

REPORTS

FROM

THE SWEDISH LADIES' COMMITTEE

TO

THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION

AT

CHICAGO 1893



STOCKHOLM

PRINTED BY CENTRAL-TRYCKERIET

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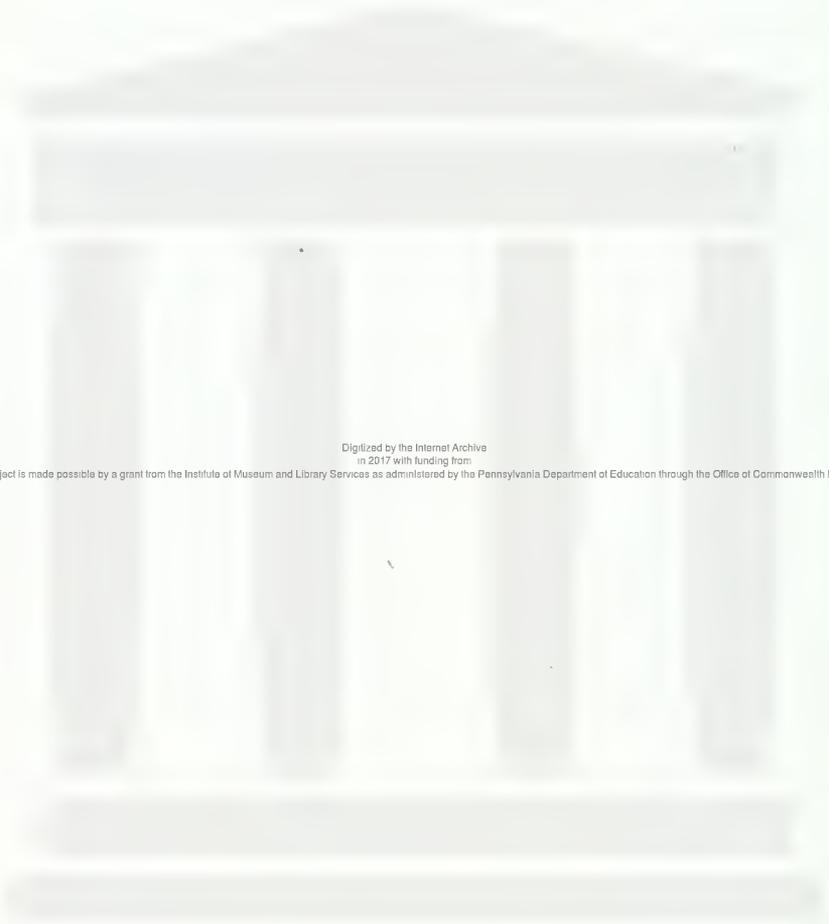
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The ladies' committee, which under the patronage of her Majesty the Queen, has worked for the participation of the Swedish woman in the exposition at Chicago, has also tried to collect statements touching as well the legal position of the Swedish woman as her work within different spheres of activity.

A work called *The social condition of the Swedish woman* has been compiled, containing a short review of the position of the Swedish woman, from older times, both socially and legally, a chronological exposition of the legislation from 1845 as it affects women, and finally an account of the activity of womens' associations and societies in the present time.

The above mentioned committee has also collected *reports* concerning the activity of the Swedish woman in what effects:

- I. Education.
- II. Philanthropy.
- III. Literature and Art.
- IV. The Public Service, Trade and Business.

The statistics and reports are *not* studied *per se*, but they always refer to »*what Swedish women have done in these departments, what opportunities they are now enjoying*».

These reports are compiled and edited by *Ellen Fries*, D. Ph.

THE SWEDISH LADIES' COMMITTEE

— 1893 —

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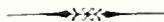
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I.

EDUCATION.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

A deep love of knowledge is a distinguishing feature in the character of Swedes, and many circumstances in Sweden bear witness of this fact.

To promote education — in the National Schools as well as in those with higher standard of instruction — larger sums are sacrificed in Sweden than in other European countries, in proportion to the insignificant national property of the country. The instruction in all the State Schools is nearly free, and considerable scholarships are annually bestowed. For admission in to the Government Offices a high standard of knowledge is required and a great number of people are always devoting themselves to studies, whereas hitherto the practical professions only with difficulty get as highly appreciated as they ought to be.

The Swedish Woman has not manifested less love of knowledge than is attributed to her nation. Most generous donations made by Swedish women to promote a good education bear witness of the fact, and the experience of times past and present relates about mothers and sisters having led a life of privation and distress to enable them to bestow a learned education upon their sons and brothers.

The women themselves have always been trying to attain a degree of knowledge as high as the customs and the laws of the country allow. Though the time of the female sex has chiefly been filled up with practical occupations, several women of learning are mentioned in our chronicles, and a certain school education has for centuries been considered

necessary to woman, though the standard of it has been comparatively low to that established for the male sex and though it must be acknowledged that the greater part of her time has been devoted to the acquiring of several accomplishments. In the middle of this century claims arose for a higher standard in the education of woman. These claims were urged, partly on the strength of the principle that a woman ought to make herself the helpmate of her husband and the educator of her children in the proper sense of these words, partly from the reason of her being oftener brought to the necessity of looking for work *out of the house* than had been the case up to that time, practical work *within the house* having considerably diminished in consequence of the development of industry.

The National School Education has always been the same for both sexes.

The Higher Education for boys is on the contrary differently organized from that for girls. That of the *boys* is taken in hand by the State and is free of cost, whereas the *girls'* education is an entirely private undertaking. Private schools, however, sometimes obtain State and Municipal grants. The subjects of instruction are in some respects different.

Boarding Schools are not in use, either for boys or girls. The children live at home or board with a family. In the whole of Sweden there is not a single Boarding School for boys and only one of any consequence for girls.

Since the fourth decade of our century the Higher Education for women has been in a state of rapid progress, and attempts have been made to raise the standard of female education. One party has been trying to make the instruction of girls equal to that of the boys, another has attempted to create an independent form of female instruction, a third one again, to bring about *Schools for Co-education* by assimilating the standard of knowledge for boys and girls.

In 1884 a Commission of Inquiry was appointed by Government to examine into the female Higher Elementary Education and present a scheme for the improvement of it. Among the Commissioners were two women: the Baroness *Sofi Adlersparre*;

née *Leijonhufvud*, who has taken a most meritorious part in the Question of Swedish Woman's Rights, and Miss *Hilda Casselli*, Head Mistress of the State Model School for Girls.

This Commission inquired carefully into the state of the schools, gathered a copious material of statistics — presented to the public in the Report of 1885 —, and worked out a plan for the Higher Education of girls. This work, however, has not as yet led to any practical result, either in one way or the other.

The Superior Education of women the State has seen to by the foundation of special Female Training Colleges and by conferring upon women the same rights as upon men for studying at the Universities.

From the *Professional Schools* of Sweden (for Engineering, Shipbuilding, Veterinary surgery etc.) women are excluded with the exception of all the Fine Art Schools as well as of those for Slöjd and Gymnastics, which are open to both sexes. Besides there exist some Private Industrial Schools.

* * *

The *Pedagogical influence* always exercised by woman upon the rising generation *within the house*, can be said in our days to have found a new sphere of action *outside her own home*. As Teachers, Head Mistresses of schools, Members of School Boards, Lady Inspectors, Authoresses in Pedagogics etc. women have attained an influence which is steadily increasing. Greatly does woman's work also affect the female Higher education of her own sexe.

As a general observation it may be mentioned that the social position of a lady-teacher in Sweden — be it as a governess or a school mistress — is a highly esteemed one. Daughters of higher officers in public service or otherwise belonging to our best families devote themselves to this noble calling.

Many of the largest Young Ladies' Colleges are founded and chiefly managed by ladies, and the number of lady-teachers increase with every year. Brummer's Girls' School at the present moment one of the largest in Stockholm employs exclu-

sively lady-teachers; the same is the case in the highly famed Girls' School at Gothenburg bearing the name of its founder, Mr. Kjellberg — this only to mention a few out of many.

The salary of governesses and teachers in Girls' Schools is, if not altogether satisfactory, however higher than in our neighbouring countries. That of lady-teachers in the National Schools has now been made nearly equal in all the Scandinavian countries.

Teachers' Meetings for men and women employed at the Higher Girls' Schools of Sweden have since 1879 taken place from time to time, at which meetings questions concerning the education of girls have been discussed. Swedish as well as Scandinavian meetings (for Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Finland) have likewise been held by gentleman- and lady-teachers of other schools, which circumstance has greatly contributed to keep up the interest taken in pedagogical questions.

In 1889 women obtained the right of being chosen members of parochial School Boards, which exercise their influence on the National Schools. Miss *Lilly Engström*, teacher at the State Model School for Girls, was the first woman elected to this important function and since, one lady after the other has been chosen Member of the Board. The zeal shown by woman in this new office has already been acknowledged.

As an authoress in pedagogics, Miss *Anna Sandström* has exercised an influence beyond comparison the most important of all. By her pamphlet: *Realism in Teaching*, as well as by means of a number of articles in the *Verdandi*, a periodical edited by her since 1883, she has endeavoured to clear away the formalism in teaching, characteristic especially to the Boys' Schools, where the study of grammar occupies a predominant place, and to introduce improved methods of teaching in various subjects.

A considerable number of School Manuals have lately been written by women.

The endeavours to raise the standard of *Manual Work* and to introduce this as a subject of instruction into the schools — brought about chiefly by the *Sloyd Establishment at Nääs* of

world-wide renown — have also called forth the efforts of many Swedish women.

Miss *Eva Rodhe* in Gothenburg has developed a system of Sloyd, in many respects independent and highly thought of even out of Sweden.

The teaching of needle-work in Sweden has undergone a favourable change and reached a high degree of development in great part due to Miss *Hulda Lundin*, Lady Superintendent of needlework in the National Schools of Stockholm. She has adopted a new method partly taken from Germany, partly her own invention.

To the Abnormal Schools and various Professional Schools Swedish women have also extended their pedagogical influence as will appear from the accounts below.

THE NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

The object of the National schools is to give to the rising generation of Sweden the first elements of education. Thus, they correspond to the Volks- and Elementarschulen of Germany, the Ecoles primaires of France, and the Common schools of England.

The establishment of such schools goes as far back as to the end of the 16th and the beginning of the 17th centuries.

According to the ecclesiastical law of 1686 nobody could get married without knowing Luther's catechism*, and the rector of each parish, moreover, to take special care that the young people of his district learnt to read »out of a book». The duty of teaching this subject devolved upon the chaplain and the sacristan.

By means of voluntary contributions from private people as well as from parishes, several national schools were by degrees established; but as late as 1840, more than half of the parishes in the kingdom had no such schools. Many children, however, learnt to read at home.

By the ordinance of June 18th 1842, it was settled that in each parish there should be at least one school (stationary if possible) with a duly approved teacher, and that the attendance should be compulsory, with an exception only for those children who at home or at another school obtained a corresponding instruction.

* A short elementary summary of Christian religious doctrine, in the form of questions and answers.

The school expenditures were then defrayed by the parishes; a poor parish could, however, obtain a grant from the State to the teacher's salary.

Since 1875 the State always pays $\frac{2}{3}$ of a salary amounting to 700 crowns*. The rest is paid by the parish. The parish expenses for the national schools amounted in the year 1890 to 19,1 % of the sum total.** The state allows the parishes with more than 4,500,000 crs., that is 8 % of the whole budget. In 1891 the expenses for the national schools amounted to 13,566,825 crs.

In the same year the pupils were 692,093 of both sexes, the whole population amounting to 4,774,409 persons.

The instruction is free of cost and equal for boys and girls.

Co-education is everywhere prevalent up to ten years of age; in the rural schools it is generally carried on throughout the schooltime.

The cost of schoolhouses is paid by the parish, of school apparatus likewise, and both are — particularly in the large towns — of superior quality. New schoolhouses are built every year, but nevertheless, the classes in town generally hold 30 to 40 children each.

Between 7 and 14 the children are said to be in the school age. In the »Normal Plan for Instruction in National and Infant schools» of 1878, the course of study in a stationary Infant school is fixed to extend 2 years and that of a stationary National school — being a continuation of the former — 4 years or else 6 years.

Within each schooldistrict containing a parish, the Board — chosen by the voting members of the parish — exercises an immediate influence over the instruction of the people. Above this Board is the bishop and the chapter of each diocese. The supreme direction remains with the government through the medium of the department of instruction, that since 1861 appoints inspectors, who visit the schools on its behalf.

* A Swedish crown is equivalent to 27 cents.

** In the same year the expenses of the parishes for ecclesiastical purposes amounted to 15,6 % and for the poor to 15,7 % of the whole sum.

The National schools are of several kinds:

1. *Infant schools* (småskolor) were established in 1858.

The object of the Infant school is to teach the children the elements of reading, writing, religion, arithmetic, and (in the towns) needlework according to new, practical methods.

Sometimes, these schools are connected with the National schools. In Stockholm there exists no separate Infant schools.

2. *National schools proper* («egentliga folkskolor»), which must be provided with teachers examined at the Training colleges.

These schools impart instruction in plain and fluent reading of the Swedish language — printed in Roman as well as black-letter type — generally acquired by the phonetic method; in religion and Bible history up to the standard required by the clergy for being allowed to attend a confirmation class; in church-singing, with exception for those who have no ear for music; in writing, and the four rules of arithmetic.

The result gained is that all read well, (in Sweden there exist, according to the statistics furnished at the enrolment of conscripts in 1890, only 0,5 per cent of »analphabetarians», and amongst the emigrants for America there are none); generally write a good hand, (for good handwriting the National schools of Stockholm carried the 1st prize at the Philadelphia Exposition of 1876); and spell pretty well.

Beyond this compulsory minimum course, instruction is imparted in geography, Swedish and general history, arithmetic — till and including compound rules of three in whole and broken numbers — geometry, geometrical drawing, and natural history.

At the National schools gymnastics and military drill are also taught and at some of them, gardening and manual work.

A special grant for manual work (slöjd) for boys was not given till in 1878. Needlework is learnt in school in towns by the girls and in some of the schools in the country, in all about $\frac{1}{3}$ of the schools. There is a movement to bring it in every school. In the upper classes for girls, cookery has

begun to be introduced since 1889, and has led to good results.*

These schools, however, do not prepare for the Higher schools, though there are always pupils passing from the one to the other.

3. *Minor schools* («mindre folkskolor»), which are to be found in the province and are but few in number, can be said as a rule to extend their instruction only to the minimum course. The teachers in them need not have passed the National teachers' examination and have generally a lower salary.

4. Besides, there are so-called *Continuation schools* («fortsättningsskolor»), the object of which is to give in one or two years further instruction to those pupils who, with good testimonials, have passed the National school and wish to increase their knowledge for practical purposes.

5. *Higher National schools* («högre folkskolor») are schools possessed in common by several parishes in the country and arranged with the purpose of giving an opportunity to the children of the working classes to attain a higher standard of learning, at the same time as they occupy their pupils with manual labour. These schools are open but 24 weeks a year. Only those pupils who have gone through the National schools are admitted. The subjects are the same as in the before named schools, except that in some a foreign language is taught. The teachers must have studied at the university. These schools are not many and should not be confounded with the People's High Schools («folkhögskolor») or the Burgher schools («borgarskolor») in the towns, of which will be spoken below.

Nearly the half of these schools are mixed. The others are only frequented by boys.

If a school claims a State grant for the teacher's salary, the annual time of instruction must extend over 8 months a year

* In Germany it began in 1890. Cookery schools will be mentioned further on. — In 1890 were arranged in Stockholm and a year later in Gothenburg for the pupils of the National schools warm and cold baths for 3, 4 öre, and they have shown themselves to have a salutary influence both morally and physically.

at least. The daily hours of attendance in the National school ought not to exceed 6 and in the Infant school not to be more than 5.

As a rule, the instruction at almost all the Infant schools *has been kept up by women teachers*, and for that reason the appointment of women as teachers in National schools may be counted from the time these schools were established (in 1858). Before that time, female schoolteachers were only few in number. At the National school proper, the employing female teachers in ordinary was sanctioned by the statute of October 21st 1859, fixing at the same time the establishment of female Training Colleges.

In 1868 the number of female teachers amounted to 29,6 per cent, compared to that of male ones.

To what extent female teachers further have been employed at the schools appears from the synopsis below:

	Male teachers.		Female teachers.
In 1876	4,832 or 51.8 %		4,479 or 48.2 %
1880	4,829 » 40.9 »		5,538 » 59.1 »
1885	4,900 » 42 »		6,754 » 58 »
1890	5,060 » 39.7 »		7,684 » 60.3 »

Out of the whole number of female teachers in 1885, no less than 4,624 were employed at the Infant school, and 850 at Minor schools, while only 1,280 served at the National school proper. Of the last group 776 were teachers in ordinary, viz. in the country 368 and in towns 408 (in Stockholm alone, 184).

Reviewing the state of things in the whole country, such as they presented themselves in 1890, we find 60.3 % of teachers to be women and 39.7 %, men.

Thus, during each of the last 24 years, the number of female teachers has on the average risen more than 1 per cent.

In the country the salary for male and female teachers is the same; in Stockholm a female teacher has about $\frac{2}{3}$.

HIGHER EDUCATION.

Those parents who do not wish to send their daughters to the National schools and who want them to get a knowledge, of foreign languages, either send them to the Higher Girls' schools or to private Classes, or else they have them taught at home by governesses. The latter expedient prevailed up to the middle of our century, and with families living in the country it is still in general use.

In Gothenburg a merchant, Mr. Kjellberg, founded a school for girls in 1826, and in Stockholm the historiographer A. Fryxell and J. O. Wallin, later archbishop, another in 1840, which schools are still in existence and may be looked upon as the oldest Girls' schools of Sweden at which the course of study has included several modern languages, mathematics, and natural sciences. In the fourth and fifth decades of our century, women themselves took the initiative in the direction mentioned in as much as Miss Cecilia Fryxell and Mrs. Jane Tengberg established schools in Westerås and Upsala, which have exercised a great influence on female instruction in our country.

At the Riksdag of 1862 a supply was granted to a *Model School for girls* in connection with the Higher Female Training College founded the year before, which school still is the only one for girls that has a school staff paid by the State. This school was soon enlarged into a college of eight classes, and in course of time, it became more or less the model which most larger schools were copying, though this was done quite freely and without any intervention of the State.

In our country there exist at the present moment about 124 large Higher Girls' schools (Högre elementarskolor för flickor), which fall under two heads:

1. *Endowed schools*, with an annual State grant not exceeding 2,000 crowns and having the duty to receive a certain number of free pupils. These schools are under the control of the State but are at liberty to plan their instruction independently. They are 76 in number. And

2. *Not endowed schools*.

Schools of the two categories belong to parishes, companies, or private persons. If a County Council makes a contribution towards a Higher Girls' school, this generally involves its right of electing one or more members of the Schoolboard.

In most of these Girls' schools the Board unfortunately consists of nothing but men; at one school only it is made up of women exclusively.

Some schools have obtained donations from private people and societies, but as a rule, they subsist on the school fees, varying between 50 and 200 crowns a year for each pupil.

In many places the localities of the schools are far from satisfactory, especially when compared with the Boys' colleges built like palaces by the parish and the State. The appliances can likewise rarely bear comparison with those of the Boys' schools.

Connected with most of our Girls' schools is a *Preparatory school* with two or three classes, receiving beginners (often boys also), generally at 6 years of age.

The *Higher School* proper has in the larger towns mostly eight classes of one year's duration each.

At some schools in our larger towns there exists, connected with the Higher school proper, a so-called

Continuation-school having for its*object: 1. To prepare for admission to the university, or 2. to the Higher Training college. 3. Training of teachers, or 4. Imparting knowledge necessary for a general good education or else required in practical occupations.

The annual schooltime is divided in two parts: the spring- and the autumn-term. The summer holidays extend over the months of June, July, and August. In general, the annual instruction covers only a time of 32 weeks. In the preparatory school, the hours of attendance are mostly 3 to 4 a day; in the school proper and the continuation-school, generally 5 — home-work excepted. Out of the three modern languages studied at school, two are, as a rule, optional. In many schools this is also the case with geometry, needlework, singing, and drawing.

The instruction by means of questions and answers is the one chiefly in use. Examinations at the end of the schoolyear rarely take place at Girls' schools, except at those schools which prepare for the university. The pupil is examined at her admission and then — if at the end of the spring term she has a sufficient number of marks at the repetitions — moves into a higher class; if not, she has the opportunity of making up her marks by studying during the long summer vacation.

Competitions and distributions of prizes hardly ever occur.

Religious instruction begins in the preparatory school with narratives out of Sacred history, orally rendered and illustrated by pictures, and with easy hymns learnt by heart. In the school proper, Bible history is studied out of a text-book, Luther's smaller catechism is learnt with explanations; later on, a Bible manual and, in the highest classes, Church history. Bible reading takes place both partly during the Scripture lessons and at morning prayers.

Swedish language. The Girls' school of Sweden attempts more and more to make this its principal subject. The pupils are taught to express themselves clearly and distinctly in speaking and writing their mother tongue. They are also made acquainted with our best poets and prose writers. Reading is taught by way of the phonetic method. At about ten years of age the study of grammar begins. Somewhat later, composition, at first consisting of rendering in writing something told or read to the pupil. In the higher classes, the history of Swedish literature is studied; Norwegian and Danish authors are also read.

Instruction in *Swedish history* generally begins in the highest class of the preparatory school. In this, as well as in the lower classes of the school proper, the contents of history are imparted chiefly by the teacher's oral narratives out of ancient Seandinavian history. In the teaching, attempts are made more and more to abandon that method which has its strength in the mere learning of names, dates and dry compilations and instead give the pupils a detached and connected description of historical events.

The study of *General history* begins at the age of 11 to 12 (when, however, the study of Swedish history is continued) and is carried on according to the same principles as those for Swedish history. In the higher classes, a thorough repetition is undertaken with the help of more detailed text-books than those used in the lower classes. In a few schools politics are also taught.

Foreign languages taught are: French, German, and English; in the schools preparing for the university, Latin besides. The first foreign language — generally French — is begun at 8 years of age; the second — usually German — at 10; and the third — English — at 12. In the few schools where Latin occurs, it is not studied until after the age of 16. There are modern pedagogues who vote for the precedence of the English language, being the easiest from a grammatical point of view. Experiments have also been made in this direction. Reading, grammar, translation, as well as speaking and writing are taught.

The question about the proper way of teaching languages has, at the present moment, awakened a most lively interest. The excessive study of grammar has been given up, and practical methods are getting more and more prevalent. The aim and object of the teaching is now the pupil's acquiring the ability to understand and speak the language taught. In several schools, the instruction in question is now-a-days taught in the foreign language itself. Foreign languages are also the most favoured subjects in the Girls' schools. A pupil learning the three modern languages devotes more than half of her compulsory time for home-work to that study. At school

the languages occupy more than 25 per cent of the time for instruction.

Against this disposition of the work voices have raised requiring more time for the Swedish language, for arithmetic, natural science, and history; but the study of languages has struck deep roots in the Swedish Girls' school, partly from the reason of its being considered an accomplishment particularly belonging to female education, partly because the fact of the girls' surpassing the boys in this knowledge has proved a great help to them when trying to earn their own living after having left school.

Geographical instruction in the preparatory school has for its chief object to clear up the geographical ideas by studying the map and learning the geography of Sweden and of Scandinavia in general, thereby gaining a solid foundation for studying this subject. Then the other parts of the world are studied. By providing the school library with good and authentic works on travels, the interest of the pupils to self-study is roused. In the highest classes, astronomy is generally studied and a detailed repetition of the geography of Sweden is gone through.

The text-books of late are, as a rule, striving to do away a superfluity of names, to concentrate the study of geography which the pupil then more unfailingly may commit to memory. New methods are trying to connect with geography parts of natural history, for instance botany, zoology, and mineralogy. In some schools map-drawing is taught.

Zoology and *Botany* generally begins in the second class (10 years), and is taught during the first four years. In the higher classes are taught some physics as well as some chemistry and geology. Already in class 6 (14 years), rules of health are imparted in connection with the study of the human body, and in the highest class of many schools, *hygiene* forms a special subject of study. In some schools, domestic economy and chemistry applied to household affairs are studied in the highest or in the finishing class (in the so called Continuation school).

Since 1892, practical instruction in *cooking* is imparted to the pupils in the continuation class of the State Model school,

which teaching is carried on in a cookery-school founded by Mrs. Anna Hierta-Retzius and by her put to the disposal of the Higher Training college and the Model school. Some other schools in Stockholm and Gothenburg also teach cookery.

In spring and autumn, botanical excursions are made. The duty of collecting a certain number of living plants during the summer holidays is enjoined upon the pupils. The appliances for instruction vary according to the economical circumstances of the schools.

Arithmetic begins in the preparatory school and is objectively put forth by means of little balls. Great importance is attached to readiness in mechanical ciphering, which is brought about partly by mental arithmetic and partly by exercises written at school and at home. In class 3 (11 years) the pupil should know the four rules of arithmetic properly. Then vulgar and decimal fractions follow with their application to calculation of interest, discount, division of profit and loss etc. Special importance is attached to the learning of the metrical system. In the continuation school algebra is taught or — by those who are going to devote themselves to practical professions — an easy course of bookkeeping and economical arithmetic is gone through.

Geometry mostly begins in class 5 with geometrical object lessons, the aim of which is to give a clear idea about lines, angles, surfaces, and geometrical figures. In class 6 to 8 the three first books of Euclid are generally studied.

Drawing is taught by copying diagrams, models, living plants, plastercasts, architectural and other ornament, and by drawing from life.

The lessons in *Needlework* aim at making the pupils skilled in such kinds of work as may be deemed necessary to every woman. Thus, knitting, darning, patching, and plain needlework are compulsory. Besides, opportunity is given to learn art needlework. In some schools wood sloyd and dress-making are also taught.

Of late, great attention has been devoted to the *hygienic conditions* of schools. At the larger ones, school physicians are appointed, partly in order to superintend the hygienic conditions

in general, partly to examine the state of health of the pupils and judge whether they may be admitted to gymnastics. The pupils are drilled every day in *Ling's gymnastics*. In schools possessing a house of their own, there is generally a gymnasium provided with apparatus and dressing-room, where the pupils put on their costumes of gymnastics.

Attention has been drawn to the danger of intellectual over-exertion and attempts have been made to arrange school-work so as to allow the pupils out-of-door exercise during the earlier part of the day.

The instruction in our Girls' schools is chiefly managed by *lady-teachers*. For the training of female teachers there are in our country five Training colleges for female National school teachers and one Higher Training college, all founded by the State and with instruction quite free of cost. Other female teachers have qualified for the University or for a Bachelorship, or else — when teaching foreign languages — they have perfected their education abroad. In the higher classes, male teachers from the Higher Boys' schools sometimes impart instruction, and then mostly as teachers by the hour.

In smaller schools as well as in private teaching, much the same methods are followed and the same subjects are studied as those mentioned above, if even — as will naturally be the case — with considerable modifications.

SCHOOLS FOR CO-EDUCATION.

The co-educational principle has in our country acquired many sincere friends, but, still, it cannot be said as yet to have made any considerable progress in wider circles, though it is realized in the lower classes of the National school. The question about founding Higher schools for co-education has, however, of late been discussed in the pedagogical periodicals as well as at teachers' meetings and at other conferences called together by persons taking an interest in the question. Some schools for co-education have also been established by private people in the capital and at Upsala and are working with good results.

The oldest and largest of them is the *Palmgren school*, in Stockholm (the foundation of which was brought about in 1876 by Mrs. A. Hierta-Retzius and some other persons taking an interest in the question) which has later developed itself under the guidance of the head-master whose name it now bears. The school, which at the same time attaches great importance to slöjd, has a State subvention and may be said to have served as a model for the co-educational schools of Finland. Co-education is carried on up to the qualifying for the University, and hitherto it has occasioned no over-exertion to the girls to keep up with the boys. This school was founded in 1876 and has passed 21 pupils in the final examination.

At the Riksdag of this year, a Government bill is going to be presented proposing to reorganise the boys' schools of 3 classes, found in some smaller towns, into schools for co-education, where the instruction should be imparted by male as well as female teachers.

TRAINING COLLEGES.

The first step towards raising the level of female education was the procuring of competent female teachers. For the intellectual development of such, Training colleges were founded.

A) TRAINING COLLEGES FOR INFANT SCHOOL TEACHERS.

When the Infant schools were established in 1858 it was resolved that female teachers should be employed in them, and that a pupil who has passed the two lower classes of a training college for National schools had the right to present herself as a candidate for the post of an Infant school teacher. Special Training colleges were also established by the County Councils or else by private undertaking.

The instruction at these colleges has hitherto generally covered a time of 8 months, but has now in many places been extended to 1, or even 2 years.

The Training colleges provided by the County Councils are, at the present moment, 17 in number; those established by private people are 5. They are all frequented by female pupils; in some of the former there are also male pupils.

The subjects of study at these Training colleges are: Religious instruction, Swedish language, arithmetic, didactics (in some also history and geography of Sweden and natural history), handwriting, drawing, singing, gymnastics, and needlework.

In some districts there is a head-master; in others, a head-mistress; the assistant teacher at the Infant school for practice

connected with these Training colleges is nearly always a woman. The salary of a head-mistress varies between 1,200 and 2,000 crowns.

Besides the Training colleges mentioned, there are in the far North of Sweden two instructional establishments maintained by the State for the purpose of training male and female Infant school teachers for the Finnish and Lappie schools in that part of our country. The Finnish Training school at Haparanda has a course of study extending over 3 years and is managed by a head master, three male teachers, and a female teacher of needlework. The Lappie Training school at Mattisudden (a village in Lappland) has a course of study extending over 2 years and is managed by a head-master and an assistant female teacher.

The instruction, which in both is carried on in Swedish, comprises the following subjects: Religious instruction, Swedish, Finnish (only at Haparanda), Lappie (only at Mattisudden), arithmetic, object lessons, handwriting, drawing, singing, gymnastics, and needlework.

B) TRAINING COLLEGES FOR NATIONAL SCHOOL TEACHERS.

To be qualified for a National school teacher's profession in Sweden it is necessary to have passed one of the Training colleges of the kingdom. In 1860, the right of applying for admission to a Training college was extended to women, and several female Training colleges were established.

Since 1878, to the three classes, of one year's duration each, has been added a fourth, so that the course now extends over *four years*. The time of instruction at a Training college extends annually over 36 weeks, divided in two terms. At the end of the spring term, a final examination is held with the pupils of class 4 and an annual one with the three lower classes. The daily hours of attendance are six, the time for gymnastics, however, not included.

The various subjects of instruction (which at the male Training colleges are the same with the addition of military drill), comprise:

Religious instruction: Bible reading, Sacred history, catechism, several hymns, and the outlines of Church history;

Swedish language: Grammar, spelling, elocution, recitation, and composition;

Arithmetic: Elementary arithmetic, solving simple equations of one unknown quantity, extraction of the square and cube roots of numerical quantities, and book-keeping;

Geometry: Geometrical object instruction, measurement and calculation of certain plane and solid figures;

History: Swedish history (detailed) and the political constitution of the country, chief events and lives of the most famous personages out of general history;

Geography: Physical and political (that of Sweden most minutely);

Natural history and science: Zoology (comprehending knowledge of the human body and the laws of health), botany, chemistry, physics, the elements of geology and astronomy;

Pedagogics and Methodics: outlines of psychology, a pedagogical and methodical representation of the development of National schools;

Drawing: Freehand and model drawing (also designing of easy objects of art and sloyd), the elements of perspective, and mechanical drawing;

Music and Singing: Solo and part singing of chorals and patriotic songs, liturgies and hymns, scales and technical exercises, the principles of harmony, organ;

Gymnastics: With or without an apparatus, marches etc.

Gardening and plantation of trees: The elements;

Needlework: The same courses as those of the National schools.

The practical training begins in class 2, the pupils of which teach in the infant classes of the school for practice; it is continued with the pupils of class 3, who teach Sacred history, elocution, and arithmetic in the National school classes, and is

finished off in class 4, the pupils of which teach the other subjects in the same divisions of the school. The number of hours devoted to practical training are: In class 2, four hours a week; in class 3, four; and in class 4, fourteen.

The teachers at each Training college are to be: a male head master (rector) and at least four assistant teachers, out of whom one must be a woman. The qualifications for a »coadjutrix» are: 1. To have reached the age of 23 years; 2. To have passed the complete final examination at the Higher Training college of Stockholm and to have obtained the highest testimonial in didactics and the second best in pedagogics and methodics; 3. To have served at least a year at one of the State Training colleges and to have gained a good character in that employment; and 4. Before the Consistory to which the Training college is subordinate, to have given evidence of practical skill of instruction.

A female teacher having been nominated coadjutrix, only obtains a warrant of her appointment. If, after that time, she marries, it remains (in virtue of a new statute) with the consistory to decide whether she may keep her place or not.

The obligatory time of instruction is 24 to 28 hours a week.

