The Daily News,

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 20.

☞ *SEE FIRST PAGE.*

EMPLOYMENT FOR FEMALES.

The condition of women in Great Britain, in respect to means of employment, is most distressing. A pamphlet lately published in England shows the dreadful effects of competition and over-supply of the labour market upon them. More than two and a half millions of English women are unmarried and forced to earn their own living. No less than 43,264 of these are out door agricultural labourers, a kind of employment for which women are entirely unfitted, and which almost inevitably produces moral degradation. There are also nearly a million house servants and fifteen thousand governesses. The condition of the latter may be judged from the fact that hundreds can be found who are willing to accept £25 and £30 per annum for their services, while not very lately no less than three hundred women applied for the situation of nursery governess, in reply to an advertisement which expressly stated that no salary would be given.

When the English telegraph companies were first started, they paid their female clerks a few shillings per week, with a gradual increase until the sum averaged about fourteen shillings. The competition, however, became so great that the wages have since been reduced as low as five shillings a week. In France the case is still worse; for the Government, finding that women could not vote at the elections, has discharged them from all positions in the post office and telegraph, and replaced them with men.

Much of this dearth of female employment is caused by the interference of men in female work, as dressmaking, millinery, stay and corset making, and even laundry work. A feeling of prejudice against inferior work also has some effect in driving women into genteeleer kinds of employment, like teaching; but, more than anything else, the cause is to be found in the want of capacity of women, arising from their inferior education. The same danger also threatens this country, and can only be avoided by securing proper and thorough training for all females who have to support themselves by their own exertions.

Some very interesting particulars are furnished in the last census of Massachusetts of the variety of occupations pursued by women in that State. Beside the more common kinds of employment mentioned, there are a considerable number which few persons would suppose could be carried on by women. The total number employed in the State was 83,314, divided as follows: 27,303 domestics, 20,152 operatives, 6,210 teachers, 4,381 seamstresses, 12,000 engaged in different trades, 1,117 nurses, 1,154 clerks, 782 boarding-house keepers, 65 artists, 10 authoresses, 48 physicians, 174 store-keepers, and 14 postmistresses. In addition to these, under the head of miscellaneous were 1,626 persons, including 19 actresses, 2 coast survey, 11 clairvoyants, 1 doll shoe manufacturer, 1 electrician, 1 inventor, 2 maskmakers, 13 peddlers, 1 poet, 2 pill-makers, 1 farmer, 1 innkeeper, 1 editor, 1 sculptor, 9 missionaries, 1 plumber, 6 librarians, and 195 waiters.

The list certainly affords sufficient proof of the adaptability of the sex to different kinds of employment, and is a strong argument in favour of the extreme woman's rigit theory, that the sex should not be restricted to any class of occupations, but allowed to follow their inclinations, the same as men.—*N. Y. Sun.*

The Court Journal says every one who has seen Prince Alfred since his return must be gratified by his healthy and bronzed aspect, and although he has lost flesh he is in excellent health. The serious and very painful wound which he suffered not only healed with remarkable rapidity, after a period of acute pain and anxiety, but has left absolutely no traces, and there is now even barely a skin mark to indicate an injury which was within a hair's breadth of causing instant death.

THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY.

THE whole Dominion should buy their Teas of the Importers,

The Montreal Tea Company,

☞ 6 HOSPITAL STREET, MONTREAL.

Our Teas, after the most severe tests by the best medical authorities and judges of Tea, have bern pronounced to be quite pure, and free from any artificial colouring or poisonous substances so often used to improve the appearance of Tea. They are unequalled for strength and flavour. They have been chosen for their intrinsic worth, keeping in mind health, economy, and a high degree of pleasure in drinking them: We sell for the smallest possible profits, effecting a saving to the consumer of 15c to 20c per lb. Our Teas are put up in 5, 12, 15, 20, and 25 lb boxes, and are warranted pure and free from poisonous substances. Orders for four 5 lb boxes, two 12 lb boxes, or one 20 or 25 lb box sent carriage free to any Railway Station in Canada. Tea will be forwarded immediately on receipt of the order by mail containing money, or the money can be collected on delivery by express-man, where there are express offices. In sending orders below the amount of $10, to save expense it will be better to send money with the order. Where a 25 lb box would be too much, four families clubbing together could send for four 5 lb boxes, or two 12 lb boxes. We send them to one address carriage paid, and mark each box plainly, so that each party get their own Tea. We warrant all the Tea we sell to give entire satisfaction. If they are not satisfactory they can be returned at our expense.

