

VOL. XXIII. No. 644.

(Registered at the General Post Office as a Newspaper and transmissible through the post in the United Kingdom at the newspaper rate of postage, but to Canada Newfoundland at the Magazine rate.)

FRIDAY, FEB. 24, 1922.

OBJECT : To secure for Women the Parliamentary vote as it is or may be granted to men; to use the powers already obtained to elect women in Parliament, and upon other public bodies, for the purpose of establishing equality of rights and opportunities between the sexes, and to promote the social and industrial wellbeing of the community.

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS.

ECONOMISING ON THE CHILD. H. G. Whitton. CHILD SLAVERY IN HONG KONG. S. W. M. WOMEN AT HOME AND ABROAD. DEGRADATION BY BRITISH PROTECTION. BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE. ASYLUM ADMINISTRATION. A WOMAN DELEGATE AT WASHINGTON. IN PARLIAMENT, F.A.U.

ECONOMISING ON THE CHILD.

BY H. G. WHITTON.

The report of the Chief Medical Officer for the Board of Education for 1920, recently published, furnishes abundant evidence that in that part of education there should be no "cut."

Children in elementary schools have been medically inspected since 1907. The first problem the school doctor has to face is that so many of the children are The figures for the whole not healthy at school age. country are not given, but in London nearly 38 per cent. of those examined for the first time were referred for medical treatment. Generous application of the Maternity and Child Welfare Act might have helped to decrease that percentage were it not for the fact that the axe has already descended on that branch of our expenditure. Of the total number of children examined during the year (2,434,252) at all the age-groups 47'9 per cent. were found to be suffering from defects When the children have left school and present present themselves for work in a factory, out of 11,638 rejects 7,992 are medically unfit. True, this is only 2 per cent. of the total number of "young persons" applying for such employment, yet all must have been medically examined in school. Since 1911 there has been a steady decrease in the total percentage of rejects, and since 1911 there has been a saving in infant lives of 26,000 a year. These facts would seem to show that, if for no other reason than to make good the ravages of war, we must increase our expenditure on saving life. But the work, even though well done, loses some of its efficiency by lack of co-operation between the doctors who deal with (1) the baby; (2) the school child; and (3) the would-be worker. In answer to those who say that the State cannot afford the supervision to provide this co-operation, Sir George Newman says "in the interest of economy the State cannot afford" to neglect it.

The bearing of medical treatment on our industrial problems and our national life is clearly shown. "Many of our industrial difficulties are inherent in the nature of things; our victory over them is largely dependent on the physical and mental quality of the worker." In seeking to give the child the tools by which he may develop his intellectual life, we must see to it that they are given in such a way that his physical life is not injured, for "it is the living, unmaimed, normal, healthy child that we seek, and not his acquired accomplishments." If the child perishes the nation ceases to exist, and if the child is not fully developed the nation does in fact cease to exist to the extent of the deficiency.

Figures are given to show where this deficiency may be found. A comparison is made between the boys attending a school in a Birmingham slum and those attending a school in Bourneville. Since both schools must satisfy the requirements of the Board of Education results should not show a marked difference. Yet the boys of the slum school fail in every test as compared with the Bourneville boys, and 27 per cent. of the former compared with 12'2 per cent. of the latter were found to suffer from health-depressing conditions. Sir G. Newman concludes that such a variation must be due to conditions wholly outside school, and that "there must be something to impair substantially the physique of children living under industrial and urban conditions. This conclusion is borne out by another comparison between 24 industrial areas, 24 residential areas, and 24 In nearly all the diseases noted the rural areas. industrial areas have a larger percentage of defects, and they have a total percentage nearly twice as big as the residential areas (102 to 57), and nearly as big as the London total. "The way of remedy," suggests Sir George, "is to provide anti-urban conditions." In commenting on the number of children found to be unclean in body, it is suggested that housing conditions may be to blame, but that facilities for school baths should be provided.

