

professions according precisely with the ancient traditions of men, is the creation by women of professions, branches of professions, or even more modest departments of work, by which they have organised the performance of some kind of service which was not so efficiently rendered before." Strongly does the writer declaim against the seeking of, and satisfaction with, the "little post," which is all so many women aspire to. In commerce she thinks the woman worker may find a profitable field. One word more I must quote, "In regard to the choice of occupation I would say emphatically, Choose one that is likely to lead to something. Become neither a companion nor a waitress."

Turning to the list of employments and professions we find information as to training, probable remuneration, etc., for such varying branches of labour as accountancy and agriculture, civil service and dentistry, lecturing and needlework. Worthy of note is the fact that some time ago 155 women were reported as being employed as commercial travellers. Stockbroking also claims the attention of two women, though the Stock Exchange does not as yet admit women as members.

To the medical profession is devoted a special section. Full particulars of Colleges and probable expense of training are given, and appended is a list of some hundreds of duly qualified medical women, including the name of our one New Zealand lady doctor.

That science has its women devotees is evidenced by the six pages filled with "Notes on Women's Work in Science in 1899." From these pages we gather that women have rendered service to the cause of science in astronomy, biology, chemistry, geology, physics, history, archaeology, economic science, hygiene and travel.

Opening the section devoted to literature are two short articles on Story Writing and Journalism respectively, and following is a catalogue of women's contributions to literature during 1899. Verily of the making of many books there is no end!

Those interested in the sister studies of art and music are not forgotten. Valuable information is given as to opportunities for study and expense of same. Interesting to many will be the pages devoted to sports, pastimes, and social life. Housekeepers are remembered, and many little semi-legal problems may be solved by reference to these pages. Travellers, too, will find the little volume much more useful than cumbersome, with its notes on places of Interest and Amusement in London and suburbs. The hints on Travelling and list of Boarding Homes for Women will be a boon to many a stranger in a strange land.

From the paragraphs on Thrift, we learn that twelve Friendly Societies, including the A.O.F. and I.O.O.F., admit women as members. Evidently the woman of the future is to be economically independent.

Most comprehensive is the public work section. The leading dates in connection with the "Movement to give women a share in Social and Imperial Government" are given, also a list of the Public Offices filled by women at the present time, from the Queen down to rate collectors. The need for women on all county, town, and parish Councils, etc., is shown, and also the means to be adopted in order to gain a seat on these Boards. In Christchurch difficulty has been experienced in placing one woman on the Charitable Aid Board. From the pages before me I learn that in England and Wales alone there are nearly one thousand Poor Law Guardians. A short article on School Boards sets

forth the absolute need for the presence of women on these bodies.

In the Notes on Temperance Societies it is gratifying to see that a Nurses' National Total Abstinence League was formed in 1897, and a Deaconess' National Total Abstinence League in 1898. One error we detect. The name of Mrs Mary Clement Leavitt is given as the President of the World's W.C.T.U. As my readers are aware, on the death of Miss Willard, the duties of the office fell to the lot of Lady Henry Somerset until the next World's Convention, which meets this year in Edinburgh.

The list of Refuges and Rescue Homes (over 250) is simply appalling, as shadowing forth the iniquity and misery existing in the so-called Christian British Isles.

An interesting section is that dealing with the position of women in Church government. The Society of Friends, we find, makes absolutely no distinction in the duties and privileges of men and women. The schools are for girls as well as boys. In the marriage service there is no "obey," but the beautiful pledge of love and faithfulness is exactly the same for both husband and wife. In many respects the Friends have been pioneers in the woman's movement.

The "Events of the Year as They Affect Women," and a Directory of the names and addresses of women who are well known to the world and to workers, make a fitting conclusion to a book every page of which abounds in interest.—L.M.S.

British Women's Temperance Association.

At the last annual meeting it was resolved that members of the Executive should be delegates to the World's Women's Christian Union Convention in Edinburgh (June 25th, 26th and 27th).