A coadjutrix enjoys the same salary as a coadjutor, i. e. from 1,750 up to 3,500 crowns.

Besides the coadjutrices, there are female assistant teachers engaged at the schools for practice connected with the Training colleges. At a female Training college, teachers in the so-called subjects of exercise: drawing, music, singing, and gymnastics, ought also to be women.

C) THE HIGHER FEMALE TRAINING COLLEGE.

At the Riksdag of 1844 the first claim was made on the State to take measures with the purpose of training able female teachers for the Higher schools. The matter dropped at the Riksdag mentioned and some following, but at the one of 1859—60;

a supply was granted for the foundation of a Higher female Training college. It was established in Stockholm already in 1861, and in 1862 a higher girl school (State Model school) was attached with it, in which the pupils had the opportunity of practically learning how to teach.

The conditions for admitting a pupil to the Training college are that she should have the same standard of education that is imparted in a complete Higher Girls' school, always comprising three modern languages. These conditions, however, have been raised by the fact that there are more of applicants than places. The age of admittance was 17, but has now been raised to 18 years. The instruction is free of cost.

The course of study extends over 3 years, to which a fourth (with complete liberty in the choice of subjects) can be added by those who wish to perfect themselves as teachers of some special subject.

Terms, hours of attendance, hygienic conditions etc. are equal those of the Higher schools.

About 25 pupils are generally admitted every autumn.

The subjects of instruction in the 1st division are: Religion, Swedish, French, German or English, geography, history, mathematics, natural history and science, and pedagogics. In the 2nd division, physiology and hygienics are taught besides, whereas geography is left off, and German or English, mathematics, with the exception of arithmetic, as well as the conversational classes in foreign languages, are optional. In the 3rd division, this is also the case with natural sciences, foreign languages, drawing and singing. The pupil must however study either one language or natural sciences.

The instruction at the Training college is adapted to what may prove of use to the future teacher. The courses of study are strictly limited, clearly defined, thoroughly mastered, and the teaching is very methodical. To a correct writing and speaking of the Swedish language great importance is attached as also to the pronunciation and grammar of the foreign languages.

The practical training of the pupils is brought about, partly by listening to lessons in the Model school and giving oral or

written accounts of them, partly by exercises in questioning and narrating, and then by giving lessons in the above mentioned school.

The 4th course — with the purpose of training specialists — was not established till 1891. In that, the pupil carries on self-studies in one to three subjects under the direction of the teachers at the Training college. These studies should be more independent and less limited than the preceding ones, which might be said to form a continuation of the systematic school studies. In some of the subjects passed by a pupil during the 4th course, her knowledge is considered to equal that for a bachelorship.

The instruction is imparted by Masters and Bachelors of Art, paid by the State, and at the same rate with the teachers in the Boys' schools. They also teach in the Model school connected with the Training college.

Conversational classes in foreign languages are kept up by foreign ladies or persons who have spent a long time abroad.

At the head of the Training College is a Head-master and a Head-mistress.

As the number of applicants was very large the establishment of another Training college has been spoken of, but since the Universities now are open to women, there will most likely be no need for doing it.

THE PEOPLE'S HIGH SCHOOL FOR WOMEN.

The *pupils* of the schools above mentioned are grown up girls, chiefly belonging to the farmers' class. There is no entrance examination, neither is any stated preparatory knowledge required. As a rule, the pupils are presumed to possess the standard of knowledge imparted in the National schools.

The movement for this kind of schools began in Denmark. The Swedish schools have developed themselves however independently. The first school for women of this kind was founded in 1869. Now there are 13.

The *object* of the People's High schools for Women is to develop the mental faculties of the pupils, to make them comprehend true womanliness and excite an interest in subjects relating to: 1. General education and 2. Training in manual work.

It is no *housekeeping school* and does not want to be considered as chiefly aiming at imparting such knowledge to the girls as *exclusively* belongs to the province of housework. The object in view is principally to develop the mental faculties of the girls as far as this can be attained by a knowledge of the language, history and character of the native country, by acquaintance with the laws of nature, and by reading the best that our literature offers. In addition to this are held, especially at the Tärna school, so-called »free lectures» on ethic-religious subjects.

The schools is however far from overlooking the importance of the rougher housework most women have to take part

in, and for this reason it attempts — in putting forth the honour of work — to organize the instruction so as to make the young girl acquainted with the nature of what surrounds her in daily life as for instance the air, the water, the articles of food etc., as well as those laws, which rules even in the most ordinary occupations of every-day life, so that she may be able to understand the reason *why* a thing is done in such or such manner and that she may learn to act like a sensible human being.

The Subjects of study are: *The Swedish language*. The instruction this subjects aims at bringing the pupils to read well — poetry and prose —, of properly understanding the contents of what is read, and of tolerably expressing their thoughts in writing. *Literature* with recital of excellent specimens — this especially in the evenings. *History and geography*. *Free lectures* on ethic-religious subjects. *Hygiene*, comprising the structure of the human body, the laws of health, general rules on the proper treatment of diseases, nursing of infants etc. *Knowledge of natural science*. Some of the principles of chemistry and physics. In this connection *housekeeping* is studied, as for instance laundry, cleaning, boiling, roasting and frying, preserving, pickling etc. French ironing is taught at several of the schools for women. *Dairy training* (the outlines). *Arithmetic*, *Domestic book-keeping*, *Writing*, *Singing*, solo and part-singing. *Gymnastics* are not practiced except at three People's high schools for women, but at many schools gymnasiums are going to be built within a few years.

Needlework. By teaching Needlework, the school wishes to meet and encourage the girls liking for female manual work (sloyd) and, at the same time, wants to develop a good *taste* and *sound views* within that sphere. The instruction in needlework comprises: mending and darning; various kinds of knitting and crochetwork; plain sewing and cutting out; white, coloured, and flat embroidery; hemstitch and masking of several kinds; making of fring and tassels etc.

For the second year's pupils, as well as for those who have proved themselves clever in other kinds of needlework,

there are also lessons in lace-making and weaving of ancient Scanian textile fabrics used for curtains, furniture stuffs etc. The pupils must be quite expert in ordinary plain weaving to be taught art weaving at the school.

To the development of their skill in manual work the school attaches great importance, and a stated plan is followed in the teaching of this subject. The pupils first must prove themselves skilled in mending, knitting, and plain needlework, then they are allowed to choose between the ornamental kinds of work.

Time of instruction. All the People's high schools for women now working are connected with those for male pupils, stand under the same head master, and are kept in the same localities as these. The Tärna school has a head mistress of its own, besides the for these schools very interested Mrs *Cecilia Bååth-Holmberg*. But while the course for men is kept up during the six winter months of November—April, that for women covers the three summer months of May—July, during which period the homes of the farmers are considered to be most able to spare their young daughters. One female school (at Bollnäs) is working during the three autumn months; one (at Fornby) during the four months of February—May, thus simultaneously with the school for men, but in another house. Co-education — as at the People's high schools of Finland — is not customary in Sweden. The course for women is thus comparatively short, which, however, cannot be avoided, if the same teachers are employed for the summer and winter terms. Besides, any pupil is welcome to remain for several consecutive terms, though far the greater number only go through one. Separate schools for women with a term of six winter months have existed, but ceased. The hours of instruction are at most of the schools devoted to study in the mornings and to needlework and singing in the afternoons.

Mode of teaching. The instruction is chiefly imparted by the teacher's oral informations. These ought to be as comprehensible and suggestive as possible. The pupils are advised to study suitable text-books by the help of which they can follow

the teacher's instruction. By means of questioning and repetitions, by conversation and written papers, the certainty is arrived at that what has been imparted, also has been well understood. As the pupils come to these schools with very different fundamental knowledge, the teacher must try to arrange his instruction so as to allow all to profit by it and give no one reason to feel neglected.

The school fee varies between 10 and 38 cns a course. At some schools, the fee is reduced for penniless pupils, or else they get a free place. The second year's pupils generally pay less than the first.

Scholarships. Less well to do pupils are entitled to apply for scholarships, which are paid by the Treasury and usually vary between 10 and 50 cns.

Board and lodging. To have one household in common for the headmaster and the pupils — as is the case at the Danish People's high schools — is not customary in Sweden. In some places, however, the pupils live in the school; at those of Tärna and of Tjörn a woman is engaged to cook the pupils' own provisions for them. As a rule, the pupils lodge in the neighbouring peasant homes, where — as at Hvilan for instance — they can board at a rate of about 90 öre a day. The ordinary arrangement, though, is that the girls bring provisions from home, which are cooked by their landlady against a small gratuity. This turns out to be the cheapest way. At Tärna and Lunnevad, the pupils live in the schoolhouse.

Examination. The People's high school, not having for object to qualify the pupils for any special employment, gives no testimonial on leaving. A general statement concerning diligence, conduct, and standard of knowledge acquired the pupil can have at her own request. No leaving examination is held, this being deemed of no use, but rather apt to impair a school-work, which, during the short time allotted to it, must keep all its attention directed on the claims of life, but not on a more or less successful examination. The doors of the school are always open to any one wanting to take notice of the real nature of its activity. *One* evident proof of the work done,

the public has in the handsome and abundant exhibitions of industrial art products made by the pupils and arranged for show at the breaking up of the school.

The school staff generally consists of male teachers, who also manage the People's high school for men. The head master's wife generally assists in the teaching.

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The People's high school being comparatively young and in many respects making its own way, has been an object of much misunderstanding and a good deal of blame. Because of the short time allotted to it, people have deemed it able to effect nothing but a superficial work and — may be involuntarily — to render the young farm girls foreign to their own class. The pupils find time to acquire an astonishing amount of knowledge in the short time given them, their diligence is so great that it rather needs keeping down than spurring on, and it is to be hoped that the rousing impulse they get at school may be such as to serve them for a foundation to the building they are going to erect in the school of life.

The school — always being situated in the country — does not remove them out of their ordinary conditions of life, which remain at school quite as simple as at home. And the People's high school is striving — more than any other school — to be a *home* to its pupils, a large, good, loving home, where the most intimate intercourse of thought and feeling exists between teachers and pupils. The pupils generally like to spend most of their recreation time at the school. The country people of the neighbourhood enjoy coming there to refresh themselves from their every day toil with listening to the singing and the lectures. In this way, the school becomes the centre of its neighbourhood. The country girl, when returning home, carries with her increased knowledge as well as increased practical abilities, and in addition a mind opened and made acceptable for wider views.

The Burgers' School of Stockholm.

The origin of this High school for the working and middle classes in Stockholm was a Sunday and Evening school for men, founded in 1836 by a private society. In 1882, the school was thoroughly reorganized, and advanced classes were established by the side of the lower ones existing before. Already in 1880—81 *female pupils* were admitted and at the same time *female teachers* were appointed. The school is supported by the annual fees of the Society members, a supply from the city council, the Artisan union etc. and the school fees of the pupils. These, however, are excessively low: 2 ers a term for 12 hours a week.

The National school localities are thrown open to the free use of the Burgher school, the hours of attendance being Sundays 8.30—10.30 a. m. and 2.30—6.30 p. m.; week days 5—9.30 p. m.

The subjects of instruction are, in the *lower division*: Swedish, arithmetic, writing, geometry, freehand and geometrical drawing; in the *higher division* (where the subjects are optional): the same with the addition of book-keeping and the German and English languages.

Lectures are held upon history and geography; history of Swedish literature; politics and national economy; hygiene (with ambulance); chemistry, physics, astronomy, and other natural sciences, out of which 4 to 6 are to be found on each year's reading plan.

A circulating library, free of cost, is open to the pupils.

The school is managed by a Head master with 8 male teachers in ordinary and 32 assistant teachers, out of whom 10 are women.

In 1890—91 the number of pupils in 9 parallel classes was 1,352, 410 of whom were female. These attend the lectures and the language classes simultaneously with the male pupils. Their age varied between 14 and 30 or above that.

Lecture Institutes.

In Stockholm as in every other large town there are lecture institutes for *the working classes*. These institutes are supported by the State, the city council etc. The lectures are entirely free, or on paying an admittance fee of 10 öre.

Lectures are held upon every subject that can be of use or interest. They are held late in the afternoon or on Sundays. Often the institutes have localities of their own, and a circulating library at their disposal. They are administered by a Head master with a council and an inspector chosen by the city council.

Female pupils are always admitted, but their number is always far less than that of the men.

The oldest institute is *Arbetarinstitutet* founded in 1880 at Stockholm.

At this institute two ladies are lecturing: Miss *Anna Whitlock* (since 1880) on Geography, and Miss *Ellen Key* (since 1883) on Swedish History.

Universities.

The two Universities in Sweden, that of *Upsala* and that of *Lund*, were founded respectively in 1477 and 1668. From both the female sex was excluded.

It was not till the 4th decade of our century and in consequence of the movement for woman's rights as well as for a higher standard of female education, that a call arose for the abolition of such an antiquated statute.

At the Riksdag of 1865 a Swedish yeoman, *Carl Johan Svensén*, presented a bill for the admission of women to the Universities. This bill occasioned a lively debate; one side pronounced woman to lack both physical and psychical power to carry on learned studies; the other side showed how unreason-

able it was to form a decided opinion on that question, when no opportunity had been given woman to try the power of her intellect. Her fitness for the professions of teacher and physician was specially put forth. The result of the debate was a petition for the intervention of Government demanding for women the right to pass the examinations prescribed by the law for becoming teachers and physicians.

On the 3d of June 1870 a writ was issued, conferring upon woman the right of passing the examination for the university, and of matriculating at the Universities, and of following the profession of a physician.

Since that time the number of female students has been increasing year by year.

This number, however, only comes up to about 1 per cent of that of the male students, who, however, in proportion to the population are too numerous.

During the first years, the young ladies passed their examination at some Boys' school, but since 1875 the right of qualifying for the University has been conferred upon Girls' schools also. At the present moment, there are at least five schools, that prepare female pupils for this examination.

The examination for the University is passed either in the *classical division* (latinlinien), or else in the *mathematical division* (reallinien).

The *classical division* comprises the following compulsory subjects of examination: Swedish composition, theology, Latin, French, German, mathematics and physics, history and geography, zoology and botany, and propædeutics of philosophy. Optional subjects are: Greek, Hebrew, and English; one of these languages is however obligatory.

In the *mathematical division* classical languages are not studied, but the claims on knowledge in the three modern languages, German, French and English, in mathematics, and in physics are greater than in the classical department and, besides, chemistry has to be studied.

Most of the women have passed their examination in the classical department.

Of the young ladies who have passed the examination for the University, only about 38 per cent have matriculated at the Universities. Some have gone back into private life, and some have found employment as post-, railway- or bank-officials, or else as teachers.

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The *Theological faculty* in the Universities is not open to woman.

At the faculty of *Jurisprudence* there are several examinations, out of which the one for a »candidatus juris utriusque» is the principal of those most commonly taken. It requires about 5 years' hard study. This examination has been passed by one lady, Miss *Elsa Eschelsson*.

The course of study in the *Medical faculty* extends over 7 to 9 years from the time of matriculation. Only two ladies, Miss *Karolina Widerström* and Miss *Hedda Andersson*, have hitherto finished their medical studies and are practising as physicians, but a considerable number of women are studying medicine.

The medical faculty in Stockholm (Karolinska institutet) is opened also to the ladies and follows the same rules for the examinations.

The studies for the medical degree in Sweden are by some people considered to take too long time. Surely the expensive studies are a drawback to many women in choosing this profession.

The *Philosophical faculty* is divided into: a philological section and a mathematical-scientific.

The examinations within both these sections are:

1) *baccalaureate* (= filosofie kandidat), requiring several compulsory subjects arranged in different groups, and

2) *licentiate*, a scientific examination comprising one principal subject and two secondary ones.

A licentiate, after having written a scientific dissertation and successfully defended the contents of it against opponents, chosen by the University, is created »*Doctor of Philosophy*».

under ceremonies which have been in practice for hundreds of years.

The baccalaureate with certain compulsory subjects and followed by one year's teaching at one of the State Schools, qualifies for minor tutorship at these schools.

The licentiate entitles to higher tutors' appointments.

About 23 women have passed the examination first mentioned, whereas the licentiate has hitherto only been passed by one woman, Miss *Ellen Fries*, who publicly defended her dissertation, and was created D. Ph. in 1883.

Several women have studied at the Phil. Fac. without passing any examination, some have later on applied themselves to scientific work. The latter is particularly the case with those having studied zoology and botany at the Faculty of Sciences of Stockholm. This Faculty, founded in 1878, has like the Faculty of Philosophy and Philology of Gothenburg, founded in 1890, from the first opened its lecture halls to woman. *Sonja Kovalevsky*, a well known Russian mathematician, was for some years attached as professor to the former.

The Swedish Universities in Upsala and Lund — in spite of their old statutes, having no close »colleges» as is the case in England for instance — present no difficulty to women for matriculating as University students.

With their male fellow students they have partaken in public and private instruction, they have also entered as members of the province clubs, into which the students divide themselves, and of other societies existing at the Universities.

By professors and male comrades they are highly esteemed, and, as a rule, have a name for being assiduous and clever students.

Professional Education.

A. *Technical Schools.*

The oldest and principal one of these is the *Technical School* of Stockholm, deriving its origin from a private Sunday drawing school for artisans, established in 1844.

Not till the spring 1858 female pupils were admitted, and then only to the number of 20.

In 1860, the school was handed over to the State and obtained its name of *Stockholm School for Slöjd*. In 1879, it underwent a thorough reorganization, whereby its activity was limited to a purely technical instruction and a higher division for art industry was established. The name of the institution was now changed into the *Technical or Industrial school of Stockholm*.

The Technical school gives instruction in the subjects deemed necessary for the industrial classes to be able to follow their several trades on a foundation of theoretical principles, and is aiming at the development and advancement of trades and industrial art. The chief departments of the institution are five, out of which *two* receive female pupils.

A. *The technical classes for Female students* (above the age of 14) impart the scientific and artistic knowledge necessary to meet the requirement of those technical trades which to any advantage can be carried on by women.

The subjects, being optional, are divided into 9 groups adapted to various trades:

1. Pattern drawing (for art industrial professions).
2. Modelling.
3. Wood carving.
4. Decorative painting.
5. Metal engraving.
6. Chasing and Repoussé work.
7. Art needlework.
8. Xylography and Litography (also Map drawing).
9. Book-keeping.

Plans of study are laid down, showing which subjects enter into each trade group and to what extent they do so.

The term of instruction lasts from October 1st till April 30th, and the teaching is divided between 10 male and 3 female head teachers together with 5 male and 9 female assistant teachers. The number of pupils amounted in 1890—91 to 322, the age varying between 14 and 30, or above that.

B. *The advanced Art and Design classes* are intended for male and female students above 16 being in need of and having the power to acquire a higher knowledge in the subjects most important for the purposes of art industry, and

to whom it is convenient to devote all their time or the greater part of it to the attainment of that object.

In a special division of these classes, instruction is given to people above 18 wishing to qualify for teachers in drawing, modelling, and writing at the Public and the Technical schools of the country as well as at the male and female Training colleges.

The advanced Art and Design classes are divided into 5 professional departments, for: 1. Pattern drawing. 2. Scene painting. 3. Modelling. 4. Wood carving, Chasing, and Engraving. 5. Training of male and female teachers in Drawing, Modelling, and Writing.

Regular subjects of instruction are: Advanced art-industrial freehand drawing, extending into composition of designs, making of coloured patterns and working drawings for art-industrial objects; painting, extending into composition of decorative paintings; modelling, extending into sculptural composition of art-industrial objects; chasing and engraving; theory of the art styles and first elements of general history of art.

Additional subjects of instruction are: Pattern drawing applied to china- and glass painting; leather modelling; xylopyrography etc., and anatomy as applicable to art and design.

In the upper as well as in the lower school, extra subjects of instruction are: Art needlework and the theory of styles and ornamentation.

To the students in department 5, instruction is also given in the pedagogical courses of freehand- and mechanical drawing and in writing, besides which they get trained in the teaching of freehand drawing and writing (in specially arranged children's drawing and writing classes).

The division for female drawing teachers has a course of one year for the training of teachers in Higher Public schools, and one of three years intended for future teachers at Higher Public schools and Technical schools.

The instruction in the advanced Art and Design classes, covering the time from September 1st to May 1st, is imparted

by the Head master of the school together with 11 head teachers and 2 assistant teachers.

The number of pupils amounted in 1890—91 to 65, out of whom 44 were female students. Their age varied between 18 and 30 or was above that.

Technical schools with instruction on the same plan, and admitting female pupils exist in 21 towns; the number of female pupils in them is about 31 %.

There are besides several schools for china and glass painting, leather modelling, etsing etc., founded and managed by women and entirely *private* undertakings, as for instance the Painting School Nordberg and Peterson at Stockholm.

B. *Slöjd Schools.*

With *slöjd* is understood in Sweden not only works where wood is the material used, but generally all work made with hands, not at factories. The *Slöjd* schools for girls, first and foremost teach weaving, then different kinds of sewing, wood carving straw plaiting, lace making and various kinds of manual work.

As very often the National schools (vide Nat. sch.) in the country do not teach manual work, special *slöjd* schools have been founded, and they are embraced with particular interest. The greater part of these schools are free of charge, established either by the parishes, private persons or societies, and are to be found all over the country. At some *slöjd* schools weaving is paid a special attention to, as the interest in this kind of *slöjd* has more and more gained ground amongst women in all classes of society, and the most complicated kinds are taught. These schools are sometimes called *Weaving Schools*, and amongst them may be mentioned:

1) *The Weaving school of the Friends of Handiwork* in Stockholm, founded in 1882 by this Society (vide Industrial Art). This school was the first in which the old Swedish art weaving was taught, and the old national patterns introduced. The

school is steadily improving, at present there are 30 looms going, and, in 1891, sixty three pupils were taught there.

To be received as pupil, plain weaving has to be understood. The hours of instruction are every day from 10—2 and 10 different kinds of art weaving are taught.

The same society has also a school for different kinds of art embroidery. A similar school is also started in connection with the Technical School of Stockholm.

2) Miss *von Engeström's* weaving school at Upsala founded in 1884, teaches all kinds of weaving, plain as well as art weaving, the age for entering not under 11.

3) Mrs *Th. Kullé's* weaving school at Lund gives instruction only in Art weaving.

4) Miss *Mesterton's* school at Upsala, founded in 1890, teaches woodslöjd according to the Nääs and Rodhe methods.

5) *The School for Home Slöjd* founded in 1890 by Miss M. Nordenfelt and some other ladies. The object of the school is:

I. To educate teachers in manual work and in slöjd for the National schools and for private teaching.

II. To give technical skill in more complicated kinds of weaving, embroidery, wood slöjd and pattern drawing etc.

III. To give practical instruction in dressmaking, plain sewing, cutting out etc.

IV. To raise the home slöjd to an art, by introducing good patterns and models.

Courses in pillow lace making are given at several places, as well as courses in wood slöjd (vide Industrial Art).

Schools for teaching straw slöjd were founded at 1) Wexiö 1869. 2) Sköfde 1886. 3) Karlstad 1888.

* * *

a) *Hulda Lundin's Slöjd method.*

Since the great importance of needlework instruction in the schools has of late been more and more acknowledged, the equally great importance of following a fixed method has become apparent.

The first person who introduced a properly organized system was Rosalie Schallendorf in Germany. In 1881 the Institution »In Memoriam of Lars Hierta» sent a Swedish teacher, Miss *Hulda Lundin*, to Germany, in order to learn the new method of needlework; on Miss Lundin's return from Germany the Schallendorf method was under her superintendence introduced into some of the National Schools of Stockholm, and courses were arranged by her for educating teachers in needlework. After having further studied foreign systems Miss Lundin was 1885 nominated superintendent of the National Schools of Stockholm.

She has afterwards independently developed these ideas herself and created a pedagogical working system, which is more and more recognized as Swedish.

Miss Lundin gives courses of instruction in needlework to teachers, who afterwards spread her method all over the country. »The method of working of the National Schools» — as it is called — is introduced in a great many schools, and has gained friends both in neighbouring countries and in America.

Models of these works as well as explanations of the manner of working are exhibited at the exposition of Chicago 1893.

b) *Miss Rodhe's School.*

In 1881 Miss Eva Rodhe founded the *Practical Industrial School of Gothenburg*, where the slöjd instruction is carried on according to a new method invented by her. The distinguishing feature of this method is its training the pupils *from the very beginning* — i. e. from 5 years of age — in wood slöjd. Ten years' experience has proved the possibility of practically carrying out the method, which, moreover, has shown itself most suitable to develop the intellectual as well as the physical faculties of the child. Miss Rodhe's *model series* has been copied by several Swedish and foreign schools.

The school receives pupils from 5 to 12 years of age and is divided into three departments.

1. The division for *Manual work*, receiving children from 5 to 6 years of age. Reading is not taught, the object is to meet those requirements for suitable occupations which are always noticed with children of that age. The pupils are taught paper plaiting, carton work, drawing the elements of wood slöjd etc. Object lessons are given; German conversational exercises occur as well as preparatory practice in music and time keeping; and children's singing games are played.

2. The *Preparatory* division, consisting of 3 classes, qualifies for admittance into Class 1 of the Higher Girls' or Boys' schools.

3. The *Elementary* division, comprising 2 classes, qualifies for admittance into Classes 2 and 3 of the Higher Girls' schools.

Boys and girls are co-educated except in the Elementary division, where the courses of study in a subject or two are different. In all the classes, woodslöjd is carried on.

C. *Cookery- and Housekeeping Schools.*

In Sweden it is only exceptionally that cookery and domestic work are taught at the girls' schools.* To supply this deficiency in the education of the young ladies, several families send their daughters — after having finished school — to a housekeeping school in the country, where they spend a time of 6 to 12 months.

Of such schools there is a great number in our country,** and among them may be mentioned:

The Housekeeping School at Björnsnäs for the education of housewives, receiving boarders from the age of 16, and teaching cookery, the principles of housekeeping — practically and theoretically — preserving, baking, salting and curing, washing and ironing, cleaning, weaving, art needlework etc.

* In Stockholm, cookery is taught in two of the Higher girls' schools: Dr. Schwartz' and the Athenæum for girls.

** Not generally to be confounded with practical housekeeping schools for educating servants.

The annual time of instruction comprises an autumn term, from Aug. 15th to Dec. 15th, and a spring term, from Jan. 15th to June 15th. The annual fee is 750 crowns.

Other provincial housekeeping schools, established on the same principles as the above mentioned, are:

The practical School at Samuelsberg for teaching young ladies housekeeping and manual work; Miss Ellen Möller's Housekeeping school for young girls; The Alingsås School of languages and domestic work, which — besides imparting instruction in household work — offers an opportunity of learning modern languages, etc.

In *Stockholm* there are also several housekeeping schools, where the young girls, while living at home, are taught housekeeping during some hours' daily attendance. Such are:

a) *The New Housekeeping School*, teaching educated young ladies the theory and practice of plain or more elaborate cooking, preserving fruit and vegetables, ironing and other domestic occupations, thus to enable them in a practical way to manage a house.

Each course comprises a time of $4\frac{1}{2}$ months. A limited number of pupils are admitted to each course. To those who have attended 3 months at least, a testimonial is given.

The pupils assemble every weekday at 8 a. m., and the work is kept up till 4 or 5 p. m.

The fee is 225 crowns for a complete course. For a shorter time, 60 cers a month.

b) *The Stockholm Cookery School*, founded in 1882 by Mrs Anna *Hierta Retzius* with a grant of 5,000 crowns from the foundation of »In Memoriam of Lars Hierta», is the first school in Sweden where *cooking solely* (with baking and preserving) was taught with the exclusion of other housework.

For this reason, the course has since the very beginning been limited to 3 months only.

In this cookery school, the physiology of nutrition and domestic economy are first theoretically taught by means of lectures on those subjects. The pupils are also trained in

marketing under the teacher's guidance. Those who have passed a complete course obtain a testimonial.

The food is served à la carte to ladies and gentlemen taking their dinners at the school (from 2 to 4.30 p. m.).

The original object of this school was to introduce cookery as a subject of information among the daughters of the working classes, thus to qualify them for housework in their own homes after having passed the National school. During the first 3 years, the fee was 10 crowns a month (and dinner free of charge), but was later increased to 20 cns a month, and — to make the school selfsupporting — admission was granted, against a double fee, to 2 or 3 married or unmarried young ladies of the cultured classes, who, up to that time, had no opportunity of learning in so short a time. For ladies engaged to be married a shorter course (of 6 weeks) was arranged.

Finally, *cookery teachers* have been trained at this school cookery (to facilitate the introduction in future of cookery as a subject of information in the National schools).

In September 1892 — instruction in cookery and domestic economy having been introduced as a subject of information at the Higher Training College — Mrs Hierta Retzius' Cookery School was made over to the Board of the above mentioned College, the founder, however, having undertaken to guarantee the economy of the school.

* * *

Cookery at a *National school* was first taught in 1889 at the parish of St. Nicholas in Stockholm, the information in this subject being introduced on the initiative of Mrs *Sofi Nilsson*, a National school teacher, who during many years' work had realized the necessity of raising the standard of practical work.

The School Board having agreed to the fitting up of a kitchen in one of the school houses, 5 to 6 girls from the highest class were allowed to leave their school work at 10 a. m. in order to learn to cook the food freely (by means of funds, donations etc.) distributed to their younger school-fellows.

The school of the parish mentioned has since developed further.

On the initiative of Mrs. *Hierta Retzius* and by means of an endowment from the foundation of »In Memoriam of Lars Hierta», the National school teacher, Miss Brolinsson, had been sent to London to pass »The National Training School of Cookery» in South Kensington and to study cookery as it is taught in the Board Schools of London.

On her return the cookery school of *St. Mary* was founded, — partly after the English plan — where *a course was given to future cookery teachers*. These, who previously had passed a pretty long, practical free course at Mrs. Retzius' cookery school and had practised as cookery teachers in the school kitchen of *St. Mary*, passed an examination, received a testimonial, and have since obtained employments as managers or assistants at cookery schools in Stockholm, Gothenburg, and Vesterås.

In four of the Stockholm National schools, namely those of *St. Nicholas*, *St. Clara*, *St. Mary*, and *Hedvig Eleonora*, the girls in the highest classes — generally to the number of 30 from each school — have been taught cookery as well as baking and have taken it by turns to carry out such work. The girls, who also do the washing up and the house cleaning etc., seem to keep up a lively interest in the matter, and many opinions expressed in the children's houses show that the parents also duly appreciate the teachings. One thing strictly impressed upon the children is the necessity of cleanliness, order, and economy.

The ingredients of the various dishes, the cost of them, and the method of preparing them are written down by the girls in special books. The quantity and price are, as a rule, calculated for 6 people. Thus, when finishing school, the girls bring home with them a little cookery book made by themselves and containing receipts tried by them and comprising the dishes mostly used in ordinary, simple houses.

The expenses for these cookery schools are defrayed, partly by private people, partly by each respective parish.

The teaching of this subject now having begun to gain more and more sympathy in the National schools of the capital, the following »general rules» have been established and are to be enforced from the beginning of 1892:

1. The girls who take part in the work at the cookery school are divided into groups of 4 to 6 each.

2. These groups are selected out of the two highest girls' classes of the school.

3. The girls who during their school time have taken a share in the cookery work will be allowed to continue it for one term after having left school.

4. No more than 3 groups — exceptionally and on the strength of special reasons, 4 — are selected out of each school class.

5. Each group partakes every time for two consecutive days in the cooking.

6. After all the groups from one school class have had their turns to attend the cookery school, 4 days at least must elapse before they begin again (during the time, groups from the other class are taught).

7. School girls belonging to the cookery school, must — before going there — attend the first two lessons of the day (from 8 to 10).

8. If dinner is cooked at the school for other people than poor children, it will not be served before 1.30 p. m.

D. Dairy Schools.

There are several establishments in Sweden where women receive instruction in dairy work. The government has given a grant to 2 Dairy Schools with a course of instruction of one year, and to 18 so called Dairy Stations where the course lasts 2 years. Besides these there are dairy schools, both private and established by the Agricultural Societies. The pupils must be 20 years of age, have a healthy constitution, and the standard of education given in the minor National schools.

The instruction is partly practical in all that has to do with the dairy work, but theoretical in writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, and household matters in reference to the dairy.

Courses for dairy work are organized in connection with the People's High School Hvilan in Skåne.

E. Horticultural Schools.

A new sphere of activity has been thrown open to woman by people's attention having been drawn to the fact that gardening would be a very suitable occupation for her.

The first Gardening school for women was opened in 1890 by the Director, Mr *Rudolf Abelin* at Norrviken close to Norrköping. This school, now turned into a co-educational one, is still the only one of the kind in our country.

At the Horticultural school of Norrviken, the pupils are trained in the practical management of a garden as well as in floriculture and the theoretical knowledge belonging to the trade.

The first course of two years' duration closed in December last and had been attended by 9 pupils, amongst whom some took to practising the trade directly, while others went to perfect their education somewhere else.

