



A. A. ₩.

"TRUTH, JUSTICE AND HONOR."

REPORT

OF THE

Association

FOR THE

Advancement of Domen.

19th Women's Gongress.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., OCTOBER, 1891.

" WOOD ON SOM

SYRACUSE, N. Y.:

C. W. BARDEEN, PUBLISHER AND PRINTER.

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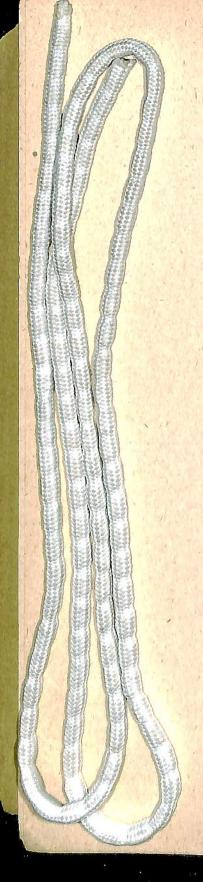
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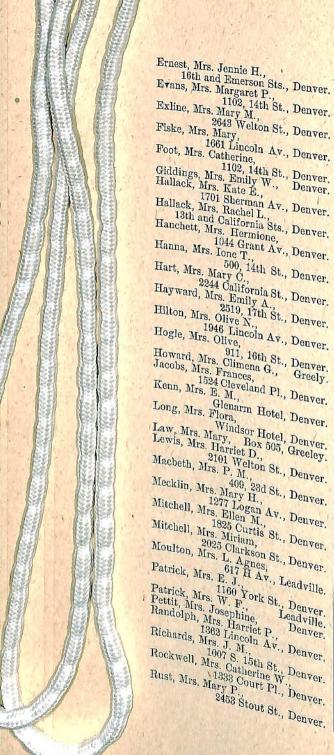
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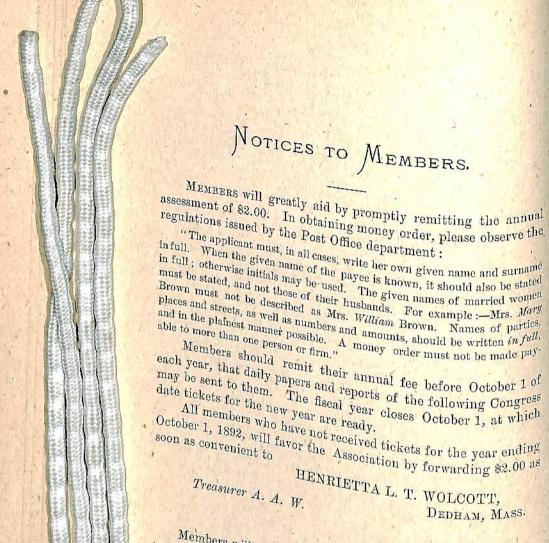
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SECRETARY'S REPORT.

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

18 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. Tifft); 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,

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. Hufford (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 Hop-

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 cooperation; 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 incapacity but one should be wasted in useless repining over bring the best out of it. Mrs. Mitchell feared that we were in from within, not without; there must be a reaction of self. Every 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 nature made women to fill a special place and to do special things. 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 G. T. G.: 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 Homcopathic mode of treatment. She closed with quoting a poetic tribute from Mrs. Howe to the Homeopathic 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 distributing 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 snavity 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, 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

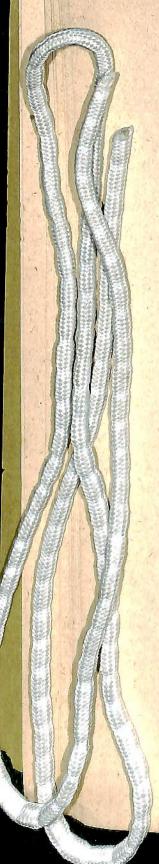
old grandson's delighted interest in the development of some snails' eggs which, in the final stage, she showed to him under the microscope. Children should be taught natural science while they are young and impressionable, before their minds are filled with the dry details at present considered the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

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 Tifft, 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 ISABEL HOWLAND, Congress. Secretary.

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

train to Minneapolis where they had been most cordially invited taken for a drive about St. Paul until time for the twelve o'clock Mr. Hill to see some remarkable paintings after which they were On Wednesday morning, the ladies visited the residence of clared the Supplementary Congress adjourned.

play and no work," they were pleasantly told, and they enjoyed by resident members of the A. A. W. This day was to be "all

They were met at the station by friends with carriages and extremely the "day for play."

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

Thursday morning, carriages were again provided by the able to accept the invitation.

drive to Fort Snelling, where an informal reception was given in hospitable hostesses and the ladies were taken that beautiful

tions and turn their faces eastward. But they took with them duty; for they must leave the twin cities and their manifold attrac-To go back to St. Paul, to pack and separate then became their their honor, at the residence of Col. Mason.

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

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

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

TREASURER'S REPORT.

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

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| 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, | | 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 Committe A. A. W | | | | | |
| Calls, etc., | 9, | 21.31 | | | |
| " Nominating Committee, | 10, | - 3.87 | Maria Con | and the second second | 1 |
| "William P. Chase, badges, | 11, | 15.00 | | the second second | |
| "Treasurer's Salary, | 12, | 100.00 | 1 | | |
| " Secretary's Salary, | 13, | 100.00 | | | |
| " Envelopes, Stamps, etc., | 14, | 11.50 | 11- | | |
| " J. H. Franklin & Co. for print | ing | Samuel Market | - | | |
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| " Bank Deposit | | 292.44 | 1- | | |
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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.

much in memories of the cordial greedings, kindly hospitality and fair crities of the great North West, and they say with Timy Time.

"Gad bless them, every one."

BLIZABETH LORD THPPT,

Scordiary.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE A. M. 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

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 COMMITEES.

TOPICS AND PAPERS.

ELLEN M. MITCHELL, Chairman.

THE CONDITIONS OF SUCCESS FOR WOMEN,

MRS. CHARLOTTE EMERSON BROWN, N. J.

MRS. ELLEN BATTELLE DIETRICK, Mass. WOMEN IN AFRICA,

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.

MISS OCTAVIA W. BATES, B. A., Mich. WOMEN IN COLLEGES,

DR. JENNIE McCOWAN, Iowa.* DR. LEILA G. BEDELL, III.* A Symposium :- "LA GRIPPE,"

MISS MARY F. EASTMAN. THE ETHICS OF BUSINESS,

MRS. JULIA WARD HOWE, R. I. ALIENS IN AMERICA,

THE IMPORTANCE OF KEEPING CLOSE TO NATURE IN EDUCATION,

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

MRS. MAUD HOWE ELLIOTT, Mass. SOME AMERICAN ARTISTS,

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

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

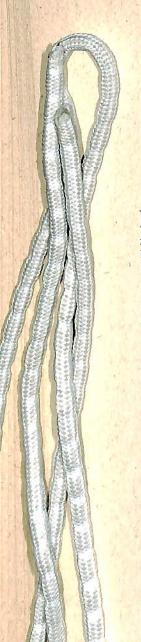
THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION,

MRS. POTTER PALMER, III.;

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

[†] Not presented.

Represented by Mrs. Virginia C. Meredith.



SCIENCE.

HENRIETTA L. T. WOLCOTT, Chairman.

England of polyle speeds of 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. Murdifeldt, State Microscopist of Mississippi read a paper S., held at Washington, D. C., and one on "Longevity and Vitality of Ixodes and Trombidium" She has just which the Longevity and Vitality of Ixodes and Trombidium." She has just published a volume for the use of schools, a Manual of Entomology of whose volume for the use of schools, a Lansing Manual of Entomology, of whose value Professor A. J. Cook, of Lansing University, Michigan himself are value Professor A. J. Cook, of Lansing University, Michigan, himself an acknowledged authority, spoke in great

Mr. and Mrs. Peckham have published "Papers and Researches on the uses of Wasps and Other Insects." 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 Ento' logy in Dundee University mology 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 ninty-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. osity. 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 in the observatory. 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. 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 object. the observatory to the Junior and Senior classes and the Faculty, of necessity, defer any control of the secured defer any extended original work to the time when an assistant can be secured for the for the department. Owing to lack of funds, that day appears to be far off.

The time when an assistant can be far off.

The time when an assistant can 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 treating of the "Longitude of Smith College Observatory." This pamphlet has required. has required much laborious computing. The final result obtained is the difference in the computing of time between Smith ference in longitude, to within a fraction of a second of time, between Smith College Over 1980. College Observatory and Harvard College Observatory, and then between Smith and G Director Smith College Observatory. Smith and Greenwich.

Pirector Smill Conege United Smith Prom Vassar College, Professor Whitney writes of the inability of Smith ublish this 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 obsermoney.

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

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

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 of still at work on the chemical questions involved in the successful culture of

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 ecially practical nature that the especially practical nature that they may guide the student in making the most

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 is brought into touch with nature and taught to see for herself the structure and comparative relation of plants and

3d. An elective course in General Biology extending through the whole of second year. Here the student is general the second year. Here the student is given a few lectures on the general principles of life as manifested in limitation and the second year. 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 ber 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 supplemental mented 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 roles 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 3, 5 and 6 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 independent of the list of studies, on independently. A new course in botany was added to the list of studies, and the 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 us on plant life. The last term of the first year flowering plants; the offered; the second year, histology and physiology of flowering plants; the third year. third year, cryptogamic plants; the fourth year, special research. The work is new, as all the second year, histology and physiology of nowering plants is new, as all the second year, histology and physiology of nowering plants. The work is new, as all the second year, histology and physiology of nowering plants. is new, as distinct from Zoölogy. The number of students is few, being, however, we will be a superficient the same term, last year. however, nearly twice as many this year as during the same term, last year.

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

There are hundreds, no doubt, who are at work along the same road. think this woman needs special mention. Miss Snow, a recent graduate of Cornell, is now studying Botany in Germany.

There are two There are two or more graduates of Bryn Mawr who are going on with work

Mrs. Zelie Nuttall, of Baltimore, residing and studying abroad and in nave passed entirely from sight, or are fast doing so. generations, Indian habitations which will show the customs of a people who ning to reproduce for the instruction and entertainment of this and the following

time of Cortex, accompanied by descriptions of the customs pertaining to the The manuscript, discovered by ner, in one of Mexican habitations of the time of Mexican habitations of the time of the containing to the portant manuscript, discovered by her, in one of the libraries of Florence, Italy. Science, held in Washington, during the month of August, describing an important Mexico for the last six years, sent a paper to the meeting of the A. A. A. Science

the income of the fund during life. If no woman student arises during Miss panied by the promise that Miss Fletcher should occupy the chair and receive 000 to establish a chair of Ethnology at the University. The gift was accompanied a chair of Ethnology at the University. During the winter just passed, Harvard College accepted the gift of \$30,-

whose interest in Miss Fletcher's work was very great. Was contributed by Mrs. Thaw, in memory of her husband, William Thaw, Pletchen's life, Harvard will in all human probability cleek a man. The money was compared.

keeping enlarged, the thoughtful and educated women in several large cities Deeming State and City housekeeping to be, in reality, individual house-BOARDS OF HEALTH.

postqs of health. have roused public opinion to consider the importance of placing women on

manifested their ability to discover abuses against public health and morals, and as contains In Chicago, five women have been granted police authority. They quiekly, if ested their and morals,

In New York City, the incumbent of the very important office of Superinand as quickly to point out remedies where women and children are employed in factories

Last fall the daily papers reported the resignation of the Superintendent imdetailed them, requiring a strict account at the end of the day or of the job. Last fall the day. She knew how many men were necessary to accomplish a certain work, and detailed them to many men were necessary to accomplish a certain work, and the city, while she did not relinquish her hold on the important office work, and She knew hour house are did not relinquish her hold on the important work, and Miss Westover, personally conducted much of the work in some sections of the city, while all city, while the methods in his some sections of the work in some sections. ing his absence in Europe examine the methods in large cities, his assistant, Miss Westorean extravagant mixing of dry dirt, ashes, tin cans, and vegetable garbage. During his absence in ashes, tin cans, and vegetable garbage. city. The Superintendent held that it would be impossible to prevent the extravagant mixture and veretable garbage. Durnot overcome, in cleaning the city streets and removing the offal of that great city. The grant range of the streets and removing the offal of that great the mell known in the city, as to the serious difficulties which the Department and overcome in the city, as to the serious difficulties which the offal of that great tendent of Streets, consented during the year to hold consultations with indies

depends. Weglect to discover evils may bring suffering and death to huna sweet occapation, but on the careful examination and death to hundepends. Meeter of the careful examination and death to hunder occapation, but on the careful examination and death to hunder occapation, but on the careful examination and death to hunder occapation. may be infected in search of triching or traces of disease. It cannot be called a sweet occurrent on triching or traces of disease. are employing young women to examine with microscopes such portions as may be infected:

In all be infected in the inspectors of means of disease. It cannot be called the infected in the cannot be called the cannot be cannot be called the In other places, the inspectors of meat, sold or slaughtered to be sold, employing your pertions as mediately on his return.

> she is preparing what few men, if any, could do, a hand-book of American charge of the Botany at Wellcsley. Mrs. Britton should have special mention; School in St. Joseph, Missouri. Miss Cummings and Miss Hallowell are in Gazette. Since her graduation she has been teaching science in the High 1888, did some excellent botanical work which was published in the Botanical ing in Vassar. Miss Etta Knowles, B. S., of the University of Michigan, in Technology, has been Fellow in Biology in Bryn Mawr College and is now teachent year. Miss Ellen O'Grady is a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Sampson who holds the Foreign Fellowship from the same institution the preswho held a Fellowship in Biology at Bryn Mawr in 1869-90. Another is Lillian in Zoology abroad: One of these is Harriet Randolph, a Philadelphia girl,

honored her by giving her name to a fungue, which she was the first to collect. ture. She also identifies the fungi that are collected. Mr. G. A. Rex has charge of the herbarium of fungi in the United States Department of Agricul-Dr. Kellerman in the Kansas Agricultural College, and is now employed in Miss May Varney, a graduate of Adrian College, worked for a year under

the government. The Journal of Micology, of which she is one of the editors, Miss Southworth was the first woman to receive a scientific appointment from First Assistant Micologist in the United States Department of Agriculture. in Bryn Mawr in 1885-6 and assistant in the laboratory in 1886-7. She is now degree of B. S. at the University of Michigan in 1885; was Fellow in Biology Miss Southworth of the Agricultural Department at Washington took her

The Anthropological Journal, Volume XX, opens with a paper in which

Lady Welby calls attention to what she calls an apparent paradox in Mental

As journalists, those who write on matters of more practical value than "Chat" and Pachion columns to breed the columns of the Royal Academy of Ireland. She also gained the University Scholarship in Doblin, has taken degrees of B. A. and M. A. in Chemistry and Physics at the Science in the Royal Halloway and present lecturer in Alexandra College, Miss M. W Robertson, appointed to the resident lectureship in Matural

the Ethnological Department of the Geological Survey. T. E. Stevenson is working among the Zuni Indians, under the field. The Ethnological Department of the Gamilians, under the authority of In Anthropological work, two of our members are busy in the field. Mrs. B. Stevenson is working among the North of London newspaper. She is also well known as a writer for British journals. dericks has come from London to write up the Irish Question in America, for the London newspaner. She is also write the trish Question in America, for the London newspaner. the "Chat" and Fashion columns are still in the minority. Miss Hulda Free dericks has come from London to a still in the minority. Miss Hulda Free dericks has come from London to a still in the minority.

lands and the Indians are slowly accepting citizenship. Miss Fletcher is plant of the government is gradually destroying the tribal relations and ownership in lands and the Indians are slowly according the tribal relations and ownership is plant. ton enables him to be a judge—the distribution of the Interior at Washership in of the government is gradually destroying the covernment in the covernment is gradually destroying the covernment in the covernment is gradually destroying the covernment is gradually destroying the covernment in the covernment is gradually destroying the covernment in the covernment of the covernment is gradually destroying the covernment of the ator Dawes whose familiarity with the Department of the Interior at Washing ton enables him to be a judge—the distribution of the Interior at Washing ton enables him to be a judge—the distribution. two hundred miles from Lewiston, Idaho. She is settling wisely—so says Sensator Dawes whose familianity with the Days settling wisely—so says Sensator Dawes whose familianity with the Days settling with the Government posts; the last two seasons she has been at the Wex Perce Agency two lundred miles from Lewiston Mala of the Mex Ferce Agency. Miss Alice C. Fletcher spends five months of the year at the different vernment posts; the last two second first five second first five second first f

extra-nterime pregnancy, and operations for the removal of diseased appendcians. These operations were hysterectomies for fibroid tumors, ovariotomies, extra-ment of diseased appendtions, 56 were abdominal sections; 59 of these were done by women physicans, These overe done by women physicans, These overedomies,

and had 425 operations, all by women physicians. Among the house operaupon and these in desperate cases. We treated in our dispensity 6125 patients and that are cases, we had, altogether, but 12 deaths, seven only among the cases operated

that among 668 patients treated in the house, 806 of which were operation-

Our report for the year contains some interesting items; as, for instance, esting Report:

From the Woman's Hospital in Philadelphia we have the following inter-England and on the Continent the doors gradually open in this direction. As yet, but comparatively few hospitals permit women internes. In

WOMAN'S HOSPITAL, PHILADELPHIA, ANNA M. FULLERTON. ages-ovaries and tubes.

from different States, is an indication of the influence of women, when supported by my in accepting the gift of Miss Mary Carrett and that of the Committee of women from different series of Money when sup-The action of the Trustees of the Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore September 21, 1891.

applicant. To the outside world, the spectacle of the previous action of the Trustees in doors. gious disease, nor any disease that may be classed as curable, can exclude the applicant, To the previous action of the trentment can be refused at the Hospital. Neither age, sex, race nor contagious disease raise the rest themselves. By the will of Johns Hopkins no applicant for treatment can be a sex, race nor confarlated for, had been raised the Trustees offered to relieve the Committee and raise the rest are the rest to relieve the rest for ported by money. After nearly three-fourths of the possible \$500,000 stipulated for, had by

Dr. Lucy M. Hall read a wonderfully interesting paper on "Inchricty in men." Defore the special bends internes in the hospital is one to arouse speculation as to the future.