The cost to the State of treating the diseases found is very great, e.g., 5 per cent. to 7 per cent. of *all* school children have adenoids requiring surgical treatment; 10 per cent. to 15 per cent. require treatment for visual defects; 7 per cent. in one district were found to require 58

dental treatment. Adenoids "represent an absolute fundamental departure from health and economy. Visual defect "may eventually involve serious industrial incompetence." Sir George asks "Would it not be wiser and more economical to prevent these conditions arising?" Where treatment has been given it can easily be shown that there has been improvement, and if prevention of suffering is wise and economical, apart from the question of industrial competency, surely the answer is "Yes."

Attention is called to that bye-product of our and backward children-a "bye-product which bids fair to become a waste-product unless special and comprehensive measures are undertaken to render them useful members of society." Reasons for their backwardness are often physical, requiring medical treatment, e.g., squint, enlarged tonsils. In the interest of economy we cannot afford to neglect a problem "which adds annually to our industrial population 50,000 to 60,000 unable by mental ineptitude to meet effectually the intellectual demands of a full life." Rather, we should attempt to deal with it. Yet some education authorities suggest as one of their first cuts a decrease in the amount spent on manual work-an acknowledged essential part of the education of these children.

In the section on Tuberculosis the great need of co-operation between all the branches of the Medical Service is insisted on. Fresh air is needed, and that means the provision of playing fields by the local authorities; pure milk is needed, and that means more attention from sanitary authorities; opportunity for isolation in the home is needed, and that means the provision of better houses, not at what we are pleased to call an 'economic rent,' but a rent that will produce an 'economic race.

The Report helps to show the need to think of the child as an individual. Each child has to be medically examined separately, not in a class. If this is necessary for the body, is it not necessary for the mind? Yet, in the interests of economy, classes are to be increased in size-up to 60 or more.

Mal-nutrition is often the cause of medical defects. Many objections are made to the provision of school after death in accordance with the custom of ancestor meals because of the decrease in parental responsibility by that provision. But Sir George insists that the gift should be to the "child," since it is the healthy child we seek, and only by attention to the child can we obtain for him and the nation his birthright of "healthy citizenship."

Much was expected from the Continuation Schools, and the continued medical inspection, but unfortunately these expectations are disappointed. This means that in the next few years our workers will be recruited from boys and girls who have not the training necessary to fit them for one of the biggest industrial struggles we have ever had to face as a nation. If, in addition, their bodies are ill-equipped for the struggle, then as a nation we shall, as a matter of course, fall behind in the race.

NORTH LAMBETH L.C.C. ELECTION. Woman Candidate :

COMMANDANT MARY S. ALLEN, O.B.E.

Mrs. Lamartine Yates, unfortunately, is not able to stand again for North Lambeth in the coming County Council Election, but her place will be very ably filled by Commandant Mary S. Allen, O.B.E., of the Women's Auxiliary Service.

- Equal Pay for Equal Work" is part of Commandant Allen's battle-cry. Both Mrs. Lamartine Yates and Commandant Allen
- will speak at an indoor meeting on :--
- Wednesday, March 1st .-- Johanna Street Schools, 8 p.m.
- Helpers are urgently required at the Central Committee Rooms at 107 Lower Marsh, S.E. Miss Anna Munro is in charge of this Election.

CHILD SLAVERY IN HONG KONG.

CAXTON HALL MEETING.

An interesting Conference on the Mui Tsai system of adoption," or child slavery in Hong Kong, organised by the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society, was held at Caxton Hall on Wednesday, February 15th The Societies represented included the Women's Freedom League, National Union for Equal Citizenship, National Women 'Citizens' Association, National Council of Women of Great Britain and Ireland, League of the Church Militant, Association for Moral and Social Hygiene, Young Women's Christian Association, Catholic Women's Suffrage Society, International Woman Suffrage Alliance, etc. The Viscountess Gladstone presided, and a statement of the case was made by Mr. Charles Roberts, formerly Under-Secretary of State for India, and President of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society. Commander Haslewood followed with heart-rending accounts of cruelties to Chinese slave-girls."