The Fredrika Bremer Association encourages by stipends female pupils to devote themselves to this kind of work. The terms for instruction and everything found are 600 crowns per annum.

One lady teacher is appointed at the school.

The female pupils bear a character for being clever and persevering in their work.

* * *

Schools for the training of maid servants, for abnormal children etc., vide *Philanthropy*.

The *Telegraphic School*. vide »The Public Service».

Commercial Schools, vide »Trade and Business».

SWEDISH GYMNASTICS.

Gymnastics has excited a great interest in Sweden and has attained a high degree of development. Women have had their share in this movement — as teachers of gymnastics, by gymnastics having been introduced in the girls' schools, and by woman's entering as a member in the gymnastic clubs organized for grown-up people.

I. PER HENRIK LING'S GYMNASTICS.

The founder of Swedish gymnastics was Per Henrik Ling (1777—1839).

The principal among all specialists within his sphere was Ling who, after profound study of anatomy, developed gymnastics into a science and raised it into a social question, the importance of which is acknowledged by all and whose originator will always be looked upon as a benefactor of mankind.

The object of gymnastics is — by the use of muscular force, active as well as passive — to act on the vital functions of the different organs of the human body with the results of invigorating and preserving a normal constitution; of removing disorders arisen in various functions, or else of correcting and improving an abnormal constitution.

Out of these principles grow the four head branches of Ling's gymnastics, viz.

1. Drill or Pedagogical gymnastics.
2. Motorpathy or Medical gymnastics.

3. Fencing.

4. Calisthenics or Esthetic gymnastics.

The object of *Drill* is to strengthen and develop the physical power in the rising generation, to maintain the development arrived at, and as far as the natural constitution of each individual allows, give to the body the beauty of harmony.

Motorpathy as a therapeutic system has gained confidence, not only in Sweden, but also in most other civilized countries.

Fencing is almost exclusively in use by men.

Calisthenics may be deemed «not only of importance and great consequence to the actor, the sculptor, the painter — but also to the orator, and even to every body trying to acquire a completely harmonious development».

Amongst those men who have worked for the development of *gymnastics for women*, must in the first place be mentioned Professor Hjalmar Ling — son of P. H. Ling — whose sympathy with the feeble and bodily not favoured by nature induced him to stand up as a champion for the physical development of woman by means of gymnastics.

II. INSTRUCTIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS FOR GYMNASTICS.

A. *The Royal Central Gymnastic Institute in Stockholm.* founded in 1814 by Ling.

The members of the Board are men exclusively. The instruction is kept up by male and female teachers.

Women are taught the different kinds of gymnastics with the exception of military drill.

The subjects of instruction are: Pedagogical gymnastics or drill, and Medical gymnastics or motorpathy.

In 1818 some female patients were received at the institute, which was the first cause of introducing women to the exercising of the profession. In 1820 the first woman was appointed assistant in medical gymnastics. During the following

years, the number of such assistants increased to 10, amongst whom 4 during 1864—65 obtained instruction in the subjects belonging to the knowledge of gymnastics, and passed their final examination. From 1865 to 1871, the course was of one year's duration; since the latter year it has been extended to 2 years.

The teaching at the institute is arranged in such a way as to give each pupil 5 to 6 hours' daily instruction, the time being properly divided between theoretical and practical subjects.

1. Theoretical subjects are: Anatomy with dissection, physiology and hygiene, theory of movements and pedagogical gymnastics, the elements of gymnastic instruction, medical gymnastics with the elements of the practical application of it, and pathology.

2. Practical subjects are: Practice of pedagogical and medical gymnastics.

Women who have gone through the courses of study at the »Central institute» and obtained a testimonial of approbation, are qualified for the post of a teacher of gymnastics at public and private educational establishments for women. Further, a thus qualified »gymnast» has the right to administer medical gymnastics to patients for whom such treatment has been prescribed by medical men.

The number of female »gymnasts» who since 1865 have passed their final examination amounts to 227. Many of these are living abroad; about 14 in North America.

The number of female patients annually treated at the Royal Central Institute of gymnastics amounts to about 2 or 300.

B. *The Gymnastic-Orthopedical Institute of Stockholm* in 1827 obtained a State grant and became an institution of the State. The special objects of this institute are: 1. To receive gratuitously patients requiring treatment; 2. To administer free medical gymnastics to 15 patients a day at least; and 3. To give instruction in medical gymnastics and orthopædy to medical men and medical students.

The institute is annually frequented by 30 to 40 foreign doctors besides foreign »gymnasts», who generally stay one to four months and attend the courses of instruction.

The women who attended the autumn course of 1892 were 5 Swedish medical students, 1 American doctor of medicine, and 2 Norwegian »gymnasts».

During 1891, 337 female patients were treated at the institute.

C. *Private Institutes for Medical Gymnastics.*

a) In Stockholm: 3 Medico-Mechanic Institutes and 7 Motorpathic Institutes, four of which are possessed and managed by women.

b) In Gothenburg: 1 Medico-Mechanic Institute and 2 Motorpathic Institutes, one of which is the property of and managed by women.

c) In 18 provincial towns there are motorpathic institutes, 5 of which are in the possession of women.

At all the motorpathic institutes female gymnasts are employed. A large number of them carry on private gymnastic work.

III. GYMNASTICS AT SCHOOLS.

The gymnastic method applied in the schools is Ling's with some modifications found suitable for girls. The time devoted to gymnastics is generally half an hour a day.

IV. VOLUNTARY GYMNASTIC CLUBS.

The usefulness of gymnastic exercise to women beyond the school-age is getting more and more acknowledged. Especially to the various working women, whose occupations are of sedentary nature, gymnastics has proved of great importance. Gymnastic clubs, meeting two or three times a week, have been organized to supply this want, and are embraced with a growing interest. Amongst them may be mentioned:

a) *The Female Gymnastic Club of Stockholm*, founded in 1886, and

b) *The Female Gymnastic Society of Stockholm*, which was started in the autumn of 1888.

The number of their members amounts annually to more than 400. The age varies between 15 and 45, but most of

the partakers are between 20 and 25 years of age. The less well to do are supplied with costumes by the Society.

c) *The Female Gymnastic Amazon Club of Gothenburg*, founded in 1882.

d) *The Female Gymnastic Club of Majorna*, founded in 1889.

e) *The Gymnastic Society of K. F. U. K.* (Young Women's Christian Association), founded in 1891.

f) *The Female Gymnastic Club of Upsala*, founded in 1888 and

g) *The Gymnastic Society of Upsala*, besides several female gymnastic clubs in many other provincial towns.

* * *

Funds.

Women have given considerable sums to *University* and *College stipends*. Sometimes it appears that a servant or a housekeeper have given the profits of their lifelong labour to encouraging some »decent, promising boy» belonging to a certain class of one college or another. Only at the University at Upsala the donations given to students by ladies amount to 400,000 crs, for Sweden with its little national fortune a very arge sum. The oldest is of 1629. Only one of these, given by *Lotten Kræmer*, is exclusively for female students. Several donations from women have been given to found or improve *Slöjd-schools*, and to encourage teachers by gratuities. For instance: the *Altin Fund* for Schools of Industrial Art, amounting to 51,807 crs, given in 1888 by the shipholder, Mr Altin and his wife, at Sundsvall. In a great many cases donations have been made by women to furnish means of salaries for schoolmasters and schoolmistresses, clergymen and preachers, as well as for increasing the salaries of teachers at colleges or schools, clergymen and a few physicians.

Vide »Funds for medical Care» (Philanthropy).

* * *

Funds contributed to the opening of *reading rooms*, have been given by women. The largest reading room in Stockholm with lending library attached, was founded in 1866 by the Baroness *Adlersparre*; it has afterwards been supported and further developed under female management, by Mrs *Lind af Hageby*, Mrs *Elworth* and Miss *E. Fryxell*. The first reading room for working people in Stockholm was opened by Miss *Ljungstedt* in 1892.



II.

PHILANTHROPY.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

As long as human misery has existed, it has been considered the most beautiful privilege and calling of woman to succour the suffering, and the Swedish women are no exception from this rule.

During the middle age it was under the shelter of the Church and exclusively in obedience to the commandment of Christianity that women carried out their work for the suffering humanity.

In modern times it has become a moral obligation for the civil community to take care of the poor, and the love of their neighbours is to many the motive for their philanthropic labours. With a people so religious as the Swedish, the principal and most efficient work is, however, done by those who have taken it up in a Christian spirit.

Philanthropic activity can be divided in:

a) the legal. b) the voluntary.

Each parish is legally bound to provide for those who are incapable to work and who are not otherwise provided for.

The present Swedish Poor House Law is of 1871.

The parish transfers this matter to the Poor House Board.

Since the earliest times, the Swedish woman, when a widow, has the right of voting in parochial matters.

In the year 1862 every woman of age obtained the same right, and since 1889 she became eligible as member of the Poor House Board. She has thus a certain influence on the legal administration for the poor.

Very often the different parishes in the same county have hospitals, orphanages, asylums for the blind etc. in common; not unfrequently these establishments are granted support from the state, and women often have an important mission to fulfill in the service of the legal philanthropy in organizing and managing these institutions.

The statistic reports for 1890 show the number of poor receiving support to be 5.04 % of the whole population. One counts 100 men to 180 women.

The influence women exercise in the legal philanthropy is insignificant compared to the great weight her opinion carries in the *voluntary*.

b) In voluntary philanthropy women are ever so much more energetic than men. Still, the success of many philanthropic undertakings have been attributed just to the fact that men and women have worked together.

Many impulses to philanthropic activity have come to Sweden from England.

Amongst women who of later years have specially stirred into activity the interest for philanthropic work may be mentioned:

Queen Josefine [born princess of Leuchtenberg 1807, married 1823 to King Oscar I, died 1876]. In Memoriam of king Oscar and the Asylum for poor Roman Catholics etc. show her beneficence and compassion with destitute old women.

Queen Lovisa [born princess of the Netherlands 1828, married 1850 to King Charles XV, died 1871]. A large hospital for children as well as Queen Lovisa's Relief Fund were founded by her. And the Institutions for blind, deaf and dumb were also under her protection.

Queen Sofia [born princess of Nassau 1836, married 1857 to the present King Oscar II] has specially great honour in having organized the Swedish hospital nursing, and in the Sofia Home she has reared an everlasting memory.

The Princess Eugenie [sister to King Oscar II, born 1830, died 1889] took a great deal of interest in several branches of philanthropic work. The last years of her life she spent the sum-

mers at Gotland, where she founded a national school, an orphanage, a home for incurables; she also established district meetings.

Fredrika Bremer, born 1801, died 1865, a celebrated authoress and a noble advocate for women's rights, had a great influence on the philanthropic activity of Swedish women. She greatly valued and worked together with

Lotten Wennberg, born 1815, died 1864, who was a constant visitor amongst the poor in Stockholm.

Amongst others now living may be mentioned Elsa Borg, who has founded homes for Bible women, fallen women, and children etc., all begun without funds, but supported by faith and perseverance; Beatrice Dickson, foundress of Orphanage, Temperance Society, Young women's Christian Association in Gothenburg. Further Rosalie Olivecrona, Ebba Ramsay, Thorborg Rappe, Anna Hierta-Retzius, Agda Montelius, Natalia Andersson Meijerhelm etc.

* * *

All philanthropic work may be considered either preventive or effective, to prevent suffering or to alleviate suffering. It is difficult to draw the exact line between the two, but it is on this principle the following accounts are classed.

I. Preventive Philanthropy.

1) General Care of Children:

- a) Crèches
- b) Orphanages
- c) Help to poor Schoolchildren
- d) Workshops
- e) Practical Housekeeping Schools
- f) Fresh air Fund Colonies (Holiday Fund).

2) Establishments for educating abnormal Children.

- 3) Associations for Self Help.
- 4) Prison Discipline.
- 5) Mothers Meetings and Dorcas Meetings.
- 6) Mission Service
 - a) Piety
 - b) Morality
 - c) Temperance.

II. Effective Philanthropy.

- 1) Nursing and medical Care:
 - a) Training Schools for Nurses
 - b) Private Hospitals founded by Women
 - c) Midwifery
 - d) Dentistry
 - e) Surgery
 - f) Physicians
 - g) Funds
- 2) Society for Organization of Charity
- 3) District Meetings and Charity
- 4) Pauvres honteux
- 5) Funds.

* * *

I. PREVENTIVE PHILANTHROPY.

1) General Care of Children.

A. *Crèches.*

The Crèches at Stockholm as elsewhere are intended to be places of refuge for children whose mothers are occupied with out-door work. The mothers, going to their work in the morning, leave their children in the Crèche, and fetch them back

in the evening after paying 10 öre* a day, for which payment the children are provided with two, in some places with three meals a day.

In the Crèches are also received a larger or smaller number of what is called night-children, but this happens only in exceptional cases of distress, when, on account of illness or from other reasons, the mothers are incapable of taking care of their little ones. For night-children 15—25 öre a day are paid, and, if necessary, they are allowed to spend a long time in the Crèche without any interruption.

According to rules, the children are not received before the age of one year, though exceptions are sometimes made, if the infants are weaned. Properly the children should not be admitted after attaining 6 or 8 years of age, but from this rule, too, exceptions are probably made, especially when several brothers and sisters come there together. In some parishes, for instance St Catherine's, where many women work at the factories, the same children will come regularly back to the Crèche; in other parishes, on the contrary, where women only find occasional work, the children appear less regularly. The number of children committed to the care of the Crèches, is largest in autumn at the time of removals, the mothers then being occupied as charwomen; but in the midst of winter, when work is scarce both for men and women, the children left at the Crèches are few.

Every Crèche has a separate managing committee, composed of ladies and a male treasurer. The Crèche is managed by a matron, sometimes a deaconess, with one or two helpers. Every Crèche possesses some capital, the interest of which, however, does not suffice for its maintenance, not even increased by the children's fees; so they are dependent on voluntary gifts. From the communities, the Crèches obtain contributions either in form of provisions, pecuniary assistance, a rent-free abode, or a collection at divine service in the parish church. The Crèches are shut on Sundays.

* A Swedish krona (= crown) compounding 100 öre is equivalent to 27 cents.

In 1892, the different Crèches received children to a number of

	Cr. öre.
7,896 at S:t Catherine's,	with a cost of 2,577: 82
8,305 » S:t Mary's,	» » » » 1,970: —
9,554 » Kungsholmen,	» » » » 2,706: 66*
6,067 » Östermalm,	» » » » 1,088: 61**
4,164 » S:t James' & S:t Johns',	» » » » 2,136: 16
5,729 » Adolf Fredrik,	» » » » 2,152: 03
about 7,000 » S:t Nicolas',	» » » ab. 2,584: 27

The number of admitted children generally represents an equal number of opportunities of work for their mothers.

Of the Crèches at Stockholm, the oldest is that of Kungsholmen, founded in 1854. Similar Crèches are established in *most of our country towns* and with nearly the same regulation.

B. Orphanages.

The Common Orphans Hospital was established in 1637 by *Queen Christina* for the purpose of taking care of orphans. In 1890, the institution possessing a fund of 4,888,908 crowns, supported 3,162 children, at a cost of 155,094 crowns. The establishment is at present managed by a Board of exclusively male directors.

There are at present Orphanages in all towns and in many populous country-places throughout our country.

A few possess a real estate, sometimes with an addition of soil, a garden or at least a pleasure-ground. Some of them, perhaps the majority, have a capital, rarely large, though sometimes rather considerable, for instance the Orphanage, founded by the Princess Eugenia in Vesterhejde, Gotland, which, at the end of 1890, possessed a capital of 265,791 crowns. Not seldom contributions are bestowed by the parish, sometimes by

* A private person pays for wood, and coals, and necessary repairs.

** The parish furnishes the Crèche with a rent-free abode.

a local Association of Brandy Retailers. Often the Orphanage is supported by a Society, that gives annual contributions, more often still by the profits of the needle- and fancy-works of one or several Sewing-Societies. The management of the affairs is generally entrusted to *ladies*; yet even in this sphere of activity a cooperation of men and women has proved useful and expedient.

In some *Orphanages* very young children are received, and are generally allowed to stay to be tended and educated, till confirmed, when, through the intercession of the Home, they are provided with as good situations as may possibly be obtained. As a rule the children must have attained 5 or 6 years to be admitted.

Among more remarkable orphanages founded and managed entirely or in parts by ladies, may be mentioned:

1) *The Malmqvist Educational Establishment.*

This educational work at Stockholm was begun in 1852, when, for a very small remuneration, a sexton, Mr P. J. Malmqvist, and his wife received some destitute girls in their own home. In 1853, when the ravages of the cholera made many children orphans, Mr and Mrs Malmqvist took into their home 17 girls more, selected among 200 orphans according to this principle, given by Mr Malmqvist to his wife: »Take the poorest and most miserable you see, for those who are nice and pleasant-looking are more likely to be helped.» In 1860, the number of the children amounted to 79. In 1861 took place the inauguration of the house, where the Establishment is still situated, N:o 22 Torkel Knutsson's Street, in the parish of S:t Mary. The girls are received at 6—12 years of age, and kept till 17, when, nicely fitted-out, they leave the adoptive home to earn their livelihood themselves. Besides a complete National school instruction, the children are taught manual work and all kinds of household employments, singing, and gymnastics.

After the death of the founder, the Establishment is managed by a clergyman, whose wife is matron of the house. The information is imparted by 4 school-mistresses, who, being residents, are charged with the education and care of the girls even out of school-hours. To teach washing, cooking, and in general kitchen work there are two clever women specially engaged, one of whom has at her command a hired helper. All household work is performed by the girls, who also make the clothes worn in the Establishment.

After leaving the Establishment the girls, however, may regard it as their real home, where they may return for a short time for rest, for being nursed in cases of illness, for being sheltered, when going to change situations etc. The first Sunday of every month *an hour of devotion* is held there, to which all former pupils are welcome, and for the annual festivity as many of them as are to be found, are invited, the married together with their husbands and children. In many cases both mothers and daughters have been protégées of the Establishment. For the annual festivity, which is celebrated with great solemnity, the friends of the Home will send different refreshments, that the guests may be abundantly treated. The communication, kept up between the Home and the children that have left it, seems to be the chief cause, that so very few of the young girls have been ruined in after life.

In 1891, 55 girls were brought up in the Establishment, and since its foundation 532 had been received there. Most of them have gone out as servants, a few as teachers or drilling mistresses, one or two as milliners, and one has studied to be a singer.

2) *The Orphanage of the Stockholm City Mission.*

The first step towards the foundation of this Institute was taken by a *woman*, who in 1858 presented the first sum of money, certainly not a large one, but with blessed result. The establishment is partly supported on the proceeds from sales of things worked at sewing meetings.

It was opened in December 1863, and the object of the Orphanage is to bring up boys, neglected and ill-treated, or else homeless. They are now received gratuitously at the age of 6--8, and as a rule they remain till they are confirmed, when the manager of the establishment finds suitable situations for them. The standard of education is the same as at the National schools, and, besides that, they are taught various trades as shoemaking, tailoring, basketmaking etc.; the bigger boys are allowed to choose the trade they are most inclined for. As an encouragement to industry they obtain first 3 % and later even up to 10 % on the work they do, and some boys on leaving the Home have a nice sum of money in the savingsbank.

The Orphanage began with 15 boys, at present there are 62, brought up at a cost of about 350 crs a year for each boy, the yearly expences of the Home amounting to 22 or 23,000 crs. From the Poor Board of Stockholm an annual allowance of 4,600 crs is received, otherwise it is entirely dependant on voluntary gifts.

The greater number of boys, who have been brought up in the Orphanage have done credit to it, and several of them are even in good circumstances. Besides the manager there is a matron at the head of the establishment and different teachers for the education and the industrial part of the teaching. The managing committee are composed of gentlemen and ladies.

Besides the Home above-mentioned there are several others at Stockholm, for instance the Orphanages and Asylum of the Deaconess Institution with 31, and Elsa Borg's three Orphanages with 49 children in all, both statements given at the end of 1891.

3) *The Foundation of Axel and Sofia Alm.*

The Educational Establishment of Axel and Sofia Alm for girls at the estate of Rådan, in the county of Stockholm, is founded in 1874 to the benefit of girls who, for want of proper care, run the risk of being morally ruined, and intends to give them a Christian education and good treatment to make them useful and honest women. The children are carefully brought up, enjoy

an information corresponding to that of the National schools, and are taught such household work as may qualify them to be useful wives of working men or in-door servants. The girls are admitted at the age of 6—12, and a sum of 100 crowns is annually paid for them. The children remain under the care of the Establishment, till they have acquired firmness of character and sufficient ability in the work to obtain service in honest families and at least till they have attained 18 years of age, unless before that time proper adoptive parents offer to receive them in their homes. When a girl leaves the Establishment, the Direction claims the right of guardian over her, till she is of age.

The funds, bequeathed to this foundation in 1874 by Mrs Sofia Alm, amounted at the end of 1891 to 937,987 crowns 62 öre.

The number of children at Rådan is about 50.

4) *The Samaritan Home* at Upsala was founded in 1882 by Miss Ebba Boström, under whose management it still remains. It consists of one Orphanage and one Infirmary, lodged in two houses belonging to the foundress. In the Orphanage, where the protégées are generally received gratuitously, there were in 1890 53 minor and 50 confirmed girls. The children enjoy a complete school instruction, and are taught sewing and other household work.

Among other Orphanages may be mentioned:

The Sundsvall Orphanage, founded in 1865, which shelters and educates 30—50 children up to the confirmation age. The Home possesses two houses and some land. — *The Young Children's Friends Orphanages* at Örebro, with about 20 pupils, maintained by a Society, established in 1845, with the aim of promoting the moral development of poor young children. — *The Young Girls Asylum* at Gothenburg, founded in 1850, in order to receive and take care of young orphan girls. In 1891, 36 girls were under the guardianship of the Establishment.

Ranging between Orphanages and Housekeeping Schools there are establishments which keep their wards beyond the confirmation age, or that, in a more special way, try to develop their capabilities for making them good servants. Such may be considered:

Queen Desideria's Poor Girls Working School at Visby. It was founded in 1823 by the Ladies Society of Visby to take care of poor girls. Through munificent gifts from the Princess Eugenia, the Housekeeping School that is adjoined to the establishment, has been enabled to continue its activity in a house of its own, where it has received helpless girls. In an apprenticeship of two years they are brought up to be useful servants.

The Duberg Girls School at Motala, founded in 1857, brings up poor girls to servants. In 1891 the School had 24 pupils.

The Working Home at Falun, founded by a Ladies Society, wishes to bring up poor young girls into useful servants. The Home, established in a house of its own, is maintained by gifts, among which are fixed annual contributions, the profits of the Association of Brandy Retailers.

The Poor Girls Working School at Upsala, founded in 1881, educates also young girls to servants.

C. *Help to Poor Schoolchildren.*

In order to assist poor children during their school-days, without directly receiving them to bring them up, there is a good deal done. Before the Swedish common school instruction had been regulated and declared gratuitous by the Common School Law of 1842, it was difficult for poor parents to provide their children with necessary instruction in reading and writing. By legacies, some schools for the children of the poor were established, among others

The Philipsen School in Stockholm, founded in 1811 by a merchant, Mr N. T. Philipsen, and his wife, with the pur-

pose of affording instruction to the poorest children of S:t Mary's parish. The school has a house of its own in the above-mentioned parish, and provides 45 boys and as many girls with a common school instruction, dinners except in the holidays, one shirt and a pair of stockings each a year, as well as all books, paper, pens etc. On the 17th of October, the wedding-day of the founder, every pupil gets a present of a pair of new boots. The girls are taught needlework, and the boys have these later years been taught sloyd according to the Nüäs system.

In order to lessen the difficulties of parents in educating their children, there are a great many Societies that offer help in one way or another. For instance:

The Society for encouraging a tender and moral Care of Children, founded in 1827 by the Crown-Princess Josephine, with the purpose of assisting poor mothers who have three or more children and who are living in the capital, distributed help to 260 families in 1890. The same year, the funds of the society increased to 115,526 ers. *The Poor Children's Friends Society*, founded in 1841, whose intention is to clothe children and pay for the boarding of girls; distributed in 1890 help to 41 children; the funds amounted to 16,079 ers. *Society to help poor Parents*, founded at Linköping in 1844 by the bishop's wife, Mrs Hedrén, distributed assistance to 18 families in 1891. *The Women's Association of Eskilstuna*, which possesses a capital of 21,722 ers, every year clothes 70 children. *The Association for clothing poor Children at Östersund*, 45 children, *at Helsingborg* 24 Sunday-school children etc.

The societies which upon the whole effect most in the way of providing clothes for the poor are the *Sewing meetings*, which exist even in the smallest communities and in which the Swedish women take much interest and show great skill. The things sewn are either given directly to the poor or sold at sales or bazars, where the income is given to the poor. So the Sewing society in small communities as Ronneby or Södertelje give clothes every year to a smaller or greater number of children.

Christmas Brownies is in Sweden a common name for a great number of Societies, which at Christmas time arrange

treats for poor children, when clothes are also given to them. In 1891 the *Örebro Christmas Brownies* gave clothes to 54 children, two societies of the same name at *Vexjö* to 40, *Landskrona* to 20, *Nässjö Christmas Brownies* to 25 poor children etc.

In order to provide clothes and books for school children, Sunday school children and young people going to be confirmed, there are a great number of *funds* in every county which are under the administration of the Work House Board, the Parochial board or the School Board together with the rector of the parish. Of these funds a great number are bequeathed by *women*. Of these may be mentioned: *Sara Elisabeth Danielson's fund* at Sundborn's parish in Dalecarlia founded in 1887, amounted in 1891 to 26,624 ers. »*In Memoriam of G. B. Roos*» at Leksand distributed 1881 clothes to 23 children. *The Altin clothing Fund* at Sundsvall distributed 1890 clothes to 165 children. Mrs *Maria Kronberg's* fund at Falun 10,692 ers — given 1880 for the purpose of buying and arranging a suitable play-ground for the children of the town, an evidence of good will and consideration for all social classes.

The Society in Memoriam of king Oscar and queen Josefine was established 1873 of the dowager queen Josefine for the purpose of reforming boys of bad character. In 1876 the society founded the agricultural colony of Hall at Södertelge. There are received from all parts of the country boys between 10—15 years of age, who either have committed offences or on account of a bad moral character have to be brought up at reformatories. The number of boys were 161 on June 30th 1891. Since the foundation of the colony 426 boys at an age of 12.5 have been admitted. Of these, 224 have after finished course obtained situations in agriculture or in trade through the managers of the colony. Satisfying informations have been received of 83.48 % of the whole number. The colony has for the present a government grant, moreover for every boy a sum is paid from the reserve fund.

In Stockholm as well as at a great number of other places are established *Ragged or Mending Schools* where poor girls

are taught to mend and darn. The children assemble one afternoon a week in a large room, where some ladies supplied with the requisites for work, as well as diverse kinds of pieces of stuff, superintend them, while they mend their clothes. The clothes they bring may be ever so ragged, but they must be clean. While the children work, some interesting story is read, and milk, coffee, and bread etc. is given to them. As an encouragement their work is varied with hemming some pocket handkerchiefs or making a new apron etc. At the end of the school term a treat is given to the children when these new things are distributed to them.

D. *Workshops.*

In large cities and populous districts are naturally to be found many poor homes, where the children are entirely without the protection and the educating influence that is generally connected with the idea of a home. In many cases hard work prevents the parents from looking after their children, and the consequence is often that they, during the time they are free from school, roam about the streets or early begin to resort to public houses and such places, thus falling into bad habits and vice, which afterwards are bringing a great number of children to the prisons and correction houses.

In order to prevent this evil, foster good habits and above all to instil into the children's minds love of work, institutions have been founded in our country, as before in Finland, Norway and Denmark, where such children as would otherwise roam about the streets during their leisure hours, have the opportunity to learn such handiworks that make them enjoy work and where they, as a recompence for working, receive a plain, but good and substantial meal. An institution of this kind is called *workshop* (in Swedish: *arbetsstuga*).

The first Swedish *workshop* was established in Stockholm in the parish of Adolf Fredrik Jan. 1887 by *Mrs Anna Hierta-Retzius*, and endowed by the Institution »In Memo-

riam of Lars Hierta», which Institution with great generosity has supported every undertaking of this kind. Several workshops were soon started after the pattern of the first.

The workshops choose their pupils amongst the most destitute schoolchildren. Some children come to the workshop in the morning, when they, after finished work, have their dinner consisting of two courses; but as the plurality of them, during the morning hours, are occupied in the boardschools, they come to the workshops in the afternoon and get their evening meal before leaving.

The following occupations are the most common. For boys: netting, carpet and chip plaiting, basketmaking, fret work, planing, sewing sacks, shoemaking etc. For girls: chip, basket and bast works, sewing, weaving, straw plaiting and manufacturing of slippers. To the mending of clothes, stockings, boots, and shoes particular attention is paid. The children also practise household duties, taking it in turn to assist in the school to do the rooms, wash up the dishes etc.

The children have generally to keep on with one kind of work till they have attained sufficient ability to do it without help. If the means of the workshop permit it, they are then allowed to take home work, for which they are paid. The money is put in the savingsbank, and at the end of the term clothes are bought with it.

The children's works are either sold under hand to people interested in the institution, or at sales, and they generally sell very well.

The teaching is to a great extent carried on by voluntary help. Many young girls from the upper classes have devoted themselves to this work. Besides these there are some lady-teachers who have a small salary, two shoemakers, and two basketmakers.

The result of these workshops has proved extremely satisfactory. The children have shown a great deal of interest in their work, which is evident both from their regular attendance, and from the eager applications for admittance. The parents of the children are also interested in the workshop.

The teachers at the board schools have expressed the opinion, that the children from the workshops in spite of increased work always show greater industry and interest in their school work.

At present Stockholm has eight workshops with together 700 children. Many provincial towns have begun to follow the good example, especially Upsala, which has excellent workshops founded by *Miss Therese Fries*.

The hours for teaching is every week day one hour and a half in the morning, two hours in the afternoon. The children's age from 7—13.

E. Practical Housekeeping Schools.

Several of the female National school teachers of Stockholm who were wont to follow with interest the fate of their former pupils, noticed to their great grief that often well-meaning girls from good but poor homes were not able, by reason of their want of practical training, to obtain any but undesirable places in which they either received direct injury or became so tired of overwork and under pay that they left service and fell into bad ways.

One of these teachers, *Miss Hedda Cronius* — realizing that this sad condition of things could be very often prevented, if such girls could receive training in practical branches and Christian instruction in a good housekeeping school, — began to work for the establishment of such a school. Miss Cronius had the good fortune to find several other ladies interested in the project, among whom may be named the Countess Louise Posse and Mrs Henrika Alm, and after many efforts a small capital was raised, and the *Practical Housekeeping School* was inaugurated April 25th, 1870. This took place with prayer and meditation upon the words »*Work and Pray*», which words have since become the motto of the school.

The number of pupils in the school when it was opened was 6, but increased in time to 36, which was the limit for

each year after the school developed its full usefulness. 200 crs a year was paid for six of this number, but the remainder received, with a cost to the institution of about 330 crs a year, each, not only instruction, but also food, clothing, and nursing in case of sickness.

The course of training covers three years, and the instruction is based upon a regular plan, which begins with simple tasks during the first year, which demand a moderate expenditure of strength, and gradually takes up those which are more difficult and laborious. The work is so divided that the girls devote a month at a time to the various tasks, in turn.

Up to the year 1891 two hundred (200) girls had passed this school, and these have, with very few exceptions, proved an honor to the institution. Pupils are received at the age of 16 and must be of good disposition.

Partly in order to give the girls instruction and practice in as many household branches as possible, and partly to provide an income necessary for the school — which otherwise depends on free gifts for its existence — many departments of usefulness have developed with the institution. By performing the laundry of private families, the girls have good practice in washing and ironing. Since the school moved in 1872 into its own building, boarders have been received each year, which affords good opportunity for the girls to learn the duties of chambermaid, waitress, and finer cooking; this is valuable to those preparing to serve in families. In 1879 the school established a shop of its own for the sale of bread and fine bakery, and in 1881 a store for cooked provisions, which in the amount and quality of its store can compete with the best in the city. Moreover, since their building has been repaired and enlarged, the school has been able to provide for wedding and other festivals, while a number of societies -- the Woman's Literary Club called *Nya Idun*, for example — hold their meetings in their rooms. In this way the school has been able, not only to work with marked success for its own existence, but also to give its pupils a many-sided education in all that pertains to the domain of housekeeping.

The rules of the school are such that »the matron must, above all, exercise a motherly care over the moral development of the pupils», and this requirement has been fulfilled with great success by the matron of the *Practical Housekeeping School*. The school has been, in the best sense of the word, a *home* for the pupils, where they have received the most tender and conscientious care a Christian home regulated by discipline and order, could bestow. On the other hand, the school has never sought to supplant the parents' home, but has unceasingly striven to implant a love of home and to strengthen the bonds existing between the pupils and their parents. The girls work in the sewingroom in turns as in other departments and receive the garments made there. One afternoon in each week is devoted to mending worn garments. Each pupil receives 50 öre a month and a portion of all fees given on the occasion of festivals. These fees are collected and afterwards distributed on the anniversary of the school. Each girl, as a rule, has a bank book, and once a year places her savings in the bank.

