principles by the careful study of a number of typical representatives of the vegetable and animal kingdoms. The work is supplemented by frequent lectures upon the relation of these types to other forms as well as to one another.

4th. An elective course in Vegetable Histology and Physiology is also offered during the second year. This consists also of laboratory work supplemented by lectures.

5th. In the junior year an elective course is offered consisting of lectures in Systematic Zoölogy extending throughout the entire year. In this course the relation of the habits, classification and embryology of animals is considered, as well as the histology of animal life on the earth, and the growth of the various theories concerning life with a discussion of the doctrine of evolution and its consequences regarding the life of the globe.

6th. An elective course in Cryptogamic Botany. In this course the students commence with the lowest form of plant and continue through the plant kingdom.

7th. An elective course in Human Physiology continuing through two terms of the junior year.

8th. A senior elective course for the year in Animal Histology, and laboratory technique and methods of original research.

Courses 1 and 7 are under Dr. Preston; 2, 4 and 6 are under Miss Chester and 3, 5 and 8 are under Prof. Pillsbury.

In the autumn of 1890, there was added to the biological department of Smith College an instructor in botany, thus enabling the botanical work to go on independently. A new course in botany was added to the list of studies, and the possibility established of three years and one term of continuous work on plant life. The last term of the first year flowering-plant morphology is offered; the second year, histology and physiology of flowering plants; the third year, cryptogamic plants; the fourth year, special research. The work is new, as distinct from Zoölogy. The number of students is few, being, however, nearly twice as many this year as during the same term, last year.

Dr. Emily Gregory graduated at Cornell University; was assistant in the botanical laboratory of the Harvard Annex, and Professor of Botany in the Smith College. She resigned the latter position to study under some of the best German botanists; was the second American woman to take the degree of Ph.D. from a foreign university, which degree was conferred upon her by the University of Zurich in 1886. Returning, she served two years as Associate Professor of Botany at Bryn Mawr and is now at the head of the botanical work in Barnard College where she has had signal success. She is a woman of wonderful enthusiasm and the great aim of her life is to get a few woman botanists started before she dies. For this she is devoting herself to teaching instead of the original research for which she is especially fitted. I think this woman needs special mention.

There are hundreds, no doubt, who are at work along the same road. Miss Snow, a recent graduate of Cornell, is now studying Botany in Germany. There are two or more graduates of Bryn Mawr who are going on with work

thing to reproduce for the instruction and entertainment of this and the following generations, Indian habitations which will show the customs of a people who have passed entirely from sight, or are fast doing so.

Mrs. Zelle Nuttall, of Baltimore, residing and studying abroad and in Mexico for the last six years, sent a paper to the meeting of the A. A. A. Science, held in Washington, during the month of August, describing an important manuscript, discovered by her, in one of the libraries of Florence, Italy. The manuscript contained valuable old pictures of Mexican habitations of the time of Cortez, accompanied by descriptions of the customs pertaining to the people.

During the winter just passed, Harvard College accepted the gift of \$30,000 to establish a chair of Ethnology at the University. The gift was accompanied by the promise that Miss Fletcher should occupy the chair and receive the income of the fund *during life*. If no woman student arises during Miss Fletcher's life, Harvard will in all human probability elect a man. The money was contributed by Mrs. Thaw, in memory of her husband, William Thaw, whose interest in Miss Fletcher's work was very great.

BOARDS OF HEALTH.

Deeming State and City housekeeping to be, in reality, individual house-keeping enlarged, the thoughtful and educated women in several large cities have roused public opinion to consider the importance of placing women on boards of health.

In Chicago, five women have been granted police authority. They quickly manifested their ability to discover abuses against public health and morals, and as quickly to point out remedies where women and children are employed in factories.

In New York City, the incumbent of the very important office of Superintendent of Streets, consented during the year to hold consultations with ladies well known in the city, as to the serious difficulties which the Department had not overcome, in cleaning the city streets and removing the offal of that great city. The Superintendent held that it would be impossible to prevent the extravagant mixing of dry dirt, ashes, tin cans, and vegetable garbage. During his absence in Europe examine the methods in large cities, his assistant, Miss Westover, personally conducted much of the work in some sections of the city, while she did not relinquish her hold on the important office work, and she knew how many men were necessary to accomplish a certain work, and detailed them, requiring a strict account at the end of the day or of the job. Last fall the daily papers reported the resignation of the Superintendent immediately on his return.

In other places, the inspectors of meat, sold or slaughtered to be sold, are employing young women to examine with microscopes such portions as may be infected in search of trichina or traces of disease. It cannot be called a sweet occupation, but on the careful examination and observation much depends. Neglect to discover evils may bring suffering and death to hundreds.

in Zoology abroad. One of these is Harriet Randolph, a Philadelphia girl, who held a Fellowship in Biology at Bryn Mawr in 1889-90. Another is Lillian Sampson who holds the Foreign Fellowship from the same institution the present year. Miss Ellen O'Grady is a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has been Fellow in Biology in Bryn Mawr College and is now teaching in Vassar. Miss Etta Knowles, B. S., of the University of Michigan, in 1888, did some excellent botanical work which was published in the *Botanical Gazette*. Since her graduation she has been teaching science in the High School in St. Joseph, Missouri. Miss Cummings and Miss Halliwell are in charge of the Botany at Wellesley. Mrs. Britton should have special mention: she is preparing what few men, if any, could do, a hand-book of American mosses with a key.

Miss May Varney, a graduate of Adrian College, worked for a year under Dr. Kellerman in the Kansas Agricultural College, and is now employed in charge of the herbarium of fungi in the United States Department of Agriculture. She also identifies the fungi that are collected. Mr. G. A. Rex has honored her by giving her name to a fungus, which she was the first to collect. Miss Southworth of the Agricultural Department at Washington took her degree of B. S. at the University of Michigan in 1885; was Fellow in Biology in Bryn Mawr in 1885-6 and assistant in the laboratory in 1886-7. She is now First Assistant Micologist in the United States Department of Agriculture. Miss Southworth was the first woman to receive a scientific appointment from the government. The Journal of Micology, of which she is one of the editors, publishes her original work.

The Anthropological Journal, Volume XX, opens with a paper in which Lady Welby calls attention to what she calls an apparent paradox in Mental Evolution.

Miss M. W. Robertson, appointed to the resident lectureship in Natural Science in the Royal Holloway and present lecturer in Alexandria College, Dublin, has taken degrees of B. A. and M. A. in Chemistry and Physics at the Royal Academy of Ireland. She also gained the University Scholarship in Experimental Sciences.

As journalists, those who write on matters of more practical value than the "Chat" and Fashion columns are still in the minority. Miss Hulda Fredrickson has come from London to write up the Irish Question in America, for a London newspaper. She is also well known as a writer for British journals.

In Anthropological work, two of our members are busy in the field. Mrs. T. E. Stevenson is working among the Zuni Indians, under the authority of the Ethnological Department of the Geological Survey.

Miss Alice C. Fletcher spends five months of the year at the different Government posts; the last two seasons she has been at the Nez Perce Agency two hundred miles from Lewiston, Idaho. She is settling wisely—so says Senator Daves whose familiarity with the Department of the Interior at Washington enables him to be a judge—the distribution of lands. This excellent work of the government is gradually destroying the tribal relations and ownership in lands and the Indians are slowly accepting citizenship. Miss Fletcher is planning to reproduce for the instruction and entertainment of this and the following

As yet, but comparatively few hospitals permit women internes. In England and on the Continent the doors gradually open in this direction.

Our report for the year contains some interesting items; as, for instance, that among 668 patients treated in the house, 306 of which were operated cases, we had, altogether, but 12 deaths, seven only among the cases operated upon and these in desperate cases. We treated in our dispensary 6125 patients and had 425 operations, all by women physicians. Among the house operations, 56 were abdominal sections; 52 of these were done by women physicians. These operations were hysterectomies for fibroid tumors, ovariectomies, extra-uterine pregnancy, and operations for the removal of diseased appendages—ovaries and tubes.

WOMAN'S HOSPITAL, PHILADELPHIA.

September 21, 1891.

The action of the Trustees of the Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore in accepting the gift of Miss Mary Garrett and that of the Committee of women from different States, is an indication of the influence of women, when supported by money. After nearly three-fourths of the possible \$500,000 stipulated for, had been raised the Trustees offered to relieve the Committee and raise the rest themselves. By the will of Johns Hopkins no applicant for treatment can be refused at the Hospital. Neither age, sex, race nor contagious disease, nor any disease that may be classed as curable, can exclude the applicant. To the outside world, the spectacle of the previous action of the Trustees in deciding that only men students could be instructed, and serve as internes in the hospital is one to arouse speculation as to the future.

Dr. Lucy M. Hall read a wonderfully interesting paper on "Inebriety in Women," before the New York Anthropological Society. The special heads under which she intended to compile the data were:

- First.—The age at which the habit of using intoxicating liquors is most likely to be formed.
- Second.—Associations, inducements, etc., which lead to their use.
- Third.—Condition, occupation and place of residence at the time.
- Fourth.—When intoxicating beverages were first used.
- Fifth.—The place where they were drunk.
- Sixth.—Hereditary influences.

Family details were obtained in one hundred cases. In these all but eight women, 126 had been guilty of other crimes; in but six instances did the first commitment of crime ante-date the habit of drinking. Three used opium. The other details are of great interest, but cannot be included in the report. After calling attention to the increase of drunkenness in factories and workshops—where girls are led into wrong, rather from evil companionships, and unwholesome home influences than from any other causes—the doctor said, "Prevent those influences which lead to inebriety when possible. When not

Scientific cooking occupies the thoughts and time of many of the college graduates. In Boston, Mrs. Ellen H. Richards, of the Collegiate Alumnae, has succeeded in securing necessary funds to support a kitchen in which simple material can be prepared for nutritious and palatable food which is for sale at a nominal price.

There are also two branch kitchens. The prejudice to be met with among the people who from severe daily toil and privations need the very food which is for sale prevents these branches from being as serviceable as they should be.

MEDICINE.

The steady addition to the ranks of educated women physicians is most encouraging, to the well as to those needing medical treatment.

By records recently tabulated and published, there are to be found over twenty-five hundred women holding diplomas from the schools in America, and it is fair to suppose that in the large cities in England, as on the Continent, the increase is much the same. In 1847, Elizabeth Blackwell received the first degree awarded to a woman in this country.

In spite of the limitation set by those of the opposite sex who were sure "she would never attempt surgery," that branch attracts many earnest, active and skillful operators.

In 1883, a dispensary for women and children was opened in Boston, the mission church of St. Andrews—connected with Trinity Church—turnishing the rooms. Two evenings per week patients were met by two women physicians.

So humble was the beginning of this wise philanthropic movement that the drugs and impedimenta were carried to and fro in a toy trunk.

So great has been the increase that, at the present time, five clinics, Medical, Surgical, Eye, Nose and Throat, and Electrical, are held. The staff consists of

Lena V. Ingraham, M. D.
Grace Wolcott, M. D.
Ellis L. Dexter, M. D.
Helen L. Betts, M. D.
Gertrude W. Van Pelt, M. D.

The natural outgrowth of this successful charity has resulted in the organization of a hospital for women. The funds, \$15,000, were contributed by friends and the public, in memory of that noble woman actress, Mrs. Vincent, who, while holding a prominent place in the theatrical world for fifty years, was never too busy to be helpful to those of her sex who were in want or sorrow. So satisfied have been the Board of Trustees of the Dispensary with the work accomplished that they have built better accommodations for the Pharmacy, where, until recently, women put up the prescriptions.

As the special object of the Memorial Hospital has been the surgical treatment of the diseases of women, every bed has been occupied since the opening in March.

The majority are non-paying patients although every patient is expected to pay something that the stigma of pauper may not rest on her.

possible, prevent the further self-ruin of the inebriate by wise, humane, but absolute and unremitting control and protection."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Dr. Mary French Sheldon, who leads an expedition to the Congo, following Stanley, has won a good reputation as a sculptor and as an author.

Mrs. Bessie Helmer, the president of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, has edited twelve volumes of decisions of the Appellate Courts for Mr. Justice Bradley of the United States Supreme Court. Judge Bradley testifies to the excellence of the work.