Mrs. Neville Rolfe moved an amendment to the resolution before the meeting, which, after discussion and further amendment, was eventually carried as a substantive motion, as follows :-

That this Conference considers the Chinese system of Mui Tsai is the subject of abuses in Hong Kong, and urges the Colonial Office to appoint a responsible Commission of men and women to visit Hong Kong, and confer with the Chinese and European committees, in order that they may devise a practical scheme to prevent the buying and selling of human beings, or the enslavement of any other person in Hong Kong, and other abuses arising from the system.'

Mrs. Rolfe said she had recently returned from Hong Kong, where she had made a study of the Mui Tsai system, which was part and parcel of the tradition and religion of China. Childless parents were enabled by this means to adopt children who would worship them worship, and no amount of declaring the custom illegal would have any effect. It was also pretty general all over China, but it was especially in the Eastern ports that abuse was made, owing to the high commercial value put on girls for the purposes of prostitution. Although the buying and selling of little girls for this purpose was against Chinese law, it was condoned by the British authorities in Hong Kong. Instead of demanding its drastic abolition, she was strongly of opinion that an appointment of a Commission of enquiry would be the best method of checking the abuses of this system of adoption.

Miss Underwood, on behalf of the Women's Freedom League, asked whether the proposed Commission was to consist not only of men of independent mind, but of women, and voiced the opinion of the Women's Freedom League that women should form at least half the number.

Mrs. Haslewood moved a vote of thanks.

S. W. M.

The Feminist League,

MISS ABADAM

will Lecture at the

Upper Mortimer Hall, Mortimer Street, Regent Street, (Oxford Circus 'Buses and Tube), at 6.30 "p.m. (Music at 6), on

- Our Attitude towards Animals a Test of where we sfand.
 Symbols and their Testimony. Do Artists portraý outside their Consciousness?
- their Consciousness / Secrets of Secret Societies—Exclusion of Women. Order of Vestal Virgins and Sybils—Reasons of their Power and Knowledge.

ALL WOMEN WELCOME. ADMISSION FREE. Collection for Expenses

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24. 1922.

WOMEN AT HOME & ABROAD. THE DEGRADATION OF BRITISH PROTECTION.

More Women Parliamentary Candidates

Lady Currie, wife of Sir James Currie, who unsuc-cessfully opposed Colonel W. H. Bell (Co. U.) at the last election, was last week adopted as provisional Independent Liberal candidate at Marlborough. Lady Currie is a daughter of the late Sir Thomas Hanbury. St. Helen's Conservatives have invited Miss Evelyn Pilkington to oppose Mr. James Sexton, the Labour member for the division, at the next election. Miss Pilkington, who holds strong democratic views, and is keenly interested in child-welfare work, is a daughter of the late Colonel W. W. Pilkington, one of the principals of the great glass manufactory.

Heroic Women.

The women of Holy Island, off the Northumbrian coast, where Grace Darling performed her famous exploit, have received a special letter of thanks from the Committee of Management of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution for a very gallant service on January The life-boat was called out in the evening in the midst of a terrible gale, accompanied by blinding snowstorms. The tide was low, and the wheels of the life-boat carriage stuck in the soft mud. Undeterred by the bitter cold, the women waded waist-deep into the seas, and by their efforts the life-boat was floated.

Co-operative Woman President.

For the first time in the long history of the Cooperative Movement a woman is to preside over the Co-operative Congress to be held this year at Brighton. Miss Margaret Llewelyn Davies, the forthcoming President, has had a long career of distinguished service in the Co-operative Movement, and for the greater part of its existence was Secretary of the Women's Co-operative Guild, founded in 1883.

Lady Rhondda's Petition.

The petition of Viscountess Rhondda that she should be permitted to take her seat in the House of Lords is to be heard by the Committee of Privileges early next month. It will be dealt with on its constitutional merits and without reference to the Government's proposed Bill for the reform of the House of Lords

Unemployed Women.

A national conference of unemployed women, which is being arranged by the General Council of the Trades Union Congress, will be held at St. George's Hall, Y.M.C.A., Tottenham Court Road, on March 6th. The speakers will be unemployed women, representing the different trades and professions in which unemployment is prevalent, who will tell their experiences in their own way. A deputation will be appointed to place their case before the Prime Minister and to bring back his reply to the conference.

