

EVENING - Mrs. Alfred Booth, Liverpool, presiding.
7.0 to 9.30.—*The Probable Effect on the Position of Women of granting them the Parliamentary Suffrage*: Papers by Mrs. Henry Fawcett, London, and Mrs. Henry Sandford, Chester; Discussion introduced by the Hon. Mrs. A. T. Lyttelton.

SECOND DAY.—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23rd.

FORENOON - The Lady Laura Ridding, presiding.
10.0.—*Devotional Meeting* (in the Small Hall).
10.30.—*Women's Work in Country Villages*. (a) Temperance Work in Grouped Villages: Paper by the Lady Battersea. (b) What a Lady can do in a Country Village: Paper by Mrs. Wodehouse, Gotham, near Derby. (c) Rural District Nursing: Paper by Mrs. Edward Edmunds.

AFTERNOON - Miss Clifford, Bristol, presiding.
2.30 to 4.30.—*The Placing Out of Children by Guardians and others*: Paper by —; Discussion introduced by Miss Sproule, Bristol. *Some Problems of Outdoor Relief*: Paper by Mrs. Calverley, Brixworth Union; Discussion introduced by Mrs. Shaen.

EVENING - Mrs. Creighton, presiding.
7.0 to 9.30.—*The Present Position of Women's Education*. (a) High School and College as Preparation for Life: Paper by Miss Ottley, Worcester; Discussion introduced by —. (b) The Prospects of the Teaching Profession: Paper by Mrs. Henry Sidgwick, Newnham College, Cambridge; Discussion introduced by —.

THIRD DAY.—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24th.

FORENOON - Mrs. Creighton, presiding.
10.0.—*Devotional Meeting* (in the Small Hall).
10.30.—*Annual Meeting of the General Committee of the National Union of Women Workers, for the Election of Officers and Executive for 1896, and for other business*.
AFTERNOON - — presiding.
2.30 to 4.30.—*The Amendment of the Criminal Law*: Paper by Mrs. Percy Bunting, London; Discussion introduced by —. Admission to this Meeting will be by special ticket.

AFTERNOON - Miss Skeel, Nottingham, presiding.
2.30 to 4.30.—*Young Ladies' Meeting* (in the Lecture Hall). Papers by Her Grace, Adeline, Duchess of Bedford; The Hon. Sarah Lyttelton, and other Ladies.

EVENING - Mrs. Creighton, presiding.
7.0 to 9.30.—*The Ethics of Work*. (a) The Responsibility of Refinement: Miss Christabel Coleridge. (b) The Morals of Money Spending: Hon. Mrs. A. T. Lyttelton. *Concluding Address* by Mrs. Creighton, president of the National Union of Women Workers.

FOURTH DAY.—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25th.

FORENOON - Mrs. Creighton, presiding.
10.0.—*Devotional Meeting* (in the Small Hall).
10.30.—*Conference of Rescue Workers*. Admission by special ticket.

Service in St. Mary's Church.

There will be a Meeting for Mothers on the Monday Afternoon, in the Large Hall, when an Address will be given by Mrs. Creighton; also a Meeting for Young Ladies engaged in Business, on the Wednesday Evening, arranged by the Nottingham Women's League Lodge Committee.

The Report of the National Society for Women's Suffrage opens with a regret, namely, that "another Parliament is on the eve of dissolution without any direct step having been gained for the extension of the Parliamentary Suffrage to women." Much as we admire the progress effected by this admirable Society, we fear that we women shall continue to regret such omissions upon the part of our legislators, unless we demonstrate to them much more firmly in the future than we have done in the past, that we are

really in earnest in this demand for enfranchisement, by co-operating in overwhelming numbers, and each one *working* to obtain justice for our sex.

The Central Committee have done wisely in issuing a list of those members of Parliament who are in favour of granting the suffrage to women, and by it we learn that one-third of the house is so pledged, so that we have got to convince some four hundred members. Surely this is not an impossible task in these days, when even the Bashi-Bazouk is becoming indifferent to the wearing of the Yasmak on the part of his house.

Science Notes.

THE MAXIM FLYING MACHINE.

LAST month a large party of scientific men assembled by invitation to witness a trial of the Maxim Flying Machine. Had the spectators been less scientific they would in all probability have been less pleased with the results of the trial, since the Flying Machine was not allowed to fly at all, but only to run on the surface of the ground. The lifting force of the structure is measured automatically, as it runs with wheels placed beneath a set of wooden rails in order to hold it down and prevent it from taking to flight, since much yet remains to be done before the steering apparatus is perfect. The present machine is of greater size than probably will be the first intended for actual flight. The larger size has been built with a view to thoroughly testing and elaborating all the details of construction, and its weight, including water, naphtha fuel, and a crew of three men, is 8,000 lbs. When travelling at the rate of 40 miles an hour this machine exercises a lifting force of 10,000 lbs.

A photograph of Mr. Maxim lifting with ease one of the 180 horse-power engines shows what a high degree of lightness has been attained. The boiler is even more marvellous, combining as it does a weight of 1,000 lbs. with 360 horse-power. Heat is supplied by a steel burner of 14,000 jets of naphtha vapour.

The achievements of the machine may be summarised as one horse-power to every 11 lbs., or 10 horse-power to less than the weight of a man.

STUDIES IN THE EVOLUTION OF ANIMALS.

UNDER the above title Dr. Bonavia attempts to explain, among other things, how the leopard came by his spots and the tiger his stripes. As is well-known, the young of the lion and the puma are spotted, although the adults are "self-coloured." "How astonished the puma must be when she has cubs for the first time!" says our author. "She looks at her husband's coat and at her own, and sees them of a uniform rich isabelline colour, and then she finds her kittens spotted all over like young leopards. "Are these really my children?" "Yes, your very own. You have succeeded in shaking off your rosettes, but your kittens still masquerade in that antiquated dress, and prove to you that after all your pedigree is identical with that of the leopard." Among herbivorous animals, too, there are striped and spotted coats, those of the zebra and the giraffe, and less conspicuously

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