

Employment of Women in England.

Some interesting facts have been made public by the Women's Institute of London in a compilation which they have made of the employment open to women, details of wages, hours of work, and other information. This is designed primarily to aid the women of Great Britain in trying to decide upon an occupation or profession or in looking for employment.

The number and variety of professions, trades, and businesses open to women seems to be equal to those in this country, but in many of these there are only a few representatives, while the number of American women pursuing a similar line of work is too large to excite notice.

Under the heading "Lawyer" it is stated that, although women cannot now obtain the qualifications needed for practising as a solicitor or barrister, one woman for many years has practised as a conveyancer. A few women have practised law and gone in for university examinations in that subject. There are two women who hold the London LL. B. and others who have passed the intermediate examination in laws, and at least two Girton students have passed the law tripos, but none of these examinations would qualify for practice. The benches at one of the Inns of Court would have to be referred to for the admission of women as barristers. An Act of Parliament would be necessary before they could be admitted as solicitors. In 1897 a woman was admitted as a barrister and solicitor of the Supreme Court of New Zealand, and an Indian woman has lately defended successfully a case in the Indian law courts.

In medicine women are well represented, there being about 55,000 of them practising as doctors and surgeons. There are in Great Britain two kinds of diplomas for the medical profession, one granted by the College of Physicians and Surgeons and the other a medical degree granted by the universities. Every student, before beginning her medical study must pass a preliminary examination in arts. Those who wish for a university degree must take a degree in arts or the matriculation examination of the university. Appointment of women in England to medical posts is becoming more common every day. They frequently are chosen for asylums and infirmaries. The staff of the Hospital for Women is entirely made up of women.

A woman doctor is employed as certifying surgeon in the general post offices in London, Liverpool, and Manchester and as overseer of health of post office women. Another woman is medical examiner in the government insurance annuities department, G. P. O., London. A chief gets from \$1,500 to \$2,250 a year and as assistant from \$1,000 to \$1,500.

The Secretary of State for India also appoints a woman to the position of the Kame hospital. Among other government posts to which women have been appointed are: Membership in various educational, industrial, and reformatory commissions and asylum boards, inspectors of schools and factories, superintendents and matrons of prisons, etc., assistants in libraries and observatories, besides numerous positions obtained by competition in the clerical and telegraph service of the general post office.

Almost 800 agents, brokers, and factors are reported, and under "training and qualifications" it is set forth that "for this class of work a vigorous personality, robust constitution, and a nature not easily daunted by rebuffs are the necessary qualifications, and that for election canvassers, sub-agents, and organizers of political associations, political knowledge and experience are required. To act as an advertising agent an apprenticeship must be served under someone already established, as there are many complications and cross-interests connected with the business." Women are warned not to go into politics unless they have real political knowledge and deep convictions, as well as the power of impressing them upon others.

The number of women authors is put at 600 the qualification being set down as originality, excellence of style, mastery of the languages employed, literary culture and power of observation. Well-known novelists, it is said, may receive \$2,500 or more for one book, but as a rule not more than \$500 is paid for a novel, and many writers are compelled to receive so small a sum as \$50 or \$75, or even to publish at their own expense.

The business of a women journalist is held to be precarious, although there are a few women in London earning good salaries in this line of work.

There are 3,700 actresses according to the report, earning from \$3 to \$500 a week.

Among the more unusual kinds of work done by women are those of bee-keeping, bill posting, selling boiling water in the poor districts for a farthing a kettle, calling to wake work-people in the morning, card-leaving for society ladies (which commands \$1.25 a day and expenses), dog walking, that is, taking out pet dogs for an airing at the rate of about 62 cents an hour.

Sandwich women receive about 50 cents a day. The employment of women for this work is new, and as yet not common. There

have been a number of protests made against their employment, and the S. C. A. P. A. (which is the Society for Checking the Abuses of Public Advertising) points out that while old and infirm men have generally sought this occupation, among women it is the young and strong who are taking it up.

Women make from \$5 to 7.50 a week in "fly-tying," for proficiency in which a three-years' training is necessary.

Under the head of fire-goya," it is stated that poor Christian women in the East-end often help the Jews in their neighbourhood by tending their fires for them during the Sabbath receiving two pence from each family.

As bath attendants and in wash houses 185,246 women serve, a day's work being fifteen hours in summer and twelve in winter, wages varying from \$3 to \$5.25 a week. In the public baths for Jewish women the duties of an attendant are to keep the baths clean, and to say the necessary prayer for your bather who is ignorant of it; the baths being inspected by the rabbi before being used, to see that everything is in accordance with the prescribed ritual.

In certain districts and parishes allotments of land are made, suitable for small farming, and men as well as women can take them up.

There are almost 52,000 women among the agricultural labourers of England and Wales. Hiring fairs are held in some parts of the country, where employers and employes meet to make annual farm contracts.