Lady Ludlow, J.P.

Lady Ludlow, of Luton Hoo Park, Luton, Bedfordshire, was sworn in last week, a Justice of the Peace of the county, before a Divisional Court composed of Mr. Justice Swift and Mr. Justice Acton, in the King's Bench. Lady Ludlow was the widow of Sir Iulius Charles Wernher when, in 1919, she married Baron Ludlow of Heywood.

Women and Savings.

Ohio has opened its first women's bank, intended specially for women, and manned by women. It is the Women's Savings Bank and Loan Company, its capital is a million, its home is Cleveland. Mrs. Flora Haroff Andrews is the president and Miss Lillian Westropp, its legal adviser, is the originator of the idea.

OUR LITERATURE DEPARTMENT.

"My Experiences as an Asylum Doctor." By Dr. Lomax. The Literature Department of the W.F.L. is prepared to lend this book at the rate of **6d.** a week.

"Woman : A Citizen." By A. E. Metcalfe, B.Sc. (2/6.) This very useful little book, which is intended more especially for the guidance of voters, and which deals with Govern-ment, both Municipal and Parliamentary, is a perfect mine of information, and can be obtained at this Office.

THE VOTE

The Medical Women's Federation are considering the question, and the Catholic Women's Suffrage Society, the Women's Freedom League and other women's Societies promise the Colonial Office that it will soon bitterly regret the day when it decided to bolster up, in those backward parts of the world which our British Empire undertakes to "protect," this shameful system discredited and discarded at home, by engaging as its agents in outraging helpless women, the women members of an honourable profession, with the object of overlay. ing with a veneer of prudery and propriety an essentially shameful and degrading abomination.

FALSE ECONOMY IN EDUCATION.

Speaking at the Minerva Café on Monday, Feb. 13, Miss Agnes Dawson (National Union of Women Teachers) described the Geddes Report as a very serious one. The suggested cuts in Education-to the extent of 18 millions-were particularly drastic. They affected the children under six, who, in future were not to be admitted into State-aided schools. Hitherto nursery schools had been an attempt to provide the younger children of the working classes with a similar environment to that of the younger children of the well-to-do. Those who knew something of the harrassed domestic lives of working women, and the need for intelligent development in children's early years; when learning was a joy, would realise the great deprivation to the community if nursery schools were abolished. Another suggested economy was to increase the number of children in classes. The want of success of past efforts in education was largely due to mass methods of teaching, and of late years the tendency had been to treat each child as a separate entity. Already many classes exceeded fifty children, and if these were to be enlarged still further we should soon be threatened with an unintelligent democracy, in whose hands the franchise would be a terrible weapon. Reductions in salaries had likewise been suggested, although, previous to 1914, teaching in many respects was a sweated profession. The Committee which had issued the Geddes Report was composed chiefly of men of business calibre, and no woman had been asked to sit upon it. Women were far more intimately in touch with the needs of children than were men, and women should make enquiries as to the special credentials of these particular men, who were seeking to economise national resources

at the expense of women and children. Miss Lilian Pierotti ably presided, and many questions were put to Miss Dawson before the meeting closed.

59

Last March, a British Medical Woman, member of the Catholic Women's Suffrage Society, with 28 years' service for the Government in British Poor Law Infirmaries, in India, Australia, New Zealand and Mesopotamia, replied to an innocent advertisement of the Colonial Office for medical men and women, and was appointed to The Colonial Medical Service, proceeding in July to Uganda, under a contract to carry out treatment of women and children for venereal disease. On arrival she was amazed to find that, under the Venereal Diseases Measures of 1913, the C. D. Act System was in full force in this British "Protectorate," and that she was expected to share in its administration. Her firm refusal to assist in the working of this pernicious system, whereby native women, including wives and virgins, servants, and native mistresses of Europeans, are rounded up at regular intervals for compulsory examination for a medical certificate of freedom from venereal disease and suitability for prostitution, resulted in her dismissal with one month's pay. She left the Colonial Medical Service on Dec. 31, and her arrival in this country is awaited with keen interest.

