

chases. The dignitaries of State and distinguished persons of society were present, and gave to the occasion the character of a brilliant official ceremony.

It has been decided by the National Executive Committee of the B.W.T.A. to call the Industrial Farm Home for Inebriate Women at Duxhurst, Reigate, the "Somerset Village Home," that the name of the President, Lady Henry Somerset, may be permanently associated with the scheme, which has been inaugurated under her personal supervision by the "British Women's Temperance Association."

Articles which have been contributed for the benefit of the "Somerset Village Home" were sold at a Sale of Work, which was opened by the President, Lady Henry Somerset, on Thursday, January 2nd, in connection with the formal opening of the new Headquarters of the Association, at Albany Buildings, 47, Victoria Street, Westminster. Special interest was attached to a Stall entirely devoted to the display of articles made by the patients already in the Home.

The following cable message, just received by Lady Henry Somerset, President of the "National B. W. T. A." and Vice-President of the "World's W.C.T.U." shows the sentiments of 300,000 American women and half a million women the world over, under the leadership of Miss Frances E. Willard:—"White Ribbon women world over praying for peace; let us help Armenia, not harm our kin."

The following cable was sent in reply to the "World's" President, The Temple, Chicago:—"We join prayers and influence to yours, to avert greatest calamity possible to the world, a war between nations in whose history is involved the highest hopes of humanity. God grant we may stand united to fight oppression everywhere."—ISABEL SOMERSET, Vice-President.

Very little public attention has been called to some very important changes in the law as affects women which have taken place during 1895. By new Acts of Parliament great protection is afforded to married women in cases of cruelty, neglect, assault, or refusal on the part of their husbands to properly provide for them and their children. Legal custody of the children is also in these cases to be given to the wife. Altogether 1895 has shown that progression in the direction of a legal status for women is going on in a very decided manner.

The new Factory Act, which comes into operation on January 1st, makes full provision for the safety of workers, and deals with the abuses of out-work, overtime, and home-work. New industries are also brought within the scope of the Act. Penalties are imposed for the employment of persons in places injurious to health, or for allowing wearing apparel to be made up, cleaned, or repaired in places where there is scarlet fever or small-pox.

Women employed in laundries may work overtime, provided that no woman shall work more than fourteen hours in any day, that the overtime shall not exceed two hours in any day, and that it shall not be worked on more than three days in any week, or more than thirty days in any year.

Miss Louisa Aldrich-Blake has the distinction of being the first of her sex to take the degree of Master of Surgery of London University. She has had a brilliant career, and is an M.D. as well as an M.S. Other ladies, however, rejoice in the former title, but women seem to have fought shy of qualifying for the latter.

Our Reviewer, in criticising Miss Marie Corelli's latest book "The Sorrows of Satan," which appeared in a recent issue of the NURSING RECORD, stated that the name of this gifted authoress is, in reality, Mackay. We are assured, on the highest authority, that Miss Corelli writes under her own name, and it is therefore a pleasure, as well as our duty, at once to express our regret that such a mistake should have been made.

DANISH *v.* ENGLISH BUTTER MAKING.

When we consider the immense quantities of the everyday materials for human consumption that England imports, the growing necessity of improving the home produce becomes only too evident. Mrs. Alec Tweedie has recently issued a pamphlet called "Danish *versus* English Butter Making," in which she clearly and concisely points out the causes of our inability to compete with other nations in the making of butter. To emphasise our remissness in this direction, Mrs. Tweedie draws attention to facts.

In 1894 England imported £13,470,419 worth of butter, which means that 2,576,063 cwt. came into the country from foreign and colonial sources, and, to quote the pamphlet, "nearly *thirty-seven thousand pounds sterling* was paid out of the country every day for butter consumed by people unable to make it for themselves." About one-third of this came from Denmark, and it is of vital importance to note that the supply increases very greatly every year.

It is only within the last twenty years that Denmark has exported butter. It is now the chief trade of the country, and the source of the greater part of its revenue. Their first step was to add to their pasture land, and this they managed chiefly by sea embankments, and by draining fresh-water lakes, &c. Co-operation was their next advancement. They found that a certain standard of excellence could thus be maintained, with the aid of modern, scientific principles. The farmers keep the cows, and deliver the milk or cream, as the case may be—already separated by centrifugal machines—to the butter-making factories scattered throughout the country, which are able to make butter at a profit, where individual farmers work at a loss. But there, this is chiefly women's work, and the women employed make from 6s. to 12s. a week at it. It is a healthy life, and a pleasant one for them.

The pamphlet enters into the particulars of butter making, and serves to demonstrate three things:—(1) That an enormous import of dairy produce is daily entering our ports, which import means, of course, a corresponding export of gold; (2) That this import will speedily increase, unless prompt measures be taken to meet an invasion which must otherwise ruin the country; (3) That co-operation is the only means by which uniformity of quality can be maintained, and, consequently, a regular demand at a fair price

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