

Spring Rice and Mrs. Stephen Spring Rice, Mrs. Leonard Courtney, Mr. Walter McLaren, M.P., and Mrs. McLaren, Mrs. Penrose Fitzgerald, Miss Cons, Miss Agnes Zimmerman, Miss Davenport Hill, Mrs. Edward Cotton, Sir Owen and Lady Roberts, and Miss Emily Davies.

A SCHOLARSHIP of £100 for one year has been offered by a gentleman to a Newnham or Girton student who may wish to give a year at College or elsewhere to research in physics or classics. This munificent offer has been made in a particularly well-chosen form, for, as the Women's Colleges stand at present, there is practically no endowment of research.

THE *Queen* says: "The Society for Promoting the Employment of Women held its annual meeting at the office, 22, Berners Street, on the 29th ult., under the presidency of Earl Fortescue. Miss King, the secretary, read the report of the society, a little book which many persons who are interested in women's work would find it useful to possess. This document embraces accounts of all the principal employments in which women are now for the first time engaged, and it tells what has been the success of these pioneers in their different fields of activity. Those occupations which may be said to give the most hope for future development are decorative art, including the designing of furniture, wall papers, and dress; wood engraving in its higher branches, wood carving, book-keeping, and type writing—by far the greatest number of women finding remunerative employment in the two last-named occupations. A free register is kept at the office for women seeking employment, and at the present time there are upon it governesses, artists, engravers, hairdressers, matrons, waitresses, dress-makers, and many others. During the past year eighty-two applicants have been enabled to receive training or to become apprentices; permanent engagements have been found for sixty-one, and those seeking temporary work have been employed on five hundred and sixty occasions. Letters were read from the heads of two firms employing women as clerks, in which high testimony was paid to the accuracy and conscientiousness by which women's work had in their experience been distinguished. Miss Emily Davies moved the adoption of the report, and pointed out that to render women able to support themselves could only be productive of the most satisfactory results. The Hon. Richard Grosvenor, in seconding the motion, pointed out that the success which had attended the co-operation of women in trades and professions would warrant their inclusion in larger spheres of public usefulness. The Chairman, in

commending the report to the meeting, drew attention to the difficulty in providing for the surplus female population. His Lordship spoke with approbation of the work which women are now doing as Doctors, especially in India, and urged that others should qualify themselves to act as Dispensers. He wished also to see the inclusion of a large number of women upon boards of guardians. Addresses approving of the work of the Society, and congratulating its members upon the valuable assistance rendered by Miss King as Secretary, were delivered by the Hon. Dudley Fortescue and Sir Owen Roberts. At the close of the proceedings the company was invited to inspect some of the work executed by ladies through the Society's aid. An interesting exhibit was a beautiful illuminated address, the work of Miss Alice Crosby, of 12, Nasboro' Road, Brook Green. This Irish lady has made a speciality of Celtic design. The address, which was handsomely bound, was executed as an order for presentation to Mr. Mark Beaufoy, M.P., by the Liberal and Radical Association of Kennington. There were also displayed specimens of excellent designs for wall-papers, and also of chip carving and various forms of hand-painting. Among those present at the meeting were Lady Ponsonby, the Hon. Mrs. Dudley Fortescue, Hon. Victoria Grosvenor, Lord Denman, Miss Becker, Mrs. Bullock, and Miss Boucherett."

THE position of working women in Silesia is hardly happy. It seems from the reports of the Government inspectors that the number of women employed at hard manual labour in mines and at furnace work is increasing. Nearly eight hundred more were engaged in labour of that kind in 1888 than in 1887, while there was a decrease in female labour in textile factories. The women who work in mines are employed mainly in the hoisting shafts and in the pushing of cars. At a depth of more than twenty yards it is the work of four girls to hoist eighty tubs, each containing one hundredweight to one hundredweight and a-half of ore, to the surface in a shift of eight hours. The wages are low, but the girls are said to prefer the work to household service, apparently because it leaves them at liberty for sixteen hours out of the twenty four. Women perform day-labourers' work at foundries, steel-works and rolling mills, but this employment is not considered by the inspectors to be specially injurious. On the other hand, doubt is expressed as to both the physical and moral effects of female labour in sugar mills and refineries. In cigar factories a long-desired separation of male and female workers has at last been effected. It is held to be doubtful, however, whether any of the employments mentioned are

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