The school also provides the wedding to any girl who marries, if she has continued to lead an irreproachable life after leaving the school. The bride is privileged to invite about 30 of her friends, and to the simple but impressive feast are invited also the directors, all the pupils, and the boarders.

The anniversary is a beloved and long-anticipated festival, which occurs on the 25th of April, which is also the closing day of the third year's course. It is celebrated with prayer and a Bible lesson. To this festival are invited — besides the directors and all actively connected with the school — the parents of the twelve girls who are leaving, their future mistresses, and as many of the former pupils — the married ones with their husbands and children — as can and will come. Cards of invitation are sent in all directions, and replies have come from America, even, where several of the former pupils of the school have found new homes. The twelve departing girls receive on this day a handsome certificate of qualification, signed by the president of the board of directors and by the matron,

a Bible, and a plain, but very strong and complete wardrobe, consisting of linen and undergarments, cloak, six dresses, etc. Their portraits, in simple frames, are hung on this day in the sewingroom, and, as a rule, there has never been any occasion for ceasing to remember them with pleasure. One can judge from the expression and conduct on this day, what this foster-home has been to those about to leave it.

The mothers of poor families have always had confidence in the housekeeping school, and it has happened that girls have been proposed, when only five years old, for entrance when they should become sixteen years of age. And even mothers on their deathbeds have begged — in order to die more peacefully — that their daughters' names might be enrolled on the long list of waiting candidates.

* * *

After this model school and generally on the same principles with modifications have been founded in several towns of Sweden as at Upsala, Gothenburg, Lund etc. *Practical Housekeeping Schools*. At Gothenburg the largest brewery Carnegie, has founded in 1891 such a school for daughters of the workmen of the brewery, with the special purpose to teach them every thing necessary to become good and useful housewives for workmen, and, if not married, good servants.

F. Fresh Air Fund Colonies.

In 1885 the Society of the Fresh Air Fund was established in Stockholm, under the patronage of Her Royal Highness Crownprincess Victoria. Its object is to provide summer homes in the country — the islands along the coasts being preferred — for weak and sickly school children, especially from the public schools of Stockholm. The foundation of this movement was laid in the summer of 1884, when a public school teacher, Miss *Agnes Lagerstedt*, took at her own risk, though not without

help from various directions, a flock of her most weak or sickly pupils to the country. As this experiment proved especially successful, the idea was taken up and pushed with interest by several prominent and influential persons till the above-mentioned society was established. The Society has sent out, from the year of its foundation till 1891, one hundred and forty eight (148) colonies, including 3,352 children.

Generally those who are to compose the colonies are chosen by the teachers, and from these a doctor selects those who, without having any contagious disease, spasmodic trouble or organic difficulty, are still the weakest or most delicate. The number in a colony is usually limited to 25. As the experiment repeated summer after summer proved that the girls derived more benefit from their country sojourn than boys, probably because of their more sedentary habits and in-door life during the winter, a large proportion of girls are chosen for the colonies. Of the 491 colonists during the year 1891, 280 were girls.

The colonies prefer the archipelago for their summer abode, and to be quite removed from any city, for living expenses decrease with increase of distance from large towns. In selecting a summer home for the colonies, attention is paid to secure a spot that has a free, healthful sweep of air, is not too far from a bathing place, or from the woods, has a good playground near the house, and where good drinking water and milk are to be obtained on the place. The food is simple but wholesome and nourishing, and, as a rule, the children are allowed to eat as much as they wish. The appetite, which is generally poor in the beginning, gradually improves.

As the principal objects of the sojourn are rest and opportunity to be in the fresh air as much as possible, all school work is forbidden, but the children are not idle in consequence. The girls have to keep the rooms in order, set the table, assist in the kitchen; the boys keep the yard and vicinity of the house in good order, carry water and wood, carry the mail etc. The children also have to keep their clothing in order, under the direction of the matron of the colony or her assistant. The regular life, where strictness with regard to order, clean-

liness, and good conduct is the governing principle, has proved most successful in the moral development of the children in the colony homes, and agreeable changes in their behavior after their return to the city have been recognized by their teachers and parents.

The result of the colony life, from a sanitary point of view, is considered by physicians to be especially successful. The examination of 58 children who had been in two separate colonies, in 1891, their age averaging 10 years, showed that the boys gained 1.03 kilograms in weight, 1.3 centimetres in height, and 8 cm. in breadth of chest, while the girls gained 1.19 kg. in weight, 1.7 cm. in height, and 1 cm. in breadth of chest. The painful and dull expression and the weak, shuffling motions, which are observed at the beginning of the outing, disappear during the two months' visit in the country, and the bright, happy faces, the clear and frank gaze, the healthy appearance and lively movements, all witness to the benefit gained, not only for a short summer, but doubtless for life.

The Woman's Union in Gothenburg sent out 181 colonists in 1891, and the cities of Norrköping and Gefle are also sending out summer colonies of school children.

G. Agricultural Colonies.

»The Society for promoting what is good», founded 1883 by Miss *Concordia Löfving* in Stockholm, with the object of establishing an Agricultural Colony for educating poor children to useful members of society. Although the Society has already collected large funds, the colony is not yet started, as it is intended to arrange it on a large scale.

2) The Education of Abnormal Children.

A. Education of the Deaf and Dumb.

In Sweden, as in other countries, little was done for the education of the Deaf and Dumb before the beginning of the 19th

century. At the initiative of Per Aron Borg (d. 1839) people began in 1807 to take a great interest in the matter, and in 1810 Borg received a Government grant for his newly founded Deaf and Dumb School in Stockholm, which was afterwards removed to Manilla in the neighbourhood of the city. Manilla was for a long time the only institute for Abnormal Children, and there, as in other Deaf-and-Dumb Schools of later foundation, women taught nothing but handiwork until about 1864.

The reason was perhaps, that in ours as in other countries men had been the first friends and advocates of the deaf and dumb. There was another important reason; many of the pupils were 20 and 30 years of age before they entered the School, and in consequence of utter neglect were so rude, so unintelligent, and so intractable that it was considered impossible for women to educate them.

However, in 1858, there existed at Karlskrona a private school for the Deaf and Dumb, built by Mrs S. Wilkens, foundress of many other philanthropical institutions in this town, and the teaching staff of the school consisted of three women and one man. The school has always been under the management of a woman and has mostly female teachers.

In 1860, Miss J. Berglind commenced a similar school in Stockholm, called the »Silent School», this too has always been directed by women, and since 1882 there have been no man teachers. Amongst the most prominent patronesses of the school are found the noblest names that have been inscribed on the historical roll of Swedish women, — Queen Louisa and Fredrika Bremer.

In later years the number of schools for the Deaf and Dumb has gradually increased, so that in 1892 there were in Sweden 20, of which 13 were State institutions and 7 of private foundation, and of these, one is devoted to blind deaf-and-dumb, and three are for deaf and dumb who, on admission to the school, are more than 10 years of age.

The Swedish Deaf-and-Dumb Schools are now, as they always have been, Mixed Schools. The general aim of the education is to lead these deaf and dumb from their state of iso-

lation and bring them into communion with their more fortunate fellow men, — to transform them into newer, worthier members of society. The plan of the instruction is to endeavour to impart the same standard of education that is given in the common schools.

Besides Religion, knowledge of natural science and of figures are the subjects taught the deaf and dumb pupils as it is to the normal scholars, and the progress made by the former children in these branches of education can be very considerable, given always that the instruction is imparted as clearly as possible. As Geography lends itself to much simplicity of instruction, it is taken up, in general, with interest, — which is not the case, however, with history. The rules of Orthography are not taught in any deaf and dumb school, and yet it is rarely one sees an error in the written exercises of the children.*

Wrong construction and a curious inversion of the words in a sentence frequently occur, however, both in the spoken and written as well as the sign language of the deaf and dumb. More or less happy, too, are the attempts at original word construction made by them, which are often met with, both in their speech and in their writing.

In accordance with the law of 1889, the education is compulsory of deaf and dumb children who are between 7 and 9 years of age, and extends through an eight years course at the School for Deaf and Dumb. Children beyond that age have a 2 years course of instruction.

Time devoted to teaching. Yearly: 40 weeks,

» » » » Daily: 5 hours theoretical instruction,
» » » » » 1—2 hours practical instruction,
in handicrafts, wood-slöjd, gardening etc. Half an hour daily is given to gymnastics.

Of the number of pupils 45.5 % are boys
» » » » » 54.5 » » girls.

* On the other hand, mis-spellings are often made by blind pupils and in spite of the care taken to secure correct writing, orthography, like geography, is among the most difficult studies of the blind, whereas history is their delight.

Of these 64.7 % have been taught according to the *Speech* method, and 35.3 % according to the *Sign and Hand Alphabet* system.

The deaf and dumb girls occupy themselves mostly with sewing, washing, ironing, baking, or as milliners, compositors, and servant girls, and those who have learnt to speak obtain most easily employment.

The teaching staff is 51 % woman teachers and 49 % men. The qualifications necessary for a teacher of the deaf and dumb are: to have taken the examination as Teacher of a common-school, and to have passed through the Manilla Seminarium for the training of teachers of the Deaf and Dumb. The course at Manilla lasts two years; the instruction at the beginning is principally theoretical and is followed by a practical course, a knowledge is given of the principles of phonetics and labiology, and of the various systems used in the education of the deaf and dumb.

By a law passed in 1889 a reorganization was effected of the education of the Deaf and Dumb, — by which means this duty devolves upon 7 schooldistricts. This division will come into force in 1894.

B. Schools for the Blind.

The education of the blind in Sweden was begun at the initiative of the above mentioned Per Aron Borg, who in 1808 undertook the instruction of one blind child. As early as 1809 he obtained support from the government, and a home, common to blind and deaf and dumb pupils was founded at Manilla, near Stockholm, where women were engaged on the teaching staff. In 1877 the blind children were taken to another and a separate home in Stockholm, where the instruction in handicrafts was given solely by women. But in 1888 the school was transferred to Tomtebodå, in the neighbourhood of Stockholm, where one fourth of the teachers are women.

An Institute for the blind was, in 1884, erected at Kristinehamn, and in the same year a blind school at Vexiö. At

the former of these schools, the woman teachers form 33 % of the staff, and at the latter 75 %.

These three educational institutes are supported by the State and give instruction in the following subjects: Religion, the Swedish language, object-lesson, geography, history, arithmetic, geometry, modelling, singing, music, piano playing, women's handicrafts, knitting, embroidery, machine-sewing, needlework, plaiting and weaving, work in straw, braid and canework, carving, basket-making, brush-making, and rope-making.

There are besides two institutes for the blind, which are maintained by private persons, — »The Home for Blind Women», founded in 1886 by the society called »Friends of the Blind», and the »Work School for Blind Girls» at Upsala, founded in 1884 and supported by a blind lady, Miss Anna Wikström. Both of these foundations have as their aim to give instruction in handicrafts to older blind girls. The teaching and management of the two Institutes are entirely committed to women.

C. Education of the Blind Deaf and Dumb.

The only school in Sweden' for blind deaf and dumb is founded by a woman, Mrs Elisabet Anrep Nordin, who with great interest and energy devotes herself to this difficult task.

In the year 1882 Mrs Nordin took charge of a girl, blind, deaf and dumb, and when she found her capable of mental development, her desire to establish a special school for these unfortunate and illfavoured beings became irresistible. As she had only her energy and capability to put in the undertaking, she had to interest other persons, and Queen Sofia was the first who actively supported her, soon, however, several supporters were found, and in 1886 the school obtained the promise of a Government grant.

In Oct. 1886 the school was opened at Skara, a result entirely due to Mrs Anrep Nordin's indefatigable efforts. She had meanwhile further qualified herself for her task by studying schools of the same kind abroad.

In the spring 1886 Mrs Nordin was enabled, thanks to a grant from the institution »In memoriam of Lars Hierta», to visit the United States, when she in Boston had the opportunity to spend 3 weeks in the company of the blind, deaf and dumb Miss Laura Bridgman, a lady justly renowned for her intelligence and comparatively great knowledge. More than once when the work has seemed weary, the memory of her has been to Mrs Nordin an incentive to renewed exertions.

In 1889 the Riksdag gave a yearly grant of 5,000 ers, and in 1890 the school, which also is a home for the pupils, has been reorganized and now works very satisfactorily.

D. Work on Behalf of Idiots.

The third class of abnormal children, — viz. *Idiots* (in Sweden termed »slow-minded») were long in need of care and education, and it was but in 1865 that a home, to which a school was attached, was provided for them at Sköfde, by Miss Emanuella Carlbäck.

In 1869 there was formed in Stockholm at the initiative of the authoress »Lea», the warmhearted Josephine Wettergrund, a society whose aim was to establish an asylum for these »slow-minded» children, — an asylum following the plans of similar institutions in foreign countries, but still having regard to our country and the requirements of our people. By private contributions this aim was attained, and after this Home and Educational Institute, in Stockholm, had been in existence for some time, the State in 1871 gave it a small annual grant.

During the two decades which have elapsed since the foundation of the Home, there have been erected in Sweden 27 larger or smaller *Schools*, *Asylums*, and *Working Homes* for Idiots. These Institutions, all of which, like the one in Stockholm, are boarding-schools, are supported partly by the County Councils, partly by private individuals, but all have a yearly Government grant of 300 ers. for each pupil in training. About 50 % of the inmates are girls, and the teaching, as well as the direction of the schools, is confided almost entirely to women. In Sweden

there is no Idiot-Institution with a man as Director, but men are engaged solely as instructors in slöjd and gymnastics.

The subjects of instruction are the same as in the National schools, and it is sought to convey the same degree of information as these do. All teaching is verbal, — in no idiot-school in Sweden instruction is given by book-study.

In the training of the »slow-minded» children, it is not upon school-knowledge that the greatest importance is attached in Sweden, but it is from the education given by handicrafts and slöjd that the greatest results are obtained. This manual training is used as a means of education, and even from the first simple sewing when a child is taught to use a needle, the sense and appreciation of the beautiful is developed by means of striking and charming colours. In the furtherance of this instruction is strictly followed a system of variable work, consisting of ribbon weaving, knitting, crochet work, needlework, weaving, lace-making, basket-making, shoe-making, brush-making, wood-carving, and cane and straw-plaiting.

The hours of instruction at the Idiot Schools are almost equally divided between school lessons and handicrafts and slöjd, viz. three hours daily to each. In most of the schools the lessons in each subject last but half an hour.

By this alternation of instruction in handicrafts and slöjd, it is endeavoured to awaken and develop the slight desire for industry possessed by idiots, and experience shows that considerable success has rewarded the attempt.

With the growing number of Institutions the need of teachers and nurses began to make itself felt. The »Society for the Care of Idiots» erected in consequence 1879, in connection with its schools, a *Training Institute* for teachers and nurses of »slow-minded» children, where the instruction and management is at once theoretical and practical. The course is a two-years' training, and the students have free board and lodging at the Institute. The management of this training school is entirely under the care of women. The State gives an annual grant of 6,000 crs. (\$ 1,500), on condition that the school supports at the least 10 students.

This Training Institute has proved of the greatest use in the furthering of the Instruction of Idiots in Sweden.

E. Work in the Care of Epileptical and Infirm Children.

For the unfortunate Epileptical children, who are not received into any Idiot-Institute, or into any hospital in Sweden, it was also a woman, Mrs *Ebba Ramsay*, who, in 1886, founded a home at *Wilhelmsro*, near Jönköping, — peculiarly a »Home» with subordinate school premises. This establishment is conducted exclusively by women, and receives neither State nor parochial support.

In 1891 there was formed, at the initiative of Mrs Ramsay, a Society for the Care of Epileptic Idiot Children. This society (of whose committee women form one half) opened in July 1st 1892 a home for such children, at *Mariehäll*, near Stockholm, which is conducted entirely by women, and is supported by voluntary contributions.

School-Homes for *Infirm Children* are founded in Stockholm, Gothenburg, Karlskrona, and Helsingborg. Instruction is given in almost every kind of handicraft and slöjd. Women manage these Schools, and the instruction is almost wholly given by them, — only the more laborious work, such as carpentry, being taught by men.

3) Associations for Selfhelp.

1. *The Patriotic Association for promoting Selfhelp* (»Fosterländska Föreningen») was founded in 1869 on the initiative of Queen Louisa, Consort of Charles XV.

One cause of the distress, prevailing among the laboring classes, was their own improvidence. The Queen thought a remedy might be found, if they could be induced to provide for old age and times of need by making small investments in the already existing Principal and Interest Insurance Societies.

A plan, tending to encourage the working people to make such investments by facilitating the opportunities and by adding premiums from a fund, collected for this purpose, was worked out by the late Mr Almqvist, Chief Director for the Prisons, and approved by the Queen.

In order to raise the requisite amount a subscription-list, headed by the Royal family, was started. Among the donations was a sum, given in commemoration of the marriage of the Princess Louisa, only child of the Royal couple, with the Crown Prince of Denmark, to form a fund, of which the interest was to be distributed as premiums to investments, made for children of poor, but respectable parents. The reigning King and Queen of Sweden gave to the Association at their coronation in 1873 a sum of 10,000 crowns, the interest of which is employed in making investments for 50 poor children, belonging to Stockholm.

Besides, this Association adds a premium of 20 % to investments, made by persons with limited means, and defrays for them the expenses of management. To promote the aim of the Association, societies have been established in different parts of the country, and by their combined efforts the people at large have learnt to appreciate the advantages, offered by the Principal and Interest Insurance Societies. The capital of these societies has also grown in a hitherto unprecedented way during the 23 years, which have passed since the foundation of the association.

2. *The Society for promoting Female Industry* («Sällskapet till Arbetsflitens befrämjande») was founded in 1839 by Queen Desideria, Consort of Charles XIV (Bernadotte), to assist ladies in straitened circumstances by purchasing their work. The Queen was not only the Patroness, but also the President of the Society; the board of managers consisting of six ladies and two gentlemen, namely, a Secretary and a Treasurer. After the death of Queen Desideria, Queen Josephine, Consort of Oscar I, took the presidency. On her death in 1873 it was intrusted to Mrs Rosalie Olivecrona, but since 1883 the Crown Princess Victoria has been at the head of the Society.

3. »*The Beehive*» (»Bikupan»), a sales-room for ladies' work, was established in 1870. Some ladies being aware of the difficulties under which ladies, who had formerly seen better days, were laboring, thought that their distress would be partly relieved, could they find a market for the work by which they tried to improve their scanty incomes. A committee of twelve ladies was formed, a sum for defraying necessary expenses collected, and some small premises rented for this purpose. It was soon evident that the enterprise was founded on sound principles: work of different kind was offered for sale, and purchasers were also forthcoming. Orders were also received and executed, and the institution grew more and more in favor with the public. The undertaking may now be termed a perfect success, as the business has increased yearly, the store is well stocked, and customers are numerous. Some years the expenses have also been within income, as was the case in 1891, when the sales amounted to 41,690 crowns.

To consolidate this institution, it was united in 1887 to the above society, whose aim it assists to carry out on a larger scale. In return the Society is bound to support the Beehive in case of need.

Sales-rooms for ladies, founded on the same principle as »the Beehive» of Stockholm, exist in several Swedish towns.

4. *The Swedish Lady-Teachers' Pension Fund*, founded in 1855 by Josephine Deland, in order to furnish lady-teachers with life-annuities after having completed their 54th year; at the end of 1891 the capital stock amounted to about 300,000 ers.

5. *The Pension Fund for Swedish Higher Schools' Lady-Teachers*, founded on the initiative of the Second Young Ladies' Schools Meeting of 1886, having in 1891 a capital of nearly 200,000 ers.

4) Prison-Ward.

The Queen's Home for Young Women, also called the *Liberated Women's Home*, in Stockholm, founded in 1860 by Queen Sofia, with a view to take care of liberated female

prisoners, to prevent their relapse into crimes, and to reform them into useful and good members of the community. The Direction consists of H. M. the Queen together with some ladies and gentlemen. The number of women is in all 346.

The establishment, possessing a well furnished house of its own on a nicely planted piece of ground, has proved of great benefit. No relapses into crimes.

Elsa Borg's Home for Young Liberated Women, founded by temporary gifts and kept by the earnings of the Home, as well as by contributions from the Convict Prison Board. The number of women: 100. Here, too, the result has proved favorable.

The Stockholm Society for the Protection of Liberated Prisoners, founded in 1879, with a Board of male and female directors, supports liberated prisoners, till they have had time to get some suitable employment.

Similar Societies for the Protection of Liberated Prisoners are to be found in every one of the 24 government districts (län) of Sweden, and in 11 of them women are members of the directions.

5) Mothers' Meetings and Dorcas' Meetings.

Mothers' Meetings are organized in every parish of Stockholm, and conducted in the following manner: One afternoon in the week, between the hours of 4 and 7, a few ladies assemble in a large and bright room where the poor mothers are invited to meet them. After having been treated to coffee, stuffs at very low prices are produced and various garments cut out, on which the women work during the afternoon. When a piece of garment is ready and by degrees paid for, it may be taken home. While some of the ladies give out the stuffs, others are busy distributing books from the lending library which is much applied to and is a great boon. This preparatory work generally occupies an hour; the rest of the time the women work, while listening to some good practical story or in con-

versation on children's bringing up, temperance, sanitary matters or other useful subjects; the meeting is finished with Bible reading and singing.

In the greater number of Swedish towns, meetings organized in pretty much the same way, take place.

Sewing meetings, where ladies are coming together in the afternoon for sewing, are also a common institution, and a great many philanthropic establishments have emanated from them, being first started and afterwards partly supported on the proceeds from sales of things, worked at these meetings — as is already mentioned.

Mending Schools exist in several towns, where poor girls are taught by young ladies to mend their clothes neatly and properly.

6) Mission Service.

A. *Piety.*

The population of Sweden belongs with few exceptions to the Lutheran Church, although a number of dissenting sects have arisen, as Methodists, Baptists etc.

The Swedish woman has, as a rule, retained her Christian faith, which she endeavours to communicate to her family; she has also embraced the opportunities that modern associations give, to strengthen and extend this faith, both at home and abroad. In Sweden, very few female public speakers on religious subjects have been found, except in the Salvation Army, neither have they been ministers in any sects; in private life, schools, and associations, they have, however, been active in teaching the Gospel. By gifts and by organizing sewing meetings and sales, they collect money to build churches and forward mission work, as well at home as in heathen countries. It is not always the rich who have been the most active, and who have given most, amongst the poorer classes the willingness to give has often been greatest. Amongst societies for mission we may mention:

1) *The Home for Bible women.* Although the Deaconesses' Home for 25 years has labored indefatigably, and the number

of the Deaconesses has incessantly increased, it was still not sufficient to meet the call for believing and self-denying laborers amongst the children of misery. Some men and women, full of pity for the suffering, then came upon the idea to establish a home where Bible women were to be instructed how to work as visitors amongst the poor. The means were collected through the sale of works, made at meetings, arranged by a small society, and a Christian woman also offered to work as a visitor without salary.

When in Miss *Elsa Borg* a suitable manager had been found, and a house, situated in one of the poorest and worst reputed parts of Stockholm, had been offered rent free, the Home for Bible women was opened in November 1876.

In the previous summer Miss Borg had visited England, both to see institutions of the same kind and to make acquaintance with people, working for the same object, and to benefit by their experience.

The first year 5 women took part in the instruction for the education of Bible women, but by degrees the number of pupils has increased so much that, at the end of 1891, 200 Bible women had passed the course of instruction at the Home, besides several women missionaries having been trained there. Practical education for their important calling, the disciples have had the opportunity to receive in the great mission work, which ever from the establishment of the Home has been carried on amongst the poor in the neighbourhood.

In order to assist the neighbouring poor in both their spiritual and their bodily wants have been established: Mothers' meetings and Schools for mending, Sunday schools, Prayer meetings and Lectures for the grown-up people, visiting in the homes, specially where illness and want have reigned. As gifts to the poor have been very liberally bestowed, the Home has been able to distribute a good deal to those in want, but when in many cases the given help has been insufficient, especially with regard to the great number of neglected children, it has been found necessary to admit the most destitute into orphanages. In 1891, the number of orphanages was 4, with together 71

children. The work amongst the fallen women occasioned the establishment of a Protection Home where, from the foundation till 1891, 271 women have been admitted, of which about half the number have been retrieved. When there was no more room for the growing mission work, this part of the establishment was removed to a Mission home, where some of the pupils live with a matron.

The activity of these institutions is principally supported on the proceeds of Sewing meetings and voluntary gifts. The last year Miss Borg has, however, obtained help from the Poor house Board, and for the Protection Home — which partly supports itself — from the managing committee for the Prison Government.

2) *The Soldiers' Friends*, established at Stockholm by Mrs. Andersson-Meijerhelm, in 1877, with the aim of working for the spiritual and bodily welfare of garrison soldiers. The Society owns a spacious reading-room, yearly frequented by 400 to 500 soldiers, where lectures on topics of Christian or universal interest are held. The place is in charge of a matron. Members of the Society 300, men & women.

3) *The Soldiers' Home*, at Gothenburg, established in 1891 by the Soldiers' Friends Society, for promoting piety, temperance, and morality among military men. The Home seems to be a great blessing, and enjoys an increasing interest. Vide Temperance.

4) *The Lapland Mission Friends of Stockholm*, established in 1880 by H. R. H. the Princess Eugenic; founders of Charity Boarding Schools for bringing up the children of Laplanders into useful Christians. Maintain 65 Lapland children. The Friends also send travelling preachers to far distant parts of Lapland, where the people seldom have the opportunity of hearing the Gospel.

5) *The Five Farthing Society for establishing Charity Boarding Schools in Lapland*, founded at Stockholm in 1864 by a number of men & women, wishing, by means of Charity Boarding Schools, to bring up the children of Laplanders into useful, Christian members of the community. Maintains 30

Lapland children. The necessary funds are collected by every member's laying aside 5 öre a week. Thence the name.

6) *Young Women's Christian Association*. This international association, founded in England 1855, has since November 1885 branches in Sweden connected with Y. W. C. A. in other countries. The principal and oldest of these branches is the Stockholm one, which has several meeting places in different parts of the town. The central one has now a tolerably good locality in one of the principal thoroughfares of Stockholm. The reading-room is open every evening for prayer-meetings, lessons, lectures or sewing meetings.

The flower mission of the Central Association, has during the year 1891, distributed 1,500 bouquets and 5,000 flower-cards and tracts at the various hospitals of Stockholm.

The agencee office procured during the same year either situations or temporary work to 250 women in want of places.

The south branch of the Stockholm Association has also an evening refuge for factory girls, where they may obtain a simple, but nourishing dinner for 1 cr. the week (6 dinners). In some parishes, meetings for factory girls are organized.

The Association has branches in 24 Swedish towns and does everywhere, though possibly in different ways, work for the same purpose, gathering women of all stations of life in one sisterly union and one bond of the faith in Christ, without regard to sect: to help the poor, assist the neglected, and strengthen the wavering. The members either join the prayer associations, or are so called guests. The association has of late made much progress and developed much life.

The number of the members 1891 was about 1848, divided in 23 districts.

Secretary in Stockholm is Miss *Anna Roos*; in Gothenburg Miss *Beatrice Dickson*.

The Association has its own newspaper, »Hemåt», edited by one of the best known Swedish authoresses, Miss *Mathilda Roos*.

7) *The Evangelic Lutheran Mission Society* of Stockholm was founded in 1870 with both male and female members,

who wish to work for the propagation of the Gospel according to the Lutheran confession, and who also labor to alleviate poverty and misery. Their activity is confined to Stockholm and the neighbourhood, and consists in: 1) Reading the Word of God and Bible talks; 2) Distribution of Bibles and religious tracts; 3) Mothers' meetings, 4) founding and supporting of Sunday, Mending, and Ragged schools; 5) Visiting sick, poor, and prisoners. The Society has established in the poorest districts of Stockholm »Mission Cottages«, containing one large, airy hall and a few smaller rooms. Every week hundreds of the poor in the neighbourhood come there for the distribution of food, Prayer meetings, Sunday and Mending schools, Mothers' meetings, teaparties, special meetings for factory girls, soldiers etc. On the big stove, porridge can be cooked for 200 poor guests. The matron at these cottages is always a Deaconess.

8) *The Salvation Army*. This mission work, begun in England, was introduced into Sweden in 1882 by Miss *Hanna Ouchterlony*.

Depots are at present established in 145 towns and boroughs, and 52 outposts in villages; of these 145 depots, 115 are opened by women. Amongst the officers are 316 women, 194 men; soldiers and recruits are 9,232 men and women.

The Slum work of the Salvation Army, established by Mrs Lagercrantz in 1890, with the purpose of providing practical help and nursing in sickness to the poor, is at present introduced into 7 towns. About 1,550 families were relieved in 1891 by 19 Slum sisters.

9) *The Ladies' Sailor Mission Association*, in Stockholm, with provincial branches, founded in 1878 by a Society of ladies, for spreading the Word of God among sailors. Since 1878 the Stockholm Association, composed of 100 members, has sent to Scandinavian ships 1600 big, well furnished book-bags, which makes a little more than one hundred bags annually. Similar societies for sending out book-bags are to be found in most Swedish seaport-towns. Thousands of Christmas-boxes, too, are distributed among Scandinavian seamen who spend their Christmas Eve in foreign ports.

10) *The Swedish Mission Union*, founded in Stockholm in 1881 by Mr. P. Waldenström, master of a public school, and the Reverend Mr. Ekman, for keeping the Dissenters more firmly together to the benefit of Home and Foreign Mission. More than 25 lady missionaries work in Lapland, Russia, Persia, China, Congo, and the North of Africa.

11) *The Consecration Union*, established in Nerike, in 1886, by Miss *Nelly Hall* (a public speaker) and some friends, in order to spread the Gospel among the heathens as well as among our own people. 4 lady missionaries work in China.

12) *The Ladies' China Mission Society*, founded at Stockholm in 1850 by a Society of ladies and having provincial branches, with the aim of gaining Chinese children over to Christianity by bringing them up in Charity Boarding Schools. Maintains 46 Chinese children.

13) *The Swedish China Mission*, established in Stockholm in 1887 by a Society for the purpose of converting heathens. 7 lady missionaries are at the disposal of the Society.

14) *The Children's Mission Society*, established at Gothenburg in 1870 by Miss *Sigrid Rudbeck*, having for its purpose to conduct heathen children to a living faith in Christ. Maintains 3 heathen children. 1 lady missionary works in China. The needle and fancy works of the children are sold, the income of which, together with the annual contributions, form the resources of the Society. The Mission Society children meet once a month for working, singing, and praying, as well as reading missionary tales together.

15) *Sunday schools*, amounting to many thousands, are to be found both in towns and in the country. To the Sunday schools are often attached lending libraries for the children; the poorest receive clothes, and gifts for the foreign mission are collected.

B. *Morality.*

The Swedish Section of the British and General Federation has not — as the great international movement itself — been started by a woman. But being essentially a woman question,

as it aims at the abolishing of the most cruel injustice towards the whole sex, this movement has from the beginning counted its most zealous as well as its greatest number of adherents amongst women.

The Swedish section of the Federation has its greatest consequence in the moral encouragement it exercises on public opinion. The Federation movement has thus been one of the principal causes to make the question of morality the burning question of the day also in Sweden. With regard to the practical side of the question, the Federation concentrates its activity to the abolishment of the regulated or tolerated prostitution, as being the mortal enemy of the general morality. As a reform of that kind only can be gained through a very strong pressure from the public opinion, the first thing is to spread a general knowledge of and gain adherents to the principles of the Federation. This object the Swedish section has ever from its foundation [newyear 1878] tried to effectuate:

1) by meetings, both public and private, when lectures have been delivered and questions discussed, in one way or another bearing upon the principles of the Federation. Moreover at public meetings arranged for women of all classes the justice of these principles has been held forth, and the necessity for women to take part in the work of the Federation earnestly put before them, a work full of blessing for generations to come. The promoter and soul in these women's meetings was, till her death [1890], the much beloved *Lina Nordwall*, known for her practical philanthropy.

2) by publishing (since 1877) their own periodical publication »The friend of Morality» — which follows the Federation movement in Sweden and abroad, and treats questions connected with the subject. This periodical has some years been edited by Mrs *Myhrman Lindgren*, a zealous worker for the cause of morality.

3) by publishing pamphlets, when expedient; amongst these may be mentioned: »A reply in the morality question, by Swedish women.»

4) by petitions, addresses, and papers. In 1879, a circular

letter was sent to publishers and booksellers concerning immoral literature; in 1880, an address was sent to the Governor of Stockholm, requesting the repeal of the regulation of prostitution, illegal in Sweden; in 1883, a petition to the same purpose, signed by 2,500 Swedish women, was presented to the King. The following papers have also been published: »A call to the women of Sweden»; »Warning to country girls, looking out for service»; »Invitation to join the Federation»; (the latter more than 10,000 copies), etc.