Dr. Lane hospital is one to arouse speculation as to the future. Trustees in deciding that only men students could be instructed, and serve as internes in the previous that only men students could be instructed, and serve as

First.—The age at which the habit of using intoxicating liquors is most of to be formed and the habit of using intoxicating liquors is most by to be formed. under which she intended to compile the data were: Women," before the New York Anthropological Society. The special heads

likely to be formed.

Fourth — When intoxicating beverages were first used. Third.—Associations, inducements, etc., which lead at the time.

Fourth—Condition, occupation and place of residence at the time. Second. Associations, inducements, etc., which lead to their use.

Women, 126 had been guilty of other crimes; in but six instances did the first committenent of each of other crimes; in but six instances did the first committenent of other crimes; in but six instances did the first committenent of other crimes; in but six instances used opium. had intemperance, transmissible disease or family neurosis. Women, 126 had the first common, 126 had the first common firs Family details were obtained in one hundred cases. Of 204 incbriate intemperance were obtained in one hundred cases. Fifth. The place where they were drunk.

"Pevent those influences than from any other cause." where girls are led into wrong, rather from evil companion and when the doctor said, "Prevent those influences than from any other enuses—the doctor said," Prevent those influences than from any other possible. When not shops—where girls are led into wrong, rather from evil companionships, and unwholesome have girls are led into wrong, rather geneses—the doctor said, when not the many other causes—the doctor said, in which can be a superficient of the more causes—the doctor said, in which is the more causes and in the more causes are caused and in the more causes. After calling attention to the increase of drunkenness in factories and work-slops—where artention to the increase of drunkenness in factories and work-slops—where artention to the increase of drunkenness in factories and, and The other details are of great interest, but cannot be included in the report.

After calling attents. committenent of crime ante-date the habit of drinking.

The other defends the table the habit of drinking.

The other details one ante-date the habit of drinking. to pay something that the stigma of pauper may not rest on her.

The majority are non-paying patients although every patient is expected same that the stigms of rough

ment of the diseases of women, every bed has been the surgical to an March.

was never too busy to be belieful to that noble woman actress, Mrs. vin was never too busy to be belieful to the theatrical world for fifty years. friends and the public, in memory of that noble woman actress, Mrs. Vincent, who, while holding a memory of that noble woman actress, Mrs. Vincents

ganization of a hospital for women. The funds, \$15,000, were contributed by friends and the public in momen.

Gertrude W. Van Pelt, M. D.

Helen L. Betts, M. D.

Ella L. Dexter, M. D.

Grace Wolcott, M. D.

drugs and impedimenta were carried to and fro in a toy trunk.

encouraging, to the well as to those needing medical treatment.

the first degree awarded to a woman in this country.

ive and skilful operators.

Lena V. Ingraham, M. D.

ical, Surgical, Eye, Nose and Throat, and Electrical, are held. The staff con-

So humble was the beginning of this wise philanthropic movement that the

rooms. Two evenings per week patients were met by two women physicians.

sion church of St. Andrews—connected with Trinity Church—furnishing the

"she would never attempt surgery," that branch attracts many earnest, act-

nent, the increase is much the same. In 1847, Elizabeth Blackwell received

and it is fair to suppose that in the large cities in England, as on the Conti-

twenty-five hundred women holding diplomas from the schools in America,

MEDICINE.

is for sale prevents these branches from being as serviceable as they should be.

the people who from severe daily toil and privations need the very food which

asterial can be prepared for autritious and palatable food which is for sale at

succeeded in securing necessary funds to support a kitchen in which single graduates. In Boston, Mrs. Ellen H. Richards, of the Collegiate Alumna, has

There are also two branch kitchens. The prejudice to be met with among

By records recently tabulated and published, there are to be found over

The steady addition to the ranks of educated women physicians is most

In 1885, a dispensary for women and children was opened in Boston, the mis-

In spite of the limitation set by those of the opposite sex who were sure

So great has been the increase that, at the present time, five clinics, Med

The natural outgrowth of this successful charity has resulted in the of ization of a hospital for this successful charity has resulted in the by

As the special object of the Memorial Hospital has been the surgical treat acy, where, until recently, women put up the prescriptions. work accomplished that they have built better accomodations for the Pharm acr, where, until recently work accomodations for the Pharm row. So satisfied have been the Board of Trustees of the Dispensary with the work accomplished that they be not a Trustees of the Dispensary with the Pharm. was never too busy to be helpful to those of her sex who were in want or sor row. So satisfied have been the control of the sex who were in want or with the 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

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 dearlier. for destitute and helpless classes seems to have been very largely devised e interest of the in the interest of those who were expected to contribute by tax levied upon property and their opinions property, and whose interests must therefore be consulted and their opinions conciliated. 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 and ance upon abundance upon which it could levy without putting its hand too deeply into its own poeles. its own pocket. Humane sentiment had fairly risen to that level; it was ready to dole out the pittance of cheap food and coarse clothing; but it dimly, in most unthink: almost unthinkingly, felt that over even such charity must be spread a venering of humilier. ing of humiliation and disgrace to deter the improvident from crime falling into provident from crime falling into provident from the crime falling into provident from crime falling into provident falling into p falling into poor rate ranks. Poverty being but a step removed from crime but the criminal and the criminal rarely punished for his own good or with any expectation of both. his reformation, but in order to protect the community, so charity was given as a son to the community to the community to the benefactor. both as a sop to the hungry and a poultice to the conscience of the benefactor.

"Let starm

"Let starvation be thankful for the crumbs which fall from our tables!"

a parallel sont: was a parallel sentiment to this: "Justice demands that punishment be meted of the every criminal of the country criminal of t to every criminal according to his deserts." Thence little children, in portions of the country country according to his deserts." Thence little children, poor house the country according to his deserts. of the country, continue to be both born and bred amid appalling poor house Modern to this continue to be both born and bred amid appalling which Surroundings. Ancient justice was made blind to indicate her impartiality.

Closer justice is a little and the surrounding poeting to be both born and bred amid appalling poeting it.

Closer justice is a little and the surrounding poeting to be both born and bred amid appalling poeting it.

Closer justice is a little and the surrounding poeting to be both born and bred amid appalling poeting it. Modern justice is blinded by the hair-cloth fillets of heathen tradition which there eves to the control of the close her justice is blinded by the hair-cloth fillets of heather tradition which thumb screw and the screw and th thumb screw and the guillotine. One of the long suffering caryatides, she still stands bolt where the suffering caryatides and the dreamy solitary prison the dreamy solitary prison. still stands bolt upright upholding the gallows and the dreary solitary prison

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

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

the good of beneficiaries. The children are much restricted in their enjoy-

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 chitchat, 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

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 undericated guardians, learning to discount the possible disadvantages. tages 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 and includes all circumstances and surroundings—are, as I believe, equal and parallel potencies, the beneveless. parallel potencies, the benevolent public will at least find it vastly more feasible to regulate child culture the 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" generally adopted "placing out" system which could secure average advantages to neglected voung people in the light tages 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. would be disappointing to expect to find them very often for orphaned and worse than orphaned childhood. But all them very often for orphaned and the start than worse than orphaned childhood; but almost any home is so much better than wholesale methods of rearing tandon almost any home is so much better than people 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 some if not a pleasant tonic to some natures. No one can propose either to send helpless of the can be can propose either to send helpless of the can be can propose either to send helpless of the can envelope to the can be can propose either to send helpless of the can envelope to the can be can propose either to send helpless of the can envelope to the can envelope to the can expect to helpless children to hard and pitiless people, or to leave them anywhere without frequent out frequent supervision. An imperative feature of the placing out system must be an must be an authoritative oversight—never to be relinquished while the relation of grants. tion of guardian and ward continues. State Charities Aid organizations work in the right and ward continues. in the right direction. Similar methods, looking to the special protection of children methods. children, must be adopted wherever the placing out system prevails.

Full adoption is not very generally practicable at present; but the bound and girl release to the past. boy and girl, relentlessly articled to a master, happily is a thing of the past.

Nevertheless Nevertheless, the advantages to be expected on both sides must be distinctly recognized and advantages to be expected on both sides must be distinctly recognized and legitimately provided for; but, if for serious reasons, guardians and ward ans and wards prove to be not well suited to each other, there must be provision made for the provided for; but, if for serious reasons, sample and wards prove to be not well suited to each other, there must be provided for the vision made for an equitable closing of the relation. This places much responsibility and equitable closing of the relation. responsibility upon the supervising board; but, with the growing sentiment that a parentless training about the supervising board; but, with the growing sentiment that a parentless training about the supervising board; but, with the growing sentiment that a parentless training about the supervising board; but, with the growing sentiment that a parentless training about the supervising board; but, with the growing sentiment that a parentless training about the supervising board; but, with the growing sentiment that a parentless training about the supervising board; but, with the growing sentiment that a parentless training about the supervising board; but, with the growing sentiment that a parentless training about the supervising board; but, with the growing sentiment that a parentless training about the supervising board; but, with the growing sentiment that a parentless training about the supervising board; but, with the growing sentiment that a parentless training about the supervising board; but, with the growing sentiment that a parentless training about the supervising board; but, with the growing sentiment that a parentless training about the supervision of the supervision that th a parentless training of human immaturity is even more abnormal, enfeebling to unfair to and unfair, to young children than machine hatching and wholesale rearing the young children than machine hatching and wholesale rearing the young children than machine hatching and wholesale rearing the young children than machine hatching and wholesale rearing the needful care and authorized and to young children than machine hatching and wholesare and authority. Some thority. Some artificial culturists are fairly successful both in feathered and creating feathered artificial culturists are fairly successful there is a very considerable to the control of the control non-feathered orphanages; but it cannot be denied that there is a very considerable tendence. erable 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 transfer, being first children, being first received by institutions, after months or years perhaps, are transferred to a constitution of the consti are transferred to families; and when the direct placing out system is encouraged, it often is aged, 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 in the state of cessful operation, it is hoped that A. A. W. Vice-Presidents will report the excellent working a factor of t

excellent working of the system in detail. Only desirable training school—at least for those under sixteen or eighteen ance.

After about the system in detail.

The public is not yet sufficiently convinced that the family offers or eighteen or eighteen that the family offers or those under sixteen or eighteen ance.

After about a plants desirable that the family offers or those under sixteen or eighteen ance. years. After about those ages, to be thrown measurably upon one's self-reliand fruit personal. ance After about those ages, to be thrown measurably upon one's schalle and personal responsibility in the midst of equals, is perhaps desirable to wise the long good responsibility in the midst of equals, is perhaps thought the wise the long good responsibility in the midst of equals, is perhaps desirable to wise the long good responsibility in the midst of equals, is perhaps desirable to wise the long good responsibility in the midst of equals, is perhaps desirable to wise the long good responsibility in the midst of equals. and fruitful of good results. But in a necessarily brief report we have the other size child. it wise to enlarge upon the disadvantages of institution life considered from side children's side of the disadvantages of institution life considered at on the other than the children's side of the disadvantages of institution life considered from the children's side of the disadvantages of institution life considered from the children's side of the disadvantages of institution life considered from the children's side of the childr the children's side of a very difficult practical problem.

Looked at on the other is an improved the children's side of a very difficult practical problem.

Looked at on the other is an improved the children's side of a very difficult practical problem.

Looked at on the other is an improved placing out system. side children's side of a very difficult practical problem.

Also, there is an immense economy to the public in the direct placing out system.

Deal possible gain to the gain the direct placing out system. Also, there is an immense economy to the public in the direct placing out system beal possible gain, pecuniary and otherwise, to guardians, will strongly apsire and practical problem. beal to the gain, pecuniary and otherwise, to guardians, will strongly desire and bractical side of many kindly people who yet would sincerely deseek to prove the property of the provention of any child entrusted to them. sire and to the practical side of many kindly people who yet would 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 invariable 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.

NDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

CAROLINE A. KENNARD, Chairman.

CAROLINE A. KENNARD, Chairman.

Write and its lighty per cent of our applicants for charity can read and write and its lighty per cent of our applicants for charity can read and seek. write and that five-sixths of our convicts are graduates of common ols while three for schools while three-fourths of these are unskilled in the mechanic arts and more of half of the surface of these are unskilled in the mechanic arts and more of the surface than half of them were idlers at the time of arrest, suggest that another kind need are unskilled in the mechanic arisancher kind of education them were idlers at the time of arrest, suggest that another kind need to them were idlers at the time of arrest, suggest that another kind need to the suggest that another kind of education them. of education, the industrial, may be needed to forestall inefficiency, shiftlessness, and consequent insufficient earnings which occasioned the applications for help and many the insufficient earnings which occasioned the applications which occasioned the applications of the criminals. for help and may account for a large proportion of the criminals. Thus, for individual, reasons as general reasons as well as for its effect upon the individual, the moral worth of licet. industrial reasons as well as for its effect upon the individual, the moral work and nicety of detail in the properties of the properties of detail in the properties of d nicety of detail in work which necessitates industrious self-espionage. Elements of detail in work which necessitates industrious self-espionage. allike, are generated, desirable and needed for the poorer and prosperous classes mean generated. alike, are generated and fostered by scientific, industrial education which should bodil the study of the stu mean the study of Nature and the application of its laws to the mental and the bodily Welfare of its laws to the mental and the house of the house o bodily welfare of individuals, whether of children, youths or adults; and for the benefit of harms.

Civilization is to come of development in science; of this, experiment by and hand is the next of development in science; of this, experiment by artise. the benefit of humanity at large. head and hand is the necessity and promise.

The artisan who native.

The cream who native. the artisan who utilizes, will raise humanity toward its ultimate possibilities.

The creative faculty faculty faculty for the divinity in man is not the creative faculty fac The creative faculty which has been termed "the divinity in man" is not inductive faculty which has been termed "the divinity in man" is not been termed to the divinity in man inductive faculty which has been termed to be great book to read from its ultimate possibilities." born of thought or intellect alone.

The creative faculty which has been termed "the divinity in man from; been termed been termed been termed been termed "Nature is the great book to read from; "Nature is the great book to read from; "Nature is the great book to read from; "Nature is the great book to read from the second property of the sec

induction is the law of investigation and the hand is its chief minister."

The value of investigation and the hand is its chief minister."

Advance value of investigation and the hand is its chief minister." The value of investigation and the hand is its chief minister.

anced can hardly be The value of science teaching whether of the young ated. To this end object-teaching and the hand is its chief or those most of the young or those widely promulgated. To this written the teaching and the hand is its chief or those most or those most of the young or those most or the most or th end object-teaching and lessons are invaluable.

They should be a science teaching whether of the young ated. To the widely promulgated. To the widely promulgated widely promulgated. To they should object teaching and lessons are invaluable.

They should contents of the louse, but should contents of the louse, but should contents of the louse. written, "They should not be limited to the contents of the seashore.

should be seashored the seashore of the seashore of the seashore.

Should be seashored to the contents of the seashore.

Should be seashored the seashored include those of the fields and hedges, the quarry and the seashore.

See the fields and hedges, the quarry and the seashore.

See the fields and hedges, the quarry and the seashore.

See the fields and hedges, the quarry and the seashore.

See the fields and hedges, the quarry and the seashore.

See the fields and hedges, the quarry and the seashore. should those of the fields and hedges, the quarry and the seashore. The science insensibly to emerge the contents of the seashore. The science and the seashore insensibly to emerge the contents of the seashore. The science and the seashore is the science and the seashore insensibly to emerge the science and the science are the scien insensibly to emerge into the investigations of the naturalist and the past,

Object leave Object lessons are all important in the study of the past, adustrial education. become Object lessons are all important in the study of the interesting; whereas, in recent specimens of the naturans the sciences at the past, without specimens are all important in the study of the interesting; whereas, for instance, as taught in whereas, the idea of recent specimens of the naturans without industrial education. Botany, for instance, as taught in the jessing; the idea of study times, with a usually considered dry and uninteresting; the idea of study times, with a usually considered dry under examination. in recent specimens, was usually considered dry and uninteresting; the idea of study is lost in the occasion. So in the occasion of study is lost in the occasion of the occasion of the occasion. of study is lost in the pleasure and entertainment of the declaration of another the pleasure and entertainment of the must be account. Geology, Chemistry and other sciences, which suggest and hard land is required which must be accompany, the finest one another, the finest manipulation of the hand is mind culture and hand hand by the formulation of the brain. accompanied by the finest exercises of the brain.

