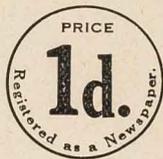


THE
WOMAN'S LEADER
 AND
THE COMMON CAUSE

Vol. XV. No. 31.



FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1923.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION FOR POSTAL SUBSCRIBERS:—BRITISH ISLES, 6/6; ABROAD, 8/8.
 FROM
 THE COMMON CAUSE PUBLISHING CO., LTD., 15 DEAN'S YARD, WESTMINSTER, S.W.1.

Contents :

	PAGE		PAGE
NEWSPAPER READING	242	THE PROBLEM OF POPULATION. By M. D. S.	245
VACATION REFLECTIONS	243	SOME "OUT-OF-THE-WAY" BOOKS FOR HOLIDAY READING: SOME CHILDREN'S LISTS	245
MODERN ASPECTS OF SOCIAL WORK. II: TRAINING FOR SOCIAL WORK. By Elizabeth Macadam	243	A WALKING TOUR IN THE GRISONS	246
"ENGLAND A LAND OF GARDENS." By R. Sudell (Sec. London Gardens Guild)	244	DOMESTIC AGENCIES OR ADVERTISEMENTS? I. By Ann Pope	246
		CORRESPONDENCE AND REPORTS	247

NOTES AND NEWS

Report of the Southborough Committee on the Civil Service.

The second interim report of the Southborough Committee, appointed to inquire into the action taken throughout the Civil Service in consequence of the report of the Lytton Committee with regard to the appointment of ex-Service men to posts in the Civil Service, has been published. It expresses the opinion that the departments have made a genuine endeavour to give full effect to the policy of according preference to ex-Service men, and approves the existing practice under which an efficient ex-Service man is wherever possible retained in preference to a non-Service man or woman who may be slightly more efficient. It is pointed out that of the women temporarily employed, who on 1st July, 1923, numbered 19,517, about 1,700 were ex-Service women, and over 10,000 were typists, nurses, charwomen, etc., where no field exists for further substitution; so that the scope for further substitution among the temporary women employees is strictly limited. With regard to the pledges on the part of two successive Ministers of Pensions that a portion of the work of the Department should be reserved for women, the Committee recommends the retention of these pledges on the ground that "amongst the women now being discharged are women who not only are dependent upon their earnings, but who also have others dependent upon them." The Committee further propose the enlargement of the Joint Substitution Board. It appears to us imperative in the interests of the Women Civil Servants that a woman should be appointed. We hope to return to this subject at greater length in a future issue.

The Trevethin Report.

The medical correspondent of the *Times* writes that a conference of the National Council for Combating Venereal Diseases and the Society for the Prevention of Venereal Diseases has been arranged for the autumn in order to consider what joint action can be taken for giving effect to the recommendations contained in the recent "Trevethin Report," which both organizations have unanimously accepted.

India and the Traffic in Women and Children.

We read in the *Times of India* that the Government of India is desirous of receiving expressions of opinion on the Sections of the Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Act of 1923 dealing with the traffic in women and children. In order to give effect to the International Convention on the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children, the Government of India introduced a Bill which fixed the age limit of 16 for offences under the sections relating to procurement; the Legislative Assembly, however, adopted, by a small majority, an amendment raising the age to 18. The Government hold the view that, having regard to the habits and customs of the people of India, to fix a higher limit than 16 years would be to legislate in advance of public opinion and render the law nugatory, and in order to give an opportunity for consultation with local governments and to obtain the views of the public generally inserted a clause before the Bill finally passed empowering the Governor-General to bring it into operation when he saw fit. We do not profess to have any personal knowledge of social conditions in India, but we can at least express the hope that the matter will not be long delayed.

The International Labour Conference.

Miss Caroline Carmichael, of New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, President of the Woman's National Council of Canada, has been appointed one of the Canadian delegates at the International Labour Conference to meet at Geneva in October. Mrs. James Carruthers (Violet Markham) has been asked to act as official "adviser" to Miss Carmichael.

A New League of Personal Service—Why?

We are unwilling to deprecate any effort to render the lot of the unemployed more bearable, but we cannot think that the formation of a new League is the right way about it, though we are open to correction. The letter in the *Times* last week, signed by the Earl of Pembroke and others, savours to our mind of pre-war methods of philanthropy. We would like to be assured before

lending our support to this scheme that it is working in close association with and approved of by the recognized organizations for the assistance of unemployment, both State and voluntary. A return to "soup kitchen" methods of dealing with poverty appears to us highly undesirable in the interests of labour itself as well as of economy of time and money.

Mrs. Fawcett's Reminiscences.

We announced last week with much satisfaction that we will publish a series of articles entitled "What I Remember" during the autumn and winter. The first will appear on Friday, 14th September. We hope in other directions to add to the interest and usefulness of the paper, and will shortly give an outline of our plans for the future.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

The vital statistics published by the Registrar-General for the June quarter are encouraging reading. The general death rate for the first half of the present year is 12.6 per 1,000, as compared to 15.1 in 1922 and 14.7 in 1913. The infant death rate is the lowest ever recorded in the second quarter of the year—66 per 1,000 births, as compared with 83 last year. On the other hand, the birth rate is the lowest recorded during the same period, except during the war, being 196,831, or 20.7 per 1,000 population. The illegitimate births total 8,019, being 713 fewer than at the same time last year. London again occupies a favourable place, with a death rate of 10.8, as compared to 12.0 per 1,000 for England and Wales, and an infant mortality rate of 51, as against 66 per thousand for the whole country. London also produces more babies, being 21.7 per 1,000 population as compared to 20.7 for England and Wales.

Family Allowances.

The development of the Family Allowance system in France continues with remarkable rapidity. At the third Annual Congress held recently at Nantes, the President stated that there were now

128 compensation funds in existence and 33 in course of formation, and that together with the family allowances paid separately by public undertakings over 300 million francs were being distributed annually among about 2½ million workers. Remarkable results were claimed for the scheme in reducing infantile mortality. The French Government has recently made membership of a compensation fund paying family allowances an essential condition for those contracting for any form of Government or municipal work.

A Lead by the L.N.U.

At its meeting last week the Executive Committee of the League of Nations Union decided to forward to the Prime Minister a resolution urging the Government, acting through its representatives at the forthcoming Assembly of the League:—

(1) To exercise its declared friendly right under the second paragraph of Article XI of the Covenant, and to bring to the notice of the League the present relations between France, Belgium, and Germany.