Since the principles of the Federation now are better known, the Section has of later years not arranged so many public meetings as formerly. On the other hand, private members of the Federation have held several meetings, both with and without discussions, to which gatherings have been invited working men and women, specially mothers etc. It is also at the instigation of the Federation that several new fields of activity have been opened by private members of the Section in the service of both charity and humanity.

In the year 1890, the Section had to prepare a worthy reception to the international Federation, which in Sept: the same year held its conference in Stockholm. This conference has been of inestimable advantage to the cause in Sweden. There are several indications that the public opinion is more favourable now towards Federation; new members have joined; letters full of sympathy from persons outside the Federation, have been received; also the ample, detailed, and generally impartial reports of the conference in the large daily papers, etc. A very important reason to this happy change is to be found in the fact that the Federation question has been the subject of a bill in the Riksdag. The present chairman of the Section, Mr. *Hugo Tamm*, M. P., who, after the death of the professor, Mr Emile de Lavelaye, has been chosen president of the great international Federation, brought forward, in 1889, a bill in the Riksdag for the abolishment of the regulated prostitution. Although the bill was rejected with great majority, it has still effected a considerable change in the public opinion, in as much as it was evidently proved during the discussions that the regulation is illegal, the measure as a

sanitary precaution inadequate and unjust, as only falling on the blamable *woman*, moreover promoting general immorality.

In the year 1891, a reorganization of the Section took place, the members of the Committee were increased from 10 to 20, spread all over the country to facilitate the forming of branches in the provinces.

Although the Swedish Section of the Federation has not of late had occasion to come forward publicly and aggressively, it has never been stronger and more hopeful than now.

* * *

For the improvement of morality have been instituted:

a) The federation fund for loans, founded in 1879, the managing committee composed of women, lends money free of interest to young women to prevent them from want to become a prey to prostitution. The fund also has to its disposal a relief fund, to be used when the committee recognizes the borrower's inability to repay the loan.

b) Refuge for servant girls, established in 1881 by Miss Lina Nordwall, a cheap home for girls arriving from the country, during the time they are looking out for places. From 1881—1891, the refuge has sheltered 5,000 young girls.

c) Night Asylum for women, founded in 1884 by Miss Lina Nordwall and the Rev. Bach, gives three succeeding nights' shelter free of charge, to honest women, for the moment homeless. From 1884—91, about 2,300 women had shelter there.

With the object of raising, spiritually and socially, women and girls, morally fallen:

a) One home for fallen women established 1852 by Mrs. E. Elmblad. Since 1858, the Deaconesses Home has charge of it.

b) Elsa Borg's »Refuge», established 1879.

c) »The Home» at Skuru, near Stockholm, founded 1880 by Captain and Mrs Ahlberg.

d) The refuge at Huddinge, founded by a Society 1886.

e) The working home for destitute women at Gothenburg, established 1875 by the Lutheran Mission Society.

f) The Rescuing home at Kullen near Gothenburg, founded in 1850.

Homes and Refuges for destitute young women are also established at Upsala, Gefle, Örebro, Karlskrona, and several other towns.

C. *Work in the Temperance Field.*

Since the manufacture of *brännvin* (whisky, gin) — which was attended with many reverses in the preceding century — was declared by act of the Riksdag 1800 to be free on payment of a government tax, the increase in the manufacturing of it under the guise of a household necessity has been very great. The increase is obvious from the fact, that in the decade beginning with 1830, besides many hundreds of distilleries, 170,000 distilling apparatus in private houses were in existence. At the same time with this enormous production, a law making the sale of »brännvin» almost free, was also in operation. As the price of the liquor was low, the consequence was that the abuse of intoxicating drink very nearly proved the destruction of the people.

As clear-sighted people could not fail to see into what dangerous paths this »brännvin» legislation led, protests were raised both in the Riksdag and out of it, which grew and became very strong. A pamphlet, the object of which was to point out the connection between drinking and crime, and another which described the temperance work of the United States and proposed the foundation of societies for securing temperance in the land, were the incentives to the establishment of a real temperance movement. Several societies were formed, amongst others »*The Swedish Temperance Union*» in 1837, under the patronage of the Crown Prince Oscar, and which is in existence at the present day. Many of the most distinguished men of the time, statesmen, doctors, lawyers, and clergymen, joined the movement. After a hot contest the friends of temperance won in the Riksdag of 1853–54, and a new law passed in 1855, abolishing the private distilleries.

The right of manufacture has been gradually restricted by the enacting of new laws, at the same time that the tax — which was insignificant before 1855, both on the manufacture and the sale of it — has been raised, and the right to sell has been limited and separated from other branches of trade. The change in country places was immediately for the better, but in the cities a new condition of things was first brought about by the so-called »Gothenburg System», employed first in Gothenburg in 1865, but introduced towards the close of 1880 into 93 % of the towns of Sweden and into many country villages. The object of the system is to make the sale of intoxicating drinks independent of profits to the seller, to diminish the abuse of such drinks and to increase the difficulty of obtaining them. The latter is accomplished by setting the price high, limiting the times of sale, and by degrees decreasing the number of selling places.

Influenced by the change in the public opinion and an energetic temperance progaganda, the object of which is to ensure total abstinence, legislation on the subject is becoming by degrees more restrictive, and is, perhaps, one of the most palpable results of the temperance struggle, a result, in the accomplishment of which we must acknowledge that *women*, both in private and as members of the large temperance unions, have been most actively engaged.

As a rule, *the Swedish woman is temperate*, though sad exceptions exist. Of the whole number of persons found guilty of drunkenness in the years 1870—1889, 2.6 % were women, and, during the same time, of 2,208 alcoholic patients among the poor, 7.7 % were women. Among the 902 persons who died in Stockholm from 1861—1888 of alcoholism, 6.2 or 6.7 % were women.

The cooperation of women in the organized temperance work of Sweden dates from the time that the great American-English Temperance societies were gaining ground here. The *special* work of women in the temperance field in Sweden has been small, as men and women generally work side by side in this cause, a fact which eminent workers in this field consider suc-

cessful and efficacious. Women are members in all the great temperance unions, but are most numerous in the Blue Band Union.

In the Order of Good Templars, women have the same rights as men, and can occupy all positions of office and honor. A woman, Mrs Christina Bergman, is a member of the Executive Council and a member of the Grand Lodge. This has had a great and beneficial influence on working women and in consequence, an influence on the home, so great, that the general estimation in which the order was held, has been raised. It can be affirmed, that woman promotes in a marked degree the work of temperance in Sweden.

With very few exceptions, it has been the women of the people who have first taken up the struggle against the vicious habit of drinking, and devoted their few spare hours to the work, as well as a portion of their hardly saved earnings.

It is a thing greatly desired by the friends of temperance, that women from the higher classes of society should come to the assistance of their sisters, and work in this important social reform which their greater culture, leisure hours, and larger resources would render possible.

The proportion of female members of the large temperance unions is probably not less than 37 % of the whole number. In the Order of Good Templars, there were in the 1,069 working lodges in existence Jan. 31st 1892, numbering 48,453 members, 18,354 women, which proportion is considered typical for the Temperance Societies in general. Of these the Templar Order has about 22,000 members, the National Good Templar Order 18,000, the Hope Order about 3,000, the Swedish Prohibition and the Swedish General Temperance Union, respectively about 60,000 and 100,000. In the management of these, women have the same privileges as men.

At the close of 1892, the Swedish Blue Band Society had about 50,000 members, in 550 different associations. As an energetic work is going on among women in various parts of the country, we will mention some of the results.

The women of Gothenburg have been very active in temperance work under the leadership of Miss Beatrice Dickson,

since 1884. The same year Mrs Eleonore Dickson, together with her daughter Miss Beatrice Dickson, founded the Blue Band Association, which directs its efforts to the farm laborers on their estate, Öfverås, and the factory people in the neighbourhood. The meetings, of which there are two every month, are led by Miss Dickson, who is a celebrated speaker, and probably has studied the temperance question more than any other woman in Sweden. The Association, which numbers 380 members, has three branches in the suburbs of the town. They are founded by Miss Dickson and workmen, who themselves conduct them. Still Miss Dickson is very helpful to them in many ways, provides lectures for them and classes taught by a thoroughly educated person, also a Bible teacher who leads their Sunday school of 300 children etc.

The Reading-room Blue Band Association was founded in 1886 by Miss Dickson and works principally among factory girls. The Association has apartments of its own consisting of two reading-rooms, and library — where newspapers and journals are to be found — sleepingrooms for factory girls, who live there, bath-room and committee room. Dinner is served there, also coffee, tea, and sandwiches at a low price. Twice a week, Miss Dickson meets the girls in sewing classes, when she lectures for them. Miss Dickson's principal assistant is Miss Charlotta Willerding.

Women's Temperance Union was founded in 1887 by 16 ladies, among whom may be named Mrs Jenny Andersson (née Bowen), Mrs K. Johansson (née Tisell), and Mrs Nikoline Truvé. Their field of labor is among the postmen and police force, amongst railway and tramway men, also among the soldiers of the artillery regiment, stationed in Gothenburg. The characteristic part of the work of this union is, that each one of their wards is followed strictly until he has proved himself faithful to his pledge; his family is also visited, and their condition observed, advice is given about the care of the home, preparation of the food, etc. There is a pavilion --- called the Workman's Friend — situated at a tramway terminus, where the drivers and conductors and even other working men can

obtain coffee, tea, and sandwiches, at a low price, and where there is a reading room. The pavilion is a gift to the Union from Miss Diekson. For the artillery men is arranged a so-called »*Soldiers' Home*» with assembly-room, reading room, and with luncheon served as at the pavilion. Lectures are held at the *Home*, and the soldiers hold discussions on different subjects, have prayer meetings on Sundays, led by their matron, Mrs K. Johansson. The *Home* is supported by the wives of the higher officers and others interested in the cause, and the soldiers themselves pay a small fee.

In 1892, the *Carl Johan Parish Temperance Union* was founded by the pastor of the parish and was joined to the Majorina Blue Band Union, founded in 1889 by Miss Amanda Leffler, and conducted by her with much skill and energy. A division of this Union, for women, was led by Miss Leffler, who together with Miss Tekla Enegren and 6 assistants conducts a temperance school for 150 children.

At this time the *Masthuggets Parish Temperance Union* was founded by the pastor of the parish, with the assistance of several ladies and gentlemen. The workers are principally ladies, who conduct the work according to the same method as the Women's Temperance Union. The leading spirit in this work is Miss Anna Eneroth.

Such widely spread and vigorous work in the temperance cause, founded and carried out by women, is not to be found elsewhere in Sweden as in Gothenburg.

Women take a very prominent part in the *Temperance Work amongst Children*, both in the Good Templar Orders and in the Blue Band Societies. Among the women who have worked in this field, may be mentioned Miss Nanny Helgarzon, who founded about 30 *Templars for Youth*, Mrs Kerstin Olsson, a fine woman of the people, a teacher Miss Emmy Hellström, also the above mentioned Miss Leffler, and Miss Enegren, directors in the Women's Temperance Union of Gothenburg. The Woman's Band of Hope in Sundsvall, consisting of 180 women, works with great success among boys of the poorer class.

Most celebrated as Temperance lecturers among women are Miss Dickson and Miss Leffler who has been of many committees and has written much on temperance subjects, also Mrs A. Ericsson and Mrs N. Andersson-Meijerhelm, Miss N. Helgarzon, Miss Emilie Lindqvist, and Miss Emilie Rathou.

* * *

Scandinavian Sailors' Temperance Home in London, under the protection of the Queen of Sweden and Norway, the Princess of Wales, and the Crown Princess of Denmark.

One of the most devoted laborers in the missionary field is a Swedish woman, Mrs *Agnes Hedenström Welin*. She began her work among Scandinavian sailors in London 1878 in Miss M' Pherson's mission home called »Strangers' Rest», situated near the London Docks in one of the lowest parts of London.

When Mrs Welin — then Miss Hedenström — began to gather her countrymen to the Strangers' Rest, trying to lead them into better ways, the first step was to rescue them from the hands of their destroyers, the boarding-house masters and runners, with whom, in consequence, Mrs Welin has been in constant conflict ever since, on account of her »boys», a conflict which was crowned with such success that a large number of grog-shops and dancing saloons of bad repute were obliged to close, because »Miss Hedenström had completely ruined their business». Enmity against her and »the sailors' home» has been and is still great in London, and Mrs Welin's life has been in danger, but, though she has sometimes come home with bruises and cut lips, she has never suffered any greater injury.

Mrs Welin soon won the confidence and affection of the sailors, and the »Swedish Room» at the Strangers' Rest soon became a favorite resort for other seamen as well as the Scandinavians. But as it was still necessary to send the sailors to the boarding-houses for lodgings — with consequent bad results — it was not long before the sailors, as well as other friends of the mission, urged Mrs Welin to open a sailors' home. For a long time she considered this impracticable, but nevertheless

through the energetic efforts of her friends, the *Scandinavian Sailors' Temperance Home* was opened in October 1880, to which the number of frequenters was not less than at the Strangers' Rest. As the Home became too crowded to be comfortable, the friends of the Home bought, in 1888, a piece of ground just outside the West India Docks, on which a large house, well suited to its purpose, was erected and dedicated in 1889. The Home is arranged to meet the needs and wishes of the sailors in every respect. On the ground floor is arranged a large dining room where the matron and her husband — Miss Hedenström was married, in 1889, to Mr. Welin, who has proved a faithful helpmate in the work of the mission — take their meals with the sailors; a large, pleasant smoking-room where books and newspapers are to be found, also a »Temperance Bar» which Mrs. Welin has found to be an excellent means of keeping »the boys» away from the grog-shops and the disreputable dance-saloons in the neighbourhood. On the first floor are the general office, private office, matron's room, library, linen room etc. The upper floor of the house is occupied by the sailors' bedrooms, 46 in number; of which 34 are for the sailors, with 4 beds in each, and 12 for the captains and mates, with one or two beds in each. Everything is of the best kind, solid but plain. In 1891, the number of lodgers was 3,427.

The most varied kinds of business are transacted in the general office. The Board of Trade has accorded to the Home the right to fit out ships, also to pay the sailors their wages on presentation of a stamped record of their time of service from the Muster-Office. Afterwards, the Home and the Muster-Office square their accounts, and the sailors are saved from the extortions of the boarding-house keepers, practised on the men as they left the Muster-Office. Generally Mrs. Welin takes care of her »boys'» money, while they are in the city, and in this way thousands of pounds have been saved and sent home to the families of the sailors, by the Home, when requested to do so. In this way £ 15,317 S. 15 were sent home in 1891, of which £ 10,619 S. 10 went to Sweden. As

a rule 150 postate orders are sent every week from the General office to all parts of the world.

Moreover, Mrs. Welin takes a motherly interest in all the troubles of her boys and is untiring in patience and affectionate help. Also, the Swedish, Norwegian, Danish, and Russian Consuls send their shipwrecked countrymen to the Home, while they are compelled to wait for an opportunity to go home, which is a help to the Home at the same time that it is a recognition of their good work on behalf of seamen. Every evening a lecture is held with prayer and singing, and often friends of the Home come and treat them to some music, to the great appreciation of the sailors. They seem to be most pleased with Mrs. Welin's temperance lectures; at the close of one of these, she oftens fasten as many as 30 blue-band badges. Christmas is celebrated with great ceremony and joy, and through the kindly assistance of English as well as Scandinavian friends, Mrs. Welin is enabled to give every one of her dear »boys» a Christmas present.

Various things are sent from Sweden every Christmas to the Home, such as stockings, cuffs, comforters, sailors' wives (needle cases) etc., all of which are very gratefully received.

A quotation from one of the thousand letters Mrs. Welin receives, will best illustrate what she and the Home are to »her boys». After wishing her every good wish for the New year, he says:

»Most of all, I wish that you may have good times with the ribbon, so that, by the help of God, teetotalism may go on at full speed. Also that you may be able to draw many a wayward sailor into that path which leads to everlasting life. I am so thankful for the kind, charitable reception I and my shipmates got at the »Home», and for all the good we received for body and soul. — — — — Dear miss, will you kindly send me a few lines to Pensacola, and please, dear miss, send me a little book, if you have one to spare. If the gracious God lets me live, I shall soon be in London again and will then pay my debt.»

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II. EFFECTIVE PHILANTHROPY.

1) The System of nursing, Public Hospitals.

A. Training schools for nurses.

a. The Deaconesses' Institution.

The first hospital nurses in Sweden trained to answer the demands of modern times were the deaconesses.

In 1849, nine ladies and seven gentlemen formed a society with the object of assisting the charitable labors of the deaconesses. Miss *Maria Cederschiöld*, inspired by a warm interest in the movement, went to study the system of the institution at Kaiserswerth, and, on her return to Sweden, she opened a hospital in 1851, effectively assisted by the above mentioned society. The main purpose of the hospital was the training of nurses.

In 1891, they numbered 174, and their services are of great use to hospitals, workhouses, penitentiaries, orphanages etc., and as professional nurses they also attend private families. 304 patients were nursed in the hospital in 1891. To help the poor living in the neighbourhood, a polyclinical branch is established at the hospital. Most of the required medicine is prepared by the deaconesses.

Since 1864, the Institution of the deaconesses is settled on its own premises, in the prettiest, healthiest as well as the highest part of Stockholm. On the same site are also: 1) the Hospital, 2) the Home for Incurables with room for twenty, 3) the Orphanage with thirty children, 4) the »Magdalena Home», sheltering forty girls.

b. The Red Cross Association.

The touching account of Florence Nightingale's work amongst the sick and wounded in the Crimean war gave a new and

strong impulse to the wish for greater knowledge in hospital nursing, and the baroness *S. Adlersparre*, editor of the *Home Review* (*Tidskrift för Hemmet*), made it one of the chief concerns of the Review to interest the Swedish public for a reform in the system of nursing, by a series of articles on this subject. To gain this object the Swedish Red Cross Association was formed in 1864, who founded a training-school for nurses. Miss *E. Rappe*, after having studied the modern system of nursing in the Nightingale Institution in England, was made superintendent and instructor at the Training-School in the University Hospital at Upsala in 1867, where a great many nurses have been trained.

More recently a Ladies' committee of the Swedish Red Cross Association has been organized, the main view of which is to furnish hospital supplies.

The Home for trained nurses of the Swedish Red Cross Association was instituted in 1891 by the above mentioned Red Cross Ladies' committee in Stockholm.

Candidates of the educated classes only are admitted, and the object of the Home is to train them for service in time of war. In times of peace the nurses serve in public hospitals as well as in private families. The Home is also to be a home of rest for all the nurses connected with the Swedish Red Cross Association.

Only Swedish women are admitted to the Training School of the Association, and of the candidate is required: to profess the doctrines of the Gospel, unexceptionable references, a strong constitution, a cheerful and good-natured disposition, together with an earnest devotion for the calling of a nurse, as also other qualities desirable in those who devote themselves to this task, moreover they ought to have a fairly good education. The age is to be between 21—30.

The training is to embrace a year. In case of a Swedish war, a Red Cross nurse has to present herself for service conformable to the orders of the managers of the Swedish Red Cross Association.

c. *The Sophia Home.*

In order to supply the constantly repeated demand for nurses trained and educated for their mission, *H. M. the Queen* instituted, in 1883, »The Home for Trained Nurses», opened to the public in 1884 January 1st, with only four probationers.

The first superintendent and matron of the Training School and the Home, was Miss Alfhild Ehrenborg, who had for a long time been studying hospital nursing abroad. For the practical part of their education, the probationers were allowed to have the charge of the wards, at first in one, and later on in several of the largest public hospitals in Stockholm. Probationers thus trained afterwards obtain situations as head nurses in hospitals.

In the same building as the Home for trained nurses, another suite of rooms was taken in 1885 and turned into a private hospital, where the nurses from the Home had the care of the patients, who were at liberty to call any doctor they preferred to attend them.

The great success of this small hospital plainly showed the want of a larger one where the probationers might complete their practical education, and where at the same time patients of all classes had the advantage of good nursing and the attendance of the physician of their own choice.

This was accomplished through the generosity of their Royal Majesties, the King and the Queen who gave 160,000 crs to the building of a hospital.

The managers of the training school decided that, in connection with the hospital, should be erected a separate building for the nurses and the probationers of the institution.

Thus had sprung up in the course of five years, from an insignificant private »nursing home», a complete hospital on the modern system; it was opened Oct. 1st 1889 and named *The Sophia Home* after Queen Sophia, the promotor and patroness of it.

The principal object of the Sophia Home is to train nurses — in preference of the educated classes — to the service of private families and public institutions.

To gain this object have been established:

a. a Hospital, partly for the purpose of offering to patients of different social classes, nursing on modern systems, partly to be a training school for nurses;

b. a Home, both for the nurses and the probationers, to facilitate the guardianship over them during their term of training. Nurses who require rest after having been on duty, also have their home here. Private families as well as other hospitals may apply at this home for nurses.

To be admitted as probationer at the Training School of the Sophia Home is required:

To be a protestant; to have an earnest calling for the mission of a nurse, founded on true personal religion; to have a strong constitution; to be unmarried or a widow; to pay an admission fee of 150 crs and to engage oneself to remain in the service of the Home for three years after the prescribed term of training.

The Queen is president of the managing committee and the Crown Princess honorary member; two ladies and six gentlemen compose the rest of the board.

B. Private Hospitals founded by women.

Among Hospitals founded or partly managed by ladies may be mentioned:

a. *Convalescent Home for women*, was founded in Stockholm 1879 by Mrs *Modig*. Convalescents are received and may remain, till they regain their strength. It is managed by two ladies and three gentlemen. For admittance is necessary to be destitute and to have no contagious disease, and good conduct.

b. *The Association for nursing the poor in their homes*. This association has its existence in Stockholm, organized in 1888 by Mrs *Ebba Lind af Hageby*. The object of the Association is to nurse the poor in their homes, when the patient cannot or ought not to be brought to a public hospital. It is managed by a board of eleven members, nine whom of are women.

c. The Homes »*In Memoriam of Harald*» in Gothenburg, founded by Mrs *Adolphine Quensel* in 1883 and 1887, for consumptive patients.

d. *The Home for incurables* in Gothenburg. In the year 1862, Mrs *L. Fahræus* with other ladies in Gothenburg established this home for destitute incurables. The management is in the hands of five persons.

e. *The Anneberg Convalescent Home* near Gothenburg, founded 1885 by the Countess, Mrs *H. Ehrensvärd*, Mrs *S. Ekman*, and Mr *D. Carnegie*, for convalescents or 1) women lying in childbed and still in need of nursing; the women are permitted to bring their babies; 2) women suffering from womb complaints. A Training School for nurses is connected with the home.

f. *The Gotland Infirmary* at Visby, established in 1867, by the late princess *Eugenie*. This home is for incurables, and is managed by a committee of ladies and gentlemen.

g. The Association to aid destitute persons in illness has also its seat at Visby and is established in 1872 by ladies.

h. *The Home for Incurables*, at Karlskrona. Established by a ladies' society. The managing board consists of ladies and gentlemen.

i. *The Heijkenskjöld Hospital Fund*, bestowed by Mrs *Euphrosyne Heijkenskjöld* in order to maintain the *Heijkenskjöld* hospital and a bath establishment at Arboga.

k. *The Home for persons bodily and mentally diseased*, instituted at Upsala in 1882 by a lady. She management is still in the hands of the founder; »the aim of the home is at the same time to further the kingdom of heaven and to succour the poor».

l. *The Crown Princess Louisa's Hospital for sick children*, founded in 1854 at Stockholm. The first fund for this hospital was obtained through a legacy, but it being insufficient, the executors of the will addressed themselves to the Crown Princess Louisa and the ladies of the Capital with happy result. In 1891 the hospital had 508 children patients.

m. *The Eugenia Home*, close by Stockholm, founded in 1882 by the princess Eugenie, for poor, sick and infirm children. In 1891, 80 children. I managed by a committee of 9 ladies and 7 gentlemen under the patronage of the Crown Princess Victoria.

n. *The New Hospital for Children* in Stockholm, founded in 1890 partly through the energy of Miss *Maria Waern*, had in 1891 about 200 patients.

o. *The Hospital for Children* in Malmö, founded in 1881, is managed by a committee of 12 ladies and 5 gentlemen. In 1891, 24 children.

C. *Midwifery.*

In old times, women in Sweden have in childbirth been assisted by elderly, experienced women.

The earliest governmental measure relative to midwifery was the order from 1663, given by the Medical Board, then recently instituted, directing »that only accustomed and sensible women were to be employed in that profession».

In the period following upon that time, Queen *Ulrika Eleonore*, the consort of Charles XI, as also the physicians *Urban Hjärne* and *Johan van Hoorn*, showed great interest in the welfare of women in childbed, and in 1697 the earliest manual for midwives was written and published by Mr van Hoorn.

In 1775 at first, an independent lying-in-hospital was instituted at Stockholm, and in 1777 an Ordinance was issued strongly enjoining any one but a sworn and licensed midwife to be assisting at childbirth, unless in case of urgent necessity, and recognizing none but a physician to be entitled to make use of obstetrical instruments.

Midwifery as an institution was certainly meant to have been regulated by this measure. In a country, however, so thinly populated as Sweden, the measure was by no means sufficient and only of little use to the women. That the law should be followed was scarcely to be expected.

With the Physician *Per Gustaf Cederschiöld* (born 1782, died 1848) midwifery in Sweden begins a new existence.

The lying-in-hospitals were reorganized, midwives better and more systematically instructed, new books of instruction furnished etc. By a law of February 21st, 1829, a midwife with a superior certificate has the right to learn and, conditionally, also to practise surgical delivery.

Sweden was the first European country extending this privilege to women. Honour is to be rendered to Josephine, then the Crown Princess and afterwards the Queen of Sweden, for having supported Mr Cederschiöld in this request to the Government, thus saving a great many human lives.

In Stockholm, Gothenburg, and Lund are the institutions where women desirous to become practising midwives are instructed. These institutions are supported at the public expense, and the instruction is free of charge, some of the pupils are even supported by *stipends* from the State. The course of instruction lasts at least nine months, divided into two terms. The instruction embraces everything that has to do with midwifery, as also the care of infants, together with bleeding, cupping, vaccination, and the use of leeches. At the end of the term, the pupils are examined to obtain license to practise in the profession and, being approved, certificates as licensed midwives are obtained.

A midwife who has passed her examination and taken her oath, and thus is a legalized midwife, may, if her knowledge is commendable, go through a course in surgical obstetrics. In the license given afterwards, allowing her to practise in the profession, is mentioned whether she is entitled to use surgical instruments in confinements. The present statutes for midwives are issued 1856. There are 2,478 midwives in Sweden, of these 1,623 have been examined in the use of surgical instruments.

In later times several societies have been formed amongst the midwives, and their first general conference took place in Stockholm in 1886. The midwives have their own periodical paper, relating to the profession. The pains taken to raise the moral spirit of the midwife profession have been quite successful.

Unless to be a certificateated doctor a man is not allowed to assist at confinements, and it is only in use in exceptional cases.

D. Dentistry.

The Royal Statute of June 18th 1861, grants the right for woman to be a practising dentist.

Already then two women had for a long time been practising the profession of dentists by the King's special permission.

In the Circular letter of 1866, the Medical Board communicates regulations to be observed by those who, desirous to practise dentistry, and prescribes an *examination for both assistants and dentists*.

1) For an assistant's examination is required a) previously to have been apprenticed to a dentist, b) to have passed the examination for admittance to the University. — The examination comprises the practical test of making set of false teeth and an oral examination in a) general knowledge of dentistry, b) the elements of physic and chemistry.

2) A dentist's examination is public and takes place twice annually. The practical test is at present made under the superintendance of the dentist appointed to be examiner in the presenee of two censors, elected amongst the dentists in the capital, and consists partly in making, after measures, one more simple and one more eomplicated set of teeth to fit two patients, found by the dentist, and partly in general dental operations.

At the oral examination, the test-work is first to be criticised and tried by the examiners. The examinations comprise:

a) the anatomy and the physiology of the whole faee and the entire mouth;

b) the treatment of the diseases of the teeth and gum, together with acquaintance with the preparation and effect of the different medecines;

e) acquaintance with the dental instruments as likewise the use of them, with other subjects belonging to a dentist's profession.

Before the other northern countries, a direct support was given in Sweden to the instruction of female dentists; to an institution for dentistry a grant has been provided since 1885.

A private institution for the instruction of dentist apprentices, was opened in Gothenburg in 1889; the instruction includes every subject bearing on the profession.

The course of instruction for dentists generally embraces three to four years.

Not until recently, this profession has been adopted by woman, although the privilege has been hers since 1861. The reason is probably to be found in the difficulties women had to obtain instruction. As it depended upon the private dentist to engage apprentices, and women were not until quite lately permitted to be apprenticed anywhere, every opportunity was consequently lost for them to take up the study. First in 1885 this profession may be considered open to them, as one of the dentists of the capital this year engaged a female apprentice. The first certificated woman-dentist, *Constance Elbe*, was licensed in 1889.

A stipend for women-dentists was granted by the fund established by Mrs Wilhelmina Hierta, »In Memoriam of Lars Hierta». The stipend-fund amounts at present to 11,938 crs.

E. Surgery.

This profession is not of the same significance in Sweden as in other countries, as the practice of the physician is guarded by privileges, and the barber-surgeon has to find his chief business within the minor surgery.

In compliance to the Royal Statute of January 18th 1861, women are entitled to pass the examination of barber-surgeons with observation of the following rules:

She is to produce:

- 1) Attestation of good conduct and of her being of age;
- 2) Certificate of having had a course in anatomy;

3) Certificate of having for three months been present at the rounds of the physicians in the wards of a public hospital, and

4) to have in the capacity of a barber-surgeon's apprentice acquired the knowledge and obtained the skill required in the profession.

Any one having gained the requisite knowledge without foregoing apprenticeship in a barber-shop, has also the right to be examined, though only before the town physician of Stockholm.

After having passed the examination, the Medical Board grants a license for practising in the profession of Surgery, or, in a woman's case, a certificate showing her right to practise in the profession. To make use of such a right and to open a barber's shop, it is indispensable:

1) to inform the municipal authorities and the town physician;

2) to hang out a sign with a crimson-colored cross on black ground;

3) to be either personally in attendance, or also to have a qualified apprentice always at the service of the public.

The Barber-Surgeons' Society in Stockholm has of late tried to effect certain alterations in the present regulation, and to have their apprentices instructed in a more practical manner to make them more fit to answer the higher claims of modern times.

The Fredrika Bremer Society has also proposed the erection of cottage hospitals in the rural districts for the improvement of sick nursing; the matron should be a trained nurse and certificated barbersurgeon.

In the years 1861—1892 about twenty five Swedish women have been examined and licensed for the profession of surgery.

F. Physicians, vide Education, Universities.

G. Funds.

Stipends for women studying for the medical profession have in these later years been founded by the Misses H. and A. Hierta, Mrs Wilhelmina Hierta and »In Memoriam of Lars Hierta», and by a lady to the Fredrika Bremer Association to be distributed for the same purpose.

Donations are given by women for freebeds at the hospitals all over the country. For instance the number of funds for medical attendance, belonging to the Hospitals of the University of Upsala amounts to 29.

Appendix.

The Hygienic Museum of Stockholm was founded 1880 by the Institution »In Memoriam of Lars Hierta», on the initiative of Mrs *Anna Hierta Retzius* and after the pattern of Parke's Museum, the principal one of the kind in Europe. In 1886, Professor and Mrs Retzius bought a building belonging to the Medical School of Stockholm. The collections were removed there, and in May 1887 the Museum was inaugurated by the president of the Institution »In Memoriam of Lars Hierta», Baron Adolf Nordenskiöld. It has since been open to the public at stated hours, and the collections have besides been used by medical men, engineers and other persons interested in the subject; sometimes, the Sanitary Board has its meetings there, and lectures by the professor in hygiene have also been held there.

The management of the Museum was from the beginning placed under a special committee, amongst the members of which were Mrs *Anna Hierta Retzius* (president 1886—92) and the Professor in Hygiene, Mr E. Heyman who, as secretary from the beginning, with great interest has worked for the arrangement and development of the Museum. In the autumn 1892, the Institution presented the Museum to the Medical School of Stockholm, and now it is under the direction of the present Professor in Hygiene, Mr E. Almqvist.

Valuable contributions in kind have been presented to the Museum both from Sweden and from abroad.

Amongst subjects represented in the Museum may be mentioned:

Details of Construction and of Architecture, means improving the hygienic condition of buildings; ventilation, warming etc. Designs of workmen's houses, hospitals etc. *Furnishing*: Stoves, grates, culinary utensils etc. *Clothing*: Models of ladies' and childrens reform dresses etc. Casts of normal and deformed feet, presented by the Professor, Mr Wilh. Braune of Leipzig. Collections of shoes from different countries. *Food*: Percentage and composition of food from animal and vegetable kingdoms; diagrams and tables illustrating analysis of food and its relation to price. *School slöjd*: Series of slöjd models in wood and iron, used in the board schools of Stockholm, also from Denmark and Finland, children's needlework; kindergarten work; work injurious for the eyes. *Library*: Works on hygiene food etc.

