

town. We bought quaint pottery and cheap jewellery, and watched the peasants buying pigs and cows, and some weird compound of meat wrapped up in things like hot pancakes. The peasant women wear caps made of lace or muslin, which differ in size and shape according to the district to which its wearer belongs. Some of the caps are enormous, some not as large as the palm of one's hand; but all are as clean and fresh-looking as if they had but that moment been put on. They wear dark-coloured dresses, nearly all made alike. The men wear long smocks or blouses and large felt hats.

When we were tired of the market we inspected the town. There are three fine gateways still left. The streets are very quaint and picturesque, with their old overhanging houses, some overhanging so far that their upper storeys have to be supported by stone columns. We also visited the two fine churches. In one is a holy water stoup supported by a stone figure of the devil, crouching; near the other are some ornamental grounds, from which one has a magnificent view of the Rance.

There is also in Dinan a chateau of the Duchess Anne, which is now used as a museum, and shown to visitors for a few pence. One street is sacred to the manufacture of old furniture, and is crowded with chests, writing-desks, cupboards, tables, and so on, which are left out in all weathers to acquire an aged appearance. Some of the things are beautifully carved and command a good price.

Fortunately for us, three public holidays occurred during our stay. The town was illuminated, there were very good fireworks, confetti carnivals, music and dancing.

The evening before any important excursion, a lecture was delivered on the place to which we were going, giving an outline of its history, and telling us the most interesting things to look out for. Our host also translated for those who knew no French all that the French guides had to tell us at Mont S. Michel.

The five pounds that I sent to the Co-operative Holidays Association covered return fare from London to Dinan, luggage and other expenses at S. Malo and Dinard, and the fortnight's board and lodging. Excursions were extra, and, I think, came to eleven shillings, but am not quite certain. The C.H.A. have guest houses also in different parts of England, and in Wales, Scotland, Ireland, Germany, and Switzerland. Their headquarters are at 223-225, Brunswick Street, Manchester.

M. H.

According to the statistics of child suicide in Russia for the year 1911, just published, there were 155 cases among the pupils of the schools of the Ministry of Public Instruction. There were also 59 cases of attempted suicide by boys and 32 by girls. The motives were nervous and mental illness, school troubles, family troubles, and romantic reasons.

OUTSIDE THE GATES.

WOMEN.

The Gardeners' Company have conferred their freedom on Viscountess Wolseley in recognition of her services to horticulture in the training of women as gardeners. Lady Wolseley is the Principal of the School of Gardening at Glynde.

In an interesting and suggestive pamphlet issued as No. 11 of the Penal Reform League Series, Captain St. John advocates the introduction on to the staffs of all prisons of carefully selected gentlewomen as trained nurses and as supervisors of catering, cooking and serving departments. He is also of opinion that the governors, doctors, and other high officials of women's prisons should be women. The office of the League is now at 68A, Park Hill Road, N.W.

A new Hostel for Women in the King's Cross Road, erected in memory of the late Lady Curzon, bears its dedication on a tablet in the entrance hall, inscribed: "This building, to be known as the Mary Curzon Hostel, was erected in 1913 for the service of women, by the relatives and friends of a woman, tender-hearted and beautiful, who in her short life sought to make the life of women happier in many lands.—Mary Victoria, wife of Lord Curzon of Kedleston. Born 1870. Died 1906."

No subject says the *Daily Telegraph*, was discussed with more interest by the British and colonial medical women in London than the developments of which much more will shortly be heard in regard to India. The needs of the Eastern Empire in the year that the congress was last held in London—1881—broke down many of the barriers of opposition to women as doctors, and it has always been felt that here, at least, was a great field for them. The Dufferin Fund, nobly conceived, liberally supported, gave most valuable impetus to the movement; and the great missionary societies were not slow to see the value in dealing with India's women of sending them aid in their hours of greatest need. For a long time past, however, it has been plain that something on a far wider scale was necessary. This seems likely to be forthcoming in an Indian service of medical women. That may not be its title, but it will be under Government, and will give a far better status to women doctors as to pay, leave, and much more that is of vast importance to them personally, and to their high calling. Details are not yet available, but it can be said without indiscretion that none has seen more clearly the advisability of bettered conditions than Lady Hardinge herself, and that she has been untiring in her efforts to bring them about.

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