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

advantage in said pursuit whether it be commercial, professional or mechanical.

There has been a notable in the commercial, professional or mechanical importance of the commercial importance. There has been a notable increase in the acknowleged importance of teachers in industrial educated teachers in industrial education, normal schools enlarging their instruction in this direction as a decent of the acknowledged important their instruction in this direction as a decent of the acknowledged important their instruction in this direction as a decent of the acknowledged important their instruction in this direction as a decent of the acknowledged important their instruction in this direction as a decent of the acknowledged important their instruction in this direction as a decent of the acknowledged important their instruction in this direction as a decent of the acknowledged important their instruction in this direction as a decent of the acknowledged important their instruction in this direction as a decent of the acknowledged important their instruction in this direction as a decent of the acknowledged important their instruction in this direction as a decent of the acknowledged important their instruction in this direction as a decent of the acknowledged important their instruction in this direction as a decent of the acknowledged important their instruction in this direction as a decent of the acknowledged important the acknowledged impor instruction in this direction as an immediate and imperative necessity, while recognizing pedagogic and programmediate and imperative necessity, while the state and developing pedagogic and programmediate and imperative necessity. recognizing pedagogic and progressive principles which underlie and develop the structure. Post graduate progressive principles which underlie and develop the structure and develop the structure. the structure. Post graduate normal schools have been advocated, wherein teachers, desirous of acquiring the vertex beachers advocated by the schools have been advocated by the schools have b teachers, desirous of acquiring the very best and latest methods of leading the information and great and youthful mind shall meet and exchange ideas, discuss methods and glean employed. Teachers in normal calculations discuss methods are already information. Teachers in normal schools, special teachers, and those already sarv for the service of the servic employed, are receiving important and full instruction in the principles necessary for them to teach pupils under the pupils under the principles necessary for them. sary for them to teach pupils under their charge. The importance of interies is presed to the principles under their charge. est in drawing and laboratory work for even the very youngest age cannot, it front even to strongly dwelt upon the very youngest age cannot to the is urged, be too strongly dwelt upon. "Elementary science must come to the regarding and laboratory work for even the very youngest age cannot front even should it be necessary that front even should it be necessary that grammar should give way to it." Ideas ing place to are changing and arithmetic giv regarding education are changing; minutiae in geography and arithmetic given

ing place to learning of what is on every side, and at every hand.

The discussions of Roseda Company and toward the The discussions of what is on every side, and at every hand.

the industrial education system and its public education to-day are toward the unification in, with consist of the industrial education system and its public education of of the industrial education system and its gradual acceptance in public education elementary. tion, with consideration system and its gradual acceptance in public education system and its gradual acceptance in public education system and its gradual acceptance in public education, with considerations of its proper place and limits and the importance of hold an importance and laborate and laborat

elementary, scientific studies and laboratory work, which should gain and Free industrial. Free industrial schools are springing up, generally with reference a just equilibric adjuncts to the public up, generally with reference to the public up, generally with reference on the importance of the public up, generally with reference to the public up, generally with reference on the public up, generally with reference to the public up, generally u present and ultimate adjuncts to the public school system. The importance to be given to begiven to begive and a wise mean in the 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.



MARY E. WING, Chairman.

PRAWING IN THE PUBLIC M_{ETHODS} OF Schools.

THOUGHTFUL Frenchman has characterized the Anglo-Saxon, especially in American It is the American in America, as possessing the spirit of initiative. It is the American to but a possessing the spirit of initiative. method to put a new idea on trial, and if its value is presumable, to give it to late the charge seems 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 the outcomes a ducational experiment is on trial in our public the outcomes as a ducational experiment is on trial in our public the outcomes as a ducational experiment is on trial in our public the outcomes as a ducational experiment is on trial in our public the outcomes as a ducational experiment. Schools, the outcome of which, if successful, is certain to have great weight at study and to be a least on the successful, is certain to have great weight at study and to be a least on the study and to be a least of the successful, is certain to have greater or study and to be a least of the successful and home and to be widely felt everywhere. By how many tentative systems the lesses of drawing. study of drawing is now being tested, or tortured, according to the greater or thone enlightenment. lesser enlightenment of the School Boards concerned, it would be interesting, though impossibly the school Boards concerned, it would be interesting, the practi-

though impossible, to learn. Of course, it is needless to enlarge, before this Association, on the practisuite of a disciplinary of the School Boards contents.

Association, on the practithe value of a disciplinary of the practisuite of a disciplinary of the practisuite of a disciplinary of the school Boards contents. cal value of a disciplined ability to draw.

The uses of such knowledge in the school of almost or adjection.

The uses of such knowledge in the recognized in the fact that public the school of almost or adjection. pursuit of a disciplined ability to draw. The uses of such knowledge who a disciplined ability to draw. The uses of such knowledge who are recognized in the fact that public tive has a drawing in the fact that public tive has a drawing in the fact that public tive has a drawing in the fact that public tive has a drawing in the fact that public tive has a drawing in the fact that public the fact that public tive has a drawing in the fact that public the fact that publ school drawing is universally described as "industrial" drawing.

The uses of the fact that the fact tive belongs properly not to the drawing but to the contemplated application as me in the

of the same in the walks of every day life. A history of the movement dates back its beginning half a century when a why. Rembrandt Peale and Wm. Minnific introduced and successfully maintained, But the respective to the movement dates back its beginning half a century maintained, a while, respectively. for a while, respectively in Philadelphia and Baltimore, public school drawing the star magic world by Philadelphia and Baltimore, public school drawing. But while, respectively in Philadelphia and Baltimore, public school worth of the study, and the industrial" was wanting to hint the practical worth of the next word industrial was wanting to hint the practical worth of the next word industrial was wanting to hint the practical worth of the next wanting to hint the practical worth of the next was a second below. the study, and the ignorant scoffed it out as an accomplishment. The prophet of the new departure much so it of the study are the ignorant scoffed it out as an accomplishment. the new departure must needs be a foreigner in order to gain credence and borother so it happened to happened the solutions and the solution a and so it happened, thirty years later, that Walter Smith brought to Boston withstand.

His great success not happened, thirty years later, that Walter Smith brought to Boston His great success not happened, thirty years later, that Walter Smith brought to Boston Withstand. the so it happened, thirty years later, that Walter Smith brought toess not-withstanding pedantic methods of South Kensington. His great success not withdranding the characteristic methods of South Kensington. Withstanding the check inflicted by a political combination and interest in the experiment of propagation as the check inflicted by a political combination to, and interest in the period of the check inflicted by a political combination and interest in the experiment of the check inflicted by a political combination and interest in the check inflicted by a political combination and the check inflicted by a politic Withstanding the check inflicted by a political combination and his personal wide attention to, and interest in the well as a composition. The Description of South Kensington. His said his personal hi experiment. The Prangs took upon themselves the task of propagation as other hard experiments. Well as experimentation, even establishing an Art School for propagation work.

Well as experimentation, even establishing an Art School for practical work. Other business firms, taking advantage of the popular demand and perhaps

the popular ignorance, issued drawing books more or less based upon the Prang scheme, and program of duarters. Prang scheme, and procured them circulation and use in different quarters, teachers These books or systems, once adopted by school boards, the grade teachers were required to become all were required to become drawing teachers, and the result has been no end of discussion, agitation discussion d

discussion, agitation, dissatisfaction and discouragement. But perhaps only through such frustrated efforts was the true "want" to be created and the way to be blazed which should traverse a once impenetrable Prang's shorter countries. thicket. Prang's shorter course of Form Study and Drawing has gained the greatest favor and the widers. greatest favor and the widest adoption. It lays broad foundations under the manifold drawing, but not more distinctively under drawing than under the manifold issues of a child's mental development of the drawing than under the manifold that the manifold is the standard of t issues of a child's mental development. "Things and words" are here studied nich are in the spirit enjoined by Co. "Things and words are here studied nich are in the spirit enjoined by Co. "Things and words" are here studied nich are in the spirit enjoined by Co. "Things and words are here studied nich are in the spirit enjoined by Co." together in the spirit enjoined by Comenius, Pestalozzi, and Fræbel. It furings of nishes the exact intermediary between the Kindergarten and the Manual Training School: it is Form Study and ing School: it is Form Study, and, among other things which grow out of emphasized, Drawing. The day, among other things which grow out of emphasized, Drawing. Form Study, Drawing. The drawing, under a competent teacher, may be under and admirably effective under a competent teacher, may demonstrated: emphasized and admirably effective, as has been successfully demonstrated of good and guidance it is under untrained guidance it is, as in other cases, flat failure. The equipment expensive of geometrical solids, tablets, color-charts, etc., is complete in its kind though

Besides these systems, we hear of isolated experiments in the same direction suggestion in method and isolated experiments in the same direction suggestion. tion less elaborated in method and aiming more especially at eye-culture, result which suggest many thoughts as to simplicity of means and effectiveness

The effort of your committee will be to offer, in its report, as wide ititation will be to offer, in its report, as to our response to our survey of the conditions as the material gathered in courteous response to our The foot

The facts show solid ground redeemed from chaos, as well as an indefinite any places to but we feel reasonable to the for, though in the form that the form the form the form that the form the form the form the form the form that the form the residue of chaos, but we feel reasonably hopeful of the future, for, though in shifts for actual is yet worse than hopeful of the future, for, though in the characteristic for actual in the control of the future and make. many places, time is yet worse than wasted in foolish substitutes and make reports we are all eye-culture, the best wasted in foolish substitutes and make reports we are all eye-culture, the best wasted in foolish substitutes and make reports we are all prevail. shifts for actual eye-culture, the better way must ultimately prevail. reports we are able to present may be considered representative though many which good results are not included in the state of the sta interesting points are not included in them. It will be noted that cities to conduct the west interest. which good results are not included in them. It will be noted that cities to we begin our such and have provided have secured trained teachers tools, conduct the work and great interest appear have secured trained teachers.

We begin our survey with the provided necessary outfits of casts, tools, etc.

We begin our survey with the progressive State whose guest we are. Detroit schools are taking full advantage of advanced theories and organism to time to time and the progressive state whose guest we are. ization. A supervisor, especially trained, gives instruction in the school rooms and to the teachers. from time to time and to the teachers. A course of eight years carries the course of eight years carries and grammary and grammary and grammary the High School. work through all primary and grammar grades to the High School.

(presumable part of time and to the teachers. A course of eight years carry from models and the sevent of Form St.) drawing is mainly primary and grammar grades to the High School. (presumably Prang's) and Drawing the course is a system of Form Study where the course is (presumably prangry and grammar grades to the High School gives very consisely the object held in Pice able supervisor, Miss Myra to the course is a system of Form Jones. The able supervisor, Miss Myra to youth gives very consisely the object held in view and some other thoughts the republication of the youth which deserve consideration. The able supervisor, Miss Myre ful perception, and that awakened, it is the asys, is cultivation of the youth then. ful perception, and that awakened, it is the effort "through concrete forms to other word or the above says, is cultivation of the your word or the above words the effort "through concrete forms to plane. give truthful concepts. The object, she says, is cultivation of the lent word or the abstract idea it stands for the object itself shall explain the equiv then word or the abstract idea it stands for, the idea of a circle, a cube, a plane.

The comprehension of the pupil is then tested by requiring an independent expression of the pupil is then tested by requiring it. Miss expression of the pupil is then tested by requiring at Miss Jones illustration of the same, modelling it or graphically representing it. Miss Jones illustrates thus: Sophistical reasoning may pervert truth, make the worse seem to be some truth and itself at worse seem the better, but a concrete expression of falsehood brands itself at once as more at the better, but a concrete expression of falsehood brands itself at once as monstrous. "To know truth is to do it," and the teacher who establishes habite. "To know truth is to do it," and the teacher who establishes habite. "To know truth is to do it," and the teacher who establishes habite. "Form Study, lishes habits of accurate observation is working for morality. Form Study, which consider the construction of accurate observation is working for morality properties, and which consists in handling, naming, analyzing to identify properties, and making in handling, naming, analyzing to identify properties, and to identify properties. making, in paper or clay, geometrical solids, underlies all primary education. It is concern to clay, geometrical solids, underlies all primary education. It is concrete mathematics, it defines language, it explains geography, and lastly, it does not be supported by the support of lastly, it develops a sense of beauty." Such is Miss Jones's value, and it is some of the natural not' too high, of Form Study. Drawing she regards as one of the natural developments of Form Study.

The writer wishes to say, right here, that this difference, exists between m Study and developed, for Form Study and Drawing. Form Study, as so admirably developed, for instance, in the Drawing. Form Study, as so admirably developed, for as so admirably developed, for instance, in the Drawing. instance, in the Teacher's Manual, published by Prang, is easily within the grasp of any ingrasp of any intelligent grade instructor whose years of experience have made real, though the abstractions of space real, though probably through much tribulation, the abstractions of space approximately through much tribulation, the abstractions of this approximately represented by geometrical solids.

Happy the children of this generation when the distriction when the solids in the solids in the solids in the solids.

Happy the children of this generation when the solids in the solids in the solids in the solids in the solid solids. generation whose imaginations can climb these built upon prism, and the control of the control o substantial constructions, cube placed upon cube, cone built upon prism, and the like objects. Cube placed upon cube, cone built upon prism, and the like objects. the like objects, which their soft hands are fingering to-day. Even infant to a may thus the soft hands are fingering to-day. minds may thus classify and materialize empty words which have been so slow for the substant to gather substance in the old way. Any and every teacher must be grateful this valuable. for this valuable auxiliary.

But with Drawing, with Eye-culture, a difficulty arises. The ordinary school tooch tooch and the control way is helpless here. bublic with Drawing, with Eye-culture, a difficulty arises. Only such as here, however capable in a general way is helpless here. Only school teacher, however capable in a general way is helplest to see aright: and the experimental training can teach children as have become qualified through special training can teach children as model, aright: and the experimental training children as t to see aright; and this very matter of Form Study, of involves the experiment; to draw and the second qualified through special training can teach drem as models tright; and this very matter of Form Study, of involves the experiment; to draw and the second etc., involves the se models to draw, solids, such as the cube, the cone, etc., involves the experiment in one of the ment in one of the most difficult problems which the artist teacher has to cope with, namely, the most difficult problems which the artist teacher line is a state of the most difficult problems which the artist teacher has to cope with, namely, the most difficult problems which the artist teacher has to cope with a state of the untrained. with none of the most difficult problems which the artist teacher has teacher line, namely, the most difficult problems which the and shade. If the line is difficult, the representation of solidity by light and shade. Allow me here to the shade are far beyond the reach of the untrained artist me here to the shade are far beyond the reach the distinguished artist me here to the shade are far beyond the reach the distinguished artist me here to the shade are far beyond the reach the distinguished artist the shade are far beyond the reach the distinguished artist the shade are far beyond the reach the distinguished artist the shade are far beyond the reach the distinguished artist the shade are far beyond the reach the shade are far beyond th Allow me here to quote the thought of Miss Emily Sartain, Women, who in response for the unual state of the artist, principal of the Philadelphia School of Design for Women, who in Point to solicitate response to quote the thought of Miss Emily Sand Women, with boint. Philadelphia School of Design for Women, boint. Miss Santa:

"Response to quote the thought of Miss Emily Sand Women, with boint to solicitation has courted by the school of Design for Women, which boint is solicitation has courted by expressed her views on this important adelphia. Miss Santa:

"There to quote the thought of Miss Emily Sand for Women, which is solicitation has courted by the school of Design for Women, which is solicitation has courted by the school of Design for Women, which is solicitation has courted by the school of Design for Women, which is solicitation has courted by the school of Design for Women, which is solicitation has courted by the school of Design for Women, which is supported by the school of D boint. Wiss Sartain's criticism has reference to public school drawing in Philare regression which in the property of the Philare regression of the adelphia which in many respects appears to have great excellencies.