Mrs Hierta Retzius has several times assisted with donations.

2. Organization of Charity.

As poverty and begging have during the last years more and more increased in Stockholm, although the poor rates with every year have become heavier, and private persons as well as benevolent institutions have tried in every way to alleviate suffering, the *Society for Organization of Charity* was founded in the autumn 1889 as a means to centralize the many splattered forces, stop begging, and effect some improvement in the state of the working people of the capital.

Starting from the supposition that nothing can be done to improve the position of a person being in want of help, before his circumstances and the reason of his poverty are clearly understood, the first step of the S. O. Ch. to gain this object is a careful investigation of the conditions and wants of the poor, to be able to find the right way of helping.

As it is evident that the best help is to give work, the second question is thus for the Society to give work instead of alms. The S. O. Ch. does not wish to be considered a relief fund, though in many cases alms must be given, when there is no work or the supplicant is unable to work; it is principally a Society where information may be had of the poor, that private persons wish to relieve, and where investigations are made to find out the best means for effecting this relief; a Society where the poor get advice and directions where to turn for obtaining the most effective help.

For this object the S. O. Ch. has established a Central Office, where supplicants are referred to, and members of the Society have to engage themselves not to give help to people they do not know, but send them with an admission card to the Office. At the Office, all the circumstances of the supplicant are taken down, as carefully as possible, after his own account, whereupon the Central Office sends a »visitor» to the home of the petitioner to get information about all the circumstances, and find out how far the supplicant's narration tallies with the truth, and afterwards send in a plan as to the best way of helping. After that, the petition is tried before a committee composed of members from the board of Society, members from the working staff of the Central Office and also some people not in the Society, but interested in its work. In many cases where it is expedient, the S. O. Ch. procures assistance either from Benevolent Institutions, Relief Funds or of its own funds in the shape of either materials for work, or small loans for setting up in some business, also provisions and sometimes pecuniary help; in the first place, however, the person is applied to, who has referred the supplicant to the Central Office, for him to state, whether he is inclined to come forward with either a casual or a continuing help, and in some cases the S. O. Ch. procures work for the supplicant.

The most difficult question is and will always be how to find work for all. During the long Swedish winters, when a good many industrial undertakings are at a standstill, and numbers of working-men are discharged, the consequence is that

many families who either have not been provident enough, or who have been unable to save, must suffer both starvation and cold. As, however, in the provinces there is often great lack of working men, the S. O. Ch. has entered into negotiations with employers and every winter fitted out and sent off to different parts of the country great numbers of working-men and youths. The result has, however, not been successful as a good many of them return to Stockholm, not liking or unaccustomed to the hard labor in the country.

In the working home of the Society -- established through the liberality of a private person -- entirely destitute laborers may obtain casual work, food, and shelter, till they succeed in getting work. In the spring 1891—92, the Home gave shelter to 53 men, who were employed with wood cutting.

To help destitute women, the Society has founded a special division for different handicrafts; the above mentioned year 272 persons obtained work there. At the Central Office is also an agency which negotiates between employers and hands.

The laborious work at the Central Office is done by a lady manager, assisted by a whole troop of young ladies and some gentlemen, who all work voluntarily in the service of charity. Hitherto, the Society has almost exclusively made use of voluntary visitors, but as they are frequently taken up with other occupations and very often wanting in experience, the Society has more and more seen the necessity of having specially trained persons for this important part of their business. The voluntary visitors would then instead have a certain number of families to look after and, when help is wanted for them, propose it to the Society.

The board of the Society consists of 6 persons, 3 ladies and 3 gentlemen, with as many substitutes. Chairman is at present the Governor of Stockholm, vice chairman and manager of the Central Office Mrs *Agda Montelius* who, ever since the Society was established, has been the soul in it.

Offices like the S. O. Ch. have been established or are being established in several Swedish towns.

3. General Relief Associations.

Ever since 1847, there have existed in a few parishes of the capital Relief Associations, which are now united in one General Association which comprises all the parishes of Stockholm; the parishes were divided into districts, allotted to deputies. With the growth of the town and consequent increase of the poor, who often change abode, this system of fixed districts became unpractical. As these difficulties threatened altogether to paralyse the activity of the association, there was in 1887 another system introduced into the parish of S:t Mary. The deputies undertook, instead of districts, *a certain number of families* to look after.

The advantage of this system is obvious, as every deputy knows what she undertakes; five families is on an average the number each deputy has to visit, as long as they remain in the parish, and in following the shifting fortune of the same family, it is easier to know how to help effectively.

In consequence of the change of systems, the difficulty of obtaining deputies has diminished, and the work has given more satisfactory results. The »S:t Mary system» has gradually been adopted in several other parishes of Stockholm, and seems to meet with ever more approval.

In connection with the General Relief Association are the Sewing Associations.

In order to offer some chance of profit to poor women who, from some cause or other, are prevented from undertaking employment away from home, the first Sewing Associations were founded in some Stockholm parishes in 1850, but in 1867 they were put in connection with the General Relief Association from which they have ever since received annual contributions.

From the report of 1891 it appears:

that the sum paid for sewing work amounted to 14,244 ers 32 öre, and the number of working women was 1,242;

that the value of manufactured articles was estimated to 52,162 crs 53 öre; of which had been sold to the amount of 41,029 crs 8 öre;

that the annual contribution from the G. R. A. was 4,000 crs;

and that, at the end of the above mentioned year, was left in stock and ready money a profit of 93,401 crs 76 öre.

These figures appear small in proportion to the wants of a city like Stockholm, but they only represent the direct activity of the Associations, which are able in many ways to help their clients, not least in indirectly assisting to develop many a seamstress into a clever working-woman.

General Relief Associations in connection with sewing associations *exist in several Swedish towns*, with pretty the same organization as the above mentioned.

* * *

The pecuniary help which, to a considerable amount, is given by the *Royal family*, is distributed by Miss *Hilda Wennberg*, well known for her work in the service of philanthropy, and who has acted as *first aumonière* to the King from the beginning of his reign in 1872.

* * *

The People's Kitchens at Stockholm, founded in 1891 by H. R. H. Prince Charles and several ladies and gentlemen, for the purpose of providing the working class with cheap and wholesome food. They are based on the calculation that, by means of a rapid sale and unpaid *lady-helpers* assisting at the distribution of the rations, the payment for the food will cover the expenses without leaving any profit.

Relief of the Poor, vide Funds.

* * *

4. Pauvres Honteux.

The first Foundation of consequence with a purpose of affording a home and means of subsistence to solitary, penniless, elderly ladies of the cultured classes was made in 1682, when Ulrika Eleonore, the noble consort of Charles XIth, founded *The Queen's Hospital* in Stockholm for widows and daughters of civil and military officers, which Foundation is still existing.

This example has since been imitated in several Foundations of the same kind, among which may be mentioned:

1. *The Friends of Pauvres Honteux*, founded in Stockholm in 1862 by the countess, Mrs Ch. v. Schwerin, née Liljencrantz. The purpose of the foundation is to provide respectable ladies of the better classes, whose means are very limited, with room, fuel, and partly food at a very low price.

The nucleus to this establishment was formed on Christmas Eve 1862, when Mrs Schwerin made a collection of 1.50 crown from her little grandchildren. A month later, she arranged a kind of puppet fancy fair, which brought in 800 crowns. So the beginning of this foundation was made, the funds of which now amount to 701,706 crowns.

Several persons, among others Fredrika Bremer, took a lively and effective interest in this enterprise, and in 1863 a Society was formed, called *The Friends of Pauvres Honteux*, that soon agreed on statutes. Every member gives a small annual subscription and a fancy work for the annual fancy fair. The Asylum has two houses of its own on free ground since 1865. About 50 pensionaries.

2. *In Memoriam of King Oscar I*, founded 1875 by the Queen-dowager Josephine and bearing the name of her consort, King Oscar I. The purpose of this asylum is to provide elderly ladies of the cultured classes with board and lodging at a very low cost.

3. *Mrs Emma Benedick's Asylum* at the Park within the precincts of Stockholm, founded in 1891, gives complete board and lodging to elderly penniless ladies.

4. *Mrs C. Norlunds Institution* in the Park within the precincts of Stockholm supplies penniless respectable ladies with lodging, fuel, and medical attendance.

* * *

There are in Sweden no institutions for younger penniless women, corresponding to the German »*Jungfrauenstifte*», where the young ladies board together. It was for this purpose *The Vadstena Maiden Institution* for noblewomen was founded in 1738, and the castle of Vadstena bequeathed by Ulrika Eleanor the younger. Such conventlike institutions, however, are not conformable with Swedish ideas, why it was soon converted into a fund for pensions for the daughters of noblemen. From this fund 246 pensions are now yearly distributed.

It has been an advantage for the development of the activity of the unmarried women amongst the higher classes that institutions of this kind have not been favoured in Sweden.

Maid-Servants-Asylums.

1. *The Institution for aged Maid-Servants*, founded in Stockholm in 1883 by the income of a fancy fair, arranged by several Stockholm ladies to realize the object of the founders. Since then, the Institution has been enriched with smaller and larger gifts. The managing committee is composed of ladies and gentlemen. The Institution consists of a Home, where old maid-servants are lodged gratuitously, if able to pay for boarding either themselves or with money furnished by other people. In 1887, a tolerably large house was bought, where 65 servant-maids are now lodged.

2. *The Maid-Servants-Home*, founded in 1883 by the King's chaplain, Rev. Klingstedt, in order to provide home and cheap boarding for women arriving in Gothenburg in search of situations. The committee is composed of ladies and gentlemen.

There are also several funds for maid-servants given by women.

* * *

Relief of the Seamstresses, vide IV Trade.

Funds

a) for elderly penniless ladies exist in a great quantity. Among these we mention some of the more considerable, founded by *women*:

The Kniper Fund, founded in 1780 by a widow, Mrs Kniper; distributes help to aged unmarried ladies, daughters of burghers preferred. Capital: about 104,000 crowns. *The Pauli Fund*, founded in 1789 by a widow, Mrs Pauli; distributes pensions to 145 widows of clergymen and 74 orphan girls. Capital: about 300,000 crowns. *The Marius Fund*, founded in 1846 by a widow, Mrs Marius; distributes pensions to poor unmarried ladies. Capital: about 274,000 crowns. *The Horn Institution*, founded in 1858 by the countess, Mrs A. S. Horn, née Blomstedt; distributes pensions to the widows and daughters of military officers. Capital: about 193,000 crowns. *The von Willebrand Fund*, founded in 1860 by the baroness Mrs Ulla von Willebrand; distributes help to elderly ladies, especially if delicate in health. Capital: about 93,000 crowns. *The Brandel Fund*, founded in 1867 by Miss Brandel; distributes pensions to ladies. Capital: 65,000 crowns. *The Sundin Fund*, founded in 1859 by Miss Sundin; distributes pensions to gentle-women, if blind or crippled and born in Stockholm. Capital: 204,000 crowns. *Mrs Albin's Fund*, founded in 1891 by Mrs Justina Albin; distributes pensions to elderly maid-servants at Sundsvall. Capital 100,000 crowns.

b) for fishermen who live on the coasts of Sweden and lead a life that is more severe and dangerous than that of most men. One stormy day may deprive them of the means of their subsistence and plunge them in the deepest misery, a misery too great to be relieved by the Poor Law Administration of the locality.

Charitable ladies in particular have taken care of these unfortunate people.

1. In 1790, the first *Fund for Assistance to poor Fishermen* was founded at Hudiksvall by Brita Åström and some other persons.

2. In 1855, another was founded for the fishermen of Bohuslän by some Gothenburg ladies.

3. In 1875, the Princess Eugenia founded another at Visby for the fishermen in Gotland.

c) For the poor in the country are a quantity of funds, often with minute prescriptions, of which we may mention:

The Mine Hospital Fund, at Falun, given by Queen Kristina in the 17th century for the support of miners and their widows. The donation consists of 5 »fourth parts» in the mine of Falun.

In 1828, Mrs Wohratina Kall at Gothenburg bequeathed 60,000 crowns »for the assistance of the poor *country-people* of whatever place within the kingdom of Sweden, who have lost their property by such cala-

mities as men are unable to avert, for instance hurricanēs, hail, failing of crops, accidents in which a husband or a father perishes».

The Loshult Storehouse Fund, in the government district of Kristianstad, given in 1847 by a widow, Hanna Nilsson, from the parish of Loshult, for purchasing meal to be distributed among the poor of the parish. Amount = 15,000 crs.

The Svensson Donation Fund, given in 1841 by a widow, Mrs M. L. Svensson, for the purchase of rye and herring to be distributed among »old, sober, respectable, toilworn persons among the Mora, Rättvik, Leksand, Boda, and Siljansnäs peasantry. Amount = 25,500 crs.

An immense number of donations, the disposal of which is entrusted to vestries, boards of guardians, vicars, exist all over the country to the benefit of the poor in the parishes. Donators from every class of society: countesses, baronesses, young ladies, peasant wives, housekeepers, maid-servants etc. Funds given by women are comparatively more numerous than those given by men, and the sums for Sweden often large.

* * *

The most considerable donation given by a woman is that which was bequeathed by Mrs *Wilhelmina Hierta*, née Fröding (b. 1805, d. 1878), widow of Lars Hierta, a well known politician. Besides 100,000 crs given for the establishing of a professorship in national economy at the University of Stockholm, which is being founded, she left 400,000 crs to a fund for an Institution called »*In Memoriam of Lars Hierta*», which has to work for the progress of humanity, by promoting and advancing such scientific inventions and discoveries, social improvements and liberal reforms as are to benefit mankind generally and the people of Sweden specially. As the stipends and gifts from the donation are awarded irrespective of sex, only according to merit, they have often been granted for undertakings started or managed by women, as may be seen from these reports.

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Between 1860—70 began in Sweden the great movement for »*Prevention of Cruelty to Animals*», in which movement the Swedish women have taken great interest. The late *Princess Eugenie* arranged special meetings, not only for school-children and their teachers, but also for those who have more immediate charge of animals, as coachmen and cabmen, in order to awaken their love to animals, and their interest in the good treatment of them. In many other ways as well as by liberal gifts did the Princess work in this good cause, and till her death she remained the patroness of several Societies for prevention of cruelty to animals.

Amongst other Swedish women who have taken an active part in the protection of animals, may be mentioned Mrs *Josephine Varenius*, Miss *Adèle Rudenschöld*, and the two sisters *Johanna* and *Victorina Hägg* at Visby.

There are at present in Sweden a great number of Societies for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, of which may be particularly noticed: »The Swedish General Woman Society for the protection of animals», founded in Stockholm 1880. The object of the Society is to effect a kinder treatment of the domestic animals, and also to inspire the growing up generation with interest in animals, and to make them care for their good usage. The Society has been solicitous to introduce improvements in the mode of killing, and, to gain this object,

special instructive courses on new methods in this matter have been given free of charge, and a great number of papers on the same subject have been distributed.

Amongst other Societies for protecting animals, the founding of which has been principally effected through the energy of women, may be mentioned: »The new Society of Friends of the protection of Animals», founded in Stockholm 1882. The object of this society is to further just and effective laws against cruelty to animals in any form, not only the rough and vicious, but also the scientific, and that required for our domestic economy, and to give prizes for inventions, facilitating the animals' escape in case of fire.

In most of the Societies for prevention of cruelty to animals, ladies are members of the managing committees. At the present moment, there are about 30 societies, branches, and children's societies.



III.

LITERATURE AND ART.

LITERATURE.

The earliest vestiges of literature in Sweden are to be found on the runic stones from the latter part of the period of the vikings. The inscriptions on those stones contain often, not only a brief record of name and family, but also some rhymes in alliteration in honour of the deeds of the fallen hero, it is intended to commemorate, sometimes even a christian prayer for his eternal bliss. Such runic rhymes, dedicated by a widow to the memory of her husband or by a mother to her lost son, give us right to presume that the Swedish women, even at those remote times, were not strangers in the land of song.

The lay-poetry of the Middle-Ages shows no sign of female penmanship. But that interest in literature has not been wanting, even amongst ladies, is proved by copies of chivalrous songs and rhymed chronicles, made in the middle of the fifteenth century for the benefit of noble ladies.

It is however religious literature which predominates during this period, and its most celebrated representative in Sweden is a woman, the Holy Bridget (S:a Birgitta).

Birgitta Brahe, born about 1303, belonged to an illustrious family, renowned for its piety. Already in early childhood she was noted for uncommon intelligence and great energy, united with religious enthusiasm. Her marriage to a man of high standing and noble qualities developed these fundamental traits of her character and made her one of the most influential

persons of her age. The death of her husband in 1344 became a turning-point in her life. During the influence of her bitter grief, religious excitement took hold of her mind, and the pious meditations were transformed into holy visions or, as she herself termed them, revelations. These were written down in Latin by her confessor, partly from her notes in Swedish, partly from her dictation, and increased the reputation for holiness she already had gained. She now felt herself called to stand up as a reformer of the religious and moral life of her age. Inspired by visions, she formed the plan to institute a new order for this purpose, and made in 1349 a journey to Rome to obtain the sanction of the Pope. In Rome she found large scope for her energies. Conscious of her mission and inaccessible to fear, she addressed vehement admonitions to princes and prelates, imploring them to reform Church and Society. In spite of the animosity roused against her, she at last gained her end, when Urban V in 1370 gave his sanction to her order. The first nunnery was established in Vadstena, but to Birgitta herself was denied the satisfaction of seeing her work accomplished. Returning from a pilgrimage to the Holy Sepulchre, she died in Rome on the 23rd of June 1373, and was canonized nineteen years later.

Birgitta was one of the great mystics of the Middle Ages. Endowed with the poet's keen sense of beauty and open eye to the glories of nature and the fulness of life, she looks however upon all this as mere foreshadowings of a higher spiritual world. Her conception in this respect is altogether catholic; she does not interfere with the dogmas, but in her glowing zeal to purify the Church, she may be considered as one of the pioneers of the Reformation. Her mysticism was a philosophy of love, expressed in a language, which as to colouring and vigour is almost unparalleled in our literature. She has justly been called the most eminent philosophical and poetical genius of the North during the Middle-Ages.

Even indirectly the name of Birgitta is united to our literature, owing to the activity of her order to the end of the Middle-Ages. She herself vindicated the use of her mother-

tongue and took the initiative of translating the Bible into Swedish. The same spirit was prevailing in the monasteries of her order, which is proved by a great number of translations of religious literature, made and copied by the monks and the nuns. The literary intercourse between the mother-convent and its outlying branches in the North was so lively that it called forth a Swedish-danish »Birgittiner-tongue». Even original writings proceeded from these convents, as for instance the »Birgitta-Chronicle» by the abbess *Margaretha Clausdotter*.

A new aera, strongly contrasting with the preceding one, broke in with the Reformation. During the sixteenth and the beginning of the seventeenth century the minds were so engrossed by theological controversies, that no place was left for other literary interests, or for female authorship. This period of our literature offers accordingly nothing in that line, with the exception of some songs in manuscript rhyme-books, still in existence.

The humanistic spirit, which characterizes Modern Times even on this side of the Alps, was in the North slower in its progress, which may be attributed to the predominance of the religious reformatory interests. During the reign of *Queen Christina*, and through her influence, it gained however more and more ground. The daughter of Gustavus Adolphus, with a highly gifted and cultivated mind, but egotistical and cosmopolitan, »impresses us», to use the words of one of her biographers »as a renaissance-type». Her literary works, written in French and published abroad, have accordingly exercised no influence on Swedish literature. The most prominent are her collections of aphorisms, in some respects reminding of La Rochefoucauld, and the beginning of an autobiography. Still more remarkable are however her letters, almost unequalled in elegance and fluency of style, even at that time, when letter-writing was becoming an art.

Having abdicated in 1654, Christina shortly after adopted the catholic faith and spent the greater part of the succeeding years in travelling. Through a strange coincidence even she, the second Swedish woman of European renown was, during

the last period of her life, from 1668 till her death in 1689, a resident of Rome. As Birgitta formerly had been the centre of religious interests in the eternal City, so Christina there took the lead in literary life. Through her »Academia Reale» she exercised a beneficial influence on the contemporary Italian poetry, then in decline on account of its artificial style and false pathos.

This perverse Italian taste reached Sweden towards the end of the 17th century, flourishing especially in occasional poems. The female poet of this period, *Sophia Elisabeth Brenner*, (who died in 1730, aged 71) was however too sober-minded to let herself be carried away by the oddities of the day. Her poetry is dry and didactic, its chief title to repute consisting in technical merits. She was highly admired on that account and prided herself in showing her countrymen, »that even a woman could write verse, and not do it poorly».

A more genuine poetical mind was manifest in *Hedvig Charlotta Nordenflycht*, who makes her appearance in the next period of Swedish literature. Widowed in 1741, at the early age of 23, she gave vent to her intense sorrow in songs, distinguished for intuitive lyric beauty, full of »fire and tears». They were hailed with enthusiasm, and the young poetess soon became the centre of a circle of literary friends and admirers, who in 1753 adopted the name of »The Society of Thought-constructers» (Tankebyggare-orden).

The consort of Adolphus Frederic, *Queen Louisa Ulrica*, who was a sister of Frederic the Great of Prussia, instituted that same year (1753) the »Academy of Letters». She felt a warm interest in science and letters, and brought up as she was, in admiration of the French taste, then prevailing in literature, she contributed to its propagation even by means of her academy. As some of the »Thought-constructers» stood in relation with the court, their society too was strongly influenced by the new tendencies. Many songs in the collections of poems that it published, show that not even Mrs Nordenflycht had altogether escaped the influence of the modish taste. She main-

tained however in several respects her independence, thus showing her superiority.

Fully as original, though of quite another turn of mind, was *Anna Maria Lenngren*. Daughter of a professor at the university of Upsala, she received a classical education and sympathized in her father's love for the ancient authors. Married to a man of good position and with literary taste, her home in Stockholm became a rendez-vous for the leading men in literature.

The French-Academic school held just then its sway over the literary world, and was predominating even in Sweden. The objectivity and lucidity of style in Mrs Lenngren's literary productions may be due to its influence. But what for all times will make the great attraction of her satires and idylls, is the sound realism which characterizes them. Her graphic pictures from life and nature, her good-humoured satire and sparkling wit form a most agreeable contrast to the sentimental pastorals and dry rhetoric of her contemporaries.

Her songs were published in the »Stockholm-Post», edited by her husband; the best of them appeared between 1793 and 1800. They gained immediately an extreme popularity. But though even the Swedish Academy encouraged her to publish them in a volume, she declined to do so, modest and diffident as she was. It was not till after her death in 1817 that a collection of her poems became accessible in bookform to the Swedish public. They are still appreciated as gems of our literature.

About the time of Mrs Lenngren's death, the conflict between our »Old school» and the so-called »Phosphorists» reached its climax. The latter, inspired by the »Modern-Romantic» school in Germany, claimed for fancy and sentiment the supremacy in poetry. Congenial to them was Mrs *Nyberg*, known under the »nom de plume» *Euphrosyne*, whose lyric poems are sweet and charming.

No female poet of the present age can however vie with those of the preceding. But towards the end of the last century a new form of literature was introduced in Sweden, namely the *novel*, which ever since has been cultivated with predilection and success by talented women. Some of them have gained reputation, even outside their own country. Foremost stands *Fredrika Bremer*, pioneer in more than one respect. The first volume of »Sketches from daily life», appearing in 1828, excited an interest, which with her next work, »The family H—», rose to admiration. Everybody was fascinated by the genuine Swedish colour, the refined humour and the pure character of these novels. The popularity of the authoress increased throughout the whole series of these sketches, culminating in »The Neighbours» 1837. Already about 1840 several of her novels were translated into Danish, German, French and English. The Swedish Academy awarded her, in recognition of her literary merits, in 1831 its smaller gold medal, and in 1844 the larger one.

In the meantime Fredrika Bremer had, through her intercourse with eminent persons and her travels in the New World, widened her views of life. She had especially got a deeper insight into the condition of women, as it was and as it ought to be. Though allusions to her ideas on this subject appear already in her earlier writings, she states them first fully in »Hertha» (1856), a novel where her reformatory purpose got the better of her esthetic feeling. This work called forth sharp criticism from the press. Fredrika Bremer herself was aware that she risked her popularity by publishing this volume, »but that I did so anyhow», she says, »will be a comfort to me in my last hour».

In 1856 she started on a long planned voyage in the »Old Countries», extended even to the »Holy Land». Of these travels, as well as of the preceding one in the *New World*, she has given us excellent and picturesque descriptions. Already on her return in 1861, she had the satisfaction of seeing that her sacrifice had received its reward. Some reforms in behalf of women had already been realized, and she found a represen-

tative of her ideas in the »Home Review», which propagated them as enthusiastically as successfully.

Six years after Fredrika Bremer had made her literary début, the attention of the public was drawn to a novel »The Cousins», published anonymously. It contained sketches from aristocratic life; the style was vivacious, witty, even brilliant. It was followed by a series of novels in the same spirit, and at last it transpired that the authoress was the baroness *Sophie v. Knorring* (1797—1848).

Though most at home in high-life, her best novel is »The cottager and his son», in which she has given us a good picture of the life of Swedish peasantry. Her works are translated into several languages and are chiefly admired for elegance of style. As to moral standing and originality they are however inferior to those of Fredrika Bremer.

In Mrs *Emilie Flygare Carlén* (1807—92), an authoress of great productivity, Baroness Knorring soon got a rival in popularity. By her pictures of middle-class and coast life, true to reality, Mrs Flygare-Carlén occupies a prominent position in our literature. Her works, published in numerous translations, and reprinted in many editions, have found their way all over the civilized world. Highest ranks »A merchant house on the coast»; some of her novels are however of inferior order.

Fredrika Bremer, baroness v. Knorring and Mrs Flygare-Carlén may be considered as the most eminent Swedish novelists of their time. After this brilliant period in literature, there comes something of a stagnation. Mrs *Marie-Sophie Schwartz* and later Mrs *Ljungstedt (Claude Gérard)* write sensational novels; those of the former are also much known and read abroad. Mrs *Rosa Carlén*, Mrs *Fredrika Runeberg* (wife of the great Finnish poet), Mrs *Mathilda Lönnberg (-th-)* and Mrs *Naumann (Sorella)* give good promise on account of originality and talent; but none of them reaches a prominent place. Higher stands Mrs *Vettergrund (Lea)*, who by her sketches and poems, full of genuine humour and warm feeling, has given valuable contributions to our literature.

About 1880 our literature receives a new impulse of modern realistic tendency. The female pioneer for this taste is *Anne-Charlotte Leffler*, later *duchessa di Cajanello*. Her first works, novels and dramas, were anonymous and met with approbation; but when in 1882 she published in her own name some sketches, entitled »From life», her literary reputation was at once established. She was a very successful dramatist too. Her characters are sharply defined and true to life, and her diction is remarkable for excellence of style. Several of her works are translated into other languages.

The strict objectivity and critical propensity, characterizing her earlier writings, are less conspicuous in the latter period. With the great change in her life, which removed her to Italy, her authorship appears to have entered into a new phase; but further development was suddenly interrupted by death, in the autumn of 1892.

Novelistic sketches are the form of predilection during the period 1880—90. Even Mrs *Alfhild Agrell* prefers this form for her lively impressions from Italy, as well as for her excellent sketches of peasant life in Norrland. It is particularly in the latter, remarkable for burlesque humour or tragical realism, that her authorship may be said to culminate. A vein of broad humour runs also through her last book »In Stockholm», typical for middle-class provincial life. But her plays are not in general gay comedies.

Mrs *Helene Nyblom*, whom we, in spite of her Danish origin, may count among Swedish authors, attracted public attention by some lively sketches, signed »H». They are however in delicate perception and elegant form vastly surpassed by her later novels. Her poems, written in Danish, are of infinite grace. — Contemporary with her is Mrs *Amanda Kerfstedt*, whose delightful stories embody genuine poetical feeling and a warm religious spirit.

Miss *Mathilda Roos'* novels are more voluminous and present a greater variety of characters. At her first appearance, public interest was aroused by her graphic descriptions and poignant style. Nothing indicated however the high degree of

development, of which she has later shown herself capable. Her latest works, especially »Through Shadows» (1891), give evidence of earnest conception and psychological studies, which together with the brilliancy of style, claim for them a superior rank.

Most original and perhaps most gifted among the female realistic writers of this period was Mrs *Victoria Benedictsson*, («nom de plume» *Ernst Ahlgren*) 1850—88. There is something of George Eliot's deep insight into human nature and sympathy with mankind in her tales, especially in those of peasant life in Scania, with their under-current of humour. In contrast to modern pessimism, her writings bear the stamp of love to and confidence in life. »Mrs Marianne», her last work of greater latitude, which caused much sensation, is all through a eulogy of labour as the true joy of life.

The great expectations she had raised make her untimely end seem still more tragical; an intense suffering made her commit suicide. Her posthumous works, among them a play, impressed with true pathos, show us how much our literature lost with her.

A more romantic spirit, with a touch of mysticism, reveals itself in Miss *Selma Lagerlöf's* first and hitherto single book: »The tale of Gösta Berling». It was received with as warm enthusiasm by some, as with sharp criticism by others; but everybody must acknowledge its great originality, glowing fancy, and rich colouring. Miss Lagerlöf's literary début augurs a bright future.

Beside those already mentioned, several gifted female authors have contributed to the novel literature of the day. Such are Mrs *Anna Wahlenberg* (more prominent as a dramatist), Mrs *Elkan (Rust Roest)*, Mrs *Sigrid Elmblad (Toivo)*, whose poems are charming, Mrs *Wilma Lindhé*, Miss *Amalia Fahlstedt*, Miss *Elin Améen* etc. Limited space prevents us from going into further details.

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Though our female authors of the age have preferred the novelistic form for their works of fiction, we find however among them both *dramatists* and poets.

The first original Swedish drama of female penmanship is due to Mrs *Jeannette Stjernström*. She wrote some of her plays together with her sister, Miss *Louise Granberg* (later Mrs *Stjernström*). They were performed at the theatre of Mr *Stjernström*, her husband, and generally received with applause, especially »The Fanatic». Mrs *Numers* (1830—63) belongs also to the number of female dramatists. Her dialogues are spirited and easy, and her plays have met with success, which was also the case with »Miss Elisabeth» by Miss *Nanna Börjeson*.

The gay comedies and the sensational plays having lost their fascination, they were succeeded by a more serious kind of drama, which treats social problems. The chief female representatives of this tendency, dating from Ibsen's »Nora» (1879), were the already mentioned novelists Mrs *Leffler* and Mrs *Agrell*. Both apostrophize sharply in their plays injustice and oppression, especially as they affect woman. Characteristic in this respect are Mrs *Leffler's* »The actress», and »True women», Mrs *Agrell's* »Alone,», »Saved», and »Condemned». Both these authoresses showed vocation to write for the stage; many of their pieces have excited great interest and been repeatedly performed.

Tendency is less conspicuous in Mrs *Wahlenberg's* plays, which are noticeable for easy dialogue, good characteristic and an open eye for the comical as well as for the serious aspects of daily life.

* * *

We have already intimated that the female *poets* of the age have been few in number. Consequently the Swedish public was taken by surprise when it was known in 1851 that the Swedish Academy had allotted its great goldmedal to miss *Thekla Knös* for her poem »Ragnar Lodbrok». She obtained simultaneously the smaller medal for a collection of miscellaneous songs. Her poems, which previously had met with warm sympathy in the literary circles of Upsala, now became very popular.

Their chief qualifications are warm feeling, ingenuousness and grace of expression. Her nerves being overstrained, she was obliged to lay down her pen prematurely and died in 1880 after long years of suffering.

Greater originality and more energy are displayed in the songs of *Vilhelmina Nordström*, a native of Finland. There is a peculiar charm in many of her lyric poems, with a touch of Runeberg.

Miss *Lotten v. Kræmer* does not lack poetical gift, which is shown by her »Wanderings of Poetry» and several other poems. There are however great inconsistencies in her style.

A strain of sweet melancholy and religious sentiment breathes in the poetry of Mrs *Wästberg (Anna A.)*. The songs of Miss *Charlotte Lindholm* are of a still more defined religious character. The collection entitled »Veronica», due to her pen, has on account of technical as well as poetical merit obtained the second prize of the Swedish Academy. Deeper fervour speaks however from the religious poems of *Aleyone Adlersparre*. As a prominent writer in religious literature, we further notice Mrs *Lina Berg (L. S.)*, whose numerous songs, inspired by genuine piety, have become dear to the hearts of the people. As authoress Baroness *Posse* belongs to the same category.