MARCH 2nd. L.C.C. ELECTIONS Readers! Do not fail to record your VOTE.

60

THE VOTE

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1922.

THE VOTE. Proprietors: THE MINERVA PUBLISHING CO., LTD. Offices : 144. High Holborn, W.C. I. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24th, 1922.

NOTICE.—Letters should be addressed as follows :— To the Advertising Manager—on advertising. To the Secretary—on all other business, including Vote orders,

printing, and merchandise, etc.

Telegrams : " DESPARD, Museum 1429, London." Telephone: MUSEUM 1429.

EDITORIAL.

The Editor is responsible for unsigned articles only. Articles, paragraphs, or cuttings dealing with matters of interest to women generally will be welcomed. Every effort will be made to return unsuitable MSS. if a stamped addressed envelope be enclosed, but the Editor cannot be responsible in case of loss.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.

'That, until the end of the financial year, Government Business to have precedence at every Sitting " was a They should have a chance at least of getting it discussed resolution passed by a majority of over one hundred and and ventilated in the House." We entirely agree, and thirty in the House of Commons on February 15th. Mr. Chamberlain, as Leader of the House, moved this resolution, which was discussed by Members for some friends in the House, in spite of every obstacle, will The end of the financial year is March 31st. hours. Mr. Chamberlain argued that the circumstances of this year left him no choice in the matter. There was one Bill, the Irish Bill, which was of the utmost urgency in the interests of peace and good order. In addition to that Bill there was a large mass of financial business which had to be concluded before the close of the financial year. Some Members, jealous of the rights of private Members, showed considerable opposition to this resolution. They pointed out that it could be avoided if the House met in January instead of in February; or if the House decided to meet an hour or two earlier in the day. Again, if speeches of the Members, especially the speeches of Members of the Government, were curtailed, there would be more time to transact the country's business. The Standing Orders ruled the whole of the procedure in the House of Commons, which safeguarded privileges to private Members ; but this resolution nullified Standing Order 4, which says :-- "Government Business shall have precedence at every Sitting except at a quarter past eight on Tuesday and Wednesday, and the Sitting on Friday. At a quarter past eight on Tuesday and Wednesday Notices of Motion and Public Bills, other than Government Bills, shall have precedence of Government Business, and any Government Business then under consideration shall, without Question put, be post-The effect of the resolution will be that no poned." private Members' Bills can be discussed before Easter. Mr. Chamberlain promised that besides the Irish Bill, the Supplementary Estimates, and a few absolutely necessary Bills, such as the Bill regarding Coroners' Juries, and legislation connected with economies recommended by the Geddes Committee, he had no intention of taking any Bills, however much he might desire to see them carried under this Motion, before the end of the financial year, and referred specifically to the Criminal Law Amendment Bill, Land Reform, etc. If they got through with Supply earlier than he anticipated, and if time was saved on the Irish Bill and the other necessary Bills, some Fridays, and Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, would be given back for the use of private Members. It was pointed out that under has given an assurance that the provision in question this resolution no private Members who had the luck of the ballot would be able to make any headway with their Bills, and that the maximum amount of time private members would get was one Friday before Easter. Then would come the Easter Recess; business 302 votes to 60; the Bill was read a Second Time and would be resumed in May, too late to make any progress committed to a Committee of the whole House. in connection with a private Member's Bill. There were two Measures before Parliament last Session Mrs. Wintringham voted with the minority against the which had the general approval of Members, namely, the Criminal Law Amendment Bill and the Equal Guardianship of Infants Bill. If those Measures had members.

