

yet Mrs. Evans is four hundred and twelve votes ahead of anyone else. Miss Stevens is also re-elected, and Miss Painton, who stood for the first time, is fifth among the successful candidates. The following are the number of votes given to the ladies: Mrs. Evans, one thousand five hundred and ninety-seven; Miss Stevens, one thousand one hundred and sixty-seven; Miss Painton, nine hundred and sixty-seven. Messrs. Johnston and Challice received respectively one thousand one hundred and eighty-five and one thousand one hundred and eighty-four votes. In the Wandsworth and Clapham Union, Mrs. Dickenson, who was nominated for the first time this year, is returned second on the poll; Mrs. Poulton and Miss Symott are re-elected. Mrs. Lawrie and Miss Branston are returned unopposed for St. George's, Hanover Square. In the Ormskirk Union, the four ladies who went to the poll, Miss Boyd, Mrs. Holland, Miss Feugh, and Miss Hollins have been successful. The return of the fifth lady candidate, Mrs. Teschmacher, was unopposed. At Paddington, Mrs. Charles is re-elected second on the poll with four thousand five hundred and eighty votes.

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SOMERVILLE CLUB FOR LADIES.—An interesting address was given at this club, on the 9th inst., by Miss Clementina Black, on "Trades Unions of Women." The speaker began by a very clear and lucid explanation of the objects of trade unions generally, the principal one being that of keeping up wages. On the whole the history of trade unions in this respect showed, according to the opinion of the speaker, that their object had been attained. It was said that trade had thus been driven abroad; but as a matter of fact it was found that since trades unions have prevailed, England has been growing persistently richer per head of the population. Miss Black said that the entry of women into a new trade generally excited some hostility on the part of the men; but this was not to be wondered at, as they usually brought down wages. The woman and the man should be paid at such rates that the employer should be equally willing to take one as the other. The only way to effect this is to organise women into unions. Women's organisations have not so far been very successful, but there is reason to hope that they may be in the future, as several of the newer ones are very prosperous. Miss Black gave several examples of such unions, mentioning the Women Cigar Makers' Union at Nottingham, which had been successful in resisting reduction of wages; the Match Girls' Union in the East End, which numbered seven hundred members; and others. She also mentioned a cotton spinners'

union, formed about equally of men and women, and having over six thousand members. Here both sexes get equal pay, and the women manage to earn, by piecework, rather more than the men. Unions were useful also as training women in habits of business, and in creating that solidarity of feeling of which women stand so much in need. We are somewhat surprised that Miss Black did not refer to the great success which has attended the British Nurses' Association in this last connection.

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A MEETING was held at the Merchant Taylors' School in the Charterhouse recently, by permission of Dr. and Mrs. Balne, in aid of Miss Jackson's fund for Lady District Visitors. In most of the poor London parishes the difficulty of getting district visitors is great. Miss Jackson found, when her father was Bishop of London, that while the need existed to a great degree there, many ladies were anxious to get work among the poor, and had great capacity for it, but their means were so limited as to make them unable to defray even the small expense entailed by going to and fro from their work, while many who were working already among the poor were even worse off than their people. In order to enable those ladies who were already engaged in the work to carry it on, Miss Jackson raised a fund, by which she was able to increase the number of lady visitors, and give something to supplement the incomes of those who were too poor to give their services for nothing. She has now been able to start fourteen ladies in different families, in no case giving more than £40 a year. The work has answered admirably, and she is doing, as it were, double good in finding workers, and in enabling them to earn enough to live on. The fund is like all other charitable objects, in want of money, and it was with a view to making the fact public that the meeting was held.

NOTES ON USEFUL PREPARATIONS, INVENTIONS, NOVELTIES, &c.

JEYES' PREPARATIONS.—We have received and put to a careful test a number of new articles just manufactured by this well-known firm. The first is a piece of soap for Surgeons' use. It is charged with exactly ten per cent. of Jeyes' Fluid, and becomes, therefore, a preparation of a known and standard strength. It is enclosed in a neat metallic box, convenient for dressing bag or case, and can be purchased for sixpence. We strongly recommend this convenient and useful article. The second is an ANTISEPTIC OINTMENT, containing twenty per

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