* * *

Among the authors of *Story books*, we find even names of high repute, such as *Fredrika Bremer's* and *Thekla Knös'*. Of their followers we mention as the most talented, *Emily Nonnen*, and in our days Miss *J. von Hofsten* and Miss *Toini Topelius*, daughter of the great Finnish poet.

Female writers have in latter times also contributed to the *school book-literature*, and given us works, bearing evidence of thoroughness and lucidity. Foremost ranks Mrs *Sofi Almqvist*, whose reading-books for the primary instruction are generally adopted.

* * *

In *periodical literature* female penmanship can be traced as early as to the last century. It is believed that a »Gazette» (1742—58), and probably even a review (1738), published by the printer *Momma*, have essentially been edited by his wife *Margareta v. Bragner*. The review is typical for »the age of enlightenment».

With the 19th century female contributors to periodicals become more and more numerous, but first in 1858 a woman, Miss *L. Söderqvist*, later Mrs *Flodin*, appears as licensed publisher of a newspaper.

In the »Home-Review» (*Tidskrift för hemmet*), started anonymously in 1859 by »*Esselde*» (Baroness *Sophie Adlersparre* née *Leijonhufvud*) and Mrs *Rosalie Olivecrona*, the Swedish woman obtained her own organ in the press, which was received with great sympathy. The work for the progress of woman, begun by *Fredrika Bremer*, was successfully carried on during 27 years (1859—85) by this review. It was immediately succeeded by »*Dagny*», the organ of the *Fredrika Bremer Association*, also under female editorship.

Esselde's essays and pamphlets on social and literary questions are stirring and kindling, pregnant with new ideas and introducing novel points of view. They bear evidence of a high-minded personality, rarely gifted in many directions, and never slackening in interest for the great social problems. She is now busy with a detailed biography of *Fredrika Bremer*, which is anticipated with great interest.

The writings of Mrs *R. Olivecrona* are remarkable for the logical sequence in the trains of thought, the power of demonstration and a reserved dignity of tone, seldom found combined. The earlier volumes of the *Review*, while Mrs *Olivecrona* still acted as co-editor (until 1867), contain numerous essays by her pen, suggestive of many a social reform, which has now been realized. Her biography of *Mary Carpenter* is independently edited and very sympathetically written. It is translated into French.

To her is also due the first statistics of woman's work in Sweden, which have been published in the official catalogues

at the international exhibitions of Vienna (1873), Philadelphia (1876), and Paris (1878).

Mrs Olivecrona has also the gift of poetry, which is proved by two valuable collections of poems; some of them have obtained »mention honorable» from the Swedish Academy.

The most able of the earlier contributors to the Home-Review was Miss *Eva Fryxell*, daughter of the historian, Professor A. Fryxell. She has moreover in separate volumes treated social questions of importance, such as »The woman question» and »Revolution or Evolution?» Many valuable papers in other reviews testify to her literary merit.

In latter times Miss *Ellen Key* has written excellent literary and biographical essays for the Home-Review and Dagny, and particularly noted are those of contemporary authoresses. She has also published pamphlets on the social problems of the day.

Among the female talents, that have made their literary début in the Home-Review, Miss *Anna Sandström (Uffe)* takes a prominent place. In 1883 she started the pedagogical review »*Verdandi*», looked upon as an authority on school-matters. Advocating a new method of teaching, which she calls »realistic instruction», Miss Sandström combines technical superiority with enthusiasm for her ideas.

The Finnish ladies, Miss *Adelaïde Ehrnroth* and Miss *Alexandra Gripenberg*, have exercised by their journalistic work a great influence on the woman question in their own country.

Several Swedish periodicals of purely religious character are edited by women. We notice among these »Reading in the Home» (*Läsning för hemmet*) by Miss *Elisabeth Kjellberg*, containing many ably written biographies. »Homewards» (*Hemåt*) was begun last year by the eminent authoress Miss *Mathilda Roos*. Most of the papers for children are also under female editorship.

During the last thirty years several other periodicals have been started by women. Though not destitute of merit, they have proved of an ephemeral character.

In the daily press of more importance, woman has up till

now mostly acted as contributor. Several of the principal newspapers employ female assistants as critics and reporters.

»Idun», a popular weekly magazine for ladies, has many female collaborators, such as the assiduous and talented Mrs *Mathilda Langlet* and Mrs *Eva Wigström (Ave)*. The latter is however most distinguished as a compiler of Folk-lore (from the south of Sweden). Her first collection even attracted the attention of the Danish professor Sven Grundtvig, who was an expert on this subject. The Swedish association for provincial dialects has secured her co-operation.

In Mrs *Anholm* we meet with a spirited authoress, who has given evidence of good descriptive power in her sketches from »The loveliest island of the Mediterranean».

* * *

In *historical and scientific literature* Swedish women have hitherto not taken great part. As early as in the 17th century, mention is made of »learned ladies», such as *Vendla Skytte*, by the poet Stjernhjelm called »sexus et sæculi miraculum», *Katarina Burea*, *Margareta Stjernhök* and others; but no works of theirs have been given to posterity. In 1748 a lady of high position, countess *Eva Ekeblad*, was elected member of the Academy of Sciences on account of her »useful economical experiments». In 1826 *Carolina Elisabeth Ruders* gained the second prize of the Swedish Academy for a historical treatise. But first in 1870, when women were admitted to the Universities, they got the opportunity of acquiring thorough scientific knowledge.

Miss *Ellen Fries*, as yet our only female doctor of Philosophy, has made very valuable contributions to Swedish historiography by her dissertation »pro gradu philosophico», as well as by her monography »Erik Oxenstierna» and several minor papers. The series of biographies »Eminent Women» is popularly written; with regard to the Swedish women it proves also to be the product of independent historical researches.

In Mrs *Cecilia Båth Holmberg* we have a popular historical writer; her works are characterised by patriotism and enthusi-

asm. With her »Poets of Liberty» (Frihetens sångarätt) she has contributed to the Swedish History of Literature.

Our first female physician, Miss *Carolina Widerström*, has written several papers on medicine for scientific reviews.

Within the precincts of *Mathematics* we meet with a name which ought not to be omitted, as it belonged to a woman who, though a Russian, was intimately linked to Sweden by most of her scientific labors, being a professor at the Faculty of sciences of Stockholm. It is deeply to be deplored that *Sonja Kovalevsky* (1853—91) was taken away in the prime of life. Her rich and superior genius is revealed not only by her scientific writings, but even by her works of fiction.

At the said Faculty, scientific studies are assiduously pursued by many lady-students. Their results are shown in several papers of merit, published by the Academy of Sciences.

Though the literary activity of Swedish woman has hitherto been essentially confined to works of fiction, much, as we have seen, indicates that, even in literature, she is beginning to claim a more direct share in the great cultural work of Humanity.*

* This report is by Miss *Sigrid Leijonhufvud*. B. A.

MUSIC.

The art of music has in all times been practised with predilection by the women of the North, who have whiled away the long and dark winter-evenings with song and minstrelsy. For centuries there has sounded from the lips of the peasantry those melodious national songs of unknown origin, which in earnest, melancholy strains sing the praises of love.

We know, however, of no female musicieians before the 18th century, when we find several women, named in connection with two institutions, which have been of great importance for the development of music in Sweden, viz. the Academy of Music and the Royal Opera.

The *Academy of Music*, founded in 1771, has for its object: 1:o to promote the elevation of music by means of a Conservatoire, and 2:o to confer membership on eminent musical artists and amateurs.

From 1771 to 1893, there have been 425 men and 43 women called to be 1st class honorary members. Since 1815 there have been 73 men and 13 women made 2nd class or »associate members». The first woman elected was Mrs Olin in 1782.

During the latest decades, the classes at the Conservatoire have been frequented by almost as many women as men.

All instruction there is open to women, but they chiefly take advantage of the vocal training and the piano lessons.

In 1892, the number of pupils amounted to 74 men and 71 women.

During the years 1882—1892 prizes have been distributed to 15 male and 18 female pupils, as well as smaller sums of money given to those in restricted circumstances.

From 1872--1892, the examination as organist has been passed by 139 men and 88 women. Since 1882, 45 men and 20 women have been graduated as »teachers of music«.

As Director of Music only one lady has been examined.

Instruction is gratuitous, with the exception of 8 crowns for the first half-year's term and 3 for the following. This money is intended for scholarships for those destitute of means.

There is one *lady-professor* at the Conservatoire: Miss *Hilda Thegerström* (since 1872 M. A.).* Attached to the Conservatoire are also Miss *Ellen Bergman* (since 1873 M. A.), whose branch is vocal music, and Miss *Eugénie Claeson* (M. A.) as an accompanist.

The *Swedish Opera* was established in 1773 by King Gustavus III. This institution was objected to at first on the ground that it would not be possible here in the far North to secure musical talents, adequate to the task of upholding an Opera.

Experience has, however, proved that the Swedish Opera has been instrumental in educating artists, especially women, whose reputation has extended even beyond the limits of Sweden.

Foremost among them ranks *Jenny Lind* (born 1820, died 1887), who as a child entered the preparatory school of the Opera. She got instruction in singing from Mr J. Berg, and in 1838 made her *début* at the Royal Opera in Stockholm. In 1841, she went to Paris and took lessons of Garcia j:r. She appeared afterwards with great success at most of the principal theatres in Europe. After her marriage to Mr Goldschmidt, the pianist, she withdrew from the stage and performed only at concerts. She was elected honorary member of the Academy of Music, in 1840, and has patronized Swedish musical art by the liberal scholarships she has founded. For admirable intellectuality and musicianly sentiment, she stands almost unrivalled, which qualities made her fully entitled to the world-wide celebrity she gained.**

* M. A. indicates 1st class member of the Royal Academy of Music in Stockholm.

** She has endowed the Conservatoire and the Academy of Fine Arts in Stockholm with funds, which bear her name. — Each stipend, 3,000 cns a year.

Henriette Nissen Saloman (M. A.) (b. 1819 at Gothenburg, d. 1879 in St. Petersburg) studied first for Mr Günther in Stockholm and afterwards for Garcia and Chopin in Paris, where she made her first appearance on the stage; afterwards she sang at concerts in several countries, always with a success that even made her observed by the side of Jenny Lind. In 1859, she settled in St. Petersburg as a teacher of singing at the newly founded conservatoire. Her »Art de Musique» is published in German, French and Russian.

Another Swedish vocalist with a stamp of genuine genius, whose renown is spread all over the civilized world, is *Louise Michaëli*, née *Michal* (M. A.), born in 1830, died 1875. Endowed with a superb voice, she was no doubt the most eminent singer that has had a steady engagement at the Swedish Opera, where she first appeared in 1842, and where she was to her death the principal star, except for shorter tours abroad.

Christina Nilson (M. A.). Born in a peasant's hut, and, having attracted notice by her clear and silvery voice, she was put in the way of studying music in Stockholm under Mr Franz Berwald and later on in Paris under Masset, Wartel and, Delle Sedie. In 1864, she made her début in Paris, and had great success, both on the stage and in the concert hall, in Europe as well as in America, but at the Swedish Opera she appeared merely as a guest. She married, in 1872, M. Rouzeaud, the banker, and, after his death, in 1887 the Spanish Count Casa Miranda.

Mrs *Sigrid Arnoldson Fischhof* has made her artist-career abroad and but rarely appeared on our stage. Her début took place at the Opéra Comique in Paris. Having performed on many of the principal theatres on the Continent, her celebrity has been constantly increasing.

Of other remarkable Swedish singers, who have appeared at the Royal Opera in Stockholm, it will suffice to enumerate:

Mrs *Fredrica Andrée Stenhammar* (M. A.), born 1836, died 1880, a highly gifted musician, studied first in Stockholm,

later in Leipzig and Paris. She made, in 1855, her début at the Royal Opera, where for many years she was a great favourite of the public. Miss *Signe Hebbe* (M. A.), a great dramatical talent, Mrs *Mina Gelhaar Wallenstéen*, remarkable for her colorature, Mrs *Davidson Jacobson* (M. A.), Miss *Amalia Riego*, Mrs *Louise Pyk*, Miss *Augusta Öhrström*, and Mrs *Carolina Östberg*. The four last named have also sung in the United States, and there gained more or less reputation for talent.

Miss *Selma Ek*, whose singing is full of artistical touches, has successfully rendered the music of Wagner. Mrs *Dina Edling* (M. A.) has won her greatest triumphs in the operacomique, but is also distinguished as a singer of oratorio. The Countess *Mathilda Grabow Taube*, Court-singer, whose interpretation is instinct with beauty and grace, and it is much to be regretted that she has now withdrawn from the stage.

Besides we mention Miss *Amalia Walin* (M. A.), the Baroness *Adelaide Leuhausen* (M. A.), renowned as teachers of singing, Miss *Hilda Wideberg*, leader of a Swedish ladies' quartetto, taught by herself, who has made a successful tour in Europe as well as in America, and Miss *Agnes Janson*, engaged as an alto-singer at the Italian Opera in London.

Of Swedish female *composers* we notice: Miss *Elfrida Andrée*, (M. A.) She was the first woman who passed the examination of organist, and she obtained an engagement in this capacity in 1867 at the chief church in Gothenburg. Her principal compositions are: Symphony for orchestra, Symphony for organ, Trio for violin, violoncello, and piano, Ballad for chorus, soli and orchestra, »The Swan», Romance with obligato violin. Mrs *Netzel*, née *Pistolekors**, has devoted much time to develop her great musical gift. She has studied composition under the guidance of M. Charles Maria Vidor in Paris. Having taken piano-lessons from M. Anton Door in Vienna, she is also a distinguished performer on the piano. Under the pseudonym *Lago* she has added several valuable works to the Swedish musical literature, among which we note: Stabat Mater for chorus

* She is President of the Swedish Ladies' Committee of Music of »The World's Columbian Exposition».

and soli with accompaniment of orchestra or organ; Ballad for barytone and chorus with orchestra or piano and organ, performed in 1890, Ballad for soprano with orchestra, Concert for piano with orchestra, Berceuse and Tarantella for violin, Sonata for piano, Concert-Etude for piano, Three songs, Humoresques for piano, Four French songs, Drei Lieder, and Trio for woman voices. Miss *Hélène Munktefl* has studied composition under Mr Norman and M. Godard. Her principal work is an opéra-comique »In Florence«, performed with success at the Royal Opera in Stockholm. Besides she has composed: Suite Symphonique for orchestra, Humoresque for piano, Four songs: »Between Sky and sea« (Mellan himmel och jord), »On a lonely path« (Fjerran på enslig stig), »Charm« (Trollmakt), etc. Miss *Valborg Aulin*, who, after having studied composition under M. Godard in Paris, has attracted notice for several musical works, as: Suite for orchestra, Violin-quartetto, Caprice, Romance, Elégie, Fantaisie, Scherzo, »Carina«, Romances etc.

There are besides several minor compositions by ladies, such as: Romances, Dances, etc. The late Princess Eugénie has also given evidence of talent in this line.

As first-rate *pianists* we mention: Miss *Hilda Thegerström* (see above), pupil of Liszt, as prominent a performer as teacher. Miss *Sigrid Carlheim-Gyllenskjöld*, pupil of Lechitisky. Mrs *Robertina Bersén Schéel*, who finished her musical education at the Conservatoire in Leipzig. The two latter have established music-schools, which enjoy a good reputation. Mrs *Lindblad von Feilitzen* (M. A.), daughter of the well-known composer A. F. Lindblad.

As *violinists*, deserving of notice, we name: Miss *Hildegard Werner*, a pupil of M. Léonard in Paris, now residing in Newcastle-on-Tyne, where her musical talent has made her highly esteemed. She is engaged as critic of music for three musical papers in London, and has moreover trained an orchestra, composed of ladies. Mrs *Anna Lang Wolseley*, who has studied in Paris and performed in London with great success. Miss *Martina Johnson*, a pupil of Sauret, is making a tour in the United States.

The portraits of Jenny Lind, Christina Nilson, Louise Michaëli and Sigrïd Arnoldson Fischhof, and photographs, with a more detailed biographical notice of several Swedish musical artists, are to be found in »the Musical Album», exhibited in »Woman's Building».

Dramatic Art.

The Swedish stage has both in the preceding and in this century had first-rate actresses.

Amongst the most celebrated during this century may be mentioned:

Emelie Högqvist, b. 1812; studied for M:elle Mars in Paris 1834 and was afterwards till her death in 1846 the most admired actress in Stockholm. Juliet in Shakspeare's Romeo, the Maid of Orleans, Thekla in Wallenstein by Schiller etc. were played by her as well as parts in the high comedy.

Elise Jacobsson, afterwards Mrs *Hvasser*, b. 1831, was until 1888, when she left the stage, the greatest dramatic actress of Sweden. Her parts amount to nearly a couple of hundred, the types she created were of various kinds, and the greater number of splendid effect. Amongst classical pieces may be mentioned: Mary Stuart, Ophelia, Desdemona, Clara, the Marquise of Villemer, etc. In Ibsen's plays she has created the female parts.

Mrs *Kinmansson*, Mrs *Ulf*, Mrs *Fåhræus*, Miss *Åhlander*, Mrs *Hartman*, Mrs *Dorsch Bosin* and Mrs *Fahlman* — to mention only a few of now living popular actresses — would fill their parts with great honour on any stage.

FINE ARTS.

In the Middle Ages, the Fine Arts served in Sweden as elsewhere essentially ecclesiastical purposes. The progress of culture has been late in Sweden in comparison with the South of Europe, and before the 11th century there are no traces of the Fine Arts.

Swedish women were probably even early not altogether strangers to art. We find female names mentioned in connection with edifices, altar-pieces, monuments, and miniature paintings etc. This kind of painting was practised by women in the nunneries of Sweden.

It was, however, first in the 17th century, during what has been called the great period in Swedish history, that the arts made any decided progress. It is also from this time we can trace the Swedish women's participation in the development of art.

Queen *Hedvig Eleonora*, princess of Holstein-Gottorp, married to Charles X Gustavus of Sweden in 1654 and deceased in 1715, exercised great influence on Swedish art and art-industry. Palaces and churches were built and restored at her initiative, she called in foreign artists and encouraged native ones. She does not seem to have practised art herself, which was, however, the case with her daughter-in-law, *Ulrica Eleonora*, a Danish princess, married in 1679 to Charles XI of Sweden. This Queen was the mother of the famous Charles XII, and died in 1693. Being a talented painter herself, she patronized art in her new country.

Love of art was propagated from the court to the nobility, and in general to the higher ranks of society.

The women of this age were, however, not satisfied with encouraging artists, but even handled the brush themselves; painting being the one of the Fine Arts most easily practised. Several high-born ladies were skilled painters, and the products of their talents, which still exist, are remarkable for the time, though not above dilettantism.

Anna Maria Ehrenstrahl, born in 1666, was the first Swedish woman who may claim the title of artist, though her domestic duties prevented her from reaching a high degree of perfection. She was the daughter of David Klöcker von Ehrenstrahl, foremost among Swedish painters of the time, and married, in 1688, the honorable Joh. Wattrang. Her portraits of several eminent men of the age give evidence of rare ability.

Among the ladies of the 18th century, love of art seems to have been rather more on the decline than the increase. We find no names worthy of notice but that of *Ulrica Pasch*. Her father was a talented portrait-painter, and so was also her brother. Having obtained no other instruction than what she could gather from them, she nevertheless shows herself as their equal in the portraits which are attributed to her. She died in 1796.

An important stage in the progress of art in Sweden was the institution of the Academy of Fine Arts in Stockholm. It was preceded by a drawing-school called the Royal Drawing Academy, which, in 1770, was authorized by King Adolphus Frederic under the name of the Royal Academy for Painting and Sculpture. By Gustavus III it was provided, in 1773, with regulations and privileges. In the budget of 1810, its name was changed to the *Academy of Fine Arts*, which it now bears.

During the earlier existence of the Academy, several noble ladies were elected members. The first known is the countess Bjelke, née von Düben, who was appointed honorary member in 1780. After 1804, no female members were elected before 1843, when for the first time a very talented lady, *Maria Röhl*, (born in 1801, died in 1875) was chosen member. Her fame

was owing chiefly to her crayon-drawing, more especially of portraits. She drew the likenesses of a great part of her most noticeable contemporaries in Sweden.

Simultaneously Swedish women began to take a more active part in cultural work on all lines. This is true also as to the Fine Arts.

A contemporary of Maria Röhl was *Sophia Adlersparre* (born in 1808, died in 1862). She studied in Italy and succeeded, in spite of great difficulties, in becoming an artist of high standing. It soon became a desideratum for women to get admission to the Academy of Fine Arts.

Through the mediation of Professor Qvarnström, the skilled and high-minded sculptor, teacher at the Academy, three ladies, *Lea Lundgren*, *Amalia Lindegren*, and *Agnes Börjeson*, got leave to share in the instruction imparted there. This grant was withdrawn, when Professor Qvarnström in the spring of 1851 left for Paris, and women were again excluded from the Academy, till in 1854 some extra pupils were admitted.

At the Diet of 1862—63, Professor (later Chief Justice) Olivecrona brought in a bill, asking free access to the Academy for women. This was granted, though it met with strong opposition from several of the most influential professors at the Academy, and in 1864 a class for female pupils was added.

It stood under the direction of the Professors Qvarnström and Boklund, and 18 young ladies immediately applied for admittance.

Since 1864, the number of the female art-students has been 155, that of the male 445.

Many ladies have studied art in a private way, at home or abroad, chiefly in Paris.

When looking at the results of the work of lady-artists, it cannot be asserted that they have attained the same excellence as men.

In Sweden, as elsewhere, outward circumstances often put a check on the artistical activity of woman. Her physical strength is inferior to man's, she is subject to domestic restraints, and it is often with difficulty that she can make her talent

appreciated. Though she enjoys at present advantages, that were out of her reach in former times, she is always in danger of stopping at dilettantism.

Among lady-artists are, however, many richly gifted, who have been able to compete with men, but who during a preceding age would have lacked opportunity to develop their talent.

The most remarkable among them, even on account of the branch she has chosen, is the already mentioned Lea Lundgren, better known under her married name *Lea Ahlborn*. Her father was engraver of medals at the Royal Mint of Sweden. After having studied abroad and worked at home under the guidance of her father and her brother, who practised the same art, she succeeded her father at his death in 1853. She was the first lady who obtained a Government office, which moreover was one of great responsibility.

She has not only engraved all the coins of the Swedish State, but even a number of those, issued in Norway and in the United States. Besides this, she has executed most of the medals, stamped in Sweden in latter times, and even many for foreign countries. Among those may be mentioned the jubilee medal, which was issued by the city of New York in 1876, in commemoration of the Declaration of Independence of the United States of America. The number of medals engraved by Mrs Lea Ahlborn amounts to more than 350: the largest being the one stamped in commemoration of the 400th centenary of the University of Upsala, holding three inches and a half in diameter.

Mrs Lea Ahlborn received, in 1863, from the King the medal »*Litteris et Artibus*», and she has also been highly honored abroad. She was elected member of the Academy of Fine Arts in 1881, and in 1883 she obtained the great gold medal: »*Illis quorum meruere labores*» for 30 years of meritorious public service.

Her contemporary in the Academy, Miss *Amalia Lindgren* (born 1814, died 1891), became one of the best painters of her time. She obtained a travelling stipend in 1850, the first one bestowed on a lady, and afterwards studied art in Paris and Düsseldorf. Her pictures, »*Girl with an orange*»

and »Darlecarlian children dancing», have been among the most popular paintings in Sweden. A reproduction in wax of another of her pictures, »Baby's last bed», is exhibited at the International Exposition of Chicago in 1893. Her portraits are excellent. She was a member of the Female Artist Society in London.

Among the elderly lady-artists we notice further:

Miss *Agnes Börjeson*^{2) 3) 5)}, (genre and landscape), who spent many years in Rome studying, Miss *Wilhelmina Lagerholm*^{3) 5)}, who has studied in Paris and Düsseldorf and is remarkable for elaborate workmanship, Miss *Josephine Holmlund* is numerously represented in Swedish collections by landscapes, Miss *H. Lindgren*, known for good likenesses of deceased persons (after photographs), Miss *J. V. Lundmark* deserves all credit for her artistic skill in restoring pictures.

The Baroness *Leuhusen* (portrait), Miss *Sophia Ribbing* (portrait and genre), and Miss *Kerstin von Post* (history and genre) have made art-studies abroad and spent most part of their artist-life on the Continent, where their works are appreciated.

Several of the earlier pupils of the Academy have in Sweden attained an honored position as artists, as for instance:

Miss *Kerstin Cardon*, who has long enjoyed a well merited reputation, both as a portrait-painter and teacher.* Miss *Emma Ekwall*¹⁾, who has a great talent in portraying childish ingenuousness and grace; Mrs *Tengelín Winge*, Mrs *Milde Lönegren*, Miss *Christine Hoffler*, Mrs *Dietrichson*, Miss *Anna Nordgren*⁴⁾, Mrs *Zetterström*^{5) 6)}, Miss *Emma Toll*, Miss *J. Nisbeth*, Miss *Anna Nordlander*, genre painters of more or less merit. The last mentioned, as well as Miss *Amanda Sidwall*⁶⁾ (portrait and genre), was taken prematurely away by death, just when her talent was in a fair development. The first died in 1879, the second in 1892. Miss *Christine Sundberg* (portrait), for the last ten years engaged at the studio of M. Briotet in Paris for restoration of pictures, belonging to the gallery of the Louvre. She died in 1892.

* She is President of the Swedish Ladies' Committee of the Fine Arts of the World's Columbian Exposition.

Of the later generation we notice as most remarkable:

Miss *Hildegard Norberg*^{2) 5)} and Mrs *Thorell*^{3) 4) 5)}. To both must be accorded a place among the first portrait-painters of the day in Sweden. Miss *Charlotte Wahlström*^{1) 7)} and Miss *Julia Strömberg*³⁾ are recognized as the foremost of our female landscapists. Mrs *Hirsch Pauli*^{4) 7)}, Mrs *Löwstädt Chadwick*^{4) 7)}, Mrs *Ekbon Brate*¹⁾, and Miss *Elisabeth Keyser*^{4) 7)}, all painters of portrait and genre, are artists of achieved reputation. Miss *Ida von Schulzenheim*^{1) 4) 7)} has by her pictures from animal life attracted notice, not only in her own country, but also in Paris. Miss *Julia Beck* (figures and landscape); she has also made herself known as an illuminator. Portraits and genre painters of renown are further: Miss *Clara Löfgren*, Miss *Elisabeth Warling*, Miss *Elise Jacobson* (died in 1883), Miss *Ingeborg Westfelt*, Miss *Hulda Schenson*, Miss *Anna Cramér*, Miss *Vendela Anderson Falk*, Miss *Eva Bonnier*^{4) 7)}, Countess *Maria Wrangel*, Mrs *Roosvall Kallstenius*, Mrs *Neumüller Åkerlund*, and Miss *Ida Gisiko*, a landscapist. Most of those here enumerated have also studied abroad.

The most talented of the artists, who chiefly have made their studies on the Continent, are: Miss *Jeanna Bauck*, now a resident of Munich, noted for her landscapes, not only at home, but even in France, England, and Germany. Baroness *E. Sparre*^{4) 7)} (portrait and genre); her pictures betray power of invention and a quick eye for effects, Mrs *Munthe Norstedt*, paints exquisitely flowers and *Stilleben*, Mrs *Bredberg*^{4) 7)} (portrait and genre) and Miss *L. Lemchen* (flowers).

Among the youngest we mention only those whose pictures have won a place at the »Salon» in Paris, viz. Miss *Ava Lagercrantz* (portrait), Miss *Eliza Olivecrona* (portrait), Miss *Endis Bergström* (portrait), and Miss *Charlotte Lewenhaupt* (landscape in watercolours).

As painters in *water-colours* we name:

Miss *Virginia Larsson* (landscape and genre) died in 1893, and Miss *Ellen Jolin*⁷⁾ (architecture and genre); both these artists, pupils of the Academy, have also painted in oils, but have more successfully attained their aims as water-colourartists.

Mrs *Kyhlberg Bobeck*³) and Mrs *Gardell Ericsson*⁷), whose landscapes are justly admired. The latter was for one year engaged by M. Goupil, the principal dealer in works of art in Paris, to paint exclusively for him. Miss *Anna Palm* (marine), a very productive artist of great capacity. Miss *Anna Billing* (flowers and landscape). Mrs *Scholander Boberg*⁷) (landscape); she excels besides in her imitations of gobelin.

As miniature-painters of portraits, the following lady-artists are noticeable for a delicate hand: Mrs *A. B. Kléen*, Mrs *E. Arnberg* (died in 1891) and Miss *Fanny Hjelm*.

Miss *Fredrika Bremer*, the great authoress, has also been mentioned as a miniature-painter.

Even *sculpture* has been practised by Swedish ladies, and one of the first known amateurs in this branch was the late *Princess Eugénie*, sister of King Osear II. Of the present generation the most distinguished are: Miss *Agnes Kjellberg*¹), her rare gifts prognosticate for her a bright future. Mrs *Erikson Molaert*¹), an artist of considerable promise. Mrs *Benedicks-Bruce*, who has also attracted notice for her etchings. Miss *Karin Arosenius*; all pupils of the Academy, and Miss *Ida Matton*⁷), who has studied in Paris.

In *Illustrative Art*, a prominent place may be claimed by Mrs *Nyström-Stoopendaal*¹) who earlier was a talented painter in oils (history and genre), and Miss *Ottilia Adalborg*⁷); both combine inventive power with elegance of execution. Mrs *Rydberg Tirén*, previously painter in oils, has lately turned to illustrative art. All are pupils of the Academy.

As able wood-engravers we name: Mrs *Wejdenhaijn*, the first woman in Sweden who practised this art, in which she was for many years a teacher in the Technical School in Stockholm. Miss *Ida Falander's* work in this branch shows a signal merit.

As an illuminator Miss *Sophia Gisberg* deserves to be counted among the artists. Her works give evidence of exquisite taste and scrupulous exactness.

As to the drawing of designs and patterns see: Industrial Art.

1) indicates having obtained the Royal Medal, which confers the right of applying for a travelling stipend of 3,000 crowns annually, to be held for 3 years.

2) 1st class member of the Academy of Fine Arts in Sweden.

3) 2nd class member (agregée) of the same Academy.

4) distinctions gained abroad.

5) being represented in the National Gallery in Stockholm.

6) represented in foreign galleries.

7) represented at the exposition of Chicago.

INDUSTRIAL ART.

Home Industry dates in Sweden, as in other lands, back thousands of years, for according to an explorer in this field, it began with the first rude dwelling raised in Svithiod*. Removed as our country is from the beaten track of European travel, and lacking in wealth as it is, until the present century it has been dependent on its own resources, which is, without doubt, one of the chief reasons why Home Industry has been more widespread here than in other countries. And this, again, can explain why Swedish women early displayed a considerable degree of artistic skill in their work. Collectively, their art productions belong to the textile department, that is, they are either woven, embroidered or, as is the case with lace, made by other processes, *from thread*. All three kinds were of equal value, whether used as draperies in a room or as decorations on garments. But different provinces had different manners and customs, and therefore the kinds of weaving or embroidery developed in each was influenced by the local circumstances, and through constant practice they were brought to the greatest possible perfection.

An idea of their appearance and use is given to us partly by the specimens that remain of them, partly through the old sagas and legends. The patterns for weaving were most frequently geometric in character, and the material employed was wool or linen. In needlework, on the contrary, figure and floral designs were employed, and with silk and gold thread

* The old (Scandinavian) name of a part of Sweden.

mythological and martial subjects were portrayed. During the Middle Ages the embroideries were worked mostly on silk, which, on account of its thinness, was always lined with linen. When one's resources were not great, linen was used alone for embroidering. Many methods and stitches were known for the use of gold, silk, silver and, in case of necessity, linen thread. All the female members of a family from the mistress, be she queen or peasant, down to bond women or the lowest servitor, participated in the work of beautifying the home and rendering it more attractive. Besides working for the decoration of the home, — which required much time, as the banquet-hall at least, was ornamented with woven stuffs and valances for shelves as well as furniture, »even up to the roof«, and with cushions for the benches, coverings for the tables etc. — the industrious hands of the women produced even weavings for the heathen temples, and afterwards, the costly appartances of the Christian churches, such as altarcloths, pulpit draperies etc. Such work as church decorations and priestly garments was done by nuns as soon as cloisters were erected in Sweden.

An especially rich field for the Scandinavian maiden's fancy offered the Viking age. The Vikings were, moreover, a race of splendor lovers who liked to bear grand and gaudy sails on their proud long-ships. Either their sails were covered with silk or composed of many-colored cloths sewed together, or they were artistically embroidered, pearls and glass bits sometimes being worked in to them.

Concerning the weaving art in the 16th century, Olaus Magni gives in his work called »*Historia de gentibus septentrionalibus*«, the following honorable judgment: »The Scandinavian women are in the highest degree skillful in weaving with flax and wool. They dye the linen thread and weave it afterwards so well that one could believe it was woven in Italy itself, but where one sees in Italy employed as motives the compositions of distinguished painters, the Scandinavian women imitate flowers, reeds and leaves of trees.»