BLACK TEA.—English Breakfast, Broken Leaf, Strong Tea, 45c, 50c; Fine Flavoured New Season do., 55c, 60c, and 65c; Very Best Full Flavoured do., 75c; Sound Oolong, 45c; Rich Flavoured do., 60c; Very Fine do. do., 75c; Japan, Good, 50c, 55c; Fine, 60c; Very fine, 65c; Finest, 75c.

GREEN TEA.—Twankay, 50c, 55c, 60c; Young Hyson, 50c, 60c, 65c, 70c; Fine do., 75c, Very Fine, 85c; Superfine and Very Choice, $1; Fine Gunpowder, 85c; Extra Superfine do., $1.

Teas not mentioned in this circular equally cheap. Tea only sold by this Company.

☞ An excellent Mixed Tea could be sent for 60c and 70c; very good for common purposes, 50c.

Out of over one thousand testimonials, we insert the following:—

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Montreal, 1868.

The Montreal Tea Company,

Gents—It is nearly a year since I purchased the first chest of Tea from your house. I have purchased many since, and I am pleased to inform you the Tea has in every case proved most satisfactory, as well as being exceedingly cheap. Yours very truly, F. DENNIE.

House of Senate, Ottawa, Dec. 16, 1867.

Montreal Tea Company:

Gentlemen,—The box of English Breakfast and Young Hyson Tea which you sent me gives great satisfaction. You may expect my future orders. Yours, &c., S. SKINNER.

☞ Beware of pedlars or runners using our name, or offering our Teas in small packages. Nothing less than a cattie sold.

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THE MONTREAL TEA COMPY

6 HOSPITAL STREET, MONTREAL

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GEORGE LEVACK MOWAT,
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March 15, 67.

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SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY. Office—Clarence Street, Kingston, C.W.

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W. R. Mingaye,

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Wilkison & Reeve,

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Kingston, Ont.

Jan. 9.

Agnew & Mudie,

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Funds deposited in the hands of the Goverment for the security of Policyholders.

☞ All fire risks carefully surveyed, and the rate of Premium made to correspond with the risk assumed.

JAMES SWIFT,
Agent,
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Kingston, Feb. 4, 1868.

1866. Marine Insurance. 1866.

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HULL AND CARGO RISKS to and from Inland Ports on favourable terms.

Losses promptly and liberally adjusted and paid in Canada Currency.

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And is prepared to issue policies on terms as low as the safety of the assured will permit.

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THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig).
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Radical).
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free ch'h)
AND
BLACKWOODS EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory.)

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Kingston, March 20, 1862.

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THE BEST Tonic Hair Dressing ever discovered. It effectually cleanses the scalp, prevents the Hair from falling off or turning prematurely gray, and when the follicles and glands are not destroyed, will produce a new and luxuriant growth of hair where it has already disappeared.

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One gallon makes 200 to 300 gallons adapted for use.

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Removes from the mouth impure and foreign tastes and odours, whether arising from tobacco or other causes, and counteracts the irritation and morbid secretions of carious teeth. It purifies and softens the skin, and, used in the bath, tends to promote a healthy state of the whole body.

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September 14.

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July 1st, 1867.

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Medical Officer to the Poor Law Board of Great Britain.

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Coroner for Central Middlesex.

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DR. LETHEBY,
Medical Officer of Health, and Chief Analyst to the City of London.

"In all cases I have found Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil possessing the same set of properties, among which the presence of cholaic compounds, and of iodine in a state of organic combination, are the most remarkable. It is, I believe, universally acknowledged that this oil has great therapeutic power; and from my investigations, I have no doubt of its being a pure and unadulterated article."

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Senior Physician to Guy's Hospital.

"I have frequently recommended persons consulting me to make use of Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil. I have been well satisfied with its effects, and believe it to be a very pure oil, well fitted for those cases in which the use of that substance is indicated."

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Author of the "Spas of Germany."

"Dr. Granville has found that Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil produces the desired effect in a shorter time than other kinds, and that it does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the pale oil."

EDWIN CANTON, ESQ., F.R.C.S.,
Surgeon to Charing-cross Hospital.

"For several years past I have been in the habit of prescribing Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and find it to be much more efficacious than other varieties of the same medicine which I have also employed with a view to test their relative superiority."

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☞ *SEE LAST PAGE.*

EMIGRATION TO CANADA.