(2) To propose that representatives of Germany be invited, under the terms of Article XVIII, to take part in the discussion of these matters in which Germany is directly interested; and

(3) To endeavour to bring about a settlement under the auspices of the League (with the assistance, if possible, of the United States) of the whole problem of reparations, inter-Allied debts, and security, out of which the present strained situation has arisen. In addition, branches of the League of Nations Union are urged to send similar resolutions to the Government.

POLICY.—The sole policy of THE WOMAN'S LEADER is to advocate a real equality of liberties, status and opportunities between men and women. So far as space permits, however, it will offer an impartial platform for topics not directly included in the objects of the women's movement, but of special interest to women. Articles on these subjects will always be signed, at least by initials or a pseudonym, and for the opinions expressed in them the Editor accepts no responsibility.

NEWSPAPER READING.

The gospel of economy, both in public and domestic life, is one which has been brought to our notice in season and out of season in recent years. Far be it from us to belittle the need for economy in many directions—it is all too obvious and clamorous; but in one matter at least we wish to enter a plea for liberality, misnamed extravagance. This is with regard to the purchasing and reading of newspapers. For once, we are not embarking—other than incidentally—on the plea for more readers for ourselves; we are addressing ourselves to our firm supporters; but we are—contrary to our usual practice—desiring to exhort women as a whole. In a generalisation worthy of Ludovici, of Mencken, of Wadia, and others, we boldly assert that the majority of women do not read newspapers to such an extent or as thoroughly as men, and that, in so far as this is true, they are less fitted to take up the duties of citizenship.

Most women, when taxed with not taking more than a casual glance daily at one paper, will generally plead "economy"—always economy of money, frequently economy of time. Is it not, however, incontrovertible that a good newspaper (we are not referring here to worthless magazines or to sensational news-mongers), sold at the modest sum of 1d., 2d., 3d., and even 6d., represents incomparably greater value than most other commodities that can be bought for the same sum? We recognize that there are many whose straightened circumstances force them to regard every penny, and we are not at the moment addressing ourselves to these—though by some method of association with neighbours the perusal of a paper can be obtained for quite a negligible sum—but we are addressing the great mass of women who do not hesitate to spend similar sums on a bus fare, a stamp, a bun, cigarettes, or the cinema.

The plea of lack of time for reading is much more genuine, but here again there are few whose days are so inelastic that they could not squeeze out the minutes necessary for this purpose.

The real reason, therefore, why women do not read the papers is, we feel, a relic of the times when no women were enfranchised and a sign that this enfranchisement is still far from complete.

Voteless, the average woman was neither expected nor desired to hold considered views on social and political problems; even now it is hardly necessary to remind our readers that nearly half the number of adult women are still not required to register their opinions at the ballot-box, and the habits of early life are not easily altered. For those who are enfranchised, however, it is imperatively necessary that their opinions should be based on something other than catchwords and prejudices—whether their own or other people's. We do not presume to suggest that the whole truth on any subject, and nothing but the truth, is to be found in any paper, and readily admit that a biased or incomplete newspaper account reinforces rather than disperses prejudice. Nevertheless, the Press, with all its imperfections, is the best, in fact the only, schoolmaster on current events, and it is up to newspaper-readers to see that the honest purveyor of news is encouraged by their patronage and the truth-twister confounded.

What then should the average woman, burdened with domestic or professional cares and with no surplus of cash, aim at reading? A daily paper, certainly, in which both home and foreign news is clearly set out and which is of the same political colour as herself. A weekly paper should also be read representing a different party, which will serve partly as a summary of news inadvertently omitted during the week and partly as a means of surveying the news from a different angle. The "Die-hard" should not be asked to read the *Workers' Weekly*, but the Conservative, Liberal, and Labour woman whose vision is not too narrowly confined should be encouraged at least to make an effort to understand another point of view. Literature, art, and music can be left to this weekly review. A Sunday paper should be taken in order to take advantage of the leisure of the day and also one or more specialized papers to give news and information on particular subjects such as religion, education, feminism, gardening, or motoring, and last but not least, if there are children in the family, one of the excellent children's journals in order to turn them early to take an interest in the world outside.

VACATION REFLECTIONS.

By OUR POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT.

Last week the Departmental Committee on the Distribution and Prices of Agricultural Produce issued its third report. In April its first appeared, dealing with the subject of milk and milk products; and the information contained in it was calculated to make our milk distributors and local authorities blush for their own haphazard inefficiency. In June the second appeared, dealing with fresh fruit and vegetables; and a similar condemnation was extended to the corresponding classes in charge of this other important branch of home production. Now, in its third report, meat and poultry have come under the searchlight of this peculiarly painstaking and discreet committee; thus cereals alone remain in the comfortable shade of obscurity.

This time nobody is under the moral obligation to blush very deeply, except the Government Stationery Department, which has seen fit to market this compact little document at the exorbitant price of 5s. Indeed, the recent price policy of the Government Stationery Department shows signs of acute dementia. It leaps madly from the one extreme to the other. Up till 1919 its publications were so cheap that one regarded it gratefully as a bestower of good gifts. Now they are so expensive that they have become for the ordinary reader virtually secret documents. However, to return from this digression to the matter of meat and poultry.

With the above-mentioned exception nobody is under the moral obligation to blush very deeply, and nobody has subsequently expressed any burning indignation at the findings of the committee. Indeed, there is no evidence of very grave inefficiency or of any serious exploitation either of producer or consumer; though it is found that butchers and dealers sometimes form rings at auction sales, to the detriment of farmers—a regrettable practice, and one which is roundly condemned. Moreover, there is sufficient danger of imported meat being passed off on to the consumer as home-grown produce to justify a recommendation that the commodity should be clearly marked with reference to its origin. On one point, however, the consumer is criticised. His (or, rather, her) ignorance and lack of enterprise regarding the utilization of the less orthodox joints, leads to an inevitable inflation in the price of the prime cuts. The committee, therefore, urges that domestic economy centres should see to the instruction of the public in the matter of utilizing the cheaper parts and that the meat traders should endeavour by advertisement to promote the same end. As to the competition with the foreign producer of chilled or frozen meat, farmers at home are at present prejudiced by higher railway charges and by the fact that the marketing and distribution of the imported article is more efficiently organized. In some cases, too, Dominion exports are subsidized by their Governments. Nevertheless, at the present time British farmers are holding their own, and are supplying something like 40 per cent. of the meat supplies of this country, quite a creditable proportion, all things considered.

