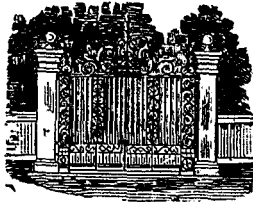


Outside the Gates.

WOMEN.



At an ordinary meeting of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons, held on the 11th inst., the secretary reported that the by-laws relating to the admission of women had been signed by the Home Secretary, the Lord Chancellor, and the Lord Chief Justice. A report on the form of the diplomas to be granted to women, and the privileges which the diploma would confer upon them, was received from the President and Vice-Presidents. With regard to the collegiate privileges the diploma will entitle them to admission to the museum, the library, and to all lectures. It will also render them eligible to compete for the collegiate and Jacksonian prizes.

Two of the "political" women prisoners have brought actions against the Home Secretary and the Governor and the Medical Officer of Winson Green Prison, Birmingham, for damages for assault in connection with forcible feeding by the prison authorities in consequence of the hunger strike in prison. The prisoner violently assaulted with the fire hose in her cell at Manchester will also contest this outrage in a court of law.

The cause of women's suffrage will not languish for want of journals. A new paper has made its appearance entitled the *Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Review*. We have now *Votes for Women*, *The Vote*, *The Suffragist*, *Women's Franchise*, and *The Englishwoman*, all devoted to our cause, so that the conspiracy of silence on the part of the daily press is now a thing of the past. Women's suffrage is served up daily according to taste.

It is now considered certain that Mme. Selma Lagerlof, of Sweden, the great novelist, will be awarded the Nobel literary prize this year.

Journalistic classes are announced at Trinity College, Dublin. It is understood that classes will also be opened shortly at the University, Birmingham. There was a time when journalists, like nurses, were "born." Now both classes are considered more efficient with training.

"The Memoirs of the Duchesse de Dino" have just been issued, and are full of anecdotes of all sorts of interesting people. She was a niece of Talleyrand, the French Ambassador to London in the early thirties, and acted as his hostess. She promptly became an integral part of the political society of the day, and her memoirs refer to the King, Lord Brougham, Lord Palmerston, the Count d'Orsay, and the Duke of Wellington. No doubt the shrewdness of observation upon the politics of the time was inspired by Talleyrand himself.

Book of the Week.

THE SQUIRE'S DAUGHTER.*

That it would be impossible for the author of "Peter Binney" to write a dull book is a foregone conclusion, and though in the work before us there is nothing of the comic element, there is in its stead an underlying humour in the delineation of many of the characters, who are all perfectly possible and intensely human.

We have heard a good deal about revolting daughters, and Mr. Marshall has struck a clever note in suggesting that the attitude of the parent may have something to do with the revolt of the child, so if Cicely Clinton can be regarded as a revolting daughter the author has made out a fairly good case for her.

The story opens with the Squire, his wife, and daughter going to a Court ball. For one fortnight Cicely was to enjoy the glories of a brief London season. She was twenty-two, a pretty, bright girl, had been presented four years previously, but knew practically nothing of town life or its amusements. There was no reason why she should not have done so. The Squire was a rich man, but having had "enough of it as a subaltern, dancing about London all night, and going everywhere, you got tired of it——" He fails to realise that Cicely is young, and would like to see something of what goes on in the great world. His wife has merged all her interests in his, and whatever her wishes may have been makes no sign that she would have her life other than what it is. The Squire is devoted to country life, and all that it stands for; his property and sport fill his time fully. Dick, the eldest son, is in the Guards, Humphrey in the Foreign Office, Walter, destined for the good family living, having no inclination for the clerical life, decides to be a doctor. Nothing has been spared to give the boys every possible advantage, the best of educations, no money grudged. Cicely, educated at home by a very second-rate governess, has had no advantages given her. Miss Bird, an excellent woman, is, when the story opens, teaching the twins, Joan and Nancy, two perfectly delightful, natural children, whose breezy manners and quaint modes of expressing themselves add greatly to the charm of the book.

After her short visit to London, where she has met clever, intellectual people, a strong feeling of discontent possesses Cicely. She compares the advantages other girls of her age have had with her own limited education. She realises, as she has not done before, that in her family everything has been done for the men—the women hardly count. They must be satisfied with life as they find it, be amiable and domestic, considering the men as superior beings, themselves as nothing. There are several extremely clever conversations on the subject of Cicely's discontent. With her girl friend, Muriel, soon to be Walter's wife; with her uncle, a clever London lawyer; with her father, the different attitudes they take, and the advice they severally give, is remarkably well done.

Just as Cicely's rebellion against fate is at its

* By Archibald Marshall. (Methuen.)

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