Is no great a great a for the great and great are phia which in many respects appears to have great excellencies, there is no work graded courses; pupils work direct from the solid object, there from the solid object, there work graded courses; pupils work direct from the solid object, there work graded from the solid object, there are work graded to published for the guidance from the solid object, there work graded to published for the guidance from the solid object, there are work graded to published for the guidance from the solid object, there are work graded to published for the guidance from the solid object, there are work graded to published for the guidance from the solid object, there are work graded to published for the guidance from the solid object, there are work graded to published for the guidance from the solid object, there are work graded to published for the guidance from the solid object, there are graded to published for the guidance from the solid object, there are graded to published for the guidance from the solid object, there are graded to published for the guidance from the solid object, there are graded to published for the guidance from the solid object, the graded to published for the graded to published for the guidance from the solid object, the graded to published for the graded t of Nordan the flat; books are especially published for the guidance McAllier teachers. grade teachers. The system was planned and introduced by Dr. James preside, who resides the system was planned and introduced by Dr. James presides who resides the system was planned and introduced by Dr. James presides who resides the system was planned and introduced by Dr. James presides the system was planned and introduced by Dr. James presides the system was planned and introduced by Dr. James presides the system was planned and introduced by Dr. James presides the system was planned and introduced by Dr. James presides the system was planned and introduced by Dr. James presides the system was planned and introduced by Dr. James presides the system was planned and introduced by Dr. James presides the system was planned and introduced by Dr. James presides the system was planned and introduced by Dr. James presides the system was planned and introduced by Dr. James presides the system was planned and introduced by Dr. James planned and introduced by Dr. James presides the system was planned and introduced by Dr. James presides the system was planned and introduced by Dr. James planned and Dr. James McAllister teachers. The system was planned and introduced by Dr. accept ble bresidency of the Property of the the plister, who resigned his position is hed, and light could light and light could be presented by the present light could be presented by the presented by bleted, and light and shade had not the public school is the public school in the public school is the public school in the public school in the public school is the public school in the public scho is herself public school director of the 29th section of that grade,
whereof she speaks are the section of the city.

Miss Saram.

Miss Saram.

Miss Saram.

Miss Saram.

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The section of the city is speaks are the section of the section of the section of the city. Wherself public school director of the 29th section of the city. She knows the speaks and this is what she says:

"Drawing in our schools is an each grade, and this is what she says:

"Drawing in our schools is the speaks and this is what she says: taught in each grade by the regular teacher of the other branches of that grade,

52 irrespective of her art knowledge or aptitude. This I consider fatal to all excellence. Necessarily original excellence. Necessarily, it substitutes conventional maxims for original observation in the material observation in the majority of cases. Constructive drawing is taught as well as representative drawing. as representative drawing, and also ornamentative; that is, working drawings for mechanics, and associated association or flower for mechanics, and easy combinations of simple conventionalized leaf or flower forms, with the simple simpl forms, with the simple principles of design. They are all graded and carried on simultaneously. The simple principles of design. on simultaneously. The aim is to make the pupil think and observe as well as execute, and, with tracked in the great execute, and, with trained teachers, that result would be gained. The great defect of the system in the system is shown in the system is shown in the system in the system in the system is shown in the system in the system in the system is shown in the system in the system in the system is shown in the system in the system is shown in the system in the system is shown in the system in the system in the system is shown in the system in the system is shown in the system in the system in the system is shown in the system in the system is shown in the system in the system in the system is shown in the system in the system in the system is shown in the system in the system in the system is shown in the system in the system is shown in the system in the system in the system is shown in the system in the system in the system is shown in the system in the system is shown in the system in the system in the system is shown in the syst defect of the system, in my opinion, is that in the initial stage the pupil's attention is not at once called to the appear. tion is not at once called to light and shadow. No object can have the appearance of solidity says through the shadow. No object can have the appearance of solidity says through the shadow. ance of solidity save through its light and shadow; No object can have the appropriate, the shadow on another light and shadow; this illumination of one plane, the shadow on another light and shadow; this illumination of one plane, the shadow on another light and shadow; the shadow on another light and shadow. plane, the shadow on another plane, and the cast-shadow on floor or wall, make it exist as a solid holy to make it exist as a solid body to the eye, and the cast-shadow on floor or represent a body as it really in 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. to represent it by outline only, and then suddenly to ask him to see other attributes which he has not been seed then suddenly to ask him to see other and butes which he has not been permitted to see before, is a waste of time and subversive of good results. subversive of good results. The synthetic methods, the grasping the larger parts before the details are adort, synthetic methods, the grasping the larger branches, parts before the details, are adopted by all advanced teachers of other branches, and also by the few artists and also by the few artists. and also by the few artists who teach drawing. The pupil must see the interpretation of the pupil must see the pupil portant things first. He should learn in the beginning that outlines do not exist in Nature, that they are exist in Nature, that they are a conventional shorthand to designate the boundary where one tone stops and conventional shorthand to designate the boundary where one tone stops and conventional shorthand to designate the boundary where one tone stops and conventional shorthand to designate the boundary where one tone stops and conventional shorthand to designate the boundary where one tone stops and conventional shorthand to designate the boundary where the boundary where the stops are conventional shorthand to designate the boundary where ary where one tone stops and another begins, and as soon as he has a correct description of the should put in his light. outline he should put in his lights and shades even in his first attempt at Sartain S. I have seen good results for drawing. I have seen good results from a child of six." Since what Miss address and apposite as well as a child of six." Since what In all Sartain says is so apposite as well as authoritative, I quote her further. In all find the least of the Art Challes of the Art address delivered before the Art Club of Philadelphia, February 21st, 1890, we bline into The aim of true education. find this: "The aim of true education is to develop the individual, to discion point our character the habit of the develop the individual, to sharpen to pline into our character the habit of application and concentration, to sharpen distinguished, and gain us the manufacture and concentration and concentration to sharpen distinguished. our perceptions, and gain us the power to observe. It is this quality which artist into artist informs his hand with his brain through his eye. It is this quite schools on the movement through his eye. It have the hand skill; but interest the effect of the movement through his eye. I therefore watch with schools on in the public schools on the movement through his eye. interest the effect of the movement to popularize art instruction in the public lie needs. That art must be taught the needs are instruction in the public lie needs. schools. That art must be taught there if we are ever to have an educated pubdrawing he argument; but it is in plant we are ever to have an educated pubdrawing he argument. lic needs no argument; but it is in place to inquire into the result of teaching may need to teach a superior to inquire into the result of teaching may need to inquire into the result of teaching may need to inquire into the result of teaching may need to inquire into the result of teaching may need to inquire into the result of teaching may need to inquire into the result of teaching their drawing by teachers untrained except in theory. The scheme of instruction to see 9 Described by to the contrained except in theory. may need no criticism, but how can one who confesses blindness teach another highly valued on impression and who confesses blindness teach another highly valued. to see? Freshness of impression and unblunted artistic sensibilities are so studio who had by artists that Bonnet and unblunted artistic sensibilities are the highly valued by artists that Bonnat says he would rather have a man enter his old Greek as never been taught to studio who has never been taught to draw a line. In this he agrees with the studied music who charged a draw a line. In this he agrees with the studied music who charged a draw a line. 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 Sarticators are to boards and tain's judgment, but it is fruitless to multiply evidence. School boards and work out for the always willing to take educators are not always willing to take evidence; they sometimes prefer it will be long been add in their are educators are not always willing to take evidence; they sometimes prefer it will be long been add in their are evidence; they sometimes prefer it the problem. work out for themselves and in their own way, a solution of the problem. 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 six some one down it seems a singular injustice that success does not crown them, some one down in the ranks. in the ranks, in sympathy with nature, wise-hearted and single of purpose, may walk out it is sympathy with nature, wise-hearted and single of purpose, The writer has in may walk out into the light, leading the whole column. The writer has in mind a school into the light, leading the whole column. Interested to 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 happened to be conveniently accessible. Every where the dreary routine copybook system too familiar to need description.

One memorable morning in San One memorable morning in Sa 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 the divolved seemed involved. A teacher in the school, after lamenting time worse lamenting time was said, wasted in the school, after lamenting time worse lamenting tim than wasted in ineffectual attempts to teach drawing by copy-book instruction, 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 Broadand school, these way school, there you will see Drawing." I hastened to the address indicated in the character was in the character was a long to the result of the state of the s and marvelling greatly, took note of what passed. No trained instructor was passed, no clabor, no clabor, and the in charge, no elaborate system explaining itself at each step was meted out.

The principal hard system explaining itself at each step was meted out.

Southern the principal hard system explaining itself at each step was meted out.

Southern the principal hard system explaining itself at each step was meted out. The principal had asked counsel only of Nature, satisfied that Nature and the as to hild would asked counsel only of Nature, satisfied that Nature as to hild would asked counsel only of Nature, satisfied that Nature as to hild would be not so fortunate. little principal had asked counsel only of Nature, satisfied that Nature as to meet this had some to some good understanding. I was not so fortunate ers precet this had some to some good understanding. as to meet this lady, Miss Jean Parker, but the vice-principal and grade teachwas can evidently.

A drawing exercise Upon ers were evidently in enthusiastic sympathy with her.

A drawing exercise and grade teachers were evidently in enthusiastic sympathy with her.

A drawing exercise upon each exercise upon exerci was called, the children averaging from nine to twelve years of age.

Was were evidently in enthusiastic sympathy with her. A drawing Upon with her. A drawing Upon to twelve years of age.

From the children averaging from nine to twelve years of age.

Report to twelve years of age.

Report to twelve years of age. each desk were laid, side by side, two uniform sheets of tinted manila paper. Before each child was laid a basket the table to be side, two uniform sheets of tinted manila paper. From a basket the teacher then distributed models.

Before each child was began began by so for the distributed models.

Before each child was began by so for the distributed models.

Before each child was began began and forthwith the drawing models. laid a basket the teacher then distributed models. Before each child began began by the teacher then distributed models. Before each child began began myrtle or bay, of pine or geranium, and forthwith the drawing were as From the base of pine or geranium, and forthwith the little pupils began, sprig of myrtle or bay, of pine or geranium, and forthwith the distributed models.

Were apparent apparent and spring the discipline and enjoyment of the little pupils and spring were well advanced drawings were well advanced and spring the discipline and enjoyment of the drawings were well advanced drawings were well as the drawings well as the drawings were well as the drawings were well as the d were apparent and in ten minutes many of the drawings were well advanced slowed surprising the minutes many of the drawings were well advanced instruction was nowed surprising the minutes many of the drawings were well advanced instruction was now were surprising the minutes many of the drawings were well advanced instruction was now were surprising the minutes many of the drawings were well advanced in every now were surprising the minutes many of the drawings were well advanced in every now were surprising the minutes many of the discipline and enjoyment of the little perfect when the beginning the discipline and enjoyment of the little perfect when the beginning the discipline and enjoyment of the little perfect when the beginning the discipline and enjoyment of the little perfect when the perfect when the beginning the discipline and enjoyment of the little perfect when the and apparent and in ten minutes many of the drawings were well advantagiven, each child many delicacy and accuracy. No verbal instruction was grade of the child many delicacy and accuracy. This exercise in thirty that the control of the child many delicacy and accuracy. given, each child was left alone with its problem.

This exercise in every minutes the school is school in the drawing of the drawing verbal instruction. The every minutes the school is school in the drawing of the drawing the verbal instruction. This exercise in every minutes the school is school in the drawing of the drawing the verbal instruction. grade of child was left alone with its problem.

This exercise in thirty This exercise in thirty thing of the school is repeated three times a week, continuing during the teacher's desk that the tea himtes of the school is repeated three times a week, continuing during the while son each occasion. In the eighth grade, human models are used, the while some for cool and the region of the stands upon the teacher's desk than the some some for cool and the stands upon t children on each occasion. In the eighth grade, human models are used, while some of each other; the model sits or stands upon the teacher's desk than the country of the children of the chil while some of the each other; the model sits or stands upon the teacher's tothe figure.

These children sketch her at the black board, others from the scrap
has gure. desks. These children also do life studies at home, the task being to block in the figure.

Manillo Ma basket in the see children also do life studies at home, the task of the serving was and the serving the work is not show work, it is an exercise.

These children also do life studies at home, the task of the serving was into the serving wa used and then throughout all the grades, the work is not show work, it is an exercise. also occasionally, throughout all the grades, the drawing the drawing also occasionally, throughout all the grades, the grades are grades. stituted also occasionally, throughout all the grades, "To-morrow we will baper to child made to bring two sheets of butcher's sheet to child made to both sides and occasionally, throughout all the grades, "To-morrow we will be possible to child made to bring two sheets of butcher's sheet to child made to bring two sheets of butcher's sheet to child made to bring two sheets of butcher's sheet to bring two sheets of butcher's sheet to bring two sheets of butcher's sheet to bring two sheets of butcher's sheets of child made to bring two sheets of butcher's sheet sheets of butcher's sheets of butcher's sheet sheets of butcher's sheet sheets of butcher's sheets of butcher' hodel, for drawing. When it has been announced, to bring two sheets of butcher's shell, bench to protect how. baper to drawing. When it has been announced, when two sheets of butcher, been child understands that she is to bring two sheets of butcher. The protect her desk. Upon this paper her model, a potato, peach, because her model, a potato, peach, a potato, peach her model, a potato be used. shell, to protect her desk. Upon this paper her model, a potato, peed value; for whatever, is laid, and before her is placed that fact, all the more and; for the seldow The people of the desk. Upon this paper her model, at the beta paper her model, at the beta paper her model, at the more value; for whatever, is laid, and before her is placed the clay to be used and it for the seldom saved and the lesson has, from that fact, all the more her is placed the clay at home that for the seldom saved and the lesson has, from the child is a seldom saved and the lesson has, from the child is a seldom saved and the lesson has, from the child is a seldom saved and the lesson has, from the child is a seldom saved and the lesson has, from the child is a seldom saved and the lesson has, from the child is a seldom saved and the lesson has, from the child is a seldom saved and the lesson has, from the child is a seldom saved and the lesson has, from the child is a seldom saved and the lesson has, from the child is a seldom saved and the lesson has, from the child is a seldom saved and the lesson has, from the child is a seldom saved and the lesson has, from the child is a seldom saved and the lesson has a seldom saved a seldom saved a seldom saved a seldom sa value results, or whatever, is laid, and before her is placed theat, all the more and; for the seldom saved and the lesson has, from that fattery at home lesson in contract this sort has sort here. and regards the child is shielded from injudicious and ignorant flattery at not show how to more than that flattery at not lesson in compound of drill from the same matter of course point of wiew as a lesson in compound of drill from the same matter of course point of an end less how to mound of the same matter of course point of an end less how to mound of the same matter of course point of an end less how to mound of the same matter of course point of an end less how to mound of the same matter of course point of the same matter of the s lesson in compound fractions. A few plaster casts are used, but work and six variety treat relications. show in compound fractions. A few plaster casts are used, but the work and six of them of more attentions, for winterless delight in the work and them of more attentions. The teachers delight in modelling, for winterless delight in the work and them of more attentions. less how to treat relief in modelling, for winterless California the work and them spend one attractive studies.

A few plaster casts California affords and the work and them of more attractive studies.

The teachers delight in the work and spend one spend one call drawing together. six variety of treat relief in modelling, for winter delighten of more attractive studies. The teachers delighten spend one evening of each week drawing together.

This school illustrates the superiority of practice to theory. Things which basic types of many facility to be are basic types of many familiar forms such as cubes, cones, etc., ought to be the best objects to draw such as cubes, cones, etc., ought to be the best objects to draw and the are the worst and should be carliest drawn, but, as a matter of fact, they are the worst and should be carliest drawn, but, as a matter of fact, they are the worst and should be deferred, while simple, large forms of every day vegetation are the best with vegetation are the best, with or without expert guidance. They at least do not obtrude projection and the best, with or without expert guidance. not obtrude projection, as do the geometrical solids and can more properly be represented in outline also the geometrical solids and can more properly be represented in outline alone. Casts in very low relief would be equally unobjectionable and a delicate. unobjectionable and a delightful variety might replace the tiresome "typical solids." When the growthical variety might replace the tiresome "typical the solids." When the geometrical solids do come, let them come with all the power of light and shade walk. power of light and shade reality, and let them appear upon the field to reinforce with their visible process. force with their visible presence the study of geometry. That will be practical. To whatever admirable to the study of geometry. cal. To whatever admirable purpose geometrical solids may be used in the primary and grammar grades in the grammar grades in the primary grades in the grammar gra primary and grammar grades in connection with Form Study and Clay-Modeling, they are undesirable abiastoric with Form Study and Clay-With a ling, they are undesirable objects in those grades for drawing even with a specialist teacher. The Broader in those grades for drawing even with a specialist teacher. The Broadway school also shows—I confess to my surprise—that even without a specialist school also shows—I confess to my surprise—that even without a specialist school also shows—I confess to my surprise—that even without a specialist school also shows—I confess to my surprise that even without a specialist school also shows—I confess to my surprise that even without a specialist school also shows—I confess to my surprise that even without a specialist school also shows—I confess to my surprise that even without a specialist school also shows—I confess to my surprise that even without a specialist school also shows—I confess to my surprise that even without a specialist school also shows—I confess to my surprise that even without a specialist school also shows—I confess to my surprise that even without a specialist school also shows—I confess to my surprise that even without a specialist school also shows—I confess to my surprise that even without a specialist school also shows—I confess to my surprise that even without a specialist school also shows—I confess to my surprise that even without a specialist school also shows—I confess to my surprise that even without a specialist school also shows—I confess to my surprise that even without a specialist school also shows—I confess that even without a specialist school also prise—that even without a specialist teacher results of value may be secured, if nature and the childish percentian if nature and the childish perception be brought into contract without intervention of stultifying "methods."