been introduced in the early days of the Session, and more time allowed for them, they would probably now be on the Statute Book. It was contended that there were urgent and pressing social questions which were being neglected entirely by the Government. There was a question which touched this country from one end to the other, and that was the question of local governing bodies dealing with unemployment. Then there was the question of Housing, and the evils of overcrowding; the question of the disabled soldier; the question of mothers' pensions, and some legislation necessary in connection with Old Age Pensions. We confess that the Member who pleased us most in this discussion was Mr. Morgan Jones (the Member for Caerphilly), who said, "one thing which everyone will agree deserves attention is the question of granting the franchise to women on precisely the same terms as it is given to men. Everyone will agree that that is a necessary democratic measure, which requires to be passed into law. The individual Member should have an opportunity of ventilating what is possibly with some hon. Members at present an unpopular point of view. as the Government have completely failed to carry out their pledge to women in this matter, we hope that our continue to bring the necessity of enfranchising women at the same age, and on equal terms with men, before the House and the Government on every possible occasion. One Member enquired, "What use are the dying Government going to make of their last year ?" Assuming that it is their last year, and that they do not wish to leave a legacy of broken pledges to the women of this country, we suggest that the Government take the earliest possible opportunity to bring in and carry through all its stages into law a simple franchise measure granting the parliamentary vote to women at the same age, and on the same terms, as it is granted ·to men.

HOW WOMEN M.Ps. VOTED.

In the debate on India last week Lady Astor voted with the Government against the following amendment to the King's Speech proposed by Sir W. Joynson-Hicks:

And desire to express our view that the present position of unrest and lawlessness leading to constant breaches of the peace in India, is the direct result of the administration of the Secretary of State (the Right Hon. E. S. Montagu during the last three years, and trust that Your Gracious Majesty's Government will take immediate steps to restore law, and order, and to establish the security of life and property in that country." This was lost by 64 votes to 248.

In the debate on the Irish Free State (Agreement) Bill, Lady Astor and Mrs. Wintringham both voted with the Government against the following Amendment moved by Captain Craig to the Second Reading of this Bill:

"In view of the fact that the Agreement provides for setting up a Boundary Commission to determine the boundaries between Northern Ireland and the Irish Free State, and that such provision is a direct abrogation of the rights of Ulster as secured by the Government of Ireland Act, 1920, and a breach of the pledges given by the Prime Minister, this House declines to proceed with the Second Reading of this Bill until the Government will be eliminated from the Agreement, or that any decision of the Boundary Commission shall only take effect after the approval of the Parliament of Northern Ireland has been given."-This Amendment was lost by

In the debate on the Business of the House, Government on both the Divisions-her votes being cast in favour of safeguarding the rights of private

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1922.

ASYLUM ADMINISTRATION.

well-known Author of the recently published

referred to one of the effects of the war in breaking nature of "surprise visits." down barriers between Institutions and the outside The war had given Dr. Lomax an opportunity of taking part in Asylum administration, and his experiences, recorded in his very courageous book, were being investigated by a Departmental Committee of Enquiry at Whitehall. This Committee, however, was by no means satisfactory. It was composed of four men, and no women. The Women's Freedom League had suggested to the Minister of Health that the Committee ought to consist of equal numbers of women and men, and that two medical women, one of whom should be experienced in asylum administration, and a third woman, such as a County Councillor, elected by popular vote, should be included.

Dr. Lomax explained his refusal to attend the enquiry, because, in the first place, a Royal Commission had been asked for, and all he had been able to obtain was Chairman being on the Mental Deficiency Committee of the L.C.C., and the other two Asylum Superintendents, one of whom had retired. One, moreover, had already committed himself to an opinion of his (Dr. Lomax's) book, although he was there to judge it. In addition the Minister of Health had publicly praised the very system of asylum administration which his book had condemned, the Mental Hospital Association had published a pamphlet in which they upheld the present system of Asylum Administration as being excellent, whilst the Asylum Workers' Union, from which he would need to produce the bulk of his support, had sent word to their members not to attend and give evidence. This cut the ground from under his feet. The Committee, moreover, by its terms of reference, had completely narrowed the issue, and its verdict would be upon Dr. Lomax and his book instead of the very broad issue of asylum reform in general.