(*From the London Times.*)

A letter we publish elsewhere seems to [illegible] a bright prospect for one of the most [illegible], and perhaps one of the least cared [illegible] classes among us. Miss Rye writes to [illegible] from Canada to say that within a few [illegible] of her landing on Canadian soil she [illegible] found places for all her girls whom she [illegible] taken from England. She left England [illegible] a hundred servant girls, and within a [illegible] she found herself alone, and free [illegible] return to England to repeat the same experiment. Had she taken out three hundred more girls she believes they could all [illegible] been equally well placed, and her belief is more than confirmed by the account [illegible] the Canadian papers. According to the [illegible] scription in a Toronto journal, instead of [illegible] Rye having to make any effort to dispose of her importations, her only difficulty [illegible] to avoid having them taken from her [illegible] storm. She had no sooner arrived at [illegible] Toronto station than "a large crowd of [illegible] gathered ouside, and would hardly [illegible] while the girls were at dinner for [illegible] "distribution" of such "helps." They [illegible] the time in surveying the immigrants, and the result of their inspection [illegible] check their eagerness. When dinner was finished the applicants were so numerous that they could only be admitted in the order in which their names had been entered on a list, and when 210 had been allowed to compete for the services of the girls, 150 more of the citizens were waiting impatiently for the mere [illegible] of one of the girls falling to them. The market, in fact, was entirely in the hands of the girls, and they were able to [illegible] particular in their choice as to reject the services of ladies with red hair. They had five dollars a month, and in one instance received as much as six. Miss Rye is strict in each case that there should be no misunderstanding of the agreement, and [illegible] a specification both of the work and of the wages. In short, she could always make her own terms. The result is the more remarkable because it is clear from the Canadian accounts that the class of girls who went [illegible] were by no means above the average [illegible] capacities or appearance. On the contrary, it seems that they fell somewhat [illegible] of what the Canadians had imagined [illegible] be the "ideal English servant." They were not all so strong as had been expected, and were thought to look a little rough. It was as housemaids and general servants that they were chiefly in demand, and it was only because the applications were so numerous that they were able to [illegible] the latter employment. The demand appears to be, therefore, for any English girls capable even of the commonest work, provided they know something of the duties of household servants. The reality of the demand is further shown in the reception Miss Rye herself met with. At the Toronto station one of the aldermen received her as the guest of the citizens, and provided her with rooms in the hotel at the public expense. She tells us in her letter that the directors of the Grand Trunk Railway conveyed her and her girls in first-class carriages by express train. It is evident that the want of female servants must be keenly felt, and, provided that these first arrivals turn out satisfactorily, there is nothing extravagant in Miss Rye's expectation that her work may be repeated again and again with similar success.

For the moment, in fact, there is clearly an ample opening in Canada for poor women who are ready to undertake domestic service. The truth is, that women in this country are more numerous than the other sex, are comparatively scarce in America. Just as these girls dictated their own terms for service, so the women in America can generally dictate their own terms to the men. This is a circumstance which explains perhaps a very singular feature of American social life, and it causes the greatest inconvenience in domestic management. When a country is very young and all classes are prepared to rough it, the want of domestic servants is not felt. But as soon as ever there arises a demand for those "comforts of home," of which Englishmen always retain the recollection, the want is felt as a great privation. A similar demand has long been known to exist in the United States. Irish girls, rough as they are, find ready and remunerative employment in New York. But Irish girls perhaps are better fitted to make their way in New York than ordinary English girls, and it was a happy thought in Miss Rye to make this experiment in Canada.

But if there be this demand on the other side of the Atlantic, there is certainly an abundant supply to be obtained from this side. It is impossible to realize the miserable existence which thousands of needle women receive in London. By what means they exist at all on the little tea and sugar and bread, which is all that their earnings can *provide for them*, is a mystery to those who know them best. Many, of course, are driven to bad courses; but great numbers still "stitch," as in Hood's sad poem, from early morning till late at night, for the barest pittance. The introduction of the sewing machine, though doubtless it will ultimately benefit them, increases the suffering for the present. It lowers the price of ordinary work, and throws it, moreover, to a great extent into the hands of those who can afford to purchase a machine. In time, this very hardship will compel women to find some better employment, and will thus emancipate them from laborious drudgery, but meantime the hardships and the perplexity remain. Persons who, like Miss Rye, are endeavouring to find other occupation for such women, and are engaged in a practical as well as charitable work, and they deserve every support. We rejoice to see, therefore, that one of these experiments has turned out successfully, and that, moreover, under conditions which are probably permanent and not exceptional. Miss Rye will, doubtless, receive from the charitable the further support she needs and deserves. But there is no reason why the matter should be left entirely in her hands. All persons who take an interest in such charities bring them among their own circle of acquaintance, and this class of women should exert themselves to make it generally understood that there is this opening for their labour. It should be made as widely as possible that no women need suffer in England who is ready to do honest household work in Canada. Perhaps the time has come for the emigration of such women to be regulated and organized on a systematic scale. At all events, there is a demand for them, and there is a field for them, and there is a prospect of their being well and kindly treated. The question is, Are there no means by which the supply may be adapted to the demand?

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