California is a country of sarprises. If she can do thus well in simple, tudied naturalness, what shall be can do thus well in simple, unstudied naturalness, what shall result when the best intelligence leads through the same paths. I did not result when the best intelligence leads through the same paths. I did not visit the city of Los Angeles but have an account of an admirably conducted account of an admirably conducted course of study in drawing from the pen of Mrs. C. P. Bradfield, the author course of study in drawing from the pen of the course of the c of Mrs. C. P. Bradfield, the author and developer of the same. This course has been a ten years' growth and its indeveloper of the same. has been a ten years' growth and its innovations have been developed experimentally from work in the school second tensor than are mentally from work in the school-room. The most striking among them are

1st. The study and drawing of leaves and fruit from nature in the first

2d. The immediate representation of light and shade in the use of models, distinct only on satisfactory. conditioned only on satisfactory correctness of outline.

3d. Design or invention applied at once to the elementary practice of aight lines. 4th. The ingenious use of geometrical solids as follows: The class, after against all about a solid (for instance).

being taught all about a solid (for instance, a cube), the number of its faces, acceptable to the surfaces of edges, etc., draws a pattern of it to a scale, then really develops the surfaces of the cube, cuts it out, folds and classically develops the surfaces has then his of the cube, cuts it out, folds and glues it together. Each pupil has then his decabate which he next uses as a constant together. own cube which he next uses as a model to draw and shade. Octahedrons, etc., are similarly dayout draw and shade. Octahedrons, decahedrons, etc., are similarly developed, and from them working drawings

5th. Conversational study of historic ornament—a new subject being taken the state of the state each year. This is done by spending several drawing periods in looking at and facts. talking about the examples exhibited and urging the pupils to bring further

The manner in which Mrs. Bradfield applies invention and thus informs that the elementary practice of applies invention and thus informs at the same with interest the elementary practice of straight lines, teaching, at the same time, two indispensable factors of form and thus information viz., distance time, two indispensable factors of form and size-representation, viz., distance

and direction (which way? how far?) is truly ingenious. This seems to be her first lesson. first lesson. The class is taught to place points in different positions and at equal distance. equal distances apart, in the form of a square. Through these points the children are in the form of a square. children are instructed to draw lines of equal length in all directions, and by varying the area instructed to draw lines of equal length in all directions, are line varying the number of lines, for instance giving the corner points more line than the mid at than the middle and side points, or reversing this, a great variety of figures can be made. The be middle and side points, or reversing this, a great variety of age grouped. These figures, placed side by side, a border effect is produced; or, grouped four to the placed side by side, a border effect is produced; or, an all-over directly under, an all-over grouped four together, two side by side and two directly under, an all-over the will be found to side by side and two directly under, an all-over the will be found to side by side and two directly under, an all-over the side will be found to side by side and two directly under, an all-over the side will be found to side by side and two directly under, an all-over the side will be found to side by side and two directly under, an all-over the side will be found to side by side and two directly under, an all-over the side will be found to side by side and two directly under, an all-over the side will be found to side by side and two directly under, an all-over the side will be found to side by side and two directly under, an all-over the side will be found to side by side and two directly under, an all-over the side will be found to side by side and two directly under, and side will be side and two directly under, and side will be side and two directly under, and side will be side and two directly under, and side will be side and two directly under, and side will be side and two directly under, and side will be side and two directly under, and side will be side and two directly under, and side will be side and two directly under, and side will be side and two directly under, and side will be side and two directly under, and side will be side and two directly under, and side will be side and two directly under, and side will be side and two directly under, and the side will be side and two directly under, and the side will be side and two directly under, and the side will be side and two directly under, and the side will be side will be side and the side will be side wil design will be formed. The exercise is varied by placing points as far apart as the paper will all the paper will be all the paper will be a the paper will allow thus securing practice of long lines. The children learn, almost without her securing practice of long lines. The children learn, the lines in every direction and the lines in e almost without knowing it, how to draw straight lines in every direction and they soon see The content in the c they soon see which position of points produces the greatest beauty of effect; the attention is a position of points produces the greatest beauty of effect; the attention is wide awake. Sometimes, in joining the points, their own heart specific than the points of the points of the points, their own heart specific than the points of the points of the points. drawings from natural leaves are used and great skill is shown in arrange-carrier. From the control of design goes on, being ment. From natural leaves are used and great skill is shown in a s carried through the High School courses.

From this charming beginning the study of design goes on, or compared through the High School courses.

The value of this system depends the value of this system depends the planks. entirely on competent personal supervision. Mrs. Bradfield has, however, At the days a series at the prepared a competent personal supervision. Mrs. Bradfield has, now at the front and hard drawing books of which the leaves are mostly blanks. At the front and back of each book a few sheets are devoted to directions for hands. Illustrated by the sheets are devoted to directions for the hands. use, illustrated by drawings which are not to be copied. Of course in the copied the lazy the copied to direction the copied t hands of the lazy, the uninterested, or the incompetent teacher, these will be copied.

Our daring leap to California has passed us over many intermediate cities.

In a work and where good work and even excellent work is being done.

In St. Windergarten

In St. Louis, the adopted home of the Kindergarten and Manual Training object, where the public of the education of an admirable of the education of an admirable. School, where the public has for years enjoyed the education of an admirable and of Fine Art pure and simple, are simple and of Fine Art pure and simple, are simple and of Fine Art pure and simple, are simple and of Fine Art pure and simple, are simple and of Fine Art pure and simple, are simple and of Fine Art pure and simple, are simple and of Fine Art pure and simple, are simple and of Fine Art pure and simple and of Fine Art pure and simple are simple and of Fine Art pure and simple are simple and of Fine Art pure and simple are simple and of Fine Art pure and simple are simple and of Fine Art pure and simple are simple and of Fine Art pure and simple are simple and of Fine Art pure and simple are simple and of Fine Art pure and simple are simple and of Fine Art pure and simple are simple are simple are simple are simple and of Fine Art pure and simple are simple school, where the public has for years enjoyed the education of an admirple, and of Fine Arts and a great Museum of works of Fine Art pure and simple, in the Art, in a Art and a great Museum of works of Fine Art pure and simple, in the way is intelligent. and of Fine Arts and a great Museum of works of Fine Art pure and single and of Fine Art applied to the industries which, by the way is and thore. Louis Art, in St. Louis, we should expect to find and we do find highly intelligent courses ough art inch art inch are should expect to find and we do find highly intelligent and thorough art inch art inch are should expect to find and we do find highly intelligent and we do find hig and thorough art instructors in the public schools. In several High School of the public schools are instructors in the public schools. In several High School of the public schools of the public schools of the public schools. In several High School of the public schools of the public schools of the public schools of the public schools of the public schools. courses, such as the Normal School course, drawing is compulsory, mechanical drawing and normal School course, they should be, instrumentally. cal drawing and perspective are taught, as they should be, instrumentally the human drawing in the public schools. In seven mentally the properties of the public schools in the public schools. In seven mentally for a drawing is compulsory, metally schools in seven mentally for a drawing is should be, instrumentally the should be, instrumentally should be, instrumentally should be, instrumentally should be a drawing is the public schools. In seven mentally mentally schools are the public schools. In seven mentally mentally should be a should be, instrumentally should be a shou For free hand perspective are taught, as they should be, instrumental the human body and perspective are taught, as they should be, instrumental the human body and perspective are taught, as they should be, instrumental the human body and which is most cultivated, casts from flowers, parts of cultivated, casts from flowers, parts of the human body and the color of the provided. the free hand drawing, which is most cultivated, casts from flowers, parisonal body, and other suitable models are provided.

The drawing though the body and other suitable models are provided.

The drawing though the body and other suitable models are provided.

The drawing though the body and other suitable models are provided. outline, though the best students are allowed to shade with charcoal and to the control of the charcoal and to the control of the charcoal and to the charcoal and drawing, though the best students are allowed to shade with their whole and to the work. The Branc's Shorter Course of teachers in the High School are specialists who devote teachers in the High School are specialists who devote teachers in the High School are specialists who devote teachers in the High School are specialists who devote teachers in the High School are specialists who devote teachers in the High School are specialists who devote the devote the standard teachers in the High School are specialists who devote the devote the devote the standard teachers in the High School are specialists who devote the devot time to the best students are allowed to shade with devote their ward and Drawing to the High School are specialists who are prawing, also Pra and to the achers in the High School are specialists who devote Form Schools in the High School are specialists who devote Form Schools in the Light Work. In the lower grades Prang's Shorter Course of teachers in the turn wings, also Prang's color charts are used and the grade the schools in them. The direction of the direction of the schools in the light Theorem 1998 and the schools in the light Theorem 2009 and the grades. Architecture of the direction of the schools in the light Theorem 2009 and the light Theorem 2009 and the struct under the High School are specialists. In the lower grades Prang's Shorter Course to the grade the turn under the direction of a drawing Supervisor who visits all the school street, School offers a the mistory of the fire Arts, Architecture, School offers a the mistory of the history of the fire Arts, Miss by Dr. School offers a the mistory of the history of the school odder. The the direction of a drawing Supervisor who visits an trades. The tecture School offers a thorough course in the history of the Fine Arts, Mario Diotopre. Paint Beatry which course is about to be extended with a view to fit for trades. The fitter of the Fine Arts, Architecture, Sculpture at thorough course in the history of the Fine Arts, Mario Diotopre. Desired. tech School offers a thorough course in the history of the Fine Arts, Arts, School offers a thorough course in the history of the Fine Arts, Marie Brook Sculpture. Painting, Music and Poetry which course in the Arts, Photographs about to be extended with a troop of the Fine plustrates are R Sculpture. Painting, Music and Poetry which course is fully illustrated are R Gaverdie, is so and lantern views. The report of the Superintendent, we be not as a so and lantern views. The report of the Superintendent of the Superinte Marie R. Gaverdie, is so satisfactory that but one thing remains to be desired.

The report of the Superintendent, make the superintendent the superi Corie R. Garaphs and lantern views. The report of the Superlited be desired instruction in and practice. A superlited for the submitted the complete submitted in the submitted that the regular grade teachers submitted the work, the complete for their part in the work, the complete submitted that the regular grade teachers submitted the complete submitted that the regular grade teachers submitted the complete submitted that the regular grade teachers submitted the complete submitted that the regular grade teachers submitted the complete submitted that the regular grade teachers submitted the complete submitted that the regular grade teachers submitted the complete submitted that the regular grade teachers submitted the complete submitted that the regular grade teachers submitted the complete submitted that the regular grade teachers submitted the complete submitted that the regular grade teachers submitted the complete submitted that the regular grade teachers submitted the complete submitted the instruction in and practice of drawing for their part in the work, the complete

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

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 Property of the High School and higher graded work. graded work. The grade teachers are chiefly responsible for work in their respective rooms, the struction respective rooms, though these rooms also enjoy at intervals, the instruction of a special teacher. of a special teacher. In the High School the drawing is exclusively from casts and other objects. and other objects. Wood carving and metal work have been added to the manual training courses. manual training courses. The boys make and execute their own designs, tables, cabinets cheefe had been added to their own designs, tables, cabinets cheefe had been added to their own designs, tables, cabinets cheefe had been added to their own designs, tables, cabinets cheefe had been added to their own designs, tables, cabinets cheefe had been added to the control of the cabinets and the cabinets are the cabinets and the cabinets and the cabinets are the cabinets are the cabinets and the cabinets are the cabin tables, cabinets, chests, boxes, picture-frames, steam-engines, electrical motors and dynamos. "They do

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 opposition. Institute affords a rare opportunity to the Chicago little folks, of which over two hundred take advantage. 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 32 specialist and gives instruction to the teachers. Throughout New York State a uniform system is required, the State and State a uniform system is required, the Brench and Regents having in 1888 at Buffalo, accepted the syllabus of J. H. French and decreed that thus, and thus accepted the syllabus of J. H. The system decreed that thus, and thus only, should drawing be taught. The system seems to be more than comments should drawing be taught. seems to be more than commonly rigid, iron clad, and mathematical, and examinations correspondingly co. aminations correspondingly so. We do not anticipate brilliant results.

"is delight."

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 that ten years' work of Way. where the ten years' work of Walter Smith furnished impulse enough to be full head a the continent. We share the full head a smith furnished impulse enough to be full head a smith furnished impulse enough to be full head a smith furnished impulse enough to be full head a smith furnished impulse enough to be smith furnished impulse enough to b felt all over the continent, we should expect to see astonishing results, indeed, considering perfection. We should expect to see astonishing results, the development, the development to develop the development. full head of perfection. We should expect to see astonishing results, inconsidering the thorough organism an adequate development, practising the thorough organism and the state of the practising the thorough organism and the state of the practising the thorough organism and the state of the practising the thorough organism and the state of the practising the state of the state of the practising the state of the state of the practising the state of considering the thorough organization of 1870, the teachers who were then The true; practising object-drawing, the Normal Art School, the magnificent promise political control of the heat are disappointed in an adequate the recommendation of 1870, the teachers who were promise political control of the heat are disappointed in an adequate the recommendation of 1870, the teachers who were promise political control of the heat are disappointed in an adequate the recommendation of 1870, the teachers who were promise the recommendation of 1870, the teachers who were promise the recommendation of 1870, the teachers who were promise the recommendation of 1870, the teachers who were promise the recommendation of 1870, the teachers who were promise the recommendation of 1870, the teachers who were promise the recommendation of 1870, the teachers who were promise the recommendation of 1870, the teachers who were promise the recommendation of 1870, the teachers who were promise the recommendation of 1870, the teachers who were promise the recommendation of 1870, the teachers who were promise the recommendation of 1870, the recommendation of 1870 and 1870 are the recommendation of 1870 and 1870 are the recommendation of 1870 and 1870 are the recommendation of 1870 are the recommendati The true inwardness of the Normal Art School, the magnificent properties of the back-set probably has to do with school paralyzes other branch paralyzes political combinations of the back-set probably has to do with school-board other branches of study. "There is none in there is none in the contine." other branches of study. "There is hope in extravagance, there is none in the combinations and that fatal partiality for routine which parall in the continuous control is none in extravagance, there is no and that fatal partiality for routine which parall in the control is not control in the control in th

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

results are reported, although definite information is lacking. This reported, although definite information is lacking.

connection, There yet remains the most of the material gathered in the state of th this connection. There yet remains to tell "a tale of woe" which the state of speak from power communities and a tell "a tale of woe" which the state to speak from power communities and a tell "a tale of woe" which the state to speak from power communities and a tell "a tale of woe" which the state is not will be stated to the state of the s affairs in smaller communities and country schools necessitates.

It is best to be widely recognized knowledge. The first schools necessitates. speak from personal knowledge. The familiar lineaments of the picture question of public sed. In Nebrasko 11. be widely recognized. In Nebraska there is little general interest in the question of public school form study are is little general interest in the matter and yet the matter tion of public school form study, art study, or drawing, and yet the matter Superintendents. In Teacher's Institute has been agitated in Teacher's Institutes and Conventions for a series of years. Superintendents have recommended and Conventions for a series of years instruction and Superintendents have recommended drawing as a branch of instruction

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

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

We believe that drawing, ignorantly and grudgingly taught by grade hers, had better be a significantly and grudgingly taught by grade and grudgingly taught by grade hers, had better be a significant to the abhorteachers, had better be omitted from the curriculum.

The expended to reach the curriculum and grudgingly taught by should be expended to reach the curriculum.

The expended to reach the curriculum and grudgingly taught by should be the curriculum.

The expended to reach the curriculum and grudgingly taught by should be the curriculum. not be expended to cultivate in our children a manuerism, which is the abhorchance of true artists. rence of true artists and actually prejudices the interests of a child and his local success in fact.

Industrial art is fine art applied to the industries. The fallacy of isolateach from the other industries we are making shipwreck. chances of success in following artistic industries. Industrial art is fine art applied to the industries. The fallacy of isomorphic majority of course of the quicks and on which we are making shipwreck.

The fallacy of isomorphic majority of course of the quicks and on which we are making shipwreck. The fallacy of isomorphic majority of course of the quicks and on which we are making shipwreck. The majority of our educators, the men who have the direction, frankly distest the yreal knowled. claim ajority of our educators, the men who have the direction, frankly the successful matter by static parts and the subject, but it needs no special art culture to successful matter by static parts. test the matter by statistics. Statistics tell us that the country, of the artistant in the induction. successful in the industrial arts, is France?

The real knowledge of the subject, but it needs no spectrum pretimine artisan in the industrial arts, is France.

What is the training of the artist.

What is the training of the artist.

The reace?

The reace of the subject, but it needs no spectrum pretimine arts.

What is the training of the artist.

The reace of the subject, but it needs no spectrum pretimine arts.

The react training of the artist.

The react training of the artist.