When one turns from the present report to an earlier Government publication, the report on meat issued under the Profiteering Act by the Standing Committee on Trusts, the situation is further illuminated. We find ourselves on opening this romantic and enthralling document, in a world of gigantic combinations, such as the "Big Five," with its five hundred or so subsidiary companies scattered over the face of the world, or Vestry Bros., which we meet in our local market towns sometimes under the name of "Fletcher," sometimes of "Eastman." It is surprising, indeed, that there remains under the shadow of such giants anything like a competitive element in our meat trade at home, or that British farmers continue to hold the field to the extent of 40 per cent. And yet—and yet, alas! for an age that is passing—competition is not what it was. "Meat traders as a class," says our present report, "appear to have definitely improved their relative financial status in the community; but, notwithstanding a slight increase in the number of retail meat shops, active competition appears to be less than in pre-war days." But fruit and vegetable dealers appear to have "definitely improved their financial status, too." So, indeed, have milk dealers. And so, if we may turn our attention from the matter under review, have the people who deal in bricks and mortar and the materials appertaining thereto. Everywhere "active competition appears to be less than in pre-war days." It is with a sense of profound yearning after vanished security that we turn back to our nineteenth century edition of that great book *Industrial Democracy* and re-read its inspiring description of the "higgling of the market." Those were the days of the kingship of the consumer. He (or rather she) ground the face of the retailer, cutting prices to the quick, as low as the simple standards of a respectable tradesman would allow them to be cut. And the retailer in his turn ground the face of the wholesaler; the wholesaler of the manufacturer, till the whole grinding price-cutting effort was concentrated on the face of the manual worker, whose only bulwark was the inviolability of his painfully won standard rate and normal day.

To-day, however, everything that we read (and recent Governments have allowed us to read quite a considerable amount) about the structure of our industrial machine convinces us of the change of scene. Across the stage of our contemporary economic life straddles a swollen and hydra-headed middleman, one foot upon the face of a bewildered and narrowly specialized producer, the other upon the face of an equally bewildered consumer who knows next to nothing about the sources of his daily bread and hasn't the nerve to grind anybody's face.

[The views expressed in this column are those of our Parliamentary correspondent, and are not our editorial opinion. Like so many other things in this paper they are expressly controversial, and comment upon them will be welcomed.—ED.]

MODERN ASPECTS OF SOCIAL WORK.¹

II. TRAINING FOR SOCIAL WORK.

New standards of training, rapidly developed on parallel lines to the new conceptions of Social work discussed in my article last week, Training Schemes for Social Workers, originated with the Settlement Movement, and Margaret Sewell, then Warden of the Women's University Settlement and still engaged in active work, must be remembered as the first to evolve and carry into execution a definite scheme of Social Study. Training schemes were, however, connected with the Universities as early as 1902, and departments were established by the Universities of Birmingham, Bristol, Glasgow, Leeds, Liverpool, London, and Manchester before the outbreak of war. The unprecedented demand for Social workers for relief, factory welfare, etc., which was created by the war gave a marked stimulus to the training movement, but the inevitable post-war difficulties of finance and the uncertain prospects for the after careers of the students, caused, in some places at least, a temporary and regrettable setback. There are signs, however, that the training of Social workers, hitherto largely experimental in character, is entering upon a new and more permanent phase. A Joint Council for

Social Studies, consisting of representatives of nearly all the Universities in England and Wales, formed in 1917, has already published several reports on different aspects of training. London is fortunate in having the Social Science Department of the School of Economics, which incorporated the earliest formal scheme for Social training, as well as a department in connection with Bedford College for Women, and all the above mentioned Universities, excepting Manchester,² with Oxford, Edinburgh, and St. Andrews in addition, offer certificates or diplomas in Social Science and provide the necessary training. Many changes are likely to take place in the near future, and Social Study departments seem certain to occupy a more established and more honoured place in the University of to-morrow than in the past.

A brief outline of the training at present offered may perhaps be useful. The full-time course extends as a rule over two

¹ The third article of this series will give suggestions for a Home Library for Social Workers.

² The Manchester School of Technology offers Social training.

years and is divided between academic instruction and practical work, according to the previous experience of the student. For instance, a graduate in History or Economics can take the diploma in a shorter time and will probably give a larger proportion of his time to practical work and research into social conditions than to lectures. On the other hand, the non-graduate will require two or three years and will naturally need more academic instruction. The best method for the young man or woman desiring to qualify for Social work is to read for a degree, selecting subjects which form an appropriate background for more specialized social study, and follow this up with a post-graduate year in the Social Study department. But all the existing schools wisely make provision for the non-graduate in order not to exclude the type of candidate well endowed with natural gifts for Social work who turns his face in this direction too late for matriculation or a three years' degree course.

The curriculum of the Social Study course almost invariably includes Economics, Industrial and Economic History, Social Philosophy, Political Science, Psychology, Social Administration, with practical application to existing conditions. The practical work is very varied and is regarded as an essential part of the training. It consists of actual personal work carried out in connection with social organizations of all kinds, and for the more experienced student scientific investigation. It is the emphasis laid on the importance of this personal practical experience and the applied character of the teaching that constitutes the difference between the programme of the Social Study

department and that of the ordinary courses of the University.

But there are many for whom such opportunities of study are highly desirable besides the young student embarking on a career as a social worker. There are Poor Law Guardians painfully uninformed as to the history and facts of the Poor Laws or of the more recent relief legislation affecting their scope. There are members of Municipal Authorities who know little or nothing of Health or Housing legislation. There are magistrates whose ignorance of the Children Act and other Social legislation affecting their decisions is a serious handicap. There are public servants and, indeed, Members of Parliament who would find their task much lighter with the background of a systematic course of Social Study. Some of the existing Schools of Social Study already make a special provision for the requirements of this type of worker, and throw open their doors freely to those whose education is no longer their main concern in life. Evening classes for men and women engaged in social administrative work have already been arranged, as well as short courses of instruction appropriate for special groups of workers. The multiplication of such facilities either in connection with the Social Study department or some form of University extension is undoubtedly one of the most pressing claims on the modern University created by the new responsibilities and opportunities opening out before the enfranchised woman. In the meantime women engaged in public and Social work should create an articulate demand and thus hasten the supply.

ELIZABETH MACADAM.

"ENGLAND A LAND OF GARDENS."