Miss Edith Brown, a young artist of Boston, has secured prizes for designs for stained glass, in competition with famous workmen. In Newport, during the last summer, a lady of mature years, the centre of a large circle of friends, devoted a portion of each day to studying the forms, habits and methods of reproduction of Bryozoa. She found pleasure and profit in the study.

Miss E. O'Duffy, the daughter of a druggist in Dublin, Ireland, is one of the largest importers of wild animals. She is just out of her teens, but she manages her own sales and exchanges.

REFORMS AND STATISTICS.

ANTOINETTE BROWN BLACKWELL, *Chairman.*

THE earlier policy of State, County, and Municipal authorities in providing for destitute and helpless classes seems to have been very largely devised in the interest of those who were expected to contribute by tax levied upon property, and whose interests must therefore be consulted and their opinions conciliated. Help and benefit to the recipients evidently held a secondary place in the minds of the law-making guardians of these unwelcome wards of the more prosperous people.

Governing power could allow no one to starve in the presence of an abundance upon which it could levy without putting its hand too deeply into its own pocket. Humane sentiment had fairly risen to that level; but it dimly, ready to dole out the pittance of cheap food and coarse clothing; but it dimly, almost unthinkingly, felt that over even such charity must be spread a veneer of humiliation and disgrace to deter the improvident from too readily falling into poor rate ranks. Poverty being but a step removed from crime and the criminal rarely punished for his own good or with any expectation of his reformation, but in order to protect the community, so charity was given both as a sop to the hungry and a poultice to the conscience of the benefactor.

"Let starvation be thankful for the crumbs which fall from our tables!" was a parallel sentiment to this: "Justice demands that punishment be meted to every criminal according to his deserts." Thence little children, in portions of the country, continue to be both born and bred amid appalling poor-house surroundings. Ancient justice was made blind to indicate her impartiality. Modern justice is blinded by the hair-cloth fillets of heathen tradition which close her eyes to the light of the new dispensation. This justice sanctified the thumb screw and the guillotine. One of the long suffering caryatides, she still stands bolt upright upholding the gallows and the dreary solitary prison cell.

The hunted term Asylum, now generally softened to the stately Institution or the pleasant, if delusive Home, also more or less well defined practical schemes are in working order in various parts of the country which seek to place the needy waifs under family protection and discipline as soon as practicable.

The prevailing plan of erecting roomy, massive, imposing institution buildings, placed in ornamental grounds unfortunately seems to have more direct reference to the credit, dignity and convenience of benefactors than to

the good of beneficiaries. The children are much restricted in their enjoyment of the premises.

Institution methods have many advantages. For older neglected children, systematic habits and regulation drill must be of immense value; but wherever numbers are aggregated, conversation with the older persons about them is necessarily limited in variety and amount. Inquisitiveness must be greatly repressed. Thought and mental skill cannot be equally stimulated in multitudes of incidental ways. The present is becoming a silent rather than a talking age. Students tend to become readers and thinkers, less and less given to social speech. This effect is induced by solitary student life and also by all education conducted *en masse*, as it must be in all large schools. Then to subtract morning, evening, and vacation chit-chat, usual in the home, for years of the most impressible period of tens of thousands of Institution children, must, in time, produce undesirable national results and cultivate a shyness of speech, especially in the presence of social superiors, sufficient to be a life-long disadvantage to individuals.

Older children, already accustomed to hearing and speaking vulgarly and profanely, would benefit by taking part in the daily conversation of any good household. The little ones find it harder to keep the tongue silent than to keep eager feet and hands inactive. To prattle only amongst themselves is to be hedged in to a primal ignorance and to unwholesome fantasies. Nature's method of setting her children in families where the flocks are few in numbers and of different ages, is certainly the one which a growing humanitarian future will more and more effectively adopt.

The disagreeables connected with full or partial adoption are such as will steadily become less as the world becomes better. When their own children go wrong, giving needless trouble and anxiety, parents generally bear and forbear, doing the best they can under the circumstances. That spirit, in the ascendent, receiving untrained children into a household will become less formidable. Sensible guardians, learning to discount the possible disadvantages of undesirable heredity, will make due allowance for faults and give surplus credit for virtues. There will be the comfort of remembering that the educational surroundings lead upwards and not downwards. Even final apparent failure will then become less unbearable.

If heredity and education—the latter taken in the broad sense which includes all circumstances and surroundings—are, as I believe, equal and parallel potencies, the benevolent public will at least find it vastly more feasible to regulate child culture than it does to regulate child production. A generally adopted "placing out" system which could secure average advantages to neglected young people, in time would throw much desirable light upon the relative value of good birth and good breeding.

Ideal homes are not too frequent among the best classes of society. It would be disappointing to expect to find them very often for orphaned and worse than orphaned childhood; but almost any home is so much better than wholesale methods of rearing tender nurselings that many thoughtful people

insist that the worst parents should be allowed to retain their own children so long as their treatment is not one of positive physical cruelty.

An adopted home with its possible small, loveless exactions and severities, such as would not exist for one's own children, may even prove to be a whole-some if not a pleasant tonic to some natures. No one can propose either to send helpless children to hard and pitiless people, or to leave them anywhere without frequent supervision. An imperative feature of the placing out system must be an authoritative oversight—never to be relinquished while the relation of guardian and ward continues. State Charities Aid organizations work in the right direction. Similar methods, looking to the special protection of children, must be adopted wherever the placing out system prevails.

Full adoption is not very generally practicable at present; but the bound boy and girl, relentlessly article to a master, happily is a thing of the past. Nevertheless, the advantages to be expected on both sides must be distinctly recognized and legitimately provided for; but, if for serious reasons, guardians and wards prove to be not well suited to each other, there must be provision made for an equitable closing of the relation. This places much responsibility upon the supervising board; but, with the growing sentiment that a parentless training of human immaturity is even more abnormal, enfeebling and unfair, to young children than machine hatching and wholesale rearing to young chicks, benevolence will cheerfully assume the needful care and authority. Some artificial culturists are fairly successful both in feathered and non-feathered orphanages; but it cannot be denied that there is a very considerable tendency to partial failure in various directions in most such experiments.

We have dwelt largely upon the desirability of securing home influences, for several reasons:

1. Most States have little or no provision for *direct* placing out. The children, being first received by institutions, after months or years perhaps, are transferred to families; and when the direct placing out system is encouraged, it often is not practically availed of, yet the institutions are inadequate to the demands on them.

2. Where direct transfer to family life, as in Iowa, for example, is in successful operation, it is hoped that A. A. W. Vice-Presidents will report the excellent working of the system in detail.

3. The public is not yet sufficiently convinced that the family offers the only desirable training school—at least for those under sixteen or eighteen years. After about those ages, to be thrown measurably upon one's self-reliance and personal responsibility in the midst of equals, is perhaps desirable and fruitful of good results. But in a necessarily brief report we have thought it wise to enlarge upon the disadvantages of institution life considered from the children's side of a very difficult practical problem. Looked at on the other side, there is an immense economy to the public in the *direct* placing out system. Also, possible gain, pecuniary and otherwise, to guardians, will strongly appeal to the practical side of many kindly people who yet would sincerely desire and seek to promote the well being of any child entrusted to them.

In this connection we do well to remember that though our almost twentieth century has made vast progress in many directions beyond the early Roman civilization; and that while we have discouraged caste and abolished slavery, both of which they upheld; yet in the matter of full and free legal adoption to any heritage which can be justly bequeathed, the old Romans were far in advance of us. They, from personal regard or for philanthropic reasons, often adopted heirs to such fortune and position as they could confer—sometimes even to the partial disinheritance of their own less worthy offspring.

In the days of the Antonines, Pius and Marcus were successively promoted by adoption to the authority of Roman Emperors in the stead of less capable natural inheritors. If we recall the historical suggestive fact that this illustrious two, "governed the Roman world forty-two years with the same invincible spirit of wisdom and virtue," it will seem credible that adopted sterling worth and ability, more nobly than even one's own children, may ultimately reward its benefactors and advance the higher interests of the commonwealth.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

CAROLINE A. KENNARD, *Chairman.*

THE fact that eighty per cent of our applicants for charity can read and write and that five-sixths of our convicts are graduates of common schools while three-fourths of these are unskilled in the mechanic arts and more than half of them were idlers at the time of arrest, suggest that another kind of education, the industrial, may be needed to forestall inefficiency, shiftlessness, and consequent insufficient earnings which occasioned the applications for help and may account for a large proportion of the criminals. Thus, for general reasons as well as for its effect upon the individual, the moral worth of industrial education is beginning to be appreciated, in the value of truth and nicety of detail in work which necessitates industrious self-espionage. Elements of character, desirable and needed for the poorer and prosperous classes alike, are generated and fostered by scientific, industrial education which should mean the study of Nature and the application of its laws to the mental and bodily welfare of individuals, whether of children, youths or adults; and for the benefit of humanity at large.

Civilization is to come of development in science; of this, experiment by head and hand is the necessity and promise. The scientist who discovers, and the artisan who utilizes, will raise humanity toward its ultimate possibilities. The creative faculty which has been termed "the divinity in man" is not born of thought or intellect alone. "Nature is the great book to read from; induction is the law of investigation and the hand is its chief minister."

The value of science teaching whether of the young or those more advanced can hardly be over estimated or too widely promulgated. To this end object-teaching and lessons are invaluable. Of these Herbert Spencer has written, "They should not be limited to the contents of the house, but should include those of the fields and hedges, the quarry and the seashore. They should not cease with early childhood but should be so kept during youth as insensibly to emerge into the investigations of the naturalist and the man of science." Object lessons are all important in the study of the sciences and become industrial education. Botany, for instance, as taught in the past, without specimens, was usually considered dry and uninteresting; whereas, in recent times, with flower, fern, grass or sedge under examination, the idea of study is lost in the pleasure and entertainment of the occasion. So in Geology, Chemistry and other sciences, which suggest and help to develop one another, the finest manipulation of the hand is required which must be accompanied by the finest exercises of the brain. Mind culture and hand

culture complement each other in industrial education. Graduated instruction has been urged by those learned in its necessity, and this in as nearly a direct, unbroken line of education as may be; from first and elementary principles to the final calling and pursuit of the adult, in life's work, whatever that may be; these to include industrial education as far as it may be of advantage in said pursuit whether it be commercial, professional or mechanical.

There has been a notable increase in the acknowledged importance of educated teachers in industrial education, normal schools enlarging their instruction in this direction as an immediate and imperative necessity, while recognizing pedagogic and progressive principles which underlie and develop the structure. Post graduate normal schools have been advocated, wherein teachers, desirous of acquiring the very best and latest methods of leading the youthful mind shall meet and exchange ideas, discuss methods and glean information. Teachers in normal schools, special teachers, and those already employed, are receiving important and full instruction in the principles necessary for them to teach pupils under their charge. The importance of interest in drawing and laboratory work for even the very youngest age cannot, it is urged, be too strongly dwelt upon. "Elementary science must come to the front even should it be necessary that grammar should give way to it." Ideas regarding education are changing; minutiae in geography and arithmetic giving place to learning of what is on every side, and at every hand.

The discussions of Boards of Education to-day are toward the unification of the industrial education system and its gradual acceptance in public education, with considerations of its proper place and limits and the importance of elementary, scientific studies and laboratory work, which should gain and hold an important part.

Free industrial schools are springing up, generally with reference to present and ultimate adjuncts to the public school system. The importance of a just equilibrium and a wise mean in the comparative time and attention to be given to brain and to hand work commends itself.

ART.