The react training of the artist. artisan in France? It is, for a period of paris obliges com the life for a period of Paris obliges com the life for a period of Paris obliges com the life for a period of the artist. artist. The School of the Beaux Arts in Paris obliges engravers in the life for a the or the sense and discrimination. Statistics tend what is the training of the exact trainin copper, The School of the Beaux Arts in Paris obliges engravers in steer the or two, as if the servers and die-sinkers to model in clay and draw to the servers and the servers are the servers and the servers are the servers and the servers are the server Per the School of the Beaux Arts in Paris obliges engineers. At the Sevres and die-sinkers to model in clay and draw from painters. At expression as if they seriously intended to become sculptors of painters. At affact the school of the Sevres china factors. the Sèvres and die-sinkers to model in clay and draw from two, as if they seriously intended to become sculptors or painters. Government maintains from the Gobelin tapestry works the French of the field, fire maintains from the Gobelin tapestry we need not look so far school, fire maintains from the Gobelin tapestry we need not look so far school, fire maintains from the Gobelin tapestry we need not look so far school, fire maintains from the Gobelin tapestry we need not look so far school for two two the graph of the fire maintains from the Gobelin tapestry we need not look so far two the graph of the graph affeld; firms of high standing, like Tiffany in New York, maintain geometrical of the short the benefit of the standing at the standing to the short the benefit of the standing in the standing to the short the benefit of the standing the s schools for the benefit of their workmen. A broader the study, and ition, but the study and at the Gobelin target we need a special and schools for the benefit of their workmen. A broader the study, additionally, and the benefit of their workmen. A broader the study, additionally, and the study and the study and the study. form should be put under industrial drawing, namely the study, and in the study and to figure and to get the study and the study are study as the study and the study and the study and the study are study as the study and the study are study as the study are of the should be put under industrial drawing, namely the study, additionate to in these lines should be manifold organic shapes of Nature.

Suide lines should be manifold organic shapes of under industrial drawing, namely the study, additionate to in the study, additionate to in the study additionate to in t tion in these lines should be referred to artists as alone qualified to judge and not impress. At present the study, namely the study, namely the study, namely the study, namely the study and the study are study and the study and the study are study as a study are study to fin these lines and of the manifold organic shapes of the judge and squide. At present, too much of our public school drawing, is conventional. When the manifold organic shapes of the judge and judge and the squide. At present, too much of our public school drawing, is conventional to movement too much of our public school drawing, is conventional. not impressional. When the emphasis is so strongly placed on practice in the strongly novement, pencil-holding, and work from dictation, eye-culture and sensitive delicate relation. hess to delicate relations of lines is absolutely wanting.

Pressional. When the emphasis is so strongly placed on Property in the delicate relations of lines is absolutely wanting.

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

Nore.—More than sixty persons responded most kindly and fully to my request for ets relating to drawing in the school. ROTE.—More than sixty persons responded most kindly and fully to my request 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 are 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.

T 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-dog going?" The man answered with an expression of intense disgust: "I women have fairly entered upon journalism, by the work they have already "women have destroyed the old label that used to be placed upon 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 yen bills, concerning 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 Value of New York. of New York. Senator Vedder considered the Woman School Commissioner Bill one of the most important of the work. Bill one of the most important. It asked that women have the power to vote for the School Commission. for the School Commissioner, the present law, granting their right to vote only for trustees, clerk and the only for trustees, clerk and librarian. Even this restricted ballot women are using, in numbers increasing the present law, granting their right to are using, in numbers increasing the present law, granting their right to are using, in numbers increasing the present law, granting their right to are using the present law, granting their right to are using the present law, granting their right to are using the present law, granting their right to are using the present law, granting their right to are using the present law, granting their right to are using the present law, granting their right to are using the present law, granting their right to are using the present law, granting their right to are using the present law, granting their right to are using the present law, granting the pre using, in numbers increasing every year. Five hundred women voted at the last school election in Anhymen and year. Five hundred women voted at the last school election in Anhymen and year. last school election in Auburn and 3,000 voted in Binghamton. In three districts near the writer's home than an account of the school election in Auburn and 3,000 voted in Binghamton. near the writer's home, they are filling the office of trustee, two being sole trustees. Nine women works filling the office of trustee, two being sole trustees. trustees. Nine women were candidates for the office of school commissioner in the State. Mrs. Agrange and of Education of the State. in the State. Mrs. Agnew who did admirable work on the Board of Education in New York City has a state of the Mayor tion 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 unfaverage delass of women, is that hence ored class of women, is that which passed last March, requiring that hence forth police matrons be appointed in passed last March, requiring that hence having 25,000 forth police matrons be appointed in all the towns of the State, having 25,000 the Days and upwards. This is that which passed last March, requiring that here inhabitants and upwards are in all the towns of the State, having 25,000 the Days of July by inhabitants and upwards. This was tardily followed on the 28th of July of san and of Estimate of the Current and the control of the Current and the control of the current and the Board of Estimate of the City of New York making an appropriation of the Act to enable the Police Company of New York making an appropriation of the Act to enable the Police Company of New York making an appropriation of the Act to enable the Police Company of New York making an appropriation of the Act to enable the Police Company of New York making an appropriation of the Act to enable the Police Company of New York making an appropriation of the Act to enable the Police Company of New York making an appropriation of the Act to enable the Police Company of New York making an appropriation of the Act to enable the Police Company of New York making an appropriation of the Act to enable the Police Company of New York making an appropriation of the Act to enable the Police Company of New York making an appropriation of the Act to enable the Police Company of New York making an appropriation of the Act to enable the Police Company of New York making an appropriation of the Act to enable the Police Company of New York making an appropriation of the Act to enable the Police Company of New York making an appropriation of the Act to enable the Police Company of New York making an appropriation of the Act to enable the Police Company of New York making an appropriation of the Act to enable the Police Company of New York making an appropriation of the Act to enable the Police Company of New York making an appropriation of the Act to enable the Police Company of New York making an appropriation of the Act to enable the Police Company of New York making an appropriation of the Act to enable the Police Company of New York making an appropriation of the Act to enable the Police Company of New York making an appropriation of the Act to enable the Police Company of New York making an appropriation of the Act to enable the New York making an appropriation of the New York making and the New York making and \$32,000 to enable the Police Commissioners to carry out the provisions of

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

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

held his signature. In 1888, a bill, prepared by the Women's Prison Association of New Y tion of New York, passed both legislative bodies and received the signature of the Government.

"Whenever the board of apportionment shall appropriate money for the ment of the call of the Governor. It ran thus: payment of the salaries of police matrons, they shall be appointed."

Before the

Before the passage of this mandatory law, police matrons had been apted in Russell. Until pointed in Buffalo, Rochester, Auburn and other cities of the State. Until the mandatory the mandatory law of last spring was enacted, the Board of Police of Such York City refused to act, saying that "it deemed the appointments of such

Among the bills proposed was one to give tax-paying women the right to at municipal matrons neither wise nor expedient." vote at municipal elections. The Labor Union of New York City presented one to give solf.

The Labor Union of Suffrage. If both had some to give solf. one to give self-supporting women the full right of suffrage. If both had bassed, all the bassed, all the women of the State would be enfranchised. A third, of a sentimental cast, proceedings on women who have timental cast, proposed to confer the right of suffrage on women who have served as nurses in the suffrage on widows and daughters served as nurses in the United States Army, and upon widows and daughters deceased sold:

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

A bill, similar to the one offered in the Legislature of 1891, to lower the of protection to A bill, similar to the one offered in the Legislature of 1891, to lower the duced into the Service of 1891, to lower the duced into the Service of 1891, to lower the legislature of 1891, to lower the duced into the Service of 1891, to lower the legislature of 1891, to lower the duced into the Senate near the close of the session.

The protests of good men and indignant was a letters, were hurried forward with the least and indignant women, by petitions and letters, were hurried forward with the chan possible dolor. least possible delay, it being the evident intention of those who favored the change, to urge the least possible delay in the evident intention of those who was left for deliber to urge the least possible delay. change, to urge the bill through the legislature when little time would such bills to the control of the contro deliberation. The result was, the committee did not report it.

Const. bills be repeatedly introduced into our legislative bodies, if one-half of the constituents of the constituents of their members were women?

Seeking women in ecclesiastical affairs, we find that Frances E. Willard nominated as a fair. Was nominated as a delegate to the Ecuminical Council of the Methodist Episcopal church, held in the Methodist Episcopal church, held in the Seeking we find that Frances E. When the Methodist Episcopal Council of the Methodist copal church, held in January of this year.

Threw and Doctors of Divinity who had the power to confirm or reject a nomination During three days the Scene of a During three days three days the Scene of a During three days three threw out hers, because she was a women.

Stormer of this relation of this relationship of the stormer of the stormer of this relationship of the stormer of this relationship of the stormer of this relationship of this Conference of this church, held in Yonkers, in April last, was delegates. The decision debate on the state of the admission of women, as a conference of the state of the admission of women, as a conference of the state of the admission of women, as a conference of the state of the admission of women, as a conference of the state of the admission of women, as a conference of the state of the admission of women, as a conference of the state of t stormy debate on the question of the admission of women, as delegates. The decision, reached by hell? of admitting them to the conference is so worded in the form in which it has women.

Conference that if the vote is unfavorable, women. been submitted to the Annual Conference that if the vote is unfavorable, women will not only be lead to the General Conference but was admitted to the Annual Conference that if the vote is will be hence to the Annual Conference that if the vote is unfavorable, women will not only be lead to the General Conference but will be hence to the conference that if the vote is unfavorable. women will not only be kept out of the General Conference but will be hence for the excluded from the Tar Electoral College to which they have been admitted forth excluded from the Lay Electoral College to which they have been admitted.

The Transfer of the General Conference of the General Conference of the General Conference of the General College to which they have been admitted to the Annual Conference that it will be nearly forth excluded from the Lay Electoral College to which they have been admitted to the Annual Conference that it will be nearly forth to the Conference of the Conference of the General Conference of the General

The right of women to vote in the Synagogue is being advocated. The ish Messinger (Rochester) and the reason why the Jewess should be the reason why the Jewess should be reason why the Jewess should be reason why the Jewess should be reason why the perfect the reason why the reason why the perfect the reason why the perfect the reason why the reason why the perfect the reason which the perfect the rea The right of women to vote in the Synagogue is being advocated.

The right of women to vote in the Synagogue is why the Jewess should not vote and hold office in the Synagogue needs the permitted to the Synagogue needs the syna hot vote and hold office in the congregation.

Synagogue is the Jewess should be permitted to the permitted for the synagogue needs the permitted to the synagogue needs the permitted to the congregation.

^{*} The Vice-Presidents shall prepare brief reports to be presented at the annual busineeds of the Association, upon the intellectual to be presented at the annual busineeds of the woman and the intellectual to be presented at the annual busineeds of the woman and intellectual to be presented at the annual business. "The Vice-presidents shall prepare brief reports to be presented at the annual bush and needs of the Association, upon the intellectual, moral, and industrial conditions

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 vote of 39 to 21. Three objections were raised: 1. There was no Scriptural authority for order. authority for ordaining women to official places in the church. 2. That the office of deacones did. office of deaconess did not arise as early in the Church as its advocates claim.

3. That woman is all 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 accomplish. work she is accomplishing. They afterwards adopted the following, "The Presbyteries of New York afterwards adopted the following to the samply to Presbyteries of New York, respectfully overture the General Assembly to submit to the Presbyteries Assembly to submit the Presbyteries Assembly the Presbyteries Assembly to submit the Presbyteries Assembly to s submit to the Presbyteries, the following amendment to the form of government: Whenever it shall a callect and ment: Whenever it shall appear needful, the Church Session may select and appoint Godly women for the appoint Godly women for the care of the poor and the sick, of poor widows and orphans, and for all such and orphans, and for all such ministrations to bodily and spiritual needs as may come properly within their 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 correcting have entreiched themselves, into the wide arena where women are correcting such depressing estimates. such depressing estimates of their services. Statistics inform us that there are about 500 women Evangelian services. Statistics inform us that there are about 500 women Evangelists in the United States, 850 women ministers in the Society of Friends 42 in the United States, 850 women ministers in the Unit the Society of Friends, 43 in the Christian, 35 in the Universalist and 27 in the Unitarian churches. It is the Christian, 35 in the Universalist and 27 in the Universalist and 28 in Unitarian churches. It is thought that there are at least fifteen woman pastors in this State. The cleventh of the christian, 35 in the Universalist and 27 in this State. in this State. The eleventh census will be final authority. Among the number, are Mrs. Annis Eastman of Church, ber, are Mrs. Annis Eastman of Canandaigua, in the Congregational Church, and Rev. Irene Earll of Wabster Area and Rev. Ir and Rev. Irene Earll of Webster, Monroe Co. in the Universalist, proving to their hearers the fitness of The their hearers the fitness of women to minister in the highest things. The latter was ordained in June last latter was ordained in June last. She had been licensed to preach some years before. The following suggestive to the had been licensed to preach some years her life in 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 nout a pastor for some time had been but without a pastor for some time, had become lax and somewhat disunited, but is now re-organizing rapidly. is now re-organizing rapidly. A vast deal of intellectual and spiritual awakening is needed in our villages and country towns." Speaking of parish and spiritual and spiritual and work, she writes, "Numbers of our country towns." Speaking of parish and country towns." work, she writes, "Numbers of our young people are starved intellectually and spiritually in their narrow over young people are starved intellectually to the start of the sta and spiritually in their narrow over-worked lives. They do not know how to clearly themselves for anything over-worked lives. organize themselves for anything except amusement, yet respond gladly when Little characteristics a class for anything except amusement, yet respond gladly work. a leader gathers them into a class for study or a society for charitable work.

State churches able to pay a salary of the society for charitable work. Little churches able to pay a salary of from \$800 to \$600, dotted all over our size of the salary pastors. State, are crying for pastors. Educated women must take these places. Single women, unencumbered, capable of making cheap homes for themselves, and the capable of making cheap homes for the capable of have a limitless field before them in country towns. Women, if they can are some arnestly from the country towns. preach at all, preach earnestly, from their hearts as well as their heads, and supports by virtue of their hearts as well as their heads, and supports by virtue of their hearts as well as their heads, and supports by virtue of their hearts as well as their heads, and supports by virtue of their hearts as well as their heads, and supports by virtue of their hearts as well as their heads, and supports by virtue of their hearts as well as their heads, and supports by virtue of their hearts as well as their heads, and supports by virtue of their hearts as well as their heads, and supports by virtue of their hearts as well as their heads, and supports by virtue of their hearts as well as their heads, and supports by virtue of their hearts as well as their heads, and supports by virtue of their hearts as well as their heads, and their hearts are their hearts as well as the hearts as well as their hearts as well as the hearts as well as the hearts as well are organizers by virtue of their hearts as well as their heads, asympathy. * * * Earnestness that is a superior towns. Women, sympathy. * * * Earnestness that is a superior towns. Women, and salf and sympathy. * * * Earnestness that is most impressive has a touch of reserve and self-control in it. The ministry most impressive has a touch of reserve and self-control in it.

Earnestness that is most impressive has a touch of reserved to the ministry requires its incumbents to cultivate both Sensitiveness and self-control and to keep the balance between them.
You ask about a result of the self-control and to keep the balance between them. You ask about the healthfulness of this work. I give it from my own stand-point of course. Point of course. On general principles, I think that no work could more on duce to health duce to health. I have my own home, my housework is light, more of a benefit than a tax and benefit to the second of the second than a tax and being in a country parish, the people are scattered, therefore my calling keeps my calling keeps me in the open air a great deal. I can choose my own time for rest and for years and for rest and for work; plenty be for me to do, nothing imperative but my own conscience.

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

The vocation of the profession of

The vocation of nurse not being in the past one of the professions, as it is woman's place. how, woman's place in that capacity was unquestioned. The trained nurse in the only second in the past one of the professions, as trained nurse being only second in the capacity was unquestioned. Bellevue Hospital, as stated in the only second in the capacity was unquestioned. being only second in importance to the physician. Bellevue Hospital, as stated in the last year's in the last year's report of your vice-president, founded a school for women Brown nurses. men for nurses. The methods for teaching were arranged by Miss Agnes arranged, who is also believed training school for women arranged by the school. Brennan, who is also manager of the Bellevue training school for the school.

The Mrs. A S. W. nurses. Mrs. A. S. Wallard was appointed applied to the school for wonder the course of increase of the school for wonder the school The course of instruction lasts two years.

New York The Superintendent of the Superinte apply to the Superintendent. Full power of ministration is given her.

New York Tribuna. New York Tribune reports that on the 12th of last March, eighteen young blong received their rec men received their diplomas as trained nurses, from this hospital. They are bioneers in their arms. pioneers in their calling, being members of the first graduating class of the happy. Changes and a supply the control of the first graduating class and a happy. institution. Chauncey M. Depew and ex-Mayor Hewett made speeches and a happy and memorable. happy and memorable evening was closed by a social entertainment.

Wanting. In October of last year, Mrs. Emily Kempin, L.L.D., a graduate of the University of last year, Mrs. on the study of law. uating. In October of last year, Mrs. Emily Kempin, L.L.D., a grad to a fithe University of Zurich, delivered the first of a course of the study of law.

She was addience of many and introductory one on the emblems of her to an audience of women. It was an introductory one on the shape of her black hat, the emblems are degree of women and wore a black hat, the emblems are degree of women. She audience of women. It was an introductory one on the study of her degree. Her lectures have been made a part of the course has been end on the study of her the course has been end on the study of her the course has been end on degree. Her lectures have been made a part of the University of New York and a chair has been endowed the University of the University of New York and a chair has been endowed the University of the University of New York and a Chair has been endowed the University of the University lants at the University of the City of New York and a chair has been endowed for four years, by the Society for the Legal Education of the City of New York and a chair has been endowed for four years, by the Society for the Legal Education of the City of New York and a chair has been endowed for four years, by the Society for the Legal Education of the City of New York and a chair has been endowed for four years. for four years, by the members for the "Society of this class occurred."