A problem in most of our large towns and cities is the neglected garden. Some years ago the London Gardens Guild made a survey of several Boroughs in the Metropolis, and to take one example, Bermondsey, it was found that there were 3,000 to 4,000 cultivable front and back gardens varying in size from a few square yards to seven or eight rods. Amongst these it was found that only one in three was cultivated to any extent. The remainder were allowed to grow weeds and become the general rubbish repository. This same ratio of uncultivated gardens exists in most of the London Boroughs, and it is also my experience that such towns as Manchester and Birmingham are just as bad. It may be that generations of city life have caused the people to lose the art of gardening. This would seem to be the cause from the experience of the London Gardens Guild. When prizes were given for the best cultivated garden and simple instructions issued by means of lectures and leaflets, many who before had never even turned over a spade full of soil became interested and successful gardeners. The war-time allotment movement was an example of this. In one season, totally inexperienced men and women (and many women were successful allotmenters) converted many a waste patch, hitherto strewn with brick-bats, etc., into wonderful gardens. Veritable oases grew amongst the deserts of bricks and mortar. This has been our experience with small house gardens wherever we have been able to arouse local interest by means of garden competitions and flower shows. The force behind all movements is public opinion, and it is in this direction that the L.G.G. is working. By means of local branches in the boroughs of London we have already focussed public opinion on the problem of the neglected garden, and it is interesting to note that the municipal authorities of Bermondsey, Poplar, and Southwark have recently placed window boxes on all their Borough Libraries and public buildings.

The method of organization is simple. A few enthusiasts meet and decide to run a garden competition. Funds are obtained by means of donations, whist drives, dances, etc. (one branch ran a carnival, cleared £50, and was able to give away window boxes in the poorer parts of the borough!). Leaflets are distributed announcing that prizes will be awarded for the best back, front, and window gardens. In due course these are collected by the committee or sent to the secretary. The gardens are then viewed about the end of July by a judge, usually a local gardener, who gives points for neatness, order, and arrangement, cultivation and special features such as a rockery, clematis-covered archway, etc. A special function is then arranged, at which the prizes are distributed and local councillors and interested people invited.

This creates interest in the local Press. During the winter months the more active branches give public lectures and maintain interest amongst their members by means of social functions. If the district has no horticultural show the committee usually run one in conjunction with the garden competition with excellent results. We should like to see garden competitions run in all our big towns, and the Guild would be only too willing to co-operate with anyone in an advisory capacity. Most of our large towns and villages, too, need a voluntary association of public-spirited men and women to stimulate an interest in the cultivation of gardens. Municipal authorities can do much to assist, but they need pressure and help from outside. On the subject of gardening in towns we have to meet such arguments as these: "I would love a garden, but we cannot grow anything." This is a popular fallacy, and is easily refuted by an example. The Guild has been able to compile lists of plants suitable for town gardens. If a stamped addressed envelope is sent to the Secretary, L.G.G., 124 Walworth Road, London, S.E. 17, copies will gladly be sent to anyone interested. Again, others say: "But the children will not leave my flowers alone," and we point out that children should be interested in the cultivation of a few seeds and plants which will win their support in your own gardening efforts. Children are amenable to reason, and if they have the care of a few plants they will leave yours alone. "More school gardens!" is the slogan of the London Gardens Guild. The reasons why every little garden should be cultivated will be obvious to all: every leaf, even a blade of grass, is busily at work purifying the air; the green colour of grass and trees is restful; flowers give joy at all times, and are companions in both our troubles and pleasures—to give only a few good reasons why gardens are socially useful. The economic and social changes which we feel must come will be hastened if the people are given an insight into the wonderful possibilities of life. And in this respect I believe a small garden can teach a little of the boundless extent of nature. Looking on a tiny garden in Walworth, I reflect that if a small patch of Mother Earth can produce so much wealth, what must the country of England and the world be able to do when properly cultivated? There would be no unemployed. The work of the London Gardens Guild has been a revelation of how a small handful of enthusiasts can work wonders. We have a song, "England a Land of Gardens," and signs are not lacking that the kingdom of neglected gardens is tumbling down and Nature is returning to her rightful heritage—the homes of the people.

R. SUDELL, Secretary London Gardens Guild.

THE PROBLEM OF POPULATION.

War, it has been said, and by very many people from time immemorial, is one solution of the problem of population. It is a *positive check* (to quote the Malthusian phrase) comparable in its effects with pestilence and famine, and calculated, at the cost of much human suffering, to pull down a superabundant population to the limits of a narrow food supply. But Mr. Harold Wright, in his recently published book on population,¹ points out that things do not, in fact, work out like this. For wars which have reduced population have invariably at the same time more than proportionately reduced productive capacity. And nowhere is this fact more strikingly illustrated than in the case of the recent war. To quote Mr. Wright: "It is the war itself which has made the population problem a burning question."

Certainly at the present time, in the aftermath of war, we are faced with a kind of "back to Malthus" movement on the part of economic writers. Its existence can be quite clearly discerned in the work of the younger Cambridge economists who are engaged, under the editorial direction of Mr. J. M. Keynes, in producing the series of economic textbooks in which the publication under review appears. Indeed, Mr. Keynes himself seems to have given the principal lead to the movement in that brilliant little analysis and forecast of European conditions which is to be found in the second chapter of his *Economic Consequences of the Peace*.

The thesis which Mr. Keynes outlines in a few masterly strokes, and which Mr. Wright now expounds in greater detail, is very briefly as follows: During the opening years of the twentieth century this country was able to support a teeming population at a standard of prosperity unsurpassed in the history of the world. This population was far in excess of the number which could have been maintained at anything approaching the same standard of comfort in complete dependence on the resources of its native territory. Its prosperity, its very existence, was made possible by certain facts peculiar to the past 150 years. Of these the most important were the technical and transport inventions and the exploitation of our coal resources, taken in conjunction with the opening up of large and comparatively thinly populated territories overseas. These overseas territories were capable of supplying food and raw material for the rapidly increasing industrial and commercial population at home in exchange for the specialized industrial and commercial services of the latter. And under such conditions the purchasing power of a unit of industrial labour in terms of food and raw produce was so large as to secure a relatively high standard of comfort for the inhabitants of this country.

So far, of course, this is a thesis which no sane person would dispute. Where Mr. Keynes and his school give it a new twist is in regarding this fortunate conjunction of circumstances as in all probability a transitory thing. In the first place, it is argued, the raw material producing quarters of the globe will tend in their turn to fill up and become industrialized. Their exportable surplus will thus diminish progressively with their capacity for absorbing, as consumers, the specialized products of this country; and a symptom of this diminution will be a corresponding shrinkage in the purchasing power of the unit of industrial labour over the unit of agricultural. In the second place the coal resources, upon which the specialized productive capacity of this country is so largely dependent, are a wasting asset; and one which may in the calculable future feel the rivalry of other fuel forms (such as oil) with which this country is not endowed. In the third place, the whole mechanism of international co-operation and exchange, by which the present specialization is enabled to take place, is a thing of such unstable equilibrium that any population whose material existence depends upon it is, to say the least, in a very precarious position. Thus Mr. Keynes and his disciples look into a dark future and see there something not unlike what Malthus saw more than a century earlier: a choice for mankind between a reduced population and a painful reduction in the standard of material prosperity.