MARY E. WING, *Chairman.*

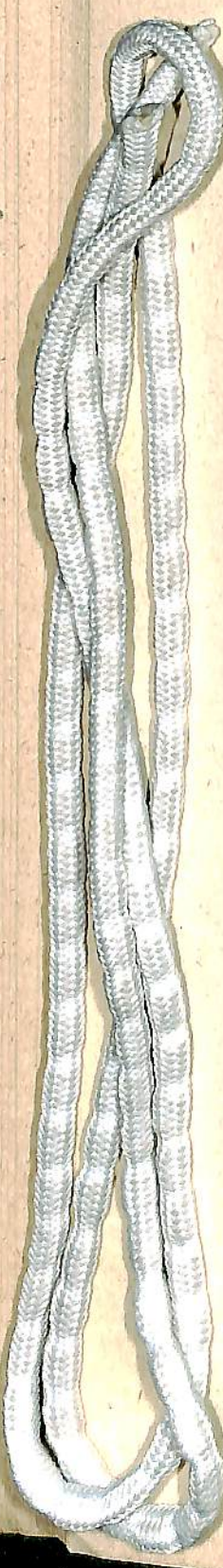
METHODS OF DRAWING IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

A THOUGHTFUL Frenchman has characterized the Anglo-Saxon, especially in America, as possessing the spirit of initiative. It is the American method to put a new idea on trial, and if its value is presumable, to give it repeated chances of justifying itself. America's contribution to the age seems to be the varied fruits of experiment.

At the present time an educational experiment is on trial in our public schools, the outcome of which, if successful, is certain to have great weight at home and to be widely felt everywhere. By how many tentative systems the study of drawing is now being tested, or tortured, according to the greater or lesser enlightenment of the School Boards concerned, it would be interesting, though impossible, to learn.

Of course, it is needless to enlarge, before this Association, on the practical value of a disciplined ability to draw. The uses of such knowledge in the pursuit of almost any branch of industry are recognized in the fact that public school drawing is universally described as "industrial" drawing. The adjective belongs properly not to the drawing but to the contemplated application of the same in the walks of every day life.

A history of the movement dates back its beginning half a century when Rembrandt Peale and Wm. Minnie introduced and successfully maintained, for a while, respectively in Philadelphia and Baltimore, public school drawing. But the magic word "industrial" was wanting to hint the practical worth of the study, and the ignorant scoffed it out as an accomplishment and honor, the new departure must needs be a foreigner in order to gain credence and so it happened, thirty years later, that Walter Smith brought to Boston the somewhat pedantic methods of South Kensington. His great success notwithstanding the check inflicted by a political combination and his personal withdrawal from the field, attracted wide attention to, and interest in the experiment. The Prangs took upon themselves the task of propagation as well as experimentation, even establishing an Art School for practical work. Other business firms, taking advantage of the popular demand and perhaps



irrespective of her art knowledge or aptitude. This I consider fatal to all excellence. Necessarily, it substitutes conventional maxims for original observation in the majority of cases. Constructive drawing is taught as well as representative drawing, and also ornamentative; that is, working drawings for mechanics, and easy combinations of simple conventionalized leaf or flower forms, with the simple principles of design. They are all graded and carried on simultaneously. The aim is to make the pupil think and observe as well as execute, and, *with trained teachers*, that result would be gained. The great defect of the system, in my opinion, is that in the initial stage the pupil's attention is not at once called to light and shadow. No object can have the appearance of solidity save through its light and shadow; this illumination of one plane, the shadow on another plane, and the cast-shadow on floor or wall, make it exist as a solid body to the eye, and the sooner the pupil is taught to represent a body *as it really is*, the better. To train him for a couple of years to represent it by outline only, and then suddenly to ask him to see other attributes which he has not been permitted to see before, is a waste of time and subversive of good results. The synthetic methods, the grasping the larger parts before the details, are adopted by all advanced teachers of other branches, and also by the few artists who teach drawing. The pupil must see the important things first. He should learn in the beginning that outlines do not exist in Nature, that they are a conventional shorthand to designate the boundary where one tone stops and another begins, and as soon as he has a correct outline he should put in his lights and shades even in his first attempt at drawing. I have seen good results from a child of six." Since what Miss Sartain says is so apposite as well as authoritative, I quote her further. In an address delivered before the Art Club of Philadelphia, February 21st, 1890, we find this: "The aim of true education is to develop the individual, to discipline into our character the habit of application and concentration, to sharpen our perceptions, and gain us the power to observe. It is this quality which distinguishes the artist from the artisan. Both have the hand skill; but the artist informs his hand with his brain through his eye. I therefore watch with interest the effect of the movement to popularize art instruction in the public schools. That art must be taught there if we are ever to have an educated public needs no argument; but it is in place to inquire into the result of teaching drawing by teachers untrained except in theory. The scheme of instruction may need no criticism, but how can one who confesses blindness teach another to see? Freshness of impression and unblunted artistic sensibilities are so highly valued by artists that Bonnat says he would rather have a man enter his studio who has never been taught to draw a line. In this he agrees with the old Greek Timotheus who charged a double fee from a pupil who had already studied music—he had to unteach him before he could teach him."

Every artist and every competent drawing teacher will confirm Miss Sartain's judgment, but it is fruitless to multiply evidence. School boards and educators are not always willing to take evidence; they sometimes prefer to work out for themselves and in their own way, a solution of the problem. It will be long before such arrive at their result and yet, while they are groping

hither and thither, full of method and system and schemes so ingenious, that it seems a singular injustice that success does not crown them, some one down in the ranks, in sympathy with nature, wise-hearted and single of purpose, may walk out into the light, leading the whole column. The writer has in mind a school she stumbled upon in California this summer. Interested to learn something of the status of drawing, she visited such public schools as happened to be conveniently accessible. Every where the dreary routine copy-book system too familiar to need description. One memorable morning in San Francisco—the date was Sept. 11th,—a beam of genuine common sense, that best solvent of difficulties, pierced the murky vapors in which the subject seemed involved. A teacher in the ——— school, after lamenting time worse than wasted in ineffectual attempts to teach drawing by copy-book instruction, said brightening: "Yes, we are wearied to death of it all, but go to the Broadway school, there you will see *Drawing*." I hastened to the address indicated and marvelling greatly, took note of what passed. No trained instructor was in charge, no elaborate system explaining itself at each step was meted out. The principal had asked counsel only of Nature, satisfied that Nature and the little child would come to some good understanding. I was not so fortunate as to meet this lady, Miss Jean Parker, but the vice-principal and grade teachers were evidently in enthusiastic sympathy with her. A drawing exercise was called, the children averaging from nine to twelve years of age. Upon each desk were laid, side by side, two uniform sheets of tinted manilla paper. From a basket the teacher then distributed models. Before each child was laid a sprig of myrtle or bay, of pine or geranium, and forthwith the drawing began. From the beginning, the discipline and enjoyment of the little pupils were apparent and in ten minutes many of the drawings were well advanced and showed surprising delicacy and accuracy. No verbal instruction was given, each child was left alone with its problem. This exercise in thirty minutes of the school is repeated three times a week, continuing during thirty minutes on each occasion. In the eighth grade, human models are used, the children pose for each other; the model sits or stands upon the teacher's desk while some of the children sketch her at the black board, others from their own desks. These children also do life studies at home, the task being to block in the figure. Manilla paper is used on both sides and then thrown into the scrap basket; the work is not show-work, it is an exercise. Occasionally color is used and also occasionally, throughout all the grades, "To-morrow we will model," each child understands that she is to bring two sheets of butcher's paper to protect her desk. Upon this paper her model, a potato, peach, shell, pepper, or whatever, is laid, and before her is placed the clay to be used. The results are seldom saved and the lesson has, from that fact, all the more value; for the child is shielded from injudicious and ignorant flattery at home and regards this sort of drill from the same matter-of-course point of view as a lesson in compound fractions. A few plaster casts are used, but mainly to show how to treat relief in modelling, for winterless California affords an endless variety of more attractive studies. The teachers delight in the work and six of them spend one evening of each week drawing together.

efficiency of the St. Louis public school drawing system would be beyond doubt.

Minneapolis and St. Paul pursue about the same plan. Four graduates of Boston Art Schools have personal charge of the High School and higher graded work. The grade teachers are chiefly responsible for work in their respective rooms, though these rooms also enjoy at intervals, the instruction of a special teacher. In the High School the drawing is exclusively from casts and other objects. Wood carving and metal work have been added to the manual training courses. The boys make and execute their own designs, tables, cabinets, chests, boxes, picture-frames, steam-engines, electrical motors and dynamos. "They do some very beautiful work."

In Chicago, as I am informed, the Prang books and modes are used. Grade teachers are responsible for instruction. The Saturday class of the Art Institute affords a rare opportunity to the Chicago little folks, of which over two hundred take advantage. This is, however, no part of the public school system.

Milwaukee also uses the Prang Course of Form-Study and Drawing. The Supervisor of Drawing is a specialist and gives instruction to the teachers.

Throughout New York State a uniform system is required, the State Regents having in 1888 at Buffalo, accepted the syllabus of J. H. French and decreed that thus, and thus only, should drawing be taught. The system seems to be more than commonly rigid, iron clad, and mathematical, and examinations correspondingly so. We do not anticipate brilliant results. Art in a straight jacket is not itself, "for Art's self," as Gounod says, "is delight."

In Boston where the movement took its origin, now twenty years since, where the ten years' work of Walter Smith furnished impulse enough to be felt all over the continent, we should expect to see astonishing results, indeed, considering the thorough organization of 1870, the teachers who were then practising object-drawing, the Normal Art School, the magnificent promise. The true inwardness of the back-set probably has to do with school-boards, political combinations and that fatal partiality for routine which paralyzes other branches of study. "There is hope in extravagance, there is none in routine."

Let the past go. We believe that Boston has recovered herself and stands abreast of any to-day. Her Normal Art Schools, excellently conducted, furnish the bulk of special teachers employed throughout the country, and excellent results are reported, although definite information is lacking.

This report has cited the best and the most of the material gathered in this connection. There yet remains to tell "a tale of woe" which the state of affairs in smaller communities and country schools necessitates. It is best to speak from personal knowledge. The familiar lineaments of the picture will be widely recognized. In Nebraska there is little general interest in the question of public school form study, art study, or drawing, and yet the matter has been agitated in Teacher's Institutes and Conventions for a series of years. Superintendents have recommended drawing as a branch of instruction and

boards of education have voted it into the course without, however, investigating the quality of the article. Naturally, the "Industrial" copy-book spider, lying in wait for just such unwary prey, has involved the State in her toils and made a choice morsel of each school. The condition of affairs is essentially the condition which Walter Smith found in Boston when he inaugurated his reform more than twenty years ago. A quotation from his report sufficiently describes it. He says: "I found only flat copying from books in grammar schools. In High Schools a few objects were used, not casts or well selected objects, but often toys and other ill-shaped forms, for instance, the detached arm and hand of a wax doll, a statuette in porcelain of a wooly French poodle dog—value, five cents. No original designing, no drawing from nature, no instrumental drawing."

Making exception of the Omaha High School, where casts are studied, Walter Smith's description applies to Nebraska. Flat copying and measuring, even though the actual object be placed before the pupil; mechanical drawing which is not instrumental and therefore worthless; and no intelligent drawing from Nature. In one Grammar school in Lincoln, children have drawn from casts of simple type under a competent teacher. The experiment having proved successful, we earnestly hope that it may lead to others in the same direction.

We believe that drawing, ignorantly and grudgingly taught by grade teachers, had better be omitted from the curriculum. Public money should not be expended to cultivate in our children a mannerism, which is the abhorrence of true artists and actually prejudices the interests of a child and his chances of success in following artistic industries.

Industrial art is fine art applied to the industries. The fallacy of isolating each from the other is the quicksand on which we are making shipwreck. The majority of our educators, the men who have the direction, frankly disclaim any real knowledge of the subject, but it needs no special art culture to test the matter by statistics. Statistics tell us that the training of the artist is successful in the industrial arts, is France. What is the training of the artisan in France? It is, for a period of years, the exact training of the artist. The School of the Beaux Arts in Paris obliges engravers in steel, copper, gems and die-sinkers to model in clay and draw from the life for a year or two, as if they seriously intended to become sculptors or painters. At the Sèvres china factory and at the Gobelin tapestry works the French Government maintains free life classes for the workmen. We need not look so far afield; firms of high standing, like Tiffany in New York, maintain special art schools for the benefit of their workmen. A broader basis than geometrical form should be put under industrial drawing, namely the study, additionally, of the human figure and of the manifold organic shapes of Nature. Education in these lines should be referred to artists as alone qualified to judge and to guide. At present, too much of our public school drawing, is conventional, not impressional. When the emphasis is so strongly placed on practice in arm-movement, pencil-holding, and work from dictation, eye-culture and sensitiveness to delicate relations of lines is absolutely wanting. It is wanting in the

teacher and in consequence is wanting in the pupil. The drawing taught by grade teachers as "an incident" to form study, "allies itself"—we quote from the syllabus of the New York Regents—"allies itself with Kindergarten instruction on the one hand and integrates itself with manual training on the other." That is willingly conceded; but our children are not all to be carpenters and joiners when they grow up. Let us provide for wider scope and higher flights than mere manual training can lead to. The testimony of experts is not wisely set aside; industrial art in America must therefore serve the same kind of apprenticeship which it serves in Europe.