Twelve On the day of the class occurred the class occ Women." On the 10th of April the closing exercises that they had attended the full cover young women. Twelve young women received certificates stating that Recital Hall. A sion, no. The New York with the state of the state o full course. The New York Tribune, in a vein of pleasantry, notes the occasion, as "A case of warranted character being that City of New York Tribune, in the City of sion, as "A case of unprecedented character being the City of New York appears of young women received certificates stating pleasantry, notes the occar, as "A case of unprecedented character being tried at Recital Hall. A company of young women received character being tried at Recital Hall. A company of young women received character being tried at Recital Hall. A company of young women received certificates stating pleasantry, notes the occar, notes the occar, and the course tried hall. A company of young women received certificates stating pleasantry, notes the occar, and the occar company of young women accused of the arguments of the satisfaction of all their own defence routed the arguments to the satisfaction of the percent of the appeared in their own defense, routed their rights to the bar, though the person of Tradition and vindicated their rights to the bar, though the bars of Tradition and vindicated their rights to the bar, though the bars of the person of Tradition and vindicated their rights to the bar, mas men.

The class of These students were not admitted to same terms as men. present. */ * * These students were not admitted to same terms as men.

They were law classes of the University are open to women and business law."

They were young women who wished to understand business law." 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 asserts of four lectures, a few weeks ago, in Syracuse, on the lecture, on "Principles of law which women ought to know." In her first lecture, she dwelt on the origin of law which women ought to know." she dwelt on the origin of law, especially American law. The others were on the "Rights of ownership with the specially American law." the "Rights of ownership," "Law of Contract," and "Laws of Inheritance."

She said that women and their own She said that women ought to know the principles of the law of their own country, for self-protection country, for self-protection and self-management; also as a means of doing efficient public work. The lawyers, efficient public work. It is not her idea to make all of her students lawyers, although a few whose talking the repare although a few whose talents are in this direction intend to go on and prepare for admission to the har

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

Emerson says, "Civilization is the power of good women." A survey of many formula to this the philanthropies which engage the energies of all who will yield to this interests in their powers illustrates this. demand for their powers illustrates this thought. A glance at some of these that line as a line power will permit the line power will be provided the line power will be provided to the line power will be power will be provided to the line interests is all that space will permit. Those mentioned are limited chiefly to that line of benevolence will permit. Those mentioned are limited chiefly to alleviation of misery. The largest attaining and development, rather that world, the to alleviation of misery. The largest organization of women in the world, the line of hours, is also the most comprehensive to the second of women in the world, the line of hours is scarcely a second or the second of the secon W. C. T. U., is also the most comprehensive in its aims. There is scarcely a line of benevolent work that can be observed in its aims. There is scarcely a line of benevolent work that can be observed in its aims. line of benevolent work that can be organized, which it is not pursuing. Blest time and the leader, by this is implied. with a true leader,—by this is implied one who is keenly in touch with the the carth of all its problems—this to who is keenly in touch with the form of the carth. time and tolerant of all its problems—this body is a mighty power for good in ing way. the earth. It keeps two round-the-world missionaries on their circumnavigatstrengthesis. ing way, visiting the uttermost parts of the earth, in their good offices of There are 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 of our State, and a membership of 24,390. Each Union holds regular meetings as often as as often as every fortnight, the members devising and doing, according to their ability for the ability for the moral elevation of the surrounding community. Mrs. Sophia Grubh von a moral elevation of the surrounding community of the De-Grubb, your Vice-President for Kansas and National Superintendent of the Department of the Partment of the Par partment of Foreign work of the W. C. T. U., writes as follows, of work under her supermind her supervision at Castle Garden: "Leaflets have been prepared by intelligent Swedish, Bohemian, gentlemen, foreigners, in the German, Danish, Norwegian, Swedish, Bohemian, Polish, Francisco, in the German, Danish, Rosentians of the subjects as I outlined them, Polish, French and Italian languages, taking the subjects as I outlined them, and each profits. Since last April, and each writing in a manner, to suit his own countrymen. Since last April, 210,000 pages. 210,000 pages of these have been distributed by Mrs. Helen Mathews, missionary at Castle C. ary at Castle Garden, assisted by the Swedish and German missionaries. Mrs. Mathews row Mathews reports that the immigrants receive the leaflets with evident pleasure, often sitting often sitting down immediately and devouring them and then coming to her and begging f and begging for more for their friends. As the tracts warn against the saloon and the saloon and counsel that money be spent for the family, the interest shown is encouraging. encouraging. Mrs. Mathews thinks it the best work done at Castle Garden.
The missioners The missionary ought to be able to visit the best work done at Castle day, leaving the leaflets. ing the leaflets wherever immigrants go.

Mrs. Grand Mr

Mrs. Grubb tells of a suggestion made by herself to Mr. Owen, the Com-Mrs. Grubb tells of a suggestion made by herself to Mr. Owen, the onissioner of Immigration, "in view of the surplus in the treasury which the government source of that a sum be devoted to the public." government seemed at a loss to dispose of, that a sum be devoted to the publication in all leases of the surplus of our government, the lication in all languages, of the foundation principles of our government, the laws most process. laws most necessary for the preservation of good morals and the obligations of citizenship. citizenship, and let them be distributed at Castle Garden to all adults landing."

Showen themselves of the roundaries of good morals and the obnganous of citizenship, and let them be distributed at Castle Garden to all adults landing."

Showen themselves of the roundaries of the state of t Mr. Owen thought the idea good and wrote that he would consider it further.

She adds. "Mr. She adds, "My project is a depot of information at every point of embarkation from the Color of the control of ation from the Old World, so that emigrants can be supplied in their own language with the language with literature instructing them in the meaning of our citizenship, public school and the contracting them in the meaning of our citizenship, Public school systems, etc., to be read as they cross the sea."

Wow

Women have engaged in the work of making themselves and others wiser better with Women have engaged in the work of making themselves and others and better with an ardor which proves that they accept the idea that the object of life is not to be. of life is not to be more or less happy but to seek a higher than material wellbeing for all the work of Mother Hieronymo of
Rocal for all the work of Mother Hieronymo is the work of Mothe being for all. In philanthropic annals, the work of Mother Hieronymo of Rochester proves. Rochester proves what individual effort, at its best, can accomplish. She is lar or all as the found and shape of Mother Heronymo of Mother Herony regarded as the founder of St. Mary's Hospital, in that city. Without a dollar of capital with lar of capital, with only credit and marvellous financial ability and executive faculty, she has size to the Rochester Home of Industry the present value, where the control of the Rochester Home of Industry the present value. faculty, she has since built up the Rochester this institution in an admirable many being \$1,500,000. value being \$1,500,000, and is now conducting whom are engaged in industries outside. It is a because of the some of whom are engaged in industries outside some of whom are engaged in industries. manner. It is a home for young girls, some of show the Home outside the Home; others are taught trades there, sewing, laundry work, shoe-making etc. shoe-making, etc. Children are received from ten years old and upwards and termain, says this care. remain, says this excellent women, "until we know that they are capable of taking care of the world and upwards and taking care of the world are taught traced from ten years old and upwards and remain, says this excellent women, "until we know that they are capable of taking care of the world are taught traced from the women, and they are capable of the world are taught traced from the years old and upwards and they are capable of the world are taught traced from the years old and upwards and they are capable of the world are taught traced from the years old and upwards and they are capable of the world are taught traced from they are capable of the years old and upwards and they are capable of the years old and upwards and they are capable of the years old and upwards and they are capable of the years old and upwards and they are capable of the years old and upwards and they are capable of the years old and upwards and they are capable of the years old and upwards and they are capable of the years old and upwards are capable of the years old and upwards and they are capable of the years old and upwards and they are capable of the years old and upwards are capable of the years old and upwards and they are capable of the years old and upwards are capable of the years of t In the city of Auburn, through the munificence of an unknown donor, a ternity Ward has been extablished within a few months, near the General

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 the physician of that city and she had the satisfaction of superintending all the appointments of the hards the satisfaction of superintending of appointments of the building. The Educational and Industrial Union of Auburn still in its Auburn, still in its youth, is modelled after the institution in Buffalo which stands as a fine two of the 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 henevelent of the character-building intent which is a chief factor in grew in all of the benevolent effort of our time. This is how the institution grew in Auburn: 1st A thought to the character-building intent which is a chief factor of our time. Auburn: 1st. A thought that the "women of the city ought to do something for the benefit and placement that the "women of the city ought to do something and placement and placement that the "women of the city ought to do something the state of the city ought to do something the state of the city ought to do something the state of the city ought to do something the city for the benefit and pleasure of the young women employed in factories and other places." 2d The other places." other places." 2d. The culmination of the thought in an appeal from a young lady at a meeting of allowed and pleasure of the young women employed in factories lady at a meeting of allowed and pleasure of the young women employed in factories. lady at a meeting of a local society that they organize for the purpose. The discovery by committees from this society that the young women in various callings in the city number of the young women in the city number of the young women in young work. various callings in the city numbered 700. 4th. The result, three rooms were rented, one for reading two feet of the city numbered 700. rented, one for reading, two for entertainment; the latter supplied with a piano, a melodeon interesting of the control of the piano, a melodeon, interesting games, and all pleasantly furnished. These except rooms were open, lighted and warmed, every evening in the week, except Sunday, and all who have sought the design of the week, except and warmed. 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 care nine standing committees to carry forward the various purposes of the Union. The Educational Committee reports classes taught in reading. reports classes taught in reading, writing, stenography, painting, bookkeeping and embroidery, some of the teaching, stenography, painting, bookkeeping and embroidery, some of the teaching being gratuitously given. Last winter a course of law lectures for woman being gratuitously given. a course of law lectures for women was given, one every Saturday, five lawyers engaging in the work.

The The Table 1 of tickets went yers engaging in the work. The money realized from the sale of tickets went into the treasury. The avails from D. The avails fr into the treasury. The money realized from the sale of tickets were by the ladies, were another source of readings, where selections were rendered to the ladies. by the ladies, were another source of revenue. The Librarian reports that the books now selected from the library all the libr books now selected from the library show an improvement in the tastes of the readers. Histories, biographies and head an improvement in the tastes of the as the insipid stories which give only relaxation to the tired working girls.

Another valuable work done by two laws 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 and of this Union within the present states. year, has been giving a class of 24 little girls lessons in all the details which go waiting on to make up good housekeeping, e. g., making beds, setting and waiting on large auditable, sweeping and dusting. The class graduated brilliantly; a large audience and a dinner, the gift of the continuous graduated brilliantly; a large gave zest ence 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 reved \$10,000 for the purpose of countries building. ceived \$10,000 for the purpose of erecting a hall near its present building.

Cround will be The gift is from a townswoman who wishes to be nameless. Ground will be

The first report of the Memorial Hospital for Women and Children, in solven, has appeared this year. Brooklyn, has appeared this year. A New York gentleman gave a plot of consultration of the Memorial Hospital for Women and Children, and Substitution of the State of the Stat ground valued at \$10,000 for a site in every way desirable, the gift conditioned amount of \$20,000 has 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 intend to 1. They of March, it was announced that the work were successful and on the single at the successful and on the single at the successful and on the single at the successful and on the successful and on the single at the successful and on the successful and on the single at the successful a 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. represented. The house will accommodate seven residents; there has been no difficulty in any heen extra residents. difficulty in filling it and a part of the time there have been extra residents.

In the girls, and a part of the time there have been extra residents. In the girls' club, sewing, gymnastics, singing and games are prominent.

The Good S- 100 A sewing gymnastics, singing and games are prominent. The Good Seed Society, on Sunday, is an attempt to appeal to the spiritual nature of the nature of the children. It was not the intention to form boys' clubs but the appeal of the children. Three boys' clubs appeal of the children. It was not the intention to form boys clubs are formed are formed and successful and successful are formed and successful appeals and successful an are formed and prove enthusiastic ones. They are taught singing and gymnastics; questions of the boys themselves was too urgent to be refused. Three boys there is an are formed and prove enthusiastic ones. They are taught singing and gymnastics; questions of the boys themselves was too urgent to be refused. tics; questions are given them to look up, and they listen to scientific and historical to a historical talks; they are so fond of historical reading that it is difficult to supply their supply their requests. The settlement has been made a station for the Penny Provident In. Provident Fund, managed by the Charity Organization, and on Library night deposits are deposits are received from one to fifty cents. The "residents" receive and accept invite:

Thus no small part received from the cents. The "residents" receive and accept invite: of the Work in the children to visit their homes.

The "residents received from one to fifty cents. The "residents received from one to fifty cents. Thus no small part Thus no small part Thus no small part to the Work in the Work in the children to visit their homes. This is peculiar to the of the work is done by the way of neighborliness. This is peculiar to the Settlement. Settlement; "the value of it cannot be measured or told. The growth and lines of specific properties." spread of such work as this, and the spirit of altruism shown by a young lady, and returned to Just returned from three years in Europe, who entered a hospital on her arrival only has the specific of altruism shown by a young and now has the specific of altruism shown by a young arrival and now has the specific or t and now has thirty babies in her charge, show how the threatening problems of time are to be our time are to be solved.

The New York Association of Working Girls' Societies held its seventh mountain meeting and the Cooper Union. Two hell of the Cooper Union. annual meeting on the 13th of April in the hall of the Cooper Union. Two which was gay with the bright colors of the Cooper Union. thousand girls filled the great auditorium, which was gay with the bright colors of the docent and said colors of the decorations of the different clubs represented. She told of that it is she said to the she was gay with the body bresided; she said that it is she said to the decorations of the different clubs represented. She told of that it is she said to the mutual Benefit System and said that it is she said to the bresided; she spoke of the success of the Mutual Benefit System and said that the Employees of the success of the Mutual good work. that the Employment Bureau had also done much good work. She told of ling the afternoon plans for afternoon outings during the summer and ended her address by giving the four most four most summer and ended her address by giving the summer an ing the for afternoon outings during the summer and ended her address of street, "Knowledge is Mighty," A New York paper, "Co-proved to the Society, "In God we Trust." A nonintment of a Power, "Co-operation is Strength," and "In God we Trust." Visite reports a visit of this commitbaper, "Co-operation is Strength," and "In God we Trust." A New Tonk Visitation Committee are Committee are consistent of the Society, "Labor 18 A New Tonk Visitation Committee are consistent of the Society, "Labor 18 A New Tonk Visitation Committee are consistent of the Society, "Labor 18 A New Tonk Visitation Committee are consistent of the Society, "Labor 18 A New Tonk Visitation Committee are consistent of the Society, "Labor 18 A New Tonk Visitation Committee are consistent of the Society, "Labor 18 A New Tonk Visitation Committee are consistent of the Society, "Labor 18 A New Tonk Visitation Committee are consistent of the Society, "Labor 18 A New Tonk Visitation Committee are consistent of the Society, "Labor 18 A New Tonk Visitation Committee are consistent of the Society, "Labor 18 A New Tonk Visitation Committee are consistent of the Society, "Labor 18 A New Tonk Visitation Committee are consistent of the Society, "Labor 18 A New Tonk Visitation Committee are consistent of the Society, "Labor 18 A New Tonk Visitation Committee are consistent of the Society, "Labor 18 A New Tonk Visitation Committee are consistent of the Society, "Labor 18 A New Tonk Visitation Committee are consistent of the Society, "Labor 18 A New Tonk Visitation Committee are consistent of the Society of the So Visitation Committee with a Sick Loan subdivision.

The duties of this committee to visit sick. the are to visit sick members and if found in need, to lend them money from the fund to be reached.

Another organization is beginning in that city to be known as the Woman's tral Labor Union cross beginning in that city to be known as the Woman's or the Labor Union cross beginning in that city to be known as the Woman's again that city to be known as the Woman's or the American Federation of the American Federation the fund to be repaid in small sums after the return of health.

Co. Another Another organization is beginning in that city to be known as the Wollandshall Labor Union and will be affiliated with the American Federation of the Scale through all the 343 industries.

Helen Court and will be affiliated in the scale through all the 343 industries are the scale through all the 343 industries and the scale through all the scale through Labor Union and will be affiliated with the American Federation stries set down in the Labor Rureau's report on working women in our labor Rureau's report on working in the scale through all the 343 industries set down in the labor Rureau's report on working women in the labor Rureau's report on working in the tries set down in the United States Labor Bureau's report on working women except; great cities in the States Labor Bureau's report all the safe in the scale through all the safe women in the United States Labor Bureau's report on working women except; great cities in the safe the wage rate always, save in the except; in our great cities, issued in 1889, one finds the wage rate always, save in the was held. exceptional instances, close to the subsistence point."