This, briefly, is the outlook which Mr. Wright reflects in his book. There is much to criticize in his work. At times (as on p. 164) he treads headlong into a difficult problem, only to dismiss it with painful superficiality. It is regrettable, too, that he does not see fit to lay more stress upon the useful and usually mishandled conception of an "optimum population" as a method of focussing his subject. Nor is any satisfactory approach made

¹ "Population," by Harold Wright: *Cambridge Economic Handbooks*, V. Nisbet & Co., price 5s. net.

to that vast and vitally important modern aspect of the problem: the position of women in society and in the home. This, one suspects, is an aspect which does not profoundly interest either the writer or the school which he represents; nevertheless, it is an aspect which must be tackled in any satisfactory comprehensive treatment of the problem. But, all said and done, it is a useful book and one which presents to the general reader much information in a very small space.

M. D. S.

SOME "OUT-OF-THE-WAY" BOOKS FOR HOLIDAY READING.

THE WALLET OF KAI LUNG. Ernest Bramah.

THE INSECT PLAY. The Brothers Cakek.

LADY INTO FOX. David Garnett.

THE TERM OF HIS NATURAL LIFE. Marcus Clarke.

This book contains a vivid description of an early Australian convict settlement and of conditions on the voyage out.

DANESBURY HOUSE. Mrs. Henry Wood.

A very harrowing tale, illustrating the dangers of alcoholism.

THE STORY OF A SOUTH AFRICAN FARM. Olive Schreiner.

CALEB WILLIAMS. A stirring novel by William Godwin.

THE MEMOIRS OF BARON MARBOT.

MEMOIRS OF A MIDGET. De la Mare.

THE MARTYRDOM OF MAN. Winwood Read.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF JOHN STUART MILL.

THE BOROUGH. Crabbe.

A detailed account in verse of the town of Aldeburgh in the late eighteenth century, its institutions, its buildings, and its inhabitants.

J. L. S. & M. D. S.

SOME CHILDREN'S LISTS.

Our youthful correspondents have sent us lists of books which can hardly be described as "out-of-the-way," but we publish them, as they have their own interest.

Diana (aged 10½).

DAVID COPPERFIELD. Dickens.

DERRY-DOWN-DERRY. De La Mare.

JANE EYRE. Charlotte Brontë.

THE STORY OF A RED DEER. Fortescue.

VANITY FAIR. Thackeray.

KING SOLOMON'S MINES. Rider Haggard.

ALAN QUARTERMAINE. Rider Haggard.

SHERLOCK HOLMES. Conan Doyle.

TOM BROWN'S SCHOOLDAYS. T. Hughes.

THE INVISIBLE MAN. H. G. Wells.

THE PRINCE AND THE PAUPER. Mark Twain.

THE DOVE IN THE EAGLE'S NEST. Charlotte Yonge.

THE ROSE AND THE RING. Thackeray.

Ann (aged 8).

THE LITTLE DUKE.

THE LANCES OF LYNWOOD. Charlotte Yonge.

THE PRINCE AND THE PAGE. Charlotte Yonge.

HISTORY OF THE WORLD. H. G. Wells.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. Carlyle.

MACBETH.

THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.

THE TEMPEST.

TANGLEWOOD TALES.

WONDERBOOK OF AEROPLANES, SHIPS, AND ENGINES.

Rachel (aged 8½).

ROBIN HOOD.

WHAT KATY DID. S. Coolidge.

AT THE BACK OF THE NORTH WIND.

ALADDIN AND HIS LAMP.

PINOCCHIO: THE STORY OF A PUPPET.

PARABLES FROM NATURE. Mrs. Gatti.

ALICE'S ADVENTURES IN WONDERLAND.

STUMPS.

David (aged 7½).

GRIMM'S FAIRY TALES.

OUR ISLAND STORY. H. E. Marshall.

ROBINSON CRUSOE.

SWISS FAMILY ROBINSON.

ROBIN HOOD.

LITTLE WOMEN. Louisa Alcock.

WONDER BOOK OF ENGINES.

US. Mrs. Molesworth.

A WALKING TOUR IN THE GRISONS.

One might well say in parody:—

What do they know of Switzerland
Who only hotel-life know?

The only way really to know and appreciate the beauty of a country and the character of its people is to walk through it. Many people know the Engadine as a place of big hotels catering for both summer and winter sports, but how many know it as a place for day-long tramps, through pine-woods, by rushing streams, over mountain-passes, varying the nights by sleeping one night under the stars, and on others in a climber's hut, or a humble Gasthaus, or in the straw of a cowshed? That is what we did when we planned our holiday this year in the beautiful Grisons district and started off one fine August morning with our knapsacks and our "lunch packet" from the Silvertta Hotel in the charming unspoiled mountain village of Klosters (24 hours from London). It was a leisurely day's walk partly road, partly field-path, then through a gorgeous pine-wood and up steep paths to the snow level of the magnificent Vereina Valley. Here we slept in the Alpine hut, the first part of the night in chairs and at 2 a.m. (when the climbing party had started) on the straw. Next morning our track (we had planned out our whole tour) led us through an open valley with a steep climb to the Flesspass (about 7,500 feet up). Here we had to walk over snow, but the sun was strong, and we had a delightful dip in the little lake. Then down and down to pine-woods and the road which led us to Stis, a picturesque village by a river. Like us, the cows and goats with their tinkling bells turned into the village street, but our day was not ended, for we had planned to reach Schuls. Having had six hours' heavy walking, we took the train on the wonderful mountain railway, which winds in and out of tunnels on the mountain side and seems to leap over gorges. At Schuls a "proper hotel" with luxurious dinner and bedroom, a contrast to our hut of the night before.

Breakfast in the sunshine on a verandah overlooking the country put us in a happy mood for a long walk on a still lonelier track than before. In eight hours' walking we met only a few shepherds on a mountain pasture. They gave us friendly greeting, and told us they came from the Tyrol to tend cattle and make cheese for the summer months. That we came all the way from England interested them extremely, and they talked to us the whole time we lunched, and were full of happiness when we photographed them.