NOTE.—More than sixty persons responded most kindly and fully to my request for facts relating to drawing in the schools of their locality and as chairman of the committee I wish to tender its thanks to all who were thus helpful.

MARY E. WING.

JOURNALISM.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL, *Chairman.*

IT is impossible, in a five minutes' address, to give more than a most cursory and superficial review of women's work in journalism. Twenty years ago this would not have been the case. When the *Woman's Journal* was started, in 1870, few women were employed in newspaper work, and journals devoted to women's interests, outside of fashions and household recipes, were exceedingly rare. To-day, the woman suffrage movement alone is represented in this country by seven newspapers, four weekly and three monthly. The *Woman's Christian Temperance Union*, besides its national organ, the *Union Signal*, has from 25 to 30 State W. C. T. U. papers. Women's missionary magazines have multiplied, as well as papers conducted by women in the interest of various philanthropic and humanitarian movements. Women have also entered largely into general newspaper work, and the number of women so employed is steadily and rapidly increasing. In many of our cities, there is not a daily paper which has not one or more women on its staff.

Of the work of women in the general newspaper field, it is difficult to speak in the aggregate; because there are as many varieties of women's newspaper work as there are varieties of women. The hero of William Black's "Shandon Bells," fearing from his sweetheart's behavior that she means to forsake him, asks a friend of his, an old painter, what is his opinion of women. The more experienced man turns upon him and says: "What do you mean by asking me what is my opinion of half the human race?" And he sets forth to the young man that there are all sorts of women—some who will be faithful to their sweethearts under all circumstances, others who cannot be trusted out of sight. To the question what sort of work women are now doing in journalism, the answer must be, all sorts, from very good to very poor. It depends upon the woman. It also depends to a great extent upon her employer. Most newspaper women still occupy subordinate positions in which they do not have a free hand, and must write the style of article that their editors require, or lose their positions. The number of women who edit and control their own periodicals is, however, increasing. There are seventeen such in the New England Woman's Press Association alone. Where women are able to follow their own taste in their newspaper work, I think it is true, as a rule—and of course with many individual exceptions—that their influence tends toward refinement and a better moral tone in the press; that their disposition is, in the words of Frances Willard, to devote "less space to the prize fight, and more to the prize poem."

The future of women's work in journalism it is impossible to foretell. At one of the Woman Suffrage Festivals, Mr. Wyman of Rhode Island told a story of a puppy that had been sent as freight, by rail. He met the baggage-man carrying the animal along the platform, and said to him, "Where is that dog going?" The man answered with an expression of intense disgust: "I don't know, and he don't know, and nobody don't know; he's eat up his tag!" Women have fairly entered upon journalism, by the work they have already accomplished, they have destroyed the old label that used to be placed upon "woman's sphere." They are still advancing. Where they are going the brethren do not know, the women do not know, and nobody knows; but it will be wherever they are needed, and wherever they can do good work.

QUESTIONS TO VICE-PRESIDENTS OF STATES.

Continuing the subject of Child Saving Work from last year, when you were desired to investigate the status of children and young people in public institutions, we would ask you for the Congress of 1891, to give us all the information obtainable upon the following:

Are any methods of caring for deserted and destitute children adopted in your State, which do not lead to institutional life?

Is the "placing out" system in operation? If so, please give its scope, methods and results.

What is the *practical working* of adoption as you have observed it?

ANTOINETTE BROWN BLACKWELL,

Chairman of Committee on Reforms and Statistics.

(For the Committee.)

REPORTS OF VICE-PRESIDENTS.*

NEW YORK.

EMILY HOWLAND, *Vice-President.*

WOMEN IN THE STATE.

That woman has a place in the affairs of State is attested by the fact that eleven bills, concerning her directly, were introduced into the last Legislature of New York. Senator Vedder considered the Woman School Commissioner Bill one of the most important. It asked that women have the power to vote only for trustees, clerk and librarian. Even this restricted ballot women are using, in numbers increasing every year. Five hundred women voted at the last school election in Auburn and 3,000 voted in Binghamton. In three districts near the writer's home, they are filling the office of trustee, two being sole trustees. Nine women were candidates for the office of school commissioner in the State. Mrs. Agnew who did admirable work on the Board of Education in New York City has resigned and a man was appointed by the Mayor to take her place.

Perhaps the law of most value in ameliorating the condition of the unfavored class of women, is that which passed last March, requiring that henceforth police matrons be appointed in all the towns of the State, having 25,000 inhabitants and upwards. This was tardily followed on the 28th of July by the Board of Estimate of the City of New York making an appropriation of \$32,000 to enable the Police Commissioners to carry out the provisions of the Act.

Mrs. Blake, in her address at the National Council of Women, said that her attention was first attracted to the subject twenty years ago. In 1870, she was appointed one of a committee of three to see the Superintendent of Police of New York, to ask the appointment of Police Matrons. He received them politely, but assured them that there was no need whatever of such an innovation; before the conversation ended he gave a harrowing instance which proved conclusively the need he had denied. In 1881, a bill for the appointment of police matrons passed both houses of the Legislature, the House by a unanimous vote and the Senate by a large majority; but the Governor with-

* The Vice-Presidents 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.

[By-Laws, Art. I, Sec. 2.]

held his signature. In 1888, a bill, prepared by the Women's Prison Association of New York, passed both legislative bodies and received the signature of the Governor. It ran thus:

"Whenever the board of apportionment shall appropriate money for the payment of the salaries of police matrons, they shall be appointed."

Before the passage of this mandatory law, police matrons had been appointed in Buffalo, Rochester, Auburn and other cities of the State. Until the mandatory law of last spring was enacted, the Board of Police of New York City refused to act, saying that "it deemed the appointments of such matrons neither wise nor expedient."

Among the bills proposed was one to give tax-paying women the right to vote at municipal elections. The Labor Union of New York City presented one to give self-supporting women the full right of suffrage. If both had passed, all the women of the State would be enfranchised. A third, of a sentimental cast, proposed to confer the right of suffrage on women who have served as nurses in the United States Army, and upon widows and daughters of deceased soldiers.

The Court of Appeals has decided in the affirmative on the often mooted question, can husband and wife be partners in business? This action is important because many such partnerships existed.

A bill, similar to the one offered in the Legislature of 1891, to lower the age of protection to girls, from sixteen years of age to thirteen, was introduced into the Senate near the close of the session. The protests of good men and indignant women, by petitions and letters, were hurried forward with the least possible delay, it being the evident intention of those who favored the change, to urge the bill through the legislature when little time was left for deliberation. The result was, the committee did not report it. Would such bills be repeatedly introduced into our legislative bodies, if one-half of the constituents of their members were women?

IN ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

Seeking women in ecclesiastical affairs, we find that Frances E. Willard was nominated as a delegate to the Ecumenical Council of the Methodist Episcopal church, held in January of this year. But the commission of Bishops and Doctors of Divinity who had the power to confirm or reject a nomination threw out hers, because she was a woman. During three days the New York Conference of this church, held in Yonkers, in April last, was the scene of a stormy debate on the question of the admission of women, as delegates. The decision, reached by ballot, was 133 opposed and 60 in favor. "The question of admitting them to the conference is so worded in the form in which it has been submitted to the Annual Conference that if the vote is unfavorable, women will not only be kept out of the General Conference but will be henceforth excluded from the Lay Electoral College to which they have been admitted for years."

The right of women to vote in the Synagogue is being advocated. The Jewish Messenger (Rochester) says, "There is no reason why the Jewess should not vote and hold office in the congregation. The Synagogue needs the per-

sonal influence and spirituality of its women. We have for many years advocated this reform and gladly note any movement for the emancipation of the Jewess."

The N. Y. Presbytery, after debating three months, has rejected the overture of the General Assembly, regarding the appointment of deaconesses, by a vote of 39 to 21. Three objections were raised: 1. There was no Scriptural authority for ordaining women to official places in the church. 2. That the office of deaconess did not arise as early in the Church as its advocates claim. 3. That woman is already receiving the best of all recognition for the great work she is accomplishing. They afterwards adopted the following, "The Presbyteries of New York, respectfully overture the General Assembly to submit to the Presbyteries, the following amendment to the form of government: Whenever it shall appear needful, the Church Session may select and appoint Godly women for the care of the poor and the sick, of poor widows and orphans, and for all such ministrations to bodily and spiritual needs as may come properly within their sphere." In short they may do the work without the official name and authority—the honors of the position.

It is cheering to emerge from the Doubting Castle in which these brethren have entrenched themselves, into the wide arena where women are correcting such depressing estimates of their services. Statistics inform us that there are about 500 women Evangelists in the United States, 350 women ministers in the Society of Friends, 43 in the Christian, 35 in the Universalist and 27 in the Unitarian churches. It is thought that there are at least fifteen woman pastors in this State. The eleventh census will be final authority. Among the number, are Mrs. Annis Eastman of Canandaigua, in the Congregational Church, and Rev. Irene Earl of Webster, Monroe Co. in the Universalist, proving to their hearers the fitness of women to minister in the highest things. The latter was ordained in June last. She had been licensed to preach some years before. The following suggestive thoughts from some details of her life in the ministry which she furnished the writer, may be of value here.

"I have preached here since the sixteenth of June. The parish had been without a pastor for some time, had become lax and somewhat disunited, but is now re-organizing rapidly. A vast deal of intellectual and spiritual awakening is needed in our villages and country towns." Speaking of parish work, she writes, "Numbers of our young people are starved intellectually and spiritually in their narrow over-worked lives. They do not know how to organize themselves for anything except amusement, yet respond gladly when a leader gathers them into a class for study or a society for charitable work. Little churches able to pay a salary of from \$300 to \$600, dotted all over our State, are crying for pastors. Educated women must take these places. Single women, unencumbered, capable of making cheap homes for themselves, have a limitless field before them in country towns. Women, if they can preach at all, preach earnestly, from their hearts as well as their heads, and are organizers by virtue of their home training, pastors by virtue of their sympathy. * * * Earnestness that is most impressive has a touch of reserve and self-control in it. The ministry requires its incumbents to cultivate both

sensitiveness and self-control and to keep the balance between them. * * * You ask about the healthfulness of this work. I give it from my own standpoint of course. On general principles, I think that no work could more conduce to health. I have my own home, my housework is light, more of a benefit than a tax and being in a country parish, the people are scattered, therefore my calling keeps me in the open air a great deal. I can choose my own time for rest and for work; plenty be for me to do, nothing imperative but my own conscience.

IN MEDICINE AND NURSING.

In the profession devoted to the relief of bodily woes, women are most largely represented. There are at least one hundred women physicians in the State. They are practitioners in every variety of the professions, as it is

The vocation of nurse not being in the past one of the professions, as it is now, woman's place in that capacity was unquestioned. The trained nurse being only second in importance to the physician. Bellevue Hospital, as stated in the last year's report of your vice-president, founded a school for training men for nurses. The methods for teaching were arranged by Miss Agnes Brennan, who is also manager of the Bellevue training school for women nurses. Mrs. A. S. Wallard was appointed Superintendent of admission must The course of instruction lasts two years. Candidates for admission must apply to the Superintendent. Full power of ministration is given her. They are New York Tribune reports that on the 12th of last March, eighteen young men received their diplomas as trained nurses, from this hospital. They are pioneers in their calling, being members of the first graduating class of the institution. Chauncey M. Depew and ex-Mayor Hewett made speeches and a happy and memorable evening was closed by a social entertainment.

IN LAW.