"Lady help" is a term due to Mrs. Rose Mary Crawshaw, who, some years ago, read a paper before the Social Science congress on domestic service for gentlewomen, which subsequently was published in book form and aroused much interest. The helplessness of refined women, brought up in comfort and often in luxury, when deprived of the incomes to which they have been accustomed, was set forth strongly, and emphasis was laid upon the necessity for practical and efficient training for women of all social grades. Recently domestic service as a career for gentlewomen has been advocated, not as a last resource, but as a recognized profession for which a thorough scientific and practical training is required as indicated in the courses of hygiene and domestic science laid down by the London board, the County Councils, and the various polytechnics. From this class of housework, greater forethought, accuracy, and skill might be expected, and the whole standard of service elevated with great gain to the community at large.

As 5,000,000 of the 19,000,000 women in the United Kingdom are married, the catalogue contains a section on the duties of wives.

The legal position of a wife in England is still that her personality is merged in that of her husband. The law imposes no duty on her as a wife. The court can order her to live with her husband but cannot force her to obey. If she does not, the court simply issues a degree of separation. A wife may pledge her husband's credit with tradesmen for personal or household expenses. Since 1882 a married woman has the right to her own property free from her husband's control.—Cleveland Plain-Dealer.

WILL NOT VISIT GLASGOW.

London, June 25—It is announced that Mr. Moody has suddenly cancelled his engagement to visit Glasgow at the invitation of a committee of which Lord Overton is chairman. Scotchmen have jumped to the conclusion that Mr. Moody's action is due to the scandal connected with the noble Lord's fame as a philanthropic Christian! Lord Overton is the owner of the famous Shawfield Chemical Works, near Glasgow, from which he has derived an enormous fortune. Nobody thought of interfering with his Lordships right to grind gold out of the toil and sufferings of his under-paid workmen until he joined the extremist party of Glasgow, who are endeavouring to close the art galleries and similar places of enjoyment on Sundays. Thereupon the local Socialists attack him, and other folks joined in the fun.

Here is the indictment as formulated by Rev. Principal Story, one of Scotland's greatest divines and scholars: "I have seen prosperous pharisees going in pretentious deputations to beseech the town council to shut all such resorts on what they call the Sabbath Day, while at the same time in the noisome factory which furnished the ill-gotten gains their weary laborers are toiling as on other days to minister to their lust for gold. The sight is abhorrent to men as angels, and welcome only to the demons of hypocrisy."

Lord Overton endeavored to evade a reply to other charges on the ground that they were beneath his lordly notice, but the pressure of public opinion become too great for him and he proceeded to hire a firm of reporters, who paid the newspapers to insert a statement of his version of the facts. The statement is a virtual admission of all the charges, including the enforcement of Sunday labor and the payment of starvation wages to his workmen and now a loud cry is heard throughout Scotland for the expulsion of this pharisee from all church organizations.

If Moody's action is not directly connected with the scandal, it is singularly timed.

Didn't Dare Eat Meat.

What dyspeptics need is not artificial digestants but something that will put their stomach right so it will manufacture its own digestive ferments.

For twenty years now Burdock Blood Bitters has been permanently curing severe cases of dyspepsia and indigestion that other remedies were powerless to reach.

Mr. James G. Keirstead, Collina, Kings Co., N.B., says:

"I suffered with dyspepsia for years and tried everything I heard of, but got no relief until I took Burdock Blood Bitters.

"I only used three bottles and now I am well, and can eat meat, which I dared not touch before without being in great distress. I always recommend B.B.B. as being the best remedy for all stomach disorders and as a family medicine."



Canada And The International Commercial Congress.

(From a Special Correspondent.)

PHILADELPHIA, June 25.

The International Commercial Congress, which is to assemble in this city during the progress of the National Export Exposition next fall, has attracted wide attention abroad and promises to be the most successful and far-reaching industrial assemblage in the history of trade and commerce. Government, States, Cities and trades bodies in Africa, Asia, Australia, Europe and all the Americas have, even at this early date, named envoys and delegates.

Great Britain was the first of the nations to respond officially, and through Lord Salisbury, to announce that Lord Charles Beresford would represent the Empire. The British prime minister also announced that the invitation had been extended to Canada, Australia and the other colonies.

Canada has not as yet named an official delegate, but boards of trade in more than a score of cities and towns have announced delegates. Three representatives have been announced from some places and two from others. Among the places to be represented are Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Westminster, Regina, St. John, Newfoundland, Brantford, Ont., Charlottetown, P. E. I., Fredericton, N. B., Brockville, Ont., Kingston, Ont., and Woodstock, N. B. A score of boards of trade in other cities and towns of the Dominion, have expressed a desire to send delegates but have not as yet taken formal action in the matter of naming their representatives.