Day succeeded day like a beautiful dream; it was interesting to visit well-known places like Pontresina, St. Moritz, and Davos, but we were always happiest in the wilder places and the little villages. One memorable walk was through the Swiss National Park, and we had a splendid day at Flims with long swims in the fine lake. This, of course, was a recognized bathing lake, but our mountain walks were refreshed by many surreptitious dips into little lonely transparent ponds and streams. One day we looked from the mountains into Austria and another day into Italy.

We returned sunburnt, plump, and "full of beans." The cost was less than if we had stayed at a big hotel, and the enjoyment ten times greater. Everything is made easy for the traveller; the courteous information bureau at Coire helped us to plan the tour and advised us where to stay. The tracks over mountains are marked by signs painted on stones and trees, breakfast is served as early as required, and lunch packets of sandwiches, chocolate, and fruit are provided. Often we wished we could have lingered with kindly hosts whose welcome and interest added so much to our happiness. Our suit-cases were sent ahead for a small charge to the bigger centres, and in the intervals we carried all we required in our knapsacks.

The cost of such a holiday is very much what one makes it! By walking the whole time and choosing humble inns and pensions one can keep the cost to well under 10s. a day, paying about 5 francs for room and breakfast, a franc or two for a lunch packet, and three or four francs for a good supper. But if on a hot day you are tempted to finish your walk, so to speak, in the railway, ten saxonpences may easily go bang; or if you arrive at a town so dog-tired that you fall into the first hotel you meet you may have to pay 9 or 10 francs for your bed and morning coffee. And, of course, if you are attracted by the grander hotels with private suites and armies of servitors, well, then—but such places are out of keeping with dusty shoes and knapsacks!

It is because our holiday was so beautiful, so healthy, so moderate in cost, so interesting, and so easily arranged, that I hope other women workers will imitate it.

A. E. B.

DOMESTIC AGENCIES OR ADVERTISEMENTS?

I.

A first-rate domestic registry has written complaining of some articles that have been appearing in the daily Press. The skilful advertising expert of a certain newspaper writes therein: "In connection with our great drive to stimulate employment by means of small advertisements we have investigated the agency system whereby domestic servants and employers are brought together," and goes on very cleverly to "boost" the small advertisement, which, of course, he is "out" to get, and to damn the domestic agencies on the ground that they are unnecessary and the small advertisement in his paper the one and only means required for obtaining the ideal domestic.

A Very Clever Stunt.

This is, of course, a remarkably clever piece of work from the business point of view for the newspaper. Small ads. are an extremely good money-making proposition, and we can quite understand a daily paper moving heaven and earth to obtain them, but it doesn't seem playing the game to call in less scrupulous means. It may be fair competition to slander your neighbour's business, but surely it won't "stimulate employment" to make a number of small businesses bankrupt. Unless, of course, this philanthropic newspaper has a tender feeling for law officers, and wishes to "stimulate employment" in the Bankruptcy Court. There is another point, these agencies employ clerks and typists, who, if thrown out of work, would have to receive the dole, and thus burden the taxpayer.

It is a well-known fact that some advertisement canvassers and writers are unscrupulous, but surely newspaper owners and editors of reports can censor this particular stunt.

Are Fees too High?

There has been much talk and many articles and letters written about unscrupulous agents; it is with the idea of protecting the public that the L.C.C. issues licences to properly conducted offices. The Public Control Department takes proceedings against any condemned by Inspectors and the Licensing Committee. The proper proceeding for those living in London who have genuine complaints is to send them to the Public Control Department at the London County Council Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.W. 1. The statement of all fees charged has to be submitted to them.

As a matter of fact, one guinea is not too much to pay an agent who gets a good general servant for an employer, and if a small fee be charged to the servant she isn't quite so ready to chop and change, therefore it is to the employer's interest as well as to the agent's that such a fee should be charged.

The Advantages of an Agency.

A good agent knows her clients, both workers and employers, and takes an interest in putting the right person in the right place. She does this for the sake of her reputation; it wouldn't pay her to do otherwise. So general is this rule, that all good agencies keep a black list of unsuitable servants and mistresses. It is therefore a protection to good servants and to good mistresses to go to a reliable registry office, because they can depend on the servants supplied, and the servants on the situations recommended.

I remember some years before the war taking over a large club for girls with a small hostel attached. The building was owned by the society that ran the club, etc., but new ventures had sprung up, and the work was nearly dead. There were no funds—only the building remained. Very few members attended; although cheap, the hostel was almost empty, it was so dreary. My appointment was a last hope.

When I arrived there was one half-witted servant, who was leaving at the end of her first month, two days after my arrival. When I begged her to stay she said scornfully: "Not I! I haven't seen a flour-pudding since I came."

When I went round the registry offices next day I found the situation I had to offer was on the black list. No servant would apply, and quite right, too! I was left to run the place with a charwoman, who was a charming person—when she was sober. The story of the regeneration of that club is an interesting psychological study. Dr. Elsie Inglis stayed there for a few days on holiday with me, and later on gave a talk on the use of leisure to a room full of girls.

ANN POPE.

(More revelations next time.)

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

Offices: 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

Telephone: Victoria 6188.

OUR "SUMMER SCHOOLS."

PORTINSSCALE, KESWICK, 21ST TO 28TH SEPTEMBER.

A more detailed syllabus of the School will shortly be ready. Miss Morton, of the Proportional Representation Society, will give two lectures on Electoral Methods, and Miss Anne Ashley who lectured at the School at Oxford three years ago, will also lecture on Wages and Industrial Legislation. Further applications should be sent in at once.

DUNBLANE SCHOOL, 5TH TO 8TH OCTOBER.

The week-end School organized by the Edinburgh Society for Equal Citizenship is to have Mrs. Corbett Ashby, President of the I.W.S.A., as principal speaker. Further information may be obtained from the Organizing Secretary, 40 Shandwick Place, Edinburgh.

Those in search of intellectual refreshment can plan a convenient tour—the British Association in Liverpool first, then the National Union School at Portinscale, and finally the Edinburgh School at Dunblane.

OUR NEW QUARTERS.

We propose to arrange a series of "At Homes" at the new offices in Dean's Yard during the autumn and winter, and will be glad to see any members or friends of the N.U.S.E.C. who are in London on Fridays in October, beginning Friday, 12th October, from 3.30 to 5.30.

THE WOMAN'S LEADER

Every Friday. One Penny.