In the study and practice of the legal profession, women are not found wanting. In October of last year, Mrs. Emily Kempin, L.L.D., a graduate of the University of Zurich, delivered the first of a course of forty lectures to an audience of women. It was an introductory one on the study of law. She was dressed in a black gown and wore a black hat, the emblems of her degree. Her lectures have been made a part of the course for non-matriculants at the University of the City of New York and a chair has been endowed for four years, by the members for the "Society for the Legal Education of Women." On the 10th of April the closing exercises of this class occurred. Twelve young women received certificates stating that they had attended the full course. The New York Tribune, in a vein of pleasantry, notes the occasion, as "A case of unprecedented character being tried at Recital Hall. A company of young women accused of studying law in the City of New York appeared in their own defense, routed the arguments of the opposing party in the person of Tradition and vindicated their rights to the satisfaction of all present. * * * These students were not admitted to the bar, though the law classes of the University are open to women on the same terms as men. They were young women who wished to understand business law."

In addition to her regular courses of law lectures at the University, this lady gave papers on subjects of general legal interest, at the homes of the directors. One on the "Legal Rights of the Insane" was given high praise. Mrs. Kempin delivered a series of four lectures, a few weeks ago, in Syracuse, on "Principles of law which women ought to know." In her first lecture, she dwelt on the origin of law, especially American law. The others were on the "Rights of ownership," "Law of Contract," and "Laws of Inheritance." She said that women ought to know the principles of the law of their own country, for self-protection and self-management; also as a means of doing efficient public work. It is not her idea to make all of her students lawyers, although a few whose talents are in this direction intend to go on and prepare for admission to the bar.

IN ORGANIZATIONS.

As hopeful for politics as for themselves, women are forming, in many cities, societies for political study. Papers of value on "Protection," "Free Trade," the "Pan American Congress," the "International Copyright," etc., were given at the meetings of such a society in New York City. The Society for Political Education in Auburn has a kindred purpose. The Fredonia Political Equality Club, closely allied to the last, has one hundred members. At one of its receptions, a thoughtful address was given by Miss Ella C. Lapham, your former secretary. A gentleman present made the following pertinent application of the principles she had considered, "Thanks to the intelligent women tax-payers of Fredonia, we have the water works and thanks to more women tax-payers, we were enabled to build our fine village hall, and now, why should they not vote as to who shall control these properties? What an anomaly! Women were taxed to build both these improvements and but for their public spirit in signing consents, we should not have had either; yet in the control of them, women have no more voice than they have over the public institutions of London or Paris." This year Chautauqua had a Woman's Day, wherein able advocates of the cause of woman suffrage were listened to by the thousands who assembled at this, the "University of Every-day people."

IN PHILANTHROPIES.

Emerson says, "Civilization is the power of good women." A survey of the philanthropies which engage the energies of all who will yield to this demand for their powers illustrates this thought. A glance at some of these interests is all that space will permit. Those mentioned are limited chiefly to that line of benevolence which tends to training and development, rather than to alleviation of misery. The largest organization of women in the world, the W. C. T. U., is also the most comprehensive in its aims. There is scarcely a line of benevolent work that can be organized, which it is not pursuing. Blessed with a true leader,—by this is implied one who is keenly in touch with the time and tolerant of all its problems—this body is a mighty power for good in the earth. It keeps two round-the-world missionaries on their circumnavigating way, visiting the uttermost parts of the earth, in their good offices of strengthening the weak and undoing the heavy burdens of wrong. There are

757 Unions scattered over the highways and by-ways, as well as in the cities of our State, and a membership of 24,390. Each Union holds regular meetings as often as every fortnight, the members devising and doing, according to their ability for the moral elevation of the surrounding community. Mrs. Sophia Grubb, your Vice-President for Kansas and National Superintendent of the Department of Foreign work of the W. C. T. U., writes as follows, of work under her supervision at Castle Garden: "Leaflets have been prepared by intelligent gentlemen, foreigners, in the German, Danish, Norwegian, Swedish, Bohemian, Polish, French and Italian languages, taking the subjects as I outlined them, and each writing in a manner, to suit his own countrymen. Since last April, 210,000 pages of these have been distributed by Mrs. Helen Mathews, missionary at Castle Garden, assisted by the Swedish and German missionaries. Mrs. Mathews reports that the immigrants receive the leaflets with evident pleasure, often sitting down immediately and devouring them and then coming to her and begging for more for their friends. * * * As the tracts warn against the saloon and counsel that money be spent for the family, the interest shown is encouraging. Mrs. Mathews thinks it the best work done at Castle Garden. The missionary ought to be able to visit the boarding houses and ships, leaving the leaflets wherever immigrants go. But lack of means limits the work."

Mrs. Grubb tells of a suggestion made by herself to Mr. Owen, the Commissioner of Immigration, "in view of the surplus in the treasury which the government seemed at a loss to dispose of, that a sum be devoted to the publication in all languages, of the foundation principles of our government, the laws most necessary for the preservation of good morals and the obligations of citizenship, and let them be distributed at Castle Garden to all adults landing." Mr. Owen thought the idea good and wrote that he would consider it further. She adds, "My project is a depot of information at every point of embarkation from the Old World, so that emigrants can be supplied in their own language with literature instructing them in the meaning of our citizenship, public school systems, etc., to be read as they cross the sea."

Women have engaged in the work of making themselves and others wiser and better with an ardor which proves that they accept the idea that the object of life is not to be more or less happy but to seek a higher than material well-being for all. In philanthropic annals, the work of Mother Hieronymo of Rochester proves what individual effort, at its best, can accomplish. She is regarded as the founder of St. Mary's Hospital, in that city. Without a dollar of capital, with only credit and marvellous financial ability and executive faculty, she has since built up the Rochester Home of Industry the present value being \$1,500,000, and is now conducting this institution in an admirable manner. It is a home for young girls, some of whom are engaged in industries outside the Home; others are taught trades there, sewing, laundry work, shoe-making, etc. Children are received from ten years old and upwards and remain, says this excellent woman, "until we know that they are capable of taking care of themselves."

In the city of Auburn, through the munificence of an unknown donor, a Maternity Ward has been established, within a few months, near the General

Hospital. The money for this purpose was placed in the hands of a leading physician of that city and she had the satisfaction of superintending all the appointments of the building. The Educational and Industrial Union of Auburn, still in its youth, is modelled after the institution in Buffalo which stands as a fine type of the character-building intent which is a chief factor in all of the benevolent effort of our time. This is how the institution grew in Auburn: 1st. A thought that the "women of the city ought to do something for the benefit and pleasure of the young women employed in factories and other places." 2d. The culmination of the thought in an appeal from a young lady at a meeting of a local society that they organize for the purpose. 3d. The discovery by committees from this society that the young women in various callings in the city numbered 700. 4th. The result, three rooms were rented, one for reading, two for entertainment; the latter supplied with a piano, a melodeon, interesting games, and all pleasantly furnished. These rooms were open, lighted and warmed, every evening in the week, except Sunday, and all who have sought them have found a kindly welcome. A house has since been purchased. There are nine standing committees to carry forward the various purposes of the Union. The Educational Committee reports classes taught in reading, writing, stenography, painting, bookkeeping and embroidery, some of the teaching being gratuitously given. Last winter a course of law lectures for women was given, one every Saturday, five lawyers engaging in the work. The money realized from the sale of tickets went into the treasury. The avails from Readings, where selections were rendered by the ladies, were another source of revenue. The Librarian reports that the books now selected from the library show an improvement in the tastes of the readers. Histories, biographies and books of travel, being in as much demand as the insipid stories which give only relaxation to the tired working girls. Another valuable work done by two ladies of this Union within the present year, has been giving a class of 24 little girls lessons in all the details which go to make up good housekeeping, *e. g.*, making beds, setting and waiting on table, sweeping and dusting. The class graduated brilliantly; a large audience and a dinner, the gift of the gentleman interested in the scheme, gave zest to the closing exercises.

The Woman's Educational and Industrial Union of Buffalo has just received \$10,000 for the purpose of erecting a hall near its present building. The gift is from a townsman who wishes to be nameless. Ground will be broken for the building, March 1, 1892.

The first report of the Memorial Hospital for Women and Children, in Brooklyn, has appeared this year. A New York gentleman gave a plot of ground valued at \$10,000 for a site in every way desirable, the gift conditioned on subscriptions to the amount of \$20,000 being made by the first of April. The efforts of the ladies enlisted in the work were successful and on the 31st of March, it was announced that the required sum had been subscribed. They intend to have a building as well adapted to the purposes of a hospital as possible, a training school for nurses and a children's ward. The report says that the provision made for sick children in that city is inadequate.

The College Settlement in New York City, founded on the plan of Toynbee Hall in London, is doing its good work. Wellesley, Smith and Vassar are represented. The house will accommodate seven residents; there has been no difficulty in filling it and a part of the time there have been extra residents. In the girls' club, sewing, gymnastics, singing and games are prominent. The Good Seed Society, on Sunday, is an attempt to appeal to the spiritual nature of the children. It was not the intention to form boys' clubs but the appeal of the boys themselves was too urgent to be refused. Three boys' clubs are formed and prove enthusiastic ones. They are taught singing and gymnastics; questions are given them to look up, and they listen to scientific and historical talks; they are so fond of historical reading that it is difficult to supply their requests. The settlement has been made a station for the Penny Provident Fund, managed by the Charity Organization, and on Library night deposits are received from one to fifty cents. The "residents" receive and accept invitations from the children to visit their homes. Thus no small part of the work is done by the way of neighborliness. This is peculiar to the "Settlement"; the value of it cannot be measured or told. The growth and spread of such work as this, and the spirit of altruism shown by a young lady, just returned from three years in Europe, who entered a hospital on her arrival and now has thirty babies in her charge, show how the threatening problems of our time are to be solved.

IN OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

The New York Association of Working Girls' Societies held its seventh annual meeting on the 13th of April in the hall of the Cooper Union. Two thousand girls filled the great auditorium, which was gay with the bright colors of the decorations of the different clubs represented. Miss Grace Dodge presided; she spoke of the success of the Mutual Benefit System and said that the Employment Bureau had also done much good work. She told of plans for afternoon outings during the summer and ended her address by giving the four mottoes of the Society, "Labor is Mighty," "Knowledge is Power," "Co-operation is Strength," and "In God we Trust." A New York paper reports a recent action of one of these clubs to be the appointment of a Visitation Committee with a Sick Loan subdivision. The duties of this committee are to visit sick members and if found in need, to lend them money from the fund to be repaid in small sums after the return of health.

Another organization is beginning in that city to be known as the Woman's Central Labor Union and will be affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Helen Campbell says, "Rising in the scale through all the 343 industries set down in the United States Labor Bureau's report on working women in our great cities, issued in 1889, one finds the wage rate always, save in the exceptional instances, close to the subsistence point." In 1890 a mass meeting was held in Chickering Hall, where a report detailing the conditions in retail stores, convinced the public of the need for action tending to alleviate the hardships of working women. Here the matter rested so far as the public was concerned, but last February a committee from the Working Women's Society headed by Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell appeared before the Legislative Commit-

tee and presented the claims of the workers. "The Consumers' League" was formed. It does no "black listing;" it keeps a "white list" of employers known to pay fair wages and give decent working conditions. This both workers and purchasers can consult.

Among the new opportunities for women, is the Buffalo Training School for Nursery-Maids, the only one known to exist. It graduated its first class in June. Among new enterprises is professional house-cleaning in which two New York women have lately embarked and are giving such good satisfaction that their orders are steadily increasing. Differing widely from this worthy calling, yet of signal value, is the pursuit of a lady in Syracuse, Miss Louise Benson, who has classes in "Current Topics." Within the year, she writes that she has given eighteen readings and prepared forty-two papers, on questions of the day. Fifty women attended the Tuesday morning sessions and fourteen, the Wednesday afternoon meetings. These occasions were marked by enthusiasm, close attention and unabated interest, to the last. Her circulars are out for the coming year, to cover a period from October, '91, to May, '92, and a larger attendance is promised. The New York State Library School has a two years course, for students wishing to become skilled librarians. Mrs. Harriet H. Sexton, of Palmyra, offers \$100, for the best thesis by a lady pupil of this school, on local public libraries and their relations to University extension: "the prize to be awarded at the University Convocation of 1892, to the essay deemed most likely to promote the founding of local public libraries and make them most efficient in the work of University extension."