It is estimated by the promoters of the National Export Exposition and the International Commercial Congress, that the British Empire will be represented by more than 200 delegates. Envoys of governments and representatives of commercial bodies. The Honorable Dr. Cockburn, is the envoy named by South Australia; Colonel Bell, by New South Wales; Sir Horace Tozer, will look after the interests of Queensland and General Sir. Andrew Clark will officially represent Victoria. Twenty-seven Chambers of Commerce throughout Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania and South Africa, have also named from one of three delegates each.

The commercial interests of England, Ireland and Scotland will not be neglected at the Congress. The Chamber of Commerce and other commercial bodies of London, Sheffield, Manchester, Dublin, Belfast, Edinburgh, Cork, Glasgow, Leith, Lancashire, and numerous others will have delegates in attendance and samples of their products on exhibition.

Arrangements have been made by which it is expected that the President of the United States will preside at the opening of the Congress and General Diaz, president of Mexico, at the second session. The programme also includes the names of the following who will be asked to become presidents of the Congress on succeeding days; third day, the Envoy of Great Britain; fourth day, General Pierre Laboret, of France; fifth day Herr Edward Markwald, of Germany; sixth day, Count Giovanni Messina, of Italy; seventh day, General Sir Andrew Clark, of Victoria, Australia; eighth day, Dr. Pistor, of Australia-Hungary; ninth day, Hon. A. Desjardins, of Canada and tenth day, Senor Don Nicanor Bolet Peraza, of Honduras. It is expected that the duration of the Congress may be about three weeks, but as each country will be expected to present a review of its industries and to discuss foreign trade generally and as there will be placed no limit upon the speaking time of delegates, the Congress may last considerably longer.

Among the prominent men, or delegates, who will address the Congress are Ex-President Benjamin Harrison, on "International Law;" Don Amo Gonzales, of Mexico, on the "Relation of Trade Between North American Countries," "Hon. John Kassan, on "Reciprocity;" Prince Roukowsky, of Russia, on "The Far East," etc.

Road Waggon, Farm Waggon, Sloven Waggon.

I am putting up a large number of Waggon and Carriages this year and I want to sell them. I use none but the best stock, and the work is all done by experienced workmen. No amateurs employed.

REPAIRING
of all kinds promptly attended to.

CHESLEY ESTEY,
Queen Street, Woodstock.

Not made in Huge Lots!

In Haste, Slighted in Workmanship, Paint and Upholstering.

This is not the way We make our Waggon.

Each Carriage is carefully made by skilled workmen, out of the best material, painted and trimmed in the best manner, and will outlast three factory carriages.

LOOK AT OUR CORNINGS AND ROAD WAGGONS,

The Woodstock Carriage Co.

Main Street, at the Bridge.

Wool Growers! NOTICE.

We have decided to go out of the Retail business, and from this date until the whole of our retail stock is disposed of, we will sell at a discount which will make it of special interest to you to buy from us.

WOOL TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

Kindly let us have your Yarn orders early as possible, so that we may be able to give you prompt delivery.

WOOL BOUGHT FOR CASH.

Woodstock Woollen Mills Co.

WOODSTOCK.

The splendid structure in which the Congress will hold its session is now nearing completion. It is one of the group of buildings of the National Export Exposition which will be held at the same time as the Congress. The building will have capacity for one thousand delegates, and ten thousand spectators and when completed will be one of the most spacious and elegant assembly in the world.

One entire section of this big edifice will be devoted to the display of samples of Canadian manufactured goods. These will be samples of Canadian goods which are now being secured from one end of the Dominion to the other by Agents of the National Export Exposition.

The amusement feature of the Exposition and Congress has not been overlooked by the management and the thousands who are expected to attend will find much to amuse and instruct them. Particular attention is being given to the musical part, and already a number of most famous bands and artists, at home and abroad, have been engaged. Dr. William P. Wilson, the head of the Commercial Museum of Philadelphia and the Director-General of the Exposition, is working night and day with all his wonderful energy for the unmeasured success of the enterprise. With him is Mr. Edmund A. Felder, who was one of the Executive Managers of the World Columbian Exposition, and a large corps of able assistants.

With the backing of many governments, of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum and the famous Franklin Institute of that city, and with the eyes of the entire commercial and industrial world rivetted upon the projects there can be no such word as failure.

W. F. MANIX.

"Did you see anything of a stray pig along the road?" asked the farmer of an Irishman who was passing. "Begorry," replied the son Erin, "an' how would Oi be ather knowin' a stray pig from any other pig?"—Chicago News.

Bill—And you say that they won't allow a fellow to throw himself head first from the East river bridge? Jill—That's what I said. It seems to be the only kind of a dive that the police interfere with around New York.—Yonker Statesman.