After the 16th century we have only sporadic accounts of weaving as a home industry. The increased communication

which the Renaissance developed among peoples, brought with it, even to Sweden, new customs, new demands, and new methods for satisfying them. War, especially the Thirty Years' War, brought great fortunes to the lords of the land, and because of their riches, luxury soon appeared. The former home-woven valances and draperies were replaced partly by those imported directly from other countries, partly by costly *haute-lisse* weavings, made principally by foreign artists in Sweden, but also by natives whom the foreigners had taught. *Haute-lisse*, or as it was called in Sweden after the place of its origin, *Flemish weaving*, was up to during the 18th century favoured by the leaders of fashion. The building of Stockholm's new palace in the beginning of the same century also aroused activity in this respect. The rich burghers in the cities followed, as far as their means permitted and in spite of the reiterated prohibition-laws against luxury and superfluity, the example set by the nobility. Therefore it devolved on the two remaining social classes to uphold the ancient Swedish weaving art, but this was not so easily accomplished. They did not possess the means to work with costly materials or much time to spare for merely ornamental things.

The Flemish weavings done by the common class are of coarse materials and simple designs from plants and figures, more noticeable for simplicity than for artistic qualities.

In the beginning of the 19th century, this as well as other kinds of weaving was known only by the peasantry; there artistic home industry had first awakened to life, there it lived during its last days, and there, finally, it died entirely out. Other times had come bringing cheaper factory products and also better opportunities for income than the home weaving could give.

If art-weaving as a home industry ceased to be followed already in the 17th century, *art-needlework*, on the contrary, lived during this century a healthful life. The innumerable embroideries preserved in the various royal palaces bear witness thereto, as also those to be found in manor houses, in church museums and other collections. Where the colors have endured,

they are found to be brilliant and harmonious, the designs are sometimes purely ornamental, sometimes taken from plant and animal life. In the 18th century, especially the latter part of it, needlework was practised simply for the pleasure it gave. Thus appeared all those pictures, executed with great artistic skill though often without artistic beauty, of which nearly every Swedish home owns at least one. They consist of embroidery with hair or floss, black or brown on white silk, and represent generally landscapes, flowers, ruins, and sometimes figures.*

But even in this field art was on the wane. Still our own century up to 1870 shows the greatest dearth of art industrial skill, especially as regards technique. In 1870 or thereabout, tapestry needlework was the only remaining industry of this sort practised to any considerable degree. How far we had degenerated below the skillfulness of our mothers, was displayed by an industrial art exhibition in Copenhagen 1872.

Several of Stockholm's most highly educated women under the leadership of Baroness *Adlersparre*, assisted by the artists Mrs Hanna Winge, Prof. Malmström, historic painter, and Mr Jacob Kulle, undertook immediately to raise these feminine industries. Already the next year they exhibited at the World's Fair in Vienna, a collection of peasant works and designs which at once opened the eyes of foreign connoisseurs to the *old Swedish slöjd's* great artistic value. Especially did Dr. Falcke, a recognized authority in Germany on industrial art, espouse the cause.

In order to arouse the people's interest, exhibitions were arranged in Sweden, the first in 1874.

Simultaneously, the society called »*Handarbetets Vänner*» (Friends of Art Handiwork) was formed by interested ladies through the exertions of Baroness Adlersparre. Financial difficulties, however, were such that it was first in 1887 that the society could be definitely organized, and its present rules

* This manner of sewing is now nearly unknown. Last winter, however, was exhibited in Stockholm a collection of this kind of work (exquisite pictures in silk on cloth), executed by Mrs *von Stockenström*. Unfortunately the owner would not risk its being sent to the fair.

adopted. Its object is, according to the society's reports, to elevate home industries in both a national and an artistic respect; with this in view, to revive and apply to modern purposes the designs and schemes of color which appear in the old Swedish peasant weavings, national costumes, old embroideries, and laces; to give to fine handiwork a more artistic character, and by these means reawaken a taste for the same, and finally to attempt to elevate taste in general.» From all parts of the country, good, old specimens of handiwork were collected; several women experienced in the antique methods were called to Stockholm to spread the knowledge they possessed by instructing others; and, besides, a bureau was opened to the public, where good models executed under artistic supervision, together with the best possible materials, were to be had.

As soon as their plan of operations became clearly fixed, the business developed rapidly, both as regards the amount of practical experience and the variety of their patterns and models. The first examples of weaving and needlework given to the public were direct copies of antique work, of which the majority of the provinces had an inexhaustible supply. Very soon new patterns based upon the old ones began to appear. The Society's first designers were Mrs Hanna Winge, Miss Molly Rothlieb, also Mrs Fleetwood-Derby who was the first director of »*Friends of Art Handiwork*». Later Miss Branting, Mrs Clason (born Petré), Miss Wästberg and Miss Widebäck have been the principal designers. The Society's resources were enriched by the study of the textile art of other countries, and now the day has come when all former methods of weaving and sewing are to be found on their programme.

The designs in the old Swedish weaving resemble those of the so well known oriental work and are executed partly on horizontal warp (basse-lisse), partly on vertical warp (haute-lisse). In the former case, the pattern is developed either by the use of the shuttle or through drawing in the different colors into the woof. Thus is produced — with the exception of the so-called Flemish — all the Swedish national weavings, such as »rosengång», »munkabälte», »opphemta», »dukagång», »krabba-

snår», »flossa», and »rödlakan». Generally the designs are geometric and are based on the lines of the square. During the first years of the Society's existence much interest was displayed in the *haute-lisse* weaving, which was always, without exception, done after the old designs, by old peasant women of Scania, in southern Sweden. There were no new and independent patterns till 1888, at the exhibition in Copenhagen. A result of this exhibition was that several orders for such works were received by the »*Friends of Art Handiwork*», and the success of *haute-lisse* weaving dates really from that time. That the progress has ever since been steady both as regards designing and technical skill, is due to the present director of the Society, Miss *Agnes Branting*. What has been developed under her direction, will appear at the World's Exposition in Chicago. In the Woman's Building will be exposed a piece of *haute-lisse* weaving with fruit and flower motive, in form of a fire screen, also a border copied from one belonging to the Swedish government and dating from the 16th century. In the Swedish pavilion, a good specimen of both workmanship and materials will be fully represented, by the covering of three large chairs and two stools which belong to the so-called »Charles the XII's room». They represent the Swedish Arms, and are copied from 17th century weavings belonging to the Swedish government. In the same pavilion in the so-called »Study» of the Society of Manual Labor, are displayed two small, beautiful *haute-lisse* tapestries composed by Mrs Kerstin Clason.

In the *art needlework* the Society has not worked with less success. It is to be deplored that in this branch the Society is so little represented at the World's Exposition in Chicago. These modern productions had deserved being displayed: thin curtains of white cotton yarn on which delicate patterns are embroidered with woolen yarn of the most beautiful colors, silk draperies, ornamented with shaded patterns in silk, woolen draperies ornamented with richly shaded appliqué borders, gobelin embroidery etc., original sofa cushions, mats, and table covers. It is a collection that, in originality and richness of color, is equal to any in Europe.

The desire to beautify our churches, which has found expression more and more during recent years, has afforded »Handarbetets Vänner» an opportunity to develop its resources in the production of church decorations. Miss Branting has distinguished herself in this field, also, by several compositions, one of which is exhibited in the Woman's Building. Space does not permit of a more detailed description of these, but reference is made to them in the catalogue. Up to this time, the Society has sought its models of this kind among the designs of the Middle Ages, as this period was richest in ecclesiastical textile arts. They confine themselves strictly to the symbolism of the early Christian church; symbolic, conventionalized plant growths are mostly employed.

The taking up again of the old *lace-making* is due to the »Handarbetets Vänner», especially the kinds made by the peasant women in the provinces of Scania and Dalecarlia, which have that peculiarity that they are made without any pattern. The well-known *Vadstena lace*, which is made according to a paper pattern pinned to the lace pillow, has also been successfully developed by the Society, although its revival in the market is due to Mrs *Charlotta Randel* of Vadstena. (See Catalogue.) The results of the exertions of the »Handarbetets Vänner» has been so extensive and profound that they can truly be said to have created an epoch in Swedish textile art. Schools and shops are to be found in nearly every town, working under their direction and generally presided over by one of their pupils. In nearly every home some piece of work can be found that is directly or indirectly traceable to »Handarbetets Vänner». The business of the Society in Stockholm has grown from an insignificant beginning to quite large proportions; the little crowded room has developed into a whole flat; the number of employées has increased from five or ten, to a couple of hundred; the collection of patterns has increased, and its artistic value has been appreciably raised. Besides the two annual exhibitions the Society itself arranges, it takes part in most of those arranged in foreign lands. How high it has at present risen, in all respects, the public itself can judge, as the

Society displays at least the most typical products of its industry at the Chicago Exposition this year.

Besides the »Handarbetets Vänner», Sweden has two other art industrial affairs, both established by women. One is that of Mrs *Thora Kulle*, at Lund, and is devoted to the production of textile fabrics only. Mrs Kulle is a native of the province Scania, and had good opportunity as she grew up, to study the many examples in which this province is so rich, of the weaving art which had fallen into disuse. Through interest in them and assisted by her brother, the artist Jacob Kulle, she began the attempt of copying several, which received much approbation at expositions throughout the country. After going through a course of instruction at the »Handarbetets Vänner», Mrs Kulle opened a modest business of her own in 1881, at Lund, Scania. During the first year six women only were employed, but as orders began to come in, the number of employés has increased and this year Mrs Kulle has nearly 60 under her direction. Mrs Kulle takes her patterns almost exclusively from the older and younger native peasant styles. The yarn is dyed according to the old Swedish method, the so-called »home dyeing». By these means her work receives a distinct Swedish character, and at the same time a splendid color effect, and the most thorough execution. While the »Handarbetets Vänner» aroused the attention of many formerly indifferent persons, especially among the educated class, so has Mrs Kulle replaced, by her example, the textile art in the peasant homes of Scania. Specimens of this fact are the *productions of peasant women* in the Swedish department in Chicago, productions superb both in design and coloring (see Catalogue), and Mrs Kulle herself has exhibited proofs of her remarkable weavings both in the Woman's Building and in the Swedish Pavilion.

* * *

The other Art industrial affair established and presided over by a woman is the »Swedish Art-Slöjd», and the owner

is Miss *Selma Giöbel*.* The beginning here was also insignificant. Led by natural talents, Miss Giöbel began wood sculpture as a pastime, especially that kind so profusely used in Sweden on the small chests, wardrobes, and household utensils of the peasantry, and therefore called »allmogestil» or peasant style. This consists of geometric designs, stars, circles, squares, and triangles, combined in innumerable ways. This national style, as well as the peasant textile styles, were not used outside of the peasant homes. Miss Giöbel's great merit is, that she used and developed it for numerous modern ornamental purposes, and introduced it as an article of trade. As it combines easy execution with ornamental effect, several Higher schools for girls have introduced it in their slöjd programme, and in many homes both old and young devote themselves to its practice. Already about 1884 it had become a good medium for increasing the regular income of many women, it was even for some the principal means of support and has continued to be so ever since. The majority of Swedish homes are decorated with this kind of work, in the form of easels, boxes, easkets, portfolios, rulers etc.

Still there are no special proofs of this slöjd in the Swedish pavilion, at the Chicago Exposition except Miss Giöbel's exhibit. After Miss Giöbel had won a high reputation as a sculptor in wood, she began to make profitable use of other kinds of national art, and opened a permanent »Artistic Slöjd Exhibition» in large and beautiful rooms. It consists of furniture in the Old Peasant, Renaissance, and modern styles, arranged among weavings and decorative needlework, distinguished by fine compositions and color taken from antique models and still displaying something fresh and new in spirit. Miss Giöbel has an unusually gifted designer for needlework, Miss Maria Adel-

* Miss Selma Giöbel had a predecessor in the wood-carving art, *Sofia Isberg*, whose carving displayed at former World's Expositions called forth much wonder for its remarkable dexterity, executed entirely with a knife. She was, however, guided only by her native instincts as she was wholly devoid of artistic training, style or taste, for which reason her work lacks the artistic value of Selma Giöbel's.

borg. In addition to these articles in the »Artistical Slöjd Exhibition», are to be found all kinds of ornamental and drinking vessels of wood: mugs, tankards, goblets, bowls etc., imitating the Home Slöjd products which Olaus Magni names in his already mentioned book, as existing in Sweden in the Middle-Ages. They are made out of birch and spruce roots etc., and the ornament upon them consists partly of the natural grain and colorations of the wood found on birch roots, and partly of carvings, burnt designs, or conventionalized and colored plant forms. Swedish national costumes from all the various provinces are also displayed here.

In the departments of art industry when we except weaving, needlework, lace making, and woodcarving, we have not much to display. The Technical School, in Stockholm (see »Education»), has also educated many women since its establishment in 1888, as engravers, etchers, porcelain painters etc., but these fields of labor are so new for women, that they in them have not yet been able to display their full capabilities. These women work sometimes in studios, sometimes in their own homes. Some examples have been sent to Chicago, of the porcelain painting done by Maria Kardell, and Helene Holek; of etching done by Julie Grafström (died April 5th) and of Lydia Lindberg's modelling in leather.

There is another employment — thanks to the Technical School — that women are now competent to engage in, that of *designing*. The »Handarbetets Vänner», as well as Miss Giöbel and other promoters of industrial art, take their designs, for the most part, from the female graduates of that school. Female designers are also engaged in other art industrial fields. Miss Sofia Gisberg was the first to enter on such a career. She is especially well-known for her fine designs for the book-binding firm of Beck & Sons. (See Catalogue.)

Even designing of addresses, title pages, etc. and miniature drawings, are often intrusted to women. Foremost in this field — in which women have been experienced since the Middle Ages — stands the above-named Sofia Gisberg, and Anna Berg-

lund, of whose work, unfortunately, no noteworthy specimens have been sent to Chicago.

It has been impossible to obtain for the World's fair in Chicago so complete examples of all departments of industrial art in which women have distinguished themselves, as could have been desired. The great distance, the risk, the expense, have all been instrumental in preventing many cautious exhibitors, many who are foremost in their departments, from sending their works.

Still what Swedish woman have been able to send will give some idea of the development of female Art industries in our land, during the last 21 years.

The influence of woman's work in the Art industrial field already shows itself in the beneficial effect not only on art, but in an economical, social and patriotic way.

One cannot yet say what influence her work will have on the Art industries of the future, but in all probability it will hold the same relation thereto as the dawn to the coming day. Then it will be the joy and pride of the Swedish woman that on her initiative, her fatherland was shown the way to fields of Industrial Art.

IV.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE, TRADE AND BUSINESS.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

In Sweden as well as in other European countries, the right for woman to be admitted in the service of the State, has only been obtained with great difficulty.

1) Woman is absolutely debarred from taking the Holy Orders in the Established Church. This fact is not astonishing, as not even the free churches have as yet any female ministers.

2) Woman is constituted teacher in the schools of the State. — The number of female teachers in the *National Schools* has increased from year to year. In 1876 they numbered only 4,479, that is 48,2 %, and in 1890 there were 7,684, or 60,3 % of the total numbers of teachers, male and female.

Within the *Training Colleges for female teachers in the National Schools*, 49 % of the teachers are women, the female instructors in drawing and gymnastics, *not* included. But a rector is at the head of these colleges.

In the *Higher Schools* or State's colleges for boys, only two lady-teachers have yet been extra assistants, instructing in the regular branches of study, and about twenty women have been teachers in *drawing*.*

* In Sweden there exist two kinds of Schools: 1) National Schools (folkskolor) and 2) Higher Schools (Högre Elementarskolor), both corresponding to the »Public Schools» of the United States. In the first mentioned the pupils learn *only* swedish, in the other foreign languages too. For boys both are free of cost, for girls only the National Schools, the Higher Schools being, with one exception, private undertakings, sometimes however endowed by the State, in which case some pupils must be received gratuitously. Vide I Education.

In the Higher Model School, the only Girls' College established by the State, in connection with the Higher Training College, four women are teachers in ordinary.

In *the technical schools* of the State, some teachers are women.

3) Although permitted to become a practising *physician*, a woman cannot hold any office in this capacity in the service of the State.

4) The question is still unsettled whether a woman may become a *lawyer*. In 1892 the first Swedish woman-graduate at law, finished her theoretical studies, but is still pursuing the prescribed practical part of her juridical studies in a district court, and hopes are entertained of her being admitted an attorney, though not a judge.

5) With the exception of the *telegraph*-, the *telephone*-, and the *postal-service*, as well as *the administrative bureaus of the rail-ways*, the other administrative departments of the State remain closed for women.

In the offices where women are employed, their position is not equal to that of the men. The menial office-work has been assigned to women, the wages being too low to supply the State with male workers, equally qualified and trustworthy.

a) *The Telegraph Service.*

By virtue of a Royal Statute of July 10th 1863 woman was permitted to be employed as clerk in the telegraph-service. Requirements necessary for admission to the prescribed *telegraph training course* are: to have taken the final examination of the Higher Model school, or of any other parallel educational establishment, and to have first class certificates in French, German, English, arithmetics and geography. Furthermore the applicant must have attained twenty years, she must enjoy sound health, above all she must not have any defects in sight or hearing, and finally she must have a good hand-writing.

At times, not regularly fixed, the Telegraph-Board arranges special *courses for the training of female telegraphists*, com-

prising the required insight in physics and telegraphy. Twenty-five pupils are received at a time; each course embraces a period of three months.

The number of the female telegraphclerks as compared with the male ones, is 51.4 %.

The highest wages paid the female officials are 1,200 crowns, the lowest 900, while a male telegraphist is paid 5,000 as the highest, and 1,600 crowns as the lowest wages.

Women have in general proved very efficient as telegraphists, but still only the lowest paid offices are assigned to them.

Of late the telegraphic offices have been combined with the telephone stations, increasing the work in a considerable degree, but with no corresponding improvement of the wages. This has also occasioned a general discontent among the female clerks in the telegraph service. The superannuated allowances of the female telegraphists are also unsatisfactory. Being in duty bound to make disbursements to a pensionary fund, they are deprived a pension in case they marry, and in event of marrying they have to resign, unless they marry an official employed in the telegraph service.

On an average the office work is 7 hours a day. No vacation is allowed.

No complaints have been made with regard to the women in the telegraph service.

b) The Telephone Service.

Amongst the European countries Sweden takes the precedence in the development of the telephone system. This development depends partly upon the fact that among women plenty of hands can be had at a cheap price. But the telephone service has proved a very unwholesome occupation, so much so even, as to incapacitate women for a service of any long duration, ten years being considered to be the longest period a woman can stand the strain in any of the larger telephone stations.

The telephone-nets are owned partly by the State and partly by private individuals. All the telephone stations are superintended and worked by women.

For the admittance to the telephone service, it is requisite to have testimonials as to »good conduct, fair schooling, and a strong constitution».

The lowest wages paid are 360 crs, the highest 1,800 crs a year, being the salary of the lady-superintendents. The average is 7 hours attendance daily. In some cases vacation is allowed for a fortnight, otherwise no vacation at all.

c) The Postal Service.

The Royal Statute of November 6th 1863 grants to woman the right of admittance to the Postal service.* But women are only appointed to temporary offices in the service, or employed as supernumerary clerks.

According to the Róyal Statute of Dec. 19th 1884, women are recognized as superior clerks (»post expeditör») though not in the Rail-way Mail-service, and also as postmasters of »the fifth and sixth class». A woman is not retained in the postal service after her marriage. The postal Authorities may allow a woman even in such a case to remain in the service, though only as a supernumerary assistant.

The fact of women only being nominated to temporary offices in the service, had for a long time an injurious effect on their wages, as it debarred them from the benefit of additional wages after a fixed period of service, factors of importance in the salaries of their male colleagues.

In the Riksdag, 1891, a bill was introduced demanding equal additional wages after a fixed term of service in the Post for women as for men, although the former only were appointed to temporary offices. The bill was enacted by the Riksdag. The circular issued by the Postal Authorities

* As a curious historical notice may be mentioned, that after the death of the first General Post Master in Sweden in 1637, his widow got a warrant as »Postmaster».

September 19th 1884 contains concerning the admittance to the service: »in case the applicant has not passed the final examination of any of the colleges, certificates are required, showing the applicant to have been approbated in Swedish composition, in Universal and particularly in Swedish geography, arithmetics and in either of the three languages, German, English or French».

Any one desirous for an appointment as supernumerary clerk in the Postal Service, must previously have been apprenticed for six months in one of the offices appointed by the Postal Authorities to be training places for applicants to the clerkships in the service, for the acquirement of the requisite practice and ability.

After having been apprenticed for at least half a year, the apprentices may notify their desire to be examined by the superintendent of the Post-office, in the statutes respecting the Postal Service, as well as in matters concerning the office-work.

The certificates obtained on these examinations, likewise testifying the good conduct as well as the ability and the accuracy of the apprentices, are to accompany the application for appointment to the clerk-ships in the Service.

Women appointed post-masters and superior clerks enjoy the same salaries as men in similar offices, while the female amanuensis and extra assistants have lower wages.

In comparison with the men, women in the Postal Service number :

Post-masters	0.97	%
Superior clerks (»post-expeditör»)	6.4	»
Amanuensis in the Board of Postal Directors	13.2	»
Extra assistants in post-offices.....	40.7	»
Private and temporary assistants	72.3	»

The working time does not consist of any fixed number of hours. No vacations are allowed.

The functions of the Post office savingsbanks, are discharged exclusively by women, their wages varying from 2 to 3 crowns a day.

On account of some depreciating judgements in the Press concerning the fitness of women for the Postal Service, the Fredrika Bremer Association in 1891 sent circulars to all the officials in the postal bureaus in Sweden, requesting their opinion on the subject. They were asked to state their opinions in the words: »*not fit, tolerably fit, or very fit*».

Of the replies 5 contained the verdict *not fit*, 39 *tolerably fit*, and 48 *very fit*.

d) The Administrative Bureaus of the Rail-ways.

From the beginning of the year 1860, female clerks have in one way or other been employed in the Rail-way service, most frequently in the telegraphic offices of the Rail-way. In 1867 the first woman was appointed as an ordinary clerk in the Rail-way service, in its pensionary department.

A Royal Statute of Sept. 17th 1869 empowers the Board of Directors of the Rail-ways to employ women in the service.

For appointment as an ordinary clerk in the Rail-way Service, the conditions are the same as for admittance to the next highest class of the Higher Schools.

Twenty-five women are at present in the employ of the Rail-way Service, the number of extra assistants included.

They are employed in the controlling office, in the ticket departments etc., and in the quality of telegraphists and copyists. The highest wages paid the female clerks in the Rail-way Service are 1,800 crs a year, the lowest 1,000 crs, while the men have 1,500 up to 2,250 crs. The female clerks enjoy the right of being pensioned.

The maximum of the daily work is generally eight hours. A vacation of two to four weeks is allowed.

No complaint has been made with regard to the work of the women in the Rail-way Service.

e) The Statistic Bureau.

For seventeen years women have been employed as extra assistants in the Statistical Bureau. At present 84 % of the total number of extra assistants are women. They enjoy the same wages as their male colleagues, viz. 40 à 50 öre an hour.

f) Archives of Swedish Maps.

Since 1860 ladies have been engaged as assistant designers, in the Archives of Swedish Maps, some of them year after year and entrusted with different kinds of work.

Many ladies, especially those who are married to land-surveyors, occupy themselves with mapdrawing.

TRADE.

Woman's practical abilities were formerly mostly appropriated for her homeduties. Spinning, weaving, sewing, baking, brewing, candle-making and various things, belonging to the daily necessities of life, were the common duties of every house-wife, and required a great number of female hands. A woman earrying on trade independently was seldom to be seen, and she had always to eontend with great difficulties. In Sweden she was permitted, however, to belong to a guild, according to the rules for the guilds of 1720.

The development of industry, and the increase of work, eaused the trades, especially in the towns, to be made independent of the homes, and as a eonsequenee, many women began to seek employment in fields hitherto alien to them. As industry is less developed in Sweden, than in other civilized countries, the home-slöjd has in some measure been retained. Spinning and weaving are thus still praetised as home-slöjd, in several parts of Sweden. In some of the provinces, Westergothland and Seania, weaving is a common oecupation in every house-hold, and afterwards the stuffs are sold in all parts of the country.

Many women have made a trade of their weaving, and have also started weaving schools, where textiles of different styles and designs are produceed.*

Sewing, washing, ironing etc., all trades originating in the homes, occupy in proportion to the population, as many laboring women in Sweden, as in other civilized countries. Especially *baking* both on a small and a larger scale is very often a resouree for poor women.

* Se the Art: Weaving schools and Industrial art.

If a widow continues to carry on her husband's business, either independently or with the aid of an overseer, or other male assistants, she is subject to the same regulations as the husband.

The women seldom make any *inventions*, and it seems not that their capacity in this respect is increasing, at least the number of women, who have taken out patents, was in 1880—90 less than in 1870—80.

Seamstresses. The trade, most extensively carried on by woman, is that of a seamstress. As is the case in other countries, she has often to struggle with great economical difficulties, overwork and very low wages.* The principal sewing-establishments in Sweden are conducted by women. Miss Augusta Lundin's establishment in Stockholm, founded by her in 1867, is the most distinguished one. In this establishment 160 seamstresses are at present employed, and the work produced, testifies a high degree of refinement and elegance.

In order to raise the conditions of the seamstresses have several associations been founded. For instance:

The Association of Seamstresses in Stockholm, founded in 1880 by Mrs *E. Nyström*, née Rosenius, for the purpose of improving the members morally and pecuniarily, and especially to support them when suffering from illness. Every year a summer home is found for 30 seamstresses, where they gratuitously may remain a month. The board of direction, composed of ladies and gentlemen, arranges evening entertainments, lectures etc.

To be admitted to the Association the applicant must be between 16—55 years of age and of irreproachable conduct. The entrance fee is 80 öre. To the sick fund every member contributes 15 öre a week and to the funeral fund 2 öre a week.

The Association has some funds. The members have besides medical care, baths and gymnastics free or at half price.

* Inquires into the economical conditions of the Swedish seamstresses have been undertaken by Mrs Amanda Kerfstedt. but unfortunately time does not allow of their being published in these reports.

The Gothenburg Seamstress Association founded in 1888 by some ladies, to procure means for enabling poor sickly seamstresses to spend some time of the summer in the country. In 1891, were distributed 2,330 ers amongst 88 seamstresses, in sums varying from 20 to 50 ers for a stay of 5 weeks.

A kind of seamstress-home is also:

»*The Association*», an eating house opened in 1885, by the »Ladies' Association» of Gothenburg, for the purpose of supplying poor seamstresses with dinners. It was reorganized by Miss Louise Silfversparre to a coffee-house, where warm dishes are served. The profit is exclusively employed for charitable purposes. Poor seamstresses in preference obtain sick relief, and pecuniary help for learning some other trade, such as book-binding, weaving etc.

Among other trades embraced by swedish women we will here mention:

a) *Book-Binding*. It is only lately that this business has been practised by women. At Stockholm 4 book-binderies are at present owned by women. The demand for female apprentices has of late increased. Thus a large factory of Stockholm employs 100 female hands.

b) *Braid-lace making* is practised by many women, both in a larger extent, and also as home-slöjd.

c) *Jewelry*. There are at present 23 jewelry establishments belonging to and conducted by women in our country, and besides there are many female apprentices remarkable for skill and ability. Among the swedish women, who have embraced this trade, *two* deserve a special notice: Miss Sigrid Torsk, who took the superintendence of her father's business in 1860, and who is justly considered one of the most able and skillful jewelers in Sweden; and Mrs Esther Meyer, née Ponsbach, who unlike Miss Torsk, has devoted herself to the more practical part of the trade, in which she has attained a high degree of perfection. In the Manufactory founded by her, she occupies the place of work-master.

d) *Fabrication of Ostrich feathers and plumes.* In 1879 Mrs Hilda Ahnfelt started a business for the importation and preparation of Ostrich feathers, the first and only business of this kind. The intention was to compete with Germany and France, from which countries all the prepared and dyed feathers were imported. After several experiments, Mrs Ahnfelt succeeded in producing fabrications quite on a level with the products from the Continent. At the Industrial Exhibition in Malmö 1881, the Swedish fabrications were awarded the 1st prize, the jury first having ascertained, however, that Mrs Ahnfelt had had no other help in producing the articles, than the assistance of her daughters and other female apprentices.

e) *Printing.* Only male assistants were employed in the printing offices 30 years ago. The first lady, who paved the way for woman in this field, was Mrs *Louise Flodin*, née *Söderqvist*, who succeeded in getting woman admitted to this work, after an energetic and hard struggle. In 1858, Mrs Flodin founded a printing office in the town of Arboga, publishing the newspaper of the town, which was written, set, and printed by herself. At present, about 12 printing offices belonging to, and superintended by women are to be found in Sweden. Many women are also compositors.

f) *Photography.* A large number of women have devoted themselves to this trade, and with great success. About 45 % of photographers are women.

g) *Shoe-making.* In 1865 the first female shoe-maker started a business of this kind. Very few women have devoted themselves to this trade, but a large number of female apprentices are employed in the stitching part of the business.

h) *Upholstery* is seldom independently conducted by women. Female decorators are not common in Sweden.

i) *Watch-making* is only exceptionally carried on by women. At present there are 11 watch-making establishments in Sweden, owned and superintended by women.

BUSINESS.

In Sweden women very seldom carry on an independent business although, there be instances of woman having gained a fortune by house building and other industrial undertakings, and it is not common here as it is for instance in France, that a married woman is employed at the office of her husband, or daughters at their father's. This only occurs as an exception.

A great number of women however gain their subsistence by office work or in shops, very often as cashiers in which capacity they are much trusted.

Their salaries do not by any means correspond with the work they do, but on account of the great number of applicants, there is little hope for a rise in them.

The latest statistics show that during the years 1880—85 the number of men, having a business of their own, has increased from 19 to 27 % in the country, and to 23 % in the towns, and the number of women with 15 %. The number of men attached in business has increased with 17 %, that of the women with 35.5 %.

Banks and Insurance offices.

The Bank of Sweden does *not* employ women and proposals for a change in this respect have met with refusal.

The three last decades however, women have been engaged in *Private Banks and Insurance offices*, and have they succeeded in gaining confidence and in being considered trust

worthy and methodical. They have been admitted to several posts of trusts, but no Swedish woman has been engaged on her own responsibility in this sphere of activity.

Of the *Banks* 75 % employ women in their offices; of the whole staff 26.9 % are women. The highest salary 1,560 crs, the lowest 640 crs. To men occupying corresponding places the salaries are respectively — 4,000 crs — 1,085 crs.

Of the *Savings banks* 11.22 % employ women, 52.8 % of the whole staff in these Savings banks are women, the highest salary 1,300 crs, the lowest 800 crs; the salaries to men in corresponding places are 2,600 crs — 1,280 crs.

Of the *Life interest Associations* 20 % employ women, 65.3 % of the whole staff are women. The highest salary 1,333 crs, the lowest 633 crs. The mens' respectively 2,500 crs — 933 crs. Working time 8 hours a day. About one months' holiday in summer.

Of the *Insurance offices* 67.8 % employ women; 38.8 % of the whole staff are women. The highest salary 1,500 crs, the lowest 825 crs. The mens', in corresponding places, 4,700 crs — 930 crs. Working time 6 hours. Holiday 3 weeks.

* * *

Several business undertakings, founded by women, exist however. Amongst them may be mentioned:

a) *The Advertisement Office*. The first office in Sweden which negotiates advertisements between newspapers all over the country, was founded 15 years ago by a woman, Miss *Sofia Gumelius*. 89 % of the working staff are women. The highest salary is 1,500 crs, the lowest 360 crs. Working time 8 hours a day.

b) *The Express Office of Stockholm*, founded in 1877, and during several years managed by the Countess Björkenstam, née von Schwerin (died in 1891), undertakes removals within Stockholm and in the country. Employs several hundred workmen.

c) *The Copying Office.* In 1864 Miss S. Leijonhufvud (afterwards the Baroness Adlersparre) founded in Stockholm, an office for copying and translating. It is exclusively managed by women; at present it employs 10 assistants, and gives temporary work to ever so many more.

It is through this office that copying has by degrees become *principally work* for women, not only in Stockholm but in the whole country.

In all the Government offices, women do the copying, and mostly too for lawyers and private persons; they are also employed in the archives and libraries with copying old manuscripts.

A great many mercantile undertakings in Stockholm as well as in the provinces are carried on by women.

From olden times women have had the right to sell haberdashery, imported from abroad, and this right was further confirmed in 1749. Since freedom of trade 1845 was introduced, they have also taken up other branches of trade.

At present they principally do business in millinery, out-fittings, woolwork, perfumery, tobaceo, victuals. Some of these businesses are large, and the principal ones in their neighbourhoods.

A married woman may however not carry on trade without the consent of her husband.