Probably, the finest opportunity which this year, or any other, has furnished women, generally, will prove to be the University extension. It was, says a New York journal, practically introduced into this country by the Chautauqua Circles. Now under State patronage and a definite scheme, formed by the Regents, it is to be presented as an adjunct to the work of colleges and academies. The purpose is to furnish facilities, and stimulate study in the higher domain of learning to those who may aspire to broader attainments but have not the means to take the regular course. An organization of fashionable women, known as the "Colonial Dames of America," has lately been incorporated. Its object, as stated by its members, is to preserve manuscripts and relics of the past, to promote patriotism and an interest in American history. A significant fact is the use of their own names; instead of Mrs. John or Mrs. Henry, they are May King Van Rensselaer, etc., a list of names well known in New York society.

Women have acted with men in a movement in progress, for a Botanic Garden in New York City, to which a part of Broux Park is devoted. It is intended to remove the Egyptian obelisk from its present position, in Central Park, where it will soon be destroyed by the rigors of our climate, and to place it in the glass enclosure which will surround the Botanic Garden. A street cleaning association has been formed by women in New York City, and the suggestion of one of them, to clean the streets and then flush them with water, has been accepted for trial in Hester street. We hear, for the first time in this country, of an orchestra composed of women, just come from Vienna;

their playing is received with favor. Co-operative housekeeping is in the air. The heads of five Utica families resolved on a trial of the experiment for three months. All are so well satisfied that there will be no change at the end of that time. The cost to each person is a trifle less than \$3.00 per week. Those in charge expect to reduce it to \$2.50 when they have gained more experience. Nothing finer has ever been offered them than the Pratt Institute in Brooklyn which is opened to them on the same footing with men. Here hand and brain have equal chance for the attainment of culture and skill. Its excellent founder said, in his opening address, "We believe in the value of co-education and are pleased to note the addition of more than twenty young women to the entering class." 3232 are enrolled the present year; the number of women is not stated, but last year's report speaks of Annie Jenness Miller lecturing on dress to an audience of more than 600 women, the greater number being students. The "Thrift" is connected with the Institute. This is one of those new systems for giving the young a chance to invest small savings, thus teaching them, practically, the value of the penny saved.

In his last address this munificent worker for humanity, the founder of the institute, revealed the spirit which wrought within him, in the following words, "You do not live for yourself. If you live for yourself, you shall come to nothing. Be brave, be just, be pure, be true in word and deed. Care not for your life, care only for what is right. So, and not otherwise, shall it be well with you."

ANSWERS TO "ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS."

I have been unable to obtain much information concerning the questions asked the Vice-Presidents by the chairman of the Committee on Reforms and Statistics. The Matron of the "Asylum for Destitute Children," in Auburn, writes that during the past year, out of 153 cared for, 52 have either found homes or have been returned to friends. She adds that the 'bound boy and girl' are nearly obsolete, the children being usually adopted. In Erie county, two women, one Roman Catholic, one Protestant, are employed of one of these families for destitute children. An instance was given of a shocking condition, whose future promised well. The few cases of adoption within the limit of my observation are encouraging. Neighbors of mine have just taken a little orphan girl to their home and their hearts. It is pleasant to see their love and tender care of her, and her gentle, dutiful way of fitting herself to her place.

MAINE.

ABBY M. FULTON, M. D., Vice-President.

From this most Northeastern outpost of the Union, cordial greetings are sent to the A. A. W.

Our State motto "Dirigo," I lead the way, may not apply strictly to the advancement of our women of Maine, but we join heartily with all sister

States in the endeavor to assist in leading the way to an enlarged knowledge of the possibilities and capabilities, practically and intellectually, of all our women.

We are earnest, hopeful and determined, by persistent effort, to have granted us, at no distant day, by Statute, the justice belonging to us, as women. Encouragements are well sustained in the increased number of women in the professions, and in many new vocations heretofore occupied only by men. Three of our colleges in Maine open doors to equal education of the sexes, the Agricultural College of Orono, Bates of Lewiston, and Colby University, where the women graduates have nearly always held highest ranks in scholarship. Women physicians are increasing in number and popularity, and astonishment has ceased at the sound of the voice of the woman preacher from the pupil.

Under the able and efficient management of our State President, Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens of Portland, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Maine leads the way in increased numbers of Unions and memberships, exceeding all other States according to her population. Our climate is noted for its invigorating and tonic influences; this is really exemplified in the strong, healthy, mental and physical activities of our women, serving in the various departments of this great organization, the W. C. T. U.

Every year adds to the number and excellence of our private schools for young women. One of the best it has been my privilege to inspect this year is the new boarding and day school at Portland, Maine, under the instruction and personal management of Rev. and Mrs. John A. Bellows, where a desirably new departure is observed from the old fashioned routine of boarding school life. All that young women may desire in establishing a foundation for the study of the classics, science, history and art, including sculpture and architecture, in the study of English and General Literature and Greek Poetry, may here be learned, as well as inspiring the pupils by methods heretofore unused how knowledge can broaden and enrich life. Maine will no longer seek the private schools of other States for her daughters, but can invite patronage from the older Commonwealths to this new, fresh home of instruction where all religious preferences are respected, where the health, happiness and comfort of the young girls are of the first importance.

The Maine Industrial School for girls is not a house of correction, but a refuge for girls between the ages of seven and fifteen years, where under kind and proper treatment, good physical and moral training, reformation and reclamation may ensue for such as are in danger of becoming outcasts in society, winning them back to virtue and respectability, and fitting them for honorable self-support and usefulness. The average number this year is sixty-five. No deaths have occurred in the last twelve months. The healthful location, with strict care of the officers in maintaining sanitary regulations are regarded conducive to these favorable results. In this connection let me say, Mrs. Robinson of Augusta, Maine, a lady ninety-five years of age, has made and presented nearly sixty quilts for this Industrial School since its organization, and still intends to contribute more from her own hand. Do you

not think our women know how to live long and work well up here in the North?

The Portland School for Deaf Mute instruction is one of very remarkable interest and progress. Miss Ellen L. Barton, principal, with eight lady assistants, has virtually taught the mute to speak, and the deaf to hear. Seldom is witnessed such a power of mind over mind as this principal, Miss Barton, exerts over her fifty pupils in the most genial, pleasant manner, imparting wonderful knowledge by gestures and movements of her lips. Let not parents despair of the intelligence of their mute children while this school exists.

Art and literary clubs, practical clubs and branches of the Chautauqua multiply and increase in Maine full rapidly enough for their healthful existence. Women are abounding in new ideas that club life teaches, growing enthusiastic, courageous and self-reliant in this newly found development of their heretofore latent powers.

Finally, the outlook for the women of Maine is decidedly encouraging, notwithstanding the conservatism of our masculine friends. We gain every year in overcoming prejudice of sex, in obtaining more recognition for equality of wages, and a steady increase of demand for skilled service in vocations women can adequately fill.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CAROLINE R. WENDELL, *Vice-President.*

Of necessity my report this year will be confined to answering the additional questions sent out to the Vice-Presidents. For the most of the information I am indebted to the Superintendent of the Orphans' Home at Franklin, N. H.

1. I have not been able to learn of any methods of caring for deserted or destitute children which do not lead to institutional life, such as the county farms and almshouses and the Home.

2. The Orphans' Home at Franklin occupies the old homestead of Daniel Webster, a most favorable and delightful location. The aim is to make it savor as little of the "Institution" as is consistent with system, discipline and good order. Two classes of children are received. The one class are those given outright. These are wholly in the custody of the managers and are cared for until such a time as good homes can be found in which to place them, either for adoption or for a definite length of time, preference being given to homes in the State. The other class are those partially supported by the living parent, by friends or by the county.

When children are "placed" in homes, the parties taking them are required to pledge themselves to perform with fidelity the following obligations to the child, viz.:

To exercise over it a kind and paternal care, morally, intellectually and physically.

1st. By furnishing it with proper food and clothing in sickness and health.

2d. By securing to it the advantages of a good common school education. 3d.

By using, at all times, our influence, both by precept and example to train it to habits of industry, economy, self-reliance, temperance and morality. To exercise our best endeavors to prevent it from indulging in or contracting any bad habits, and on all proper occasions to secure its attendance upon Divine service and Sabbath school. 4th. We hereby agree to keep and not to return the child to the Institution from whence it has been taken without the written consent of either the President or Superintendent. 5th. When it has arrived at the age of — years, it shall be furnished by us with clothing sufficient for one year, and such compensation in money as it may reasonably deserve.

The results of the "placing out" system are reported to have been on the whole quite satisfactory.

3. To this the Superintendent replies: "The practical working of adoption, as far as it has come to our knowledge, has been *most* satisfactory. It secures an interest in the child and a care and support which can be secured in no other way. We think adoption should be urged as far as possible, but sometimes find it not a little difficult to bring it about, except in the cases of very young children." About four hundred children have gone from the Home since its establishment into permanent homes.

VERMONT.

LOUISE M. SMILEY, *Vice-President.*

Among the six official court reporters in this State, one-half are women, who receive the same pay as men doing similar work. The first woman, appointed to this office, was Miss Ella M. Ballou, of Wallingford, in 1885, who, upon the petition of the Rutland County Bar, received the appointment from Judge Veazey. The same year she was given the position of official reporter of the Addison County Court, by the same judge.

Miss Katherine Hagar, of Burlington, writes that "Two years ago, Rev. Edward Everett Hale was invited by a few philanthropic men to aid them in establishing a League or Charity Organization Bureau in Burlington. He discovered what they had not, so quietly had the work of the *twelve women* of the HOWARD RELIEF SOCIETY been done, that the League was not needed in Burlington; as he said, "The poor are well cared for here; it seems to me that no other organization is necessary."

As year after year rolls by, we become more and more convinced that the care of the children is the only hopeful part of our work. We relieve distress if caused by destitution; we furnish medicines, and delicacies for the sick; we provide clothing for them and the aged and infirm. We have the names recorded on our book of 238 families who received aid from our society during the past year. But all this work would seem of little value to us if we did not know that through our watchful care the poor children of Burlington, instead of begging and wandering about our streets, are kept regularly at school. Two hundred and sixty children received shoes and clothing during the past school year, on condition of regular attendance, the teachers aiding us by sending them with a note to our Superintendent when they needed help

from her; and no aid is given without this certificate of regular attendance. We help the poor children of Burlington in every way possible; we take them to a dentist, if an aching tooth afflicts them; to an oculist, if their eyes are inflamed; to a physician if they are sick, or to a hospital if they cannot receive proper care in their own homes. A blind boy, at the Perkins Institute, has received his clothing and travelling expenses from us for five years. We have also given clothing to a deaf and dumb girl at Northampton. We are educating a German girl who wishes to fit herself for teaching.

In our Industrial school for girls which is open Saturday afternoons during the winter, we teach sewing to more than a hundred girls. We had an average attendance last winter of one hundred and twenty—sixteen classes, with five or six girls in each class, besides a patch-work class of thirty or forty little ones from five to seven years old. The older girls made underwear for themselves. The little ones received three gingham aprons if they came regularly. These aprons are made by different women who prefer to pay in this way, for the shoes or clothing that their children receive from us. It helps us in another way; these little girls have a clean apron to cover their worn dresses and are thus made tidy for the public schools. All our efforts are in that direction. The blessing of a good education in the public schools is as free to the poor boy as to a rich man's son. And to help these children to secure this blessing has been for the past five years the principal work of the Howard Relief Society.

"The HOME FOR DESTITUTE CHILDREN," located in Burlington, Vt., reaches, this year, the twenty-fifth anniversary of its existence.

This charity, originated in the heart of a woman, has been carried on by women and stands to-day a monument to the immense power of an idea. Starting from the wish, on the part of Miss Lucia Wheeler, (an invalid) to give shelter and instruction to certain soldiers' children, the work grew so rapidly that, in 1866, about a year after the original inception, it was organized and incorporated under the laws of the State, as a public charity and commenced the struggle to meet the demands upon it.