On 14th September will appear the first of a Series of Articles by Mrs. HENRY FAWCETT, J.P., LL.D. which will extend throughout the Autumn and Winter months, entitled

"WHAT I REMEMBER"

Send 6/6 to the office of the paper, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1, and you will receive THE WOMAN'S LEADER every week for a year. It may be had for 3 months for 1/8.

CORRESPONDENCE AND REPORTS.

RESIDENTIAL SCHOLARSHIPS IN PARIS.

MADAM.—British woman students wishing to spend the coming academic year studying in Paris may like to know that three residence scholarships for British graduates studying at the Sorbonne or other institution of higher learning in Paris are offered by the American University Women's Club, 4 Rue de Chevreuse.

The value of each scholarship is 350 francs per month for nine months and the rates charged by the Club are such that each scholar would need to pay an additional 500 francs a month, i.e. about £60 for the nine months.

The Club is admirably situated in a quiet street near the Luxembourg Gardens, and is most comfortably furnished and equipped with every convenience. Each resident has a good study-bedroom and the use of several excellent public rooms, including a first-rate restaurant. There is a library, a large lecture and dancing hall, and a pleasant garden.

Applicants for these scholarships should send their names, stating their age, academic qualifications, and proposed course of study to the Secretary, International Federation of University Women, 92 Victoria Street, S.W. 1, not later than 15th September. Each application should be supported by at least two references permitted to persons well acquainted with the candidate's career.

THEODORA BOSANQUET, Secretary.

AN EXPLANATION AND APOLOGY.

MADAM.—Will you allow me a little space to apologize to those who called at the House Assistants' Centre on and after 19th August and found it closed?

On 21st July I realized I was completely knocked up and took two days off (23rd and 24th July), which I spent in bed too ill to do anything. I then arranged to insert the advertisement that has been appearing in the WOMAN'S LEADER and to take a long week-end from 2nd to 8th August, which I believe would have rested me sufficiently.

But, alas! for the best laid plans; on the morning of 3rd August a postcard was sent to my private address by a stranger, saying my secretary was not very well and might not be able to be at the office! So, of course, I got up and went myself, and from then until 17th August did her work as well as my own. On that day a doctor who saw me by chance ordered me straight to bed, and I was too dead-beat to disobey, and since then I have only been able to do a very little each day.

The office will be opened again as soon as possible, I hope on 10th September, but the date will be advertised in the WOMAN'S LEADER, Chelsea News, Tablet, and Westminster Gazette.

If any voluntary worker could come and help me until Christmas I should be glad to receive a letter saying what time, etc., they could give.

Meantime I am doing my best to cope with correspondence and must beg for leniency.

ANN POPE.

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

It must have struck many people who have discussed the Ruhr situation with their friends that the paramount need at the moment is for clear thinking. Women especially would welcome any sane plan for a settlement if they did not feel a lurking doubt about any real security being obtained through arbitration. They still feel their only safety lies in military supremacy. They have not realized that "peace is a state of mind, not a plan." The need is for mental and moral disarmament: the conviction that only through a good understanding between nations can peace and safety be secured. But this conviction cannot be reached without knowledge and study of the International situation, and the Women's International League exists largely for the purpose of clearing muddled minds and so creating such a body of opinion as will discredit forever the outworn theories of militarism and forward a state of peace in which civilization can progress.

Anyone wishing to help in this great work should call at 55 Gower Street, W.C.1, for further particulars of the League's activities.

CHRISTABEL PANKHURST.

In response to the uncertainty expressed by our reviewer regarding the present activities of Mrs. and Miss Pankhurst, one of our subscribers has forwarded to us the following interesting extract from *The Inquirer* of 28th July, 1923:—

"Mrs. Pankhurst, whose name reminds us of an exciting but almost forgotten period in our history, has become a Canadian citizen, having lived in Toronto since the war. She and her daughter Christabel, who is with her, have adopted four orphan girls, and presumably live a much less eventful life than formerly. But Mrs. Pankhurst is shortly starting on a four weeks' lecturing tour on social hygiene in Northern Ontario, and is eager to make Canada 'the cradle of a stronger race and the centre of a reconstructed British Commonwealth.'"

A BOOKLET AGAINST BIRTH CONTROL.

"A CITY FULL OF BOYS AND GIRLS"

By A CATHOLIC WOMAN DOCTOR.

Written in simple language and with great sympathy and understanding.

Price 2d. For distribution, 1/6 per dozen.

CATHOLIC TRUTH SOCIETY, 72 Victoria Street, London, S.W. 1.

COMING EVENTS.

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AUG. Polebrady, Czechoslovakia, Summer School. Subject: "Social Peace."

N.U.S.E.C.

SEPT. 21-28. Portinscale, near Keswick, Summer School.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION.

SEPT. 2. Northampton.
3. Birmingham.
5. Stourbridge.
6. Forest Gate, Thame.

TYPEWRITING AND PRINTING, Etc.

M. McLACHLAN and N. WHITWHAM—TYPISTS.—
4 Chapel Walks, Manchester. Tel.: 3402 City.

EXPERT TYPEWRITING and Visiting Secretarial Work; meetings reported verbatim; Stencilling, etc.; Ladies trained as Private Secretaries, Journalists, and Short Story Writers.—The Misses Neal & Tucker, 52 Bedford St., Strand, W.C. 2.

TEMPLAR PRINTING WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.

SPECIALISTS IN WORK FOR NATIONAL SOCIETIES.

ENQUIRIES SOLICITED.

WHERE TO LIVE.

THE GREEN CROSS CLUB FOR BUSINESS GIRLS, 68 and 69 Guildford Street, Russell Square, W.C. 1.—Spacious accommodation for resident and non-resident members; large dining, common, library, and smoking-rooms; excellent meals at moderate prices; hockey, gymnastic classes dancing, tennis, etc.; annual subscription £1.

HOSTEL FOR VISITORS AND WORKERS; terms from 4s. 6d. per night, or from 18s. 6d. per week, room and breakfast.—Mrs. K. Wilkinson, 59 Albany Street, Regent's Park, N.W. 1.

LADIES' RESIDENTIAL CLUB offers single bedrooms to residents between the ages of 18 and 40. Frequent vacancies for visitors also. Excellent catering, unlimited hot water. Airy sitting-room. Only 2 min. from Tube and Underground. Rooms with partial board, 33s. to 38s. weekly.—Apply, 15 Trebovir Road, Earls Court.