The conditions in retail the conditions in Chicken. was held in Chickering Hall, where a report detailing the conditions in hardshy. stores, convinced the public of the need for action tending the public was concerns of working the public of the need for action tending the public was concerns of working the public of the need for action tending the public was concerns of working the public of the need for action tending the public was concerns of working the public of the need for action women's Society concerns of working the need for action tending the public was concerns of working the need for action tending the public was concerns. hardships of working women. Here the matter rested so far as the public was headed but lost E concerned, but last February a committee from the Legislative Commitheaded 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 storaged and are giving such good satisfaction that their orders are steadily increasing. Differing widely from this worthy calling yet of signal value increasing. calling, yet of signal value, is the pursuit of a lady in Syracuse, Miss Louise Benson who has classified by 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 circles "Current Topics." that she has given eighteen readings and prepared forty-two papers, on questions of the day tions of the day. Fifty women attended the Tuesday morning sessions and fourteen, the Wednesday of the attended the Tuesday morning sessions and fourteen, the Wednesday afternoon meetings. These occasions were marked by enthusiasm close attacks. by enthusiasm, close attention and unabated interest, to the last. Her circulars are out for the coming and unabated interest, to the last. are out for the coming year, to cover a period from October, '91, to May, '92, and a larger attendance in the cover a period from October, '91, to May, '92, and a larger attendance in the cover a period from October, '91, to May, '92, and has and a larger attendance is promised. The New York State Library School has Mrs. 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 publication. of this school, on local public libraries and their relations to University extension: "the prize to be appealed by the prize to be appealed b sion: "the prize to be awarded at the University Convocation of 1892, to the essay deemed most libely to essay deemed most likely to promote the founding of local public libraries and make them most efficient in 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 fur-aed women, generally will make work or University extension.

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

Women have acted with men in a movement in progress, for a Botanic rden in New York City, to which a movement in progress, for a Botanic It is Garden in New York City, to which a part of Broux Park is devoted. It is in Central intended to remove the Egyptian obelisk from its present position, in Central Park, where it will soon be destroyed by the present position in Central to the contract of the Park, where it will soon be destroyed by the rigors of our climate, and to place it in the glass enclosure which will place it in the glass enclosure which will surround the Botanic Garden. A street cleaning association has been formed surround the Botanic Garden. street cleaning association has been formed by women in New York City, and the suggestion of one of them, to clean the suggestion of one of them to clean the suggestion of one of them, to clean the streets and then flush them with water, has been accepted for trial in Floaten and then flush them with water, has been accepted for trial in Hester streets and then flush them within this country, of an orchestra composed of the We hear, for the first time Vienna; 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 the experiment for three The heads of five Utica families resolved on a trial of the experiment for three mouths. An arrangement of the experiment for three mouths. months. All are so well satisfied that there will be no change at the end of that time. These that time. The cost to each person is a trifle less than \$3.00 per week. Those in charge expect. in charge expect to reduce it to \$2.50 when they have gained more experience.

The outlook

The outlook for women is constantly widening. Nothing finer has ever offered them. been offered them than the Pratt Institute in Brooklyn which is opened to them on the same of the property of them on the same footing with men. Here hand and brain have equal chance for the attainment for the attainment of the same footing with men. for the attainment of culture and skill. Its excellent founder said, in his not said, and skill. Its excellent founder said, in his not skill. Its excellent founder said, in his not skill. Its excellent founder said, in his not said said said. opening attainment of culture and skill. Its excellent founder said, note the address, "We believe in the value of co-education and are pleased to age the addition of the entering class." note the addition of more than twenty young women is not stated, but last young are enrolled to 3232 are enrolled the present year; the number of women is not stated, but last year's report spents. year's report speaks of Annie Jenness Miller lecturing on dress to an audience is more than 600 — The for giving the giving the for giving the for giving the for giving the for giving the giving of more than 600 women, the greater number being students.

The "Thrift" The "Thrift" of those new systems for giving the connected with the T is connected with the Institute. This is one of those new systems for giving the Young a chapter to the system and the system of the young a chance to invest small savings, thus teaching them, practically, the value of the young achance to invest small savings, thus teaching them, practically, the value of the young achance to invest small savings, thus teaching them.

In his last address this munificent worker for humanity, the founder of the itute, revealed the institute, revealed the spirit which wrought within him, in the following to words, "You do not you have to be spirit which wrought within him, in the following for yourself, you shall to the spirit which wrought within him, in the following the words, "You do not you have the spirit which wrought within him, in the following the spirit which wrought within him, in the following the spirit which wrought within him, in the following the spirit which wrought within him, in the following the spirit which wrought within him, in the following the spirit which wrought within him, in the following the spirit which wrought within him, in the following the spirit which wrought within him, in the following the spirit which wrought within him, in the following the spirit which wrought within him, in the following the spirit which wrought within him, in the following the spirit which wrought within him, in the following the spirit which wrought within him, in the spirit which we will be spirit within him, in the spirit which we will be spirit within him, in the spirit which we will be spirit within him, in the spirit which we will be spirit within him, in the spirit which we will be spirit within him, in the spirit which we will be spirit within him, in the spirit which we will be spirit within him, in the spirit which will be spirit within him, in the spirit which we will be spirit within him, in the spirit which we will be spirit within him, in the spirit which we will be spirit within him, in the spirit which will be spirit within him, in the spirit will be spirit which will be spirit within him, in the spirit will be spirit wi words, "You do not live for yourself. If you live for yourself, you deed.

Care to nothing B. come to nothing. Be brave, be just, be pure, be true in word and otherwise, shah in to for your life. Care not for your life, care only for what is right. So, and not otherwise, shall it be well with shall it be well with you."

I have been unable to obtain much information concerning the questions and the Vice Ducary asked the been unable to obtain much information concerning the question of the Vice-Presidents by the chairman of the Committee on Reforms and Write.

The Writer of Chairman of the Committee on Reforms and Ref Statistics. The Matron of the "Asylum for Destitute Only either found homes that during the control of the Committee on Reforms of the Committee on Reforms of the Wite-Presidents by the chairman of the Committee on Reforms on the Wite-Presidents by the chairman of the Committee on Reforms on the Wite-Presidents by the chairman of the Committee on Reforms on the Wite-Presidents by the chairman of the Committee on Reforms on the Wite-Presidents by the chairman of the Committee on Reforms on the Wite-Presidents by the chairman of the Committee on Reforms on the Wite-Presidents by the chairman of the Committee on Reforms on the Wite-Presidents by the chairman of the Committee on Reforms on the Wite-Presidents by the chairman of the Committee on Reforms on the Wite-Presidents by the Chairman of the Committee on Reforms on the Wite-Presidents on the Wi Writes that during the past year, out of the chairman of the Children, in Audus, homes or have been recommended by the chairman of the Children, in Audus, Prize Children, in homes or have been returned to friends.

The Matron of the "Asylum for Destructor 52 have either roand for 52 have either girl, are nearly obsolete, the children being usually adopted. In Eric county, in family, one Boynet, the children being usually and protestant, are employed to find homes in family. two women, one Roman Catholic, one Protestant, are employed of one of these women families for deciring the state of the control of the state of the in families for destitute children. An instance was given within the women finding a home for the children being usually autoped to find nones for was given of one of these was given of one of these women finding a home for children. An instance rescued from within the littons Women finding a home for a child who had been rescued from within the limit of whose future was given of one or encountries. An instance was given shocking conditions, whose future who had been rescued from within the limit of whose future was a failed who had been rescued from him have just taken ditions, whose future promised well.

An instance was so from shocking obtaining a home for a child who had been rescued from within the limit of my observation.

An instance was so from shocking obtained in the rescued from the rescued from shocking obtained in the rescued from the rescued from shocking obtained in the rescued from th limit of my observation are encouraging.

Neighbors of mine have just taken to see their love and orphan girl to the resonance of their hearts. It is fitting herself to her their hearts. a little orphan girl to their home and their hearts. It is pleasant to see their place.

The few cases of mine have just enter the pleasant to see their Neighbors of mine have just enter their hearts. It is pleasant to her place. love and tender care of her, and her gentle, dutiful way of fitting herself to her

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

From this most Northeastern outpost of the Union, cordial greetings are to the A. A. W Our State motto "Dirigo," I lead the way, may not apply strictly to the ancement of our works. We heartly with all sister Our State motto "Dirigo," I lead the way, may not apply strictly with all sister heartily with all sister heartily with all sister 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

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 versity, 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.

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 the states accordi ing all other States according to her population. Our climate is noted for its invigorating and tentering and tent invigorating and tonic influences; this is really exemplified in the strong, healthy mental and about the strong 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 cold 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 Double Portland, Maine, under the instruction and personal management of Rev. and Mrs. John A. Bellows, where a desirably new departure is observed to and Mrs. John A. Bellows, where a desirably new departure is observed to an analysis of boarding ably new departure is observed from the old fashioned routine of boarding school life. All that volume and 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 France, history and art, including sculpture and poetry, architecture, in the study of English and General Literature and Greek Poetry, may here be learned as well and General Literature and Greek Poetry, the control of the study of English and General Literature and Greek Poetry, the study of English and General Literature and Greek Poetry of English and General Literature and General Literature and General Literature may here be learned, as well as inspiring the pupils by methods heretofore unused how knowledge can be learned the pupils by methods heretofore unused how knowledge can broaden and enrich life. Maine will no longer seek the private schools of other Statement enrich life. Maine will no longer invite 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 and the total states for her daughters, but can include the property of the prop tion 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 age for girls between the ages of the state under refuge for girls between the ages of seven and fifteeen years, where under kind and proper treatment, good physical kind and proper treatment, good physical and moral training, reformation and reclamation may ensue for such as a suc reclamation may ensue for such as are in danger of becoming outcasts in society, winning them back to virtue and society, winning them back to virtue and respectability, and fitting them for the society and usefulness. honorable self-support and usefulness. The average number this year is sixty five. No deaths have occurred in the latest the latest the bealthful five. No deaths have occurred in the last twelve months. The healthful months. location, with strict care of the officers in maintaining sanitary regulations are regarded conducive to these favorable are regarded conducive to these favorable results. In this connection let me say, Mrs. Robinson of Augusta Maine Robinson say, Mrs. Robinson of Augusta, Maine, a lady ninety-five years of age, has made and presented nearly sixty on the control of t made and presented nearly sixty quilts for this Industrial School since its organization, and still intends to contain the contained or the industrial school since its nearly sixty quilts for this Industrial School since its nearly sixty quilts for this Industrial School since its nearly sixty quilts for this Industrial School since its nearly sixty quilts for this Industrial School since its nearly sixty quilts for this Industrial School since its nearly sixty quilts for this Industrial School since its nearly sixty quilts for this Industrial School since its nearly sixty quilts for this Industrial School since its nearly sixty quilts for this Industrial School since its nearly sixty quilts for this Industrial School since its nearly sixty quilts for this Industrial School since its nearly sixty quilts for this Industrial School since its nearly sixty quilts for this Industrial School since its nearly sixty quilts for this Industrial School since its nearly sixty quilts for this Industrial School since its nearly sixty quilts for this Industrial School since its nearly sixty quilts for this Industrial School since its nearly sixty quilts for this Industrial School since its nearly sixty quilts for this Industrial School sixty 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 rest and interest and progress. Miss Ellen L. Barton, principal, with eight lady assistants, hear of the second progress. tants, has virtually taught the mute to speak, and the deaf to hear. Seldom is witnessed is witnessed such a power of mind over mind as this principal, Miss Barton, exerts over a power of mind over mind as this principal, manner, imparting exerts over her fifty pupils in the most genial, pleasant manner, imparting wonderful the most genial, pleasant manner, imparting wonderful knowledge by gestures and movements of her lips. Let not parents disposing a school exists. ents dispair of the intelligence of their mute children while this school exists.

Art and the

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

Finally, the outlook for the women of Maine is decidedly encouraging, withstanding notwithstanding the conservatism of our masculine friends. We gain every year in overcome their heretofore latent powers. year in overcoming prejudice of sex, in obtaining more recognition for equality of wages and for skilled service in vocations ity of wages, and a steady increase of demand for skilled service in vocations women can ador. 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 is I am in the confined to answering the act.

Frank I am is I am in the confined to answering the act.

For the most of the Orphans, Home at Prant I am is I am in the confined to answering the act. mation I am indebted to the Superintendent of the most of the most of the mation I am indebted to the Superintendent of the Orphans, Home at Superintendent of the Orphans of the Orphans

1. I have not been able to learn of any methods of caring for deserted or titute children with the county and the county are the county as a county of the county are the county are the county as a county of the county are the count destitute children which do not lead to institutional life, such as the county and almost

2. The Orphans' Home at Franklin occupies the old homestead of Daniel bster, a most formal practical location.

The aim is to make it to make i Webster, a most favorable and delightful location.

8000 as little of the state of Savor as little of the "Institution" as is consistent with system, discipline and global order. The are those system as little of the "Institution" as is consistent with system, discipline and those system as little of the "Institution" as is consistent with system one class are those given order. The one class are those system and are good order. Two classes of children are received. The one class are those cared a custoff the custoff given outright. These are wholly in the custody of the managers and are cither a until such a service of the foruntil such as are wholly in the found in which to place them, and the foruntil such a service of the managers and are cither as a service of the managers and are considered for until such as a service of the managers and are cither as a service of the managers and are considered for until such as a service of the managers and a service of the cared for until such a time as good homes can be found in which to place them, there for adoption as good homes can be found in the custody of the managers and the cared for until such a time as good homes can be found in which to place them, the custody of time, preference being given to the custody of the managers and the custody of the custody of the custod cither for until such a time as good homes can be found in which to place them, homes in the State. homes for adoption or for a definite length of time, preference being given to living parent, by friends. The other class are those partially supported by the wing parent, by friends.

living parent, by friends or by the county.

When children are "placed" in homes, the partial the following obligations to place to place to place to place the perform with fidelity the following and When children are "placed" in homes, the parties taking them are tions to the child view to perform with fidelity the following obligations to the child view to perform with fidelity intellectually and To exercise over it a kind and paternal care, morally, intellectually and isically.

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

By securing to it the same and paternal care, and health.

3d. tions to the child, viz.: 2d. 1st. By furnishing it with proper food and clothing in sickness and nearly.

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

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

"The Home for Destitute Children," located in Burlington, Vt., Society. 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

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 class. the club is study, principally in the direction of history and literature. At the club is study, principally in the direction of history and literature. 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 works and the state of the stat ber 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 a 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 documents and petitions, went personally before the Governor and State Legislature and presented their protests in

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 Ochiefly of club presidents, about sixty in number. ber, was held last spring in Orange, New Jersey, and greatly emphasized the

So far as I can learn, there is no system adopted in our State for the care destitute children that door is no system adopted in our State for the care of destitute children that does not place them in institutions. The State has institutions for disorderly because them in institutions. institutions for disorderly boys and girls, called Reform schools and the city But of Newark has just established what is termed the Truants' Home. But most of the orphan and product what is termed the Truants' Home. most of the orphan and neglected children are cared for in institutions sustained by private charity and children are cared for in institutions sustained by private charity and children are cared for in institutions sustained by private charity and children are cared for in institutions sustained by private charity and children are cared for in institutions sustained by private charity and children are cared for in institutions sustained by private charity and children are cared for in institutions sustained by private charity and children are cared for in institutions sustained by private charity and children are cared for in institutions sustained by private charity and children are cared for in institutions sustained by private charity and children are cared for in institutions sustained by private charity and children are cared for in institutions sustained by private charity and children are cared for in institutions sustained by private charity and children are cared for in institutions sustained by private charity and children are cared for in institutions sustained by private charity and children are cared for in institutions sustained by private charity and children are cared for in institutions are cared for institutions are cared for the charity and children are cared for institutions are cared for the charity and children are cared for the children are cared for the charity and children are cared for the children are tained by private charity and under the management largely of women. Children from these institutions are cared for in institutions. Children from these institutions go as opportunity offers into private families by adoption or to be brought management largely of wearings. by adoption or to be brought up on conditions agreed upon. On the whole, this course seems more satisfactor conditions agreed upon. this course seems more satisfactory than any other that has yet been devised and in very many cases it works. and in very many cases it works admirably. It is far better than keeping a large number of children crowded to the control of 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 cooperation, 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 schoolbook 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 earing 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 blessed (?) with one non-supporter," leaving only three per cent of real orphans 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

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 committment 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 Childrens' 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 homes for them. It requires, however, great care to select the right home for 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

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

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

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 Associa-

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

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

There are now thirty-two free Kindergartens that have been organized by schools. 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 metherhood, 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

It should be mentioned that in cases of great distress and poverty, the above mentioned. 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:

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

First. An evident moral uplift, slow but sure, in the localities where our follows:

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

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 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

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, 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 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 there 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 her splendor were fading there might be some excuse for resorting to this impovation." 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 the 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 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 periment 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 recommending certain active women with good executive ability who had repoint interviewed and had testified their willingness to act. The appointment was made as requested, and the ladies are faithful and regular

Two new Collegiate Institutes have been established lately in Toronto with three lady graduates as teachers in the departments of English and with three lady graduates as teachers at year, the same that is given to 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.

read Mrs. Clara J. Farson.

Massachusetts, Mrs. E. C. F. Keller is at Hotel Bristol.

read Mrs. Martha Perry.

14, read Mrs. Stella Drake Knapplee.

15, under Washington, D. C., add Mary Powell Thompson.