Year by year friends have given of their means to carry on the work. Fund after fund has been added to the endowment until, at the close of its first quarter century, it stands well equipped and endowed—no longer dependent on daily dole for daily needs. From the beginning it has been managed by a board of women, resident in Burlington, with non-resident managers scattered throughout the State. It has sheltered and cared for nearly a thousand children.

FRIENDS IN COUNCIL is the style and address of a club of women who have been organized in Burlington, Vt., nearly fifteen years. The object of the club is study, principally in the direction of history and literature. At the close of the first decade of its existence, the club organized a junior club, made up largely of members' daughters, which has followed a course of study on much the same topics, under the supervision of the senior club.

If continued interest in a line of work and harmonious action together are indications favorable to such an organization, this club may claim both.

NEW JERSEY.

CHARLOTTE EMERSON BROWN, *Vice-President.*

New Jersey is keeping step with her sister States in their march upward.

It was a member from New Jersey who moved that as many women as men be appointed Commissioners to help guide the affairs of the Columbian Exposition to be held in Chicago. The resolution went through like a whirlwind and so a new advance for women was inaugurated.

Most of the Orphan Asylums, Homes for the Friendless, Old Ladies' Homes, etc., and many of the Hospitals of the State are under the management of women. This is especially the case in Essex County.

The State Charities Aid Association is conducted by men and women but, as would be expected, the women do the brunt of the work.

Women in the towns, not in the cities, are allowed to vote in public school matters. This provision has been in operation about four years. The number of women who vote is increasing, but as yet only a few women have been called to serve on school boards.

The work of temperance, largely through women's instrumentality is progressing. The State has, as yet, no special provision for temperance teaching in the schools, although New Jersey women are constantly urging its necessity. They have secured, in many sections of the State, manual training in the schools which is one step in the right direction. A recent movement of liquor dealers to secure, through the legislature, a law that should enable them to sell on Sunday and do other vicious things, was defeated by the women—who circulated documents and petitions, went personally before the Governor and State Legislature and presented their protests in eloquent speeches.

Women's Literary Clubs and clubs for Working Girls are doing much to promote the culture, power and advancement of women. A meeting of the Federation Council composed chiefly of club presidents, about sixty in number, was held last spring in Orange, New Jersey, and greatly emphasized the largeness and worth of women's work.

So far as I can learn, there is no system adopted in our State for the care of destitute children that does not place them in institutions. The State has of Newark has just established what is termed the Truants' Home. But most of the orphan and neglected children are cared for in institutions sustained by private charity and under the management largely of women. Children from these institutions go as opportunity offers into private families by adoption or to be brought up on conditions agreed upon. On the whole, this course seems more satisfactory than any other that has yet been devised and in very many cases it works admirably. It is far better than keeping a large number of children crowded together where individuality of character and development seems impossible.

KENTUCKY.

ANNA C. BOWSER, *Vice-President.*

My report may well begin with a quotation from that of my predecessor last year: "Increased activity in all directions in which women work—Industrial, Educational, Moral, Philanthropic." The world does move and the women here are moving with it, not starting off in many new directions, but steadily and hopefully growing toward the light. The Woman's Club has been a helpful agent in awakening a sense of responsibility and of capability in its members. It is teaching the value of coöperation, of mutual help and sympathy and is bringing our woman into touch with their sister workers throughout the land. Education is perhaps the subject of most interest at present but as education, as now understood, is so comprehensive a subject, no longer representing mere book learning, but the development of the individual, this interest detracts nothing from any special lines of activity but rather strengthens them and broadens their influence.

There will be, at an early date, a Children's Hospital established on a sound financial basis—this work the result of a woman's thought and management. University Extension is engaging much attention and many women are gladly availing themselves of the offered opportunity for a more liberal culture than they could otherwise attain. We hope great things from the Columbian Exposition, which we trust will be the occasion of bringing to light not only the material but the intellectual possibilities of all sections of the land. This is woman's century and women are awakening to the fact, here as elsewhere. The coming of the great anniversary is giving a stimulus to the study of American history, a desire for something beyond the old school-book knowledge of events and dates, for that wise understanding of our laws and institutions which shall fit woman for her increasing responsibilities. The Woman Suffrage Association will meet here in a few weeks and there is reason to expect that the meetings will be well attended, and much interest in the subject has been expressed.

In response to the questions, I have not been able to find that any methods of caring for deserted and destitute children other than those methods leading to institutional life, have been adopted in this State. I have not found the placing out system to be in operation in the large towns concerning which I inquired and have no experience which would enable me to answer the last question. Orphan Asylums sustained by various churches absorb most of the element in question. The Industrial School of Reform, for both sexes and all colors, does good work for the class it reaches, that is, while there is no better plan of work for them.

INDIANA.

LOIS G. HUFFORD, *Vice-President.*

In response to the special inquiries sent to Vice-Presidents of A. A. W., for the current year, I beg leave to submit the following report.

The public record of the State of Indiana, and the history of its private charities show that the benevolent minded and the people who think, are awake to the necessity of putting forth every effort toward the saving of children whose birth or other circumstances put them in the class of dependents.

So far, however, these efforts have, for the most part, been directed towards establishing and maintaining institutions under the names of *homes*.

Ten years ago, a lady, Miss Susan Fussell, who had, as an experiment, taken five children from the home for soldiers' orphans and brought them up to honorable, independent manhood, and womanhood, interested herself in the children of paupers in the almshouses of the State. As a result of her efforts, a law was passed permitting the commissioners of each county to establish homes for pauper children to be under the care of some competent, motherly woman. Less than one-third of the ninety-two counties in the State have made such provision. While it was, primarily, the intention to keep these children in the County Homes only until suitable homes could be found for them outside, the Secretary of our State Board of Charities expresses himself as opposed to these County Homes for the reason that the tendency is to retain the children in the institution; very few, comparatively, having, in point of fact, been sent out from them to private homes.

Mrs. Julia E. Work, now Superintendent of the Northern Indiana Orphans' Home, located at La Porte, to which several counties send their dependent children, has, during the eight years of her work, put forth every effort to carry out her principle, or, as she calls it, her "*ideal* of what an institution for the care of dependent children should be," namely, "a transfer depot for little passengers on the way from pauperism and crime to independence and citizenship, with a Normal School attachment for the inculcation of good morals and right living, a hygienic, educational institution for the development of weak minds and bodies and a reformatory in the best sense." In spite of many obstacles, legal and sentimental, Mrs. Work has succeeded in permanently placing more than five hundred children in real homes. The greatest impediment in the way of such effort has been in the fact that, until recently, Indiana gave the father absolute control of his child, even though he lived apart from it and contributed nothing to its support. It has been a surprise to me to learn that about sixty per cent of these dependent children are "liberally supplied with parents, while about thirty-seven per cent are among them. Mrs. Work has found it more difficult to free the child from the legal incumbrances than to find the right sort of home to receive it.

The legislature of 1889 passed a law permitting counties of more than 75,000 inhabitants to create a "Board, composed of six persons, three of whom shall be women" which should be called "The Board of Children's Guardians." To this Board was confided the care of dependent and neglected children under fifteen years of age who were "abandoned, neglected, or cruelly treated by their parents; children begging on the streets; children of habitually drunken or vicious and unfit parents; children kept in vicious or immoral associations; juvenile delinquents and truants." In every case, the Circuit

Court was to act as judge of the necessity of separating the child from the parent and the Board was constituted guardian by authority of the Court. The Board was to provide a temporary home for the children committed to its care.

In accordance with this law, a Board of Children's Guardians was appointed, in Marion County in which Indianapolis is situated. So far, no other county in the State has followed the example of Marion County, and an effort to have a "Board of Guardians appointed, on petition, in each county in the State," failed before the last legislature. If the dependent children throughout the entire State were thus fathered and mothered, the large number of children now committed to the Reform School through no fault of their own, but because their parents wish to rid themselves of all responsibility for them, might be saved from the contaminating associations with older boys and girls in the Reform Schools. The Superintendent of the Indiana Reformatory for Girls recently told the writer that second marriages are a frequent cause of the commitment of children to the State Institutions. The Home opened by the Board of Children's Guardians in Indianapolis has to a great degree realized the thought of the "transfer depot" yet while the children remain there they are not only cared for by a motherly matron but school instruction is provided for them at the expense of the city. The board employs an agent who visits the children placed in homes, every three months. He also makes personal investigation of the suitability of the families asking for children. Within the past five months, this board has adopted the plan of "boarding out" the children, and the results of this trial have, so far, proved very satisfactory.

People who, with no knowledge derived from the personal acquaintance with the various elements of society, yet hold to the theory that the motherly instinct is always to be trusted, are slow to approve of legalized efforts to sever the parental relation, even though its continuance means depriving the child of every chance for growing into virtuous, self-respecting manhood or womanhood; but those who have the familiar acquaintance with homes (?) of vice learn to adopt another view, viz., that every child has the right to a chance, and that the State owes it to the child. The Board of Children's Guardians took from a tramping mother a two years' old child who had not learned to talk and who, to all appearance, was only a hungry animal. They placed it with a kind woman under whose care in a few weeks the child learned to talk, and who now, after one year, seems as bright and mentally active as other children of its age. One such case of child saving is sufficient, it seems to me, to prove the wisdom of the law; but more than one hundred children have, in the past two years, been saved by its agency.

IOWA.

ELLEN M. RICH, *Vice-President.*

STATUS OF INDIGENT CHILDREN IN PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.
Philanthropy cares for the destitute but good laws, intelligently executed, can prevent destitution. In this State there are few dependent orphans and those are nearly all in a Home supported by the Commonwealth.

Last year it was our pleasure to embody in the annual report some facts concerning the Iowa Orphans' Home. The three hundred children in this home are nearly all the friendless children to be cared for by the State. There are no children permanently residing in any of the County Poor-Houses.

In searching for private institutions where children are cared for we find but few and only a few children as inmates. We will particularize concerning the most prominent one. The people of Cedar Rapids, by private contributions, support a "Home for the Friendless." At present this Home contains fourteen children although it would accommodate as many more. The house is a good sized, two-story, frame dwelling, well lighted and very well ventilated. There is no school connected with this Home for the reason that children of school age can enter the public schools of the city. Few, however, remain long enough to become established in school. Unless they are very undesirable children they are readily adopted in families where they are as carefully reared as own children. The Home at Cedar Rapids is in the residence portion of the city and is in every respect such a home as one would expect and desire to find in a community of intelligent Christian women. When we visited this Home the matron concealed nothing but on the contrary showed us about freely and gave us all information desired. From a personal investigation we can safely say that the management is good and that the children are, in every respect, well cared for. Because there are so few destitute children in the State there is little difficulty experienced in finding the right child that the relations may be mutually pleasant and profitable. In the Home described, part of the children are taken for a limited time, the guardians or those interested paying a small sum per week toward their support.

There is in the State another small Home, at Council Bluffs, of which we learn nothing different from what is reported concerning the Cedar Rapids Home. There may be a few other Homes in the State but we can gain no definite information concerning any.

With reference to the "placing out system," the Superintendent of the Iowa Orphans' Home thus writes: "When the county from which children are sent, gives consent the home assumes the duty of placing children in family homes. Persons are always to take children as members of their family and not as servants only. We have about forty placed in such homes and I visit or hear from each one directly about twice a year. I think if a greater number were placed in this way, rather than returned to the homes from which they came, it would be far better for the children." This extract from the Superintendent's letter is the best and most reliable information accessible.

The first feeling with reference to this annual report was one of regret that it must be so meager. Reflection awakens a better impulse and we have cause to rejoice because there is so little to say. Iowa is better than we knew. Though it has little wealth, it also has little property. Food and clothing are plenty. There are schools and churches for all. There is work for all. Though it may not have the best of instruction in its schools yet its rate of

illiteracy is less than that of any other State in the Union. Situated as Iowa is, midway between the two oceans, midway between the Polar Sea and the Gulf, it is also in that happy medium which Solomon desired when he said: "Give me neither poverty nor riches; feed me with food convenient for me."

KANSAS.