COMFORTABLE BOARD RESIDENCE (gas-fires, phone, etc.). Single or double rooms at moderate terms; convenient for all parts.—19 Endsleigh Street, W.C. 1.

THE ISIS CLUB, 79 Fitzjohn's Avenue, Hampstead, for professional women. Two minutes Hampstead Tube. Warm house; sandy soil. Lectures, "listening-in," dancing, tennis. Excellent cuisine, also vegetarian dishes. Some vacancies now.

BIRMINGHAM.—MAYFIELD RESIDENTIAL CLUB, for Professional Women and Students (affiliated to National Council of Women), 60 Harborne Road, Edgbaston. Common and silence rooms; open-air shelter; music; tennis clubs; convenient centre for meetings and holidays. Terms: permanent residents from 38s. (partial board). Vegetarians catered for.

FOR REST AND HOLIDAYS.

LOW GREEN HOUSE, Thoraby, Aysgarth, Yorks.—Paying guests received; good centre for walks, charabanc to Hawes.—Particulars from Miss Smith.

YORKSHIRE HILLS, Farmhouse Apartments.—Mrs. Kevill, Ralphs Farm, Denshaw, near Oldham.

LOVELY HEREFORDSHIRE.—Guests received in Country House; tennis and garage.—Terms, Marsh Court, Leominster.

HUT, suitable for holiday quarters, available in beautiful country, about an hour from London; semi-furnished, comfortable, very reasonable rent.—Apply, WOMAN'S LEADER Office, 15 Dean's Yard, S.W. 1.

TO LET AND WANTED.

TO LET, Furnished BED-SITTING-ROOM in flat; central position, pleasant outlook.—Box 1011, WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

HARLEY STREET (adjoining).—Bedroom, breakfast or partial board; also unfurnished room; very quiet private house; quiet tenants desired.—Box 1009, WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

PROFESSIONAL.

"MORE MONEY TO SPEND" (Income Tax Recovery and Adjustment).—Send postcard for particulars and scale of charges to the Women Taxpayers Agency, Hampden House, 84 Kingsway, W.C. 2. Phone, Central 6049. Estab'd 1908.

LEARN TO KEEP ACCOUNTS.—There are especially good lessons in book-keeping at Miss Blakeney's School of Typewriting and Shorthand, Wentworth House, Maurea Road, Chelsea, S.W. 3. "I learnt more there in a week," says an old pupil, "than I learnt elsewhere in a month." Pupils prepared for every kind of secretarial post.

FOR SALE, WANTED AND HIRE.

WANTED to buy or borrow, copy of "Women in Industry: a Bibliography," published by the Women's Industrial Council, 1915. Also copy of Annual Report of the London Society for Women's Service for 1915.—Write, Miss Edith C. Bramhall, Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Colorado, U.S.A.

FOR SALE, near sea, Freehold 6-roomed brick-built Residence; corner main road; acre land.—Particulars, apply Burchfield, Tanzy, Canveywood, Essex.

AFTERNOON TEACLOTHS.—Dainty afternoon tea-cloths made from the finest and best quality of Irish linen, with three rows of hemstitched openwork and finished with scalloped edge. Size 32 x 32 ins., 7s. 6d. each; 36 x 36, 9s. 6d.; 40 x 40, 11s. 6d. each. Write for Bargain List—TO-DAY.—HUTTON'S, 41 Main Street, Larne, Ireland.

PURE HOME-MADE JAM AND BOTTLED FRUIT.—Orders taken at the House Assistants' Centre for 1 lb., 2 lb., 3 lb. or 7 lb. jars. Single small jars can be bought at the Centre. Write and enclose stamped addressed envelope for price list.

SECOND-HAND CLOTHING wanted to buy for cash; costumes, skirts, boots, underclothes, curtains, lounge suits, trousers, and children's clothing of every description; parcels sent will be valued and cash sent by return.—Mrs. Russell, 100 Raby Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

CAR FOR HIRE, 8d. per mile, no tips taken; car open or shut; by hour, day, or week; owner driver.—Miss Ibbotson, 51 Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park, W.2. Tel. Padd. 3895.

DRESS.

KNITTED CORSETS.—Avoid chills, no pressure. List free.—Knitted Corset Co., Nottingham.

COOKING.

MISTRESSES can have their SERVANTS INSTRUCTED in any branch of cooking or household work at the Chelsea Polytechnic, Maurea Road, S.W. 3.

FINISHING lessons in HIGH-CLASS COOKERY can be had at Marshall's School of Cookery, 32 Mortimer Street, W. 1.

POST WANTED.

LADY COOK, certificated, seeks daily post in tea-room, for pastry and cakes; 3 years' experience in cake kitchen; £3 weekly; disengaged 3rd September.—C., 67 Franciscan Road, Tooting.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

LONDON SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SERVICE.—Secretary, Miss Philippa Strachey. Change of Address: Wellington House, Buckingham Gate. Enquiries: Room 6, 3rd floor.

THE PIONEER CLUB has reopened at 12 Cavendish Place. Town Members £5 5s.; Country and Professional Members £4 4s. Entrance fee in abeyance (pro. tem.).

THE FELLOWSHIP SERVICES, Eccleston Guild House, Eccleston Square, S.W. 1: Sunday, 2nd September, 6.30, Dr. Dearmer.

ALLEVIATE LONELINESS by forming Congenial Friendships, home or abroad.—For particulars write, Secretary, U.C.C., 16 L, Cambridge Street, S.W. 1.

JOIN INTERNATIONAL HOUSE CLUB, 55 Gower Street, W.C. 1. Subscription, 7s. 6d. per annum. Luncheons, and Teas in the Cafeteria and in the garden. Thursday Club Suppers and Discussion Meetings re-open in September. Club closes 11th August until 3rd September. Opening Social, Thursday, 6th September, 8.15 p.m. Miss Marion Fox, who will just have returned from Frankfurt.

THE HOUSE ASSISTANTS' CENTRE,

(Licensed annually by the L.C.C.)

510 King's Road, Chelsea, S.W. 10.

Closed until further notice on account of illness.

ANN POPE.

DOUBLE YOUR MONEY and buy for 1½d. what is worth 3d.!

THE WOMAN'S LEADER can be supplied direct from this Office for 1½d. including postage. Send 6/6 to the Manager, WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1, and the paper will be sent to you at any address for a whole year. Persuade your friends to do the same.

Please send THE WOMAN'S LEADER to me for twelve months. I enclose 6/6.

Name.....

Address.....

PREPAID CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS 1d. a WORD, 6d. EXTRA FOR BOX NUMBER.