Patients were put into asylums, continued Dr. Lomax, for three reasons. (1) Because they were dangerous to themselves. (2) Because they were dangerous to other people. (3) For curative purposes. The third was the most important reason, and yet the most neglected one. Asylum cures were largely left to chance, Providence, and the patients themselves. Very little was definitely done towards curing the patient, and of this fact he had had corroborative evidence in hundreds of letters from every part of Great Britain and abroad. The only people who really knew what went on in

A crowded and attentive audience met in the Minerva asylums were the patients and the attendants. Café on Friday of last week to hear Dr. Lomax, the Superintendents and Assistant Medical Officers, Visiting Committees, and the Board of Control, though no doubt Experiences of an Asylum Doctor," (see review in well-meaning and honourable, were hampered by red last week's Vote) which has aroused so much interest. tape and officialism, and were consequently quite in the The Chairman, Dr. Knight, in introducing Dr. Lomax, dark. The telephone had eliminated everything in the

One reason for the retardation of cures was the dual office of the Superintendent, who was not only a Medical Officer, but an Executive Officer as well, and spent the greater part of his time in his office administering the affairs of the asylum. He knew all there was to know about the material fabric of the Asylum, but very little of its inmates. The Superintendent had absolute control of the discharge of patients. A far better method would be to have a Discharging Committee in every asylum, at which the Medical Officers in charge of the various cases could confer with the Superintendent, when a discharge was under consideration.

Before any great asylum reforms could be carried out the popular conceptions concerning insanity needed to be radically altered. It was futile to use the same methods with regard to mental diseases that had been in vogue fifty years ago. There was still far too much a Departmental Committee. The unsatisfactory nature indiscriminate herding together in the same wards, of of the Enquiry was evident, because three members were chronic cases, paralytics, idiots, and imbeciles, without members of the very system he was attacking, the any differentiation or classification. Many slightly insane patients were converted into chronic cases by such treatment. Instead of helping the patient to recover his grip upon himself and his surroundings, he was robbed and degraded of his self-respect. His clothes and property were taken away, and he was subjected to a species of prison discipline of the most callous and rigid kind. His fare was prison diet, and frequently the attendant who was in charge of him had been a prison warder. The legal helplessness of the insane was very great. Even though allowed to write letters, these had invariably to run the gauntlet of the attendants and Medical Officers. Every ward should have its own letter box, the key of which should be held by the Medical Officer. Patients should also be allowed more opportunities of speaking to the doctors without an attendant intervening, or standing within earshot. Many questions and much interested discussion

followed at the close of Dr. Lomax's address, and the following Resolutions were carried with acclamation :-"This Meeting, convened by the Women's (1)Freedom League, calls upon the Government to appoint a Royal Commission composed of an equal number of men and women, to investigate the Lunacy Administration of this Country." (2) "This Meeting, convened by the Women's

Control.

A WOMAN DELEGATE AT WASHINGTON.

Miss Kate Manicom, who is one of the women Geneva last year, women from eleven different countries organisers of the Workers' Union in this country, and who was the recent bearer of a resolution on Disarmament to the Washington Conference from the Second International Congress of Working Women, described Café, in delightfully graphic style.

The International Congress of Working Women, she said, was founded in 1919, through the joint efforts of the late Miss Mary MacArthur and American women. It was controlled by means of a Standing Joint Advisory Committee, composed of representatives from every organisation which catered for women either politically or industrially, women in the home being represented by members of the Co-operative Guild. Altogether, two million working women were represented on this Committee, from which delegates were sent to the Women's International Congress. Forty-eight nations were now affiliated to the Congress, and at Manicom's deeply interesting speech.

were present, speaking eleven different languages. The most important resolution passed at last year's

Miss Manicom arrived in America early in November, Councillor Jessie Stephen ably presided, and many

International was one voting for Total Disarmament. The women determined to send this resolution by hand, on the day following the Burial of the Unknown Soldier attendance-the British, American, French, Italian, Belgian, and Chinese, each of which received her courteously, and promised to consider the text of the resolution. Her greatest achievement was an audience with Mr. Secretary Hughes, Chairman of the Conference. questions and some discussion followed Miss

her experiences last Monday evening in the Minerva to Washington, and Miss Manicom was chosen as bearer. in the National Cemetery at Washington. She could not obtain access to the Conference itself, so concentrated upon getting audiences with six of the Delegations in

THE VOTE

61

Freedom League, calls for the establishment of Homes for Early Mental Cases, without detention, and run on a hospital basis, apart from any link with the Board of

62

THE VOTE

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1922.