SOPHIA F. GRUBB, *Vice-President.*

The objective feature of the work for the year was the effort for State Suffrage in our Legislature last winter. Many persons of good judgment give it as their opinion that under our constitution, our Legislature has the power to grant suffrage without going through the form of a constitutional amendment. It was considered a favorable time at the last session, as the House was almost entirely "Alliance," and that party is supposed to favor Woman Suffrage. They certainly owed their marvellous success in the elections to the ability with which the campaign was planned and executed, and this was due almost entirely to Mrs. Lease and Mrs. Diggs. So universally was this conceded that it produced a great enthusiasm for woman suffrage. The bill presented in favor of this measure passed the House by a large majority. The Senate, however, composed almost entirely of Republicans, tabled it. Mrs. Diggs and Mrs. Johns stayed at Topeka and worked for its result. Mrs. Diggs with the Alliance party and Mrs. Johns with the Republicans. Party feeling runs so high in this State that it is of but little use for any one to work who is not a partisan with either one or the other. The W. C. T. U. did what they could in letters and telegrams to the Senate.

The following notes have been sent to me from Wichita:

The Woman's Council of Wichita, composed of different organizations of women, numbers twelve auxiliaries. It wishes to engage every woman's society in the city, in order to be able to call out *all the women* for any emergency. Its object is effective reform work of every sort.

The Hypatia Woman's Club of Wichita was formed, five years ago, after the pattern of Sorosis. It discusses general topics of interest—has no specific study. Delegates were sent to the Sorosis Anniversary and Organization of the Federation. The club is a member of the General Federation.

CALIFORNIA.

ELLEN C. SARGENT, *Vice-President.*

Since the full and able report of my immediate predecessor, Dr. Alida C. Avery, Vice-President for California in 1890, the status of women has not greatly changed. The sex appear to be constantly pressing more and more into the work of the world outside the home, and this has become so common that it causes almost no remark, except, perhaps, a line in the daily paper whenever an innovation is noticed by some news gatherer, as one I saw recently of a messenger girl employed in San José, by a gentleman having charge of a telegraph office. The girl is fifteen years of age and gives satisfaction to her

employer who, being a kindly man, is careful not to send her to any place where a young girl should not go. During the past year the Pacific Coast Woman's Press Association has matured into palpable existence with three hundred ladies in the service of journalism. They are an able body of writers with their hearts in the work; and also in the right place, from which facts I draw an augury of good to be the outcome of their contributions to the world of letters.

A departure from the old ways and one well worthy of recording is the fact that we have in California, for the first time here, and so far as I know for the first time anywhere, a woman, Mrs. Juana A. Neal, who is intrusted by the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York with a Woman's Department in their great business. You may be sure that the lady is fully competent for the position, otherwise she would not be employed by a firm of such acknowledged business capacity.

During the past year, while the struggle was being made in South Dakota for equal suffrage for women in that State, a small number of women in California in conjunction with the W. C. T. U. of this State, succeeded in raising sufficient funds to keep an able speaker, Miss Matilda Hindman, in the field there, sowing much good seed in Freedom's name. Though the effort in South Dakota was not immediately successful, we look for a future harvest from the work of Miss Hindman combined with that of the National American Association at that time and place.

Women were sent to Sacramento, the capital of our State, last winter to petition the Legislature in the interest of women with the following results: Women were made eligible to the office of Notary Public. A law was passed making it a felony for a husband to induce or force his wife to a life of shame and to live on the proceeds of such life. A bill was passed to permit a married woman to be appointed administratrix. In the interest of good morals, a law to prohibit the sale of cigarettes or tobacco to minors under sixteen years of age was passed. Suffrage for women was asked for and carried in the State Senate but failed in the Assembly.

The Golden Gate Association of Free Kindergartens will, I believe, bear comparison with any such schools in the world. Nothing could exceed the self-sacrifice and devotion of the founder and president, Mrs. Sarah B. Cooper, on whose shoulders rests this small world. She is very fortunate in having drawn to her aid many of the noblest and wealthiest women of San Francisco, as well as the interest and aid of many of our public spirited citizens. I enclose a description of these schools written at my solicitation, by Mrs. Cooper herself which if you judge suitable I should like to have included in my report:

It was in July, 1879, that I asked my Bible class, numbering several hundred men and women, to establish a free Kindergarten for wretched little children on the Barbary Coast. We went forward with the work, at once, and on October 6th, about three months later, we opened the second free Kindergarten west of the Rocky Mountains. I prepared for the daily press a series of six articles, entitled, "A Remedy for Hoodlumism" and "The Work of Free Kindergartens," which aroused great interest in the work, and

from that time until now, we have had the support of the entire community. The Golden Gate Kindergarten Association is the outcome of this early effort. It has sixty-one noble-hearted, faithful workers on the board, including sixteen millionaires, who have given very lavishly for the support of these schools.

There are now thirty-two free Kindergartens that have been organized by us, and they have an enrollment of 2,500 little children, from two-and-half to six years of age. They come from the homes of the very poor, and many of them from the haunts of poverty and crime. These little children are thus given a vicarious motherhood, where they lack this divine nurturing at home. Of nearly nine thousand children who have been trained in these Kindergartens, only one, so far as can be learned, has ever been under arrest for offences against the law. The children learn to love the good and the true. In many instances, where they had been accustomed to take fruit and vegetables from the stands of dealers, on the sly, they ceased from doing it, and in their little way, expostulated with their mothers, who sent them out to get the day's supply in this dishonest way. Over \$250,000 have been given by the generous citizens of San Francisco for the support of this great work. Of this amount Mrs. Leland Stanford has given \$160,000. Fourteen of these Kindergartens are sustained by private individuals. Twelve of these are memorial Kindergartens. Five commercial organizations support Kindergartens, namely, the Merchants' Exchange, the Produce Exchange, the Insurance, the Real Estate and the Attorneys. The respective Kindergartens bear the names, as above mentioned.

It should be mentioned that in cases of great distress and poverty, the children are clothed by the Kindergarten Association, large supplies being kept in every Kindergarten. But not one garment is ever given where it can be gotten from the parents; for we do not wish to cut the nerve of self-support, and make paupers. Our mission is to prevent pauperism.

The Kindergarten is the only foundation for manual training. It is the necessary work for Industrial Education. When it is remembered that nearly all our criminals under twenty-five years of age have no trade knowledge whatever, we may well judge that the old poet was right when he said:

"Satan finds some mischief still
For idle hands to do."

And it matters not whether they be children's hands, or the hands of adults. The practical results of this Kindergarten work have been proved to be as follows:

First. An evident moral uplift, slow but sure, in the localities where our Kindergartens are located.

Second. An interesting self-respect among parents; more affection in the households, and a decided tendency to place a higher value upon their children.

Third. A slow and steady growth in moral quality, and in the substantial virtues of practical daily living—such as sobriety, industry, economy, thrift, self-dependence, good-manners, kindness, and temperance in all things.

Fourth. A vast Heaven-Land of happiness for the children, never dreamed of before, in which the powers and graces of body, soul and spirit symmetrically unfold, just as do the plants under the genial, entreating rays of the sun.

Fifth. The perceptible growth and development of the creative powers, the moral and æsthetic sense, and a love for that which is pure, true, honest and of good report.

Sixth. The growth of a love to God, and a love to each other, which is the "fulfilling of the law," and which will fit them to be manly men and womanly women, doing their part well in the work of life, and making this world better for their having lived in it.

It should be added that from the work in San Francisco an influence has gone out, that has reached many other cities, and as a result, Kindergartens have been planted all the way from Alaska to New Mexico.

We have numerous institutions to help the unfortunate and the sick; hospitals for women, training schools for nurses, a Women's Educational and Industrial Union; a branch of the Associated Charities for the benefit of both sexes, a Refuge Home for women or girls who have been deceived and betrayed or seduced from virtue, and who have not of choice lived in sin; these are taught useful arts and are helped into good homes whenever possible. They are, however, never sent away without some honest way of earning a livelihood, nor without their history being known to the people who, desiring to help them, are willing to take the responsibility of their employment. We have a Nursery for Homeless Children where any abandoned child is welcome and where the best possible care and training and love are given to the poor deserted little waifs.

Women's Clubs are as yet not numerous in this State. We have the Century Club of California, with a membership of about two hundred. It has been in existence three years and is composed of some of the best of our representative women. Its meetings, once a week, are literary, musical, practical, social, with occasional formal debates on fifth Wednesdays, when such occur in the months. The meetings are all considered pleasant and profitable.

I can not speak of my own knowledge, but after careful inquiry as to the status of children and young people in public institutions in San Francisco, I find that it is thought best, and is generally the custom here, to place such persons in families as fast as such can be found as are suitable. A way is provided whereby the boy or girl, placed out, can send word to the officers of the institution from which he is sent, as to his treatment; if it is found to be against the welfare of the child he or she can return to the society or home and another chance or chances are given until some satisfactory settlement for the child is obtained.

I have not exhausted the field of women's work in California, but have written as much as I judge you will care to print.

CANADA.

ALMIRA B. HAMILTON, *Vice-President.*

In comparing the position held by women in Canada a year ago with that they occupy to-day, I do not find that there has been a marked advance in any one department, but still the prejudice against their filling prominent positions is less positive now than then, and many who have been holding back, fearing to stand in opposition to public opinion, are slowly nearing the ranks so long occupied by the gallant few. This gradual growth of a broad and liberal spirit received a decided stimulus in the meetings of the A. A. W., held at Toronto last year, and was also fostered by the National Educational Association convening in our city in July last.

There is still, however, much to desire. McGill College, Montreal, has just conferred its first medical degree upon a woman, but it did so with extreme reluctance. The doctor who made the valedictory address urged upon the college not to forsake the high traditions of her past which has made her so glorious, and went on to say: "If indeed McGill were on the wane, if her splendor were fading there might be some excuse for resorting to this innovation." The general hospital of that city evidently endorses this view, for though last year it granted a lady student a ticket to walk the hospital, and though it is affirmed that no sort of inconvenience was produced and that her behavior was admirable, still it was decided on a vote of 16 to 15 not to grant a similar right again. The statutes prescribe that the hospital shall be open to "persons," but the governors hold that a lady is not a "person" within the meaning of the act.

We have in Ontario two medical schools for women, one at Toronto and one at Kingston. The Toronto school has just added two of its own graduates to the teaching staff, making in all three lady lecturers.

Co-education continues to work admirably in our Provincial University. Thirteen young ladies were this year admitted to the degree of B.A., and there are forty matriculants who are now starting on their college course.

A year ago two ladies were appointed on our High School Board, but through the ill-health of one and the protracted absence from town of the other, their attendance at the board meeting was very irregular, and the experiment would probably have been abandoned as a failure, had not the Women's Enfranchisement Society taken the matter in hand and waited on members of the council urging that three ladies be appointed for this year and recommending certain active women with good executive ability who had been previously interviewed and had testified their willingness to act. The appointment was made as requested, and the ladies are faithful and regular attendants.

Two new Collegiate Institutes have been established lately in Toronto with three lady graduates as teachers in the departments of English and Moderns at salaries of fifteen hundred dollars a year, the same that is given to gentlemen filling similar positions.

There are over forty public schools in our city, most of them with gentlemen principals, though a few ladies act in that capacity with no distinction made as to salary. It has been found that even better work is done at examinations by the schools with lady principals than by the others; so much so that one of our public school trustees introduced a motion to the effect that in future all such positions be given to female teachers.

The field of Law is one that is quite unknown to Canadian women, but last winter, at a meeting of judges, a lady was appointed to the position of "special examiner" for the county of Wentworth, the first case on record of such an office being filled by a woman.

It is a great pleasure to me to be in attendance at this Congress and to bring to you a greeting from the women of Canada, for though there may be national landmarks separating this country from ours, still the spirit of progress and mutual helpfulness recognizes no such division, and we can all meet as sisters to help the cause of humanity.

"And though oft beaten in the fray,
Still newer strength we borrow,
And where the vanguard camps to-day
The rear shall rest to-morrow."

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS TO LIST OF MEMBERS.

- Page 8, under Illinois, add Mrs. Clara P. Bourland, Peoria.
 9, " " read Mrs. Clara J. Farson.
 9, " Massachusetts, Mrs. E. C. F. Keller is at Hotel Bristol.
 9, " " read Mrs. Martha Perry.
 14, read Mrs. Stella Drake Knapplee.
 15, under Washington, D. C., add Mary Powell Thompson.