IN PARLIAMENT.

Borstal System (Portland Prison).

MR. BRIANT asked the Home Secretary (1) if, considering the unsuitability of Portland Prison, by reason of its association, position, and environment, for the remedial treatment of juvenile position, and environment, for the remedial treatment of juvenile prisoners under the Borstal System, its use for this purpose would be abandoned ; (2) if a Printed Report had been issued of the result of the recent enquiry into the conditions and treatment of juvenile prisoners at Portland Prison? MR. SHORTT replied that he did not direct any special enquiry to be made, as he himself visited Portland with the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State (Sir John L. Baird), and made a personal investigation of the treatment and conditions. As the result, he directed certain changes to be made, and those either had been or were being changes to be made, and those either had been or were being carried out. Generally speaking, however, they were satisfied that the best was being done that could be done to train these very difficult young men. The position and environment of Portland were admirably suited for the Institution. The buildings were, it was true, prison buildings; but there were no others that could be used; and the building of a new establishment was out of the question. VISCOUNTESS ASTOR asked if it was not a fact that the real trouble was, that at Portland there were warders now dealing with Borstal prisoners who had all their lives been accustomed to dealt with criminals—a very different system from the Borstal with Dorstal prisoners who had all their lives been accustomed to deal with criminals—a very different system from the Borstal System? Was it not quite impossible for warders who had always dealt with criminals to apply the Borstal System? MR. BRIANT asked if the right hon: gentleman would kindly consider the value of that suggestion? No answer was given to either of the two latter questions.

Borstal Institution (Polmont).

MAJOR GLYN asked the Secretary for Scotland whether he would MAJOR GLYN asked the Secretary tor scotland whether he would consider the advisability of appointing a Matron, trained in nursing, to the staff of the Borstal Institution in Scotland; and whether he would, taking into consideration that the institution was intended to be more of a school under very strict discipline than a prison, consult the Prison Commissioners of Scotland with a view to altering the conditions of service, and uniform, of those charged with the supervision of the inmates, and removing that staff, whilst so employed, from the ordinary prison warder establishment? Mr. MUNRO replied that sanction had already been obtained for the appointment of a Matron at Polmont Institution, and the Prison Commissioners were considering the selection of a suitable person to fill the post. He would consult the Prison Commissioners regarding the second part of the question.

Lunatic Asylums (Administration).

Lunatic Asylums (Administration). CAPTAIN LOSEBY asked the Minister of Health whether, in view of the widespread public anxiety on the question of the administra-tion in Asylums, and in order that the facts might be elucidated, he would advise the setting up of a Royal Commission, with wide powers of investigation and report, upon which the House of Commons would be adequately represented? MR. MILLS also asked if the Minister of Health would consider the appointment of a Royal Commission to explore the whole problem and the future treatment of all types of mental disorder? SIR ALFRED MOND replied that the question of the appointment of a Royal Commission was under his consideration. He pointed out, however, that it would necessarily involve delay before any practical steps could be taken, and postpone reforms, which, by general agreement, might, he hoped, be introduced at an early date. Cbild Adontian

Child Adoption.

MR. NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN asked the Home Secretary MR. NEWILLE CHAMBERLAIN asked the Holie Societary whether he had considered the recommendations of the Depart-mental Committee on Child Adoption, presided over by Sir Alfred Hopkinson, K.C., and whether he proposed to introduce any legisla-tion upon the subject this Session? Mr. SHORTT said he hoped a Bill might be introduced to give effect to the Committee's But hight be introduced to give enert to the committee's recommendation as to the legitimation of children by the subsequent marriage of their parents; but there appeared to be very great difficulties in the way of carrying out the proposal for the legalisa-tion of adoption. VISCOUNTESS ASTOR asked if it was not true that in other countries where it had been tried it had been a great success? Mr. SHORTT thought that was so generally, and hoped that eventually it might be tried here. He would be very glad if Members interested would discuss it with him.

Milk (Impurities).

MR. DOYLE asked the Minister of Health if his attention had been called to the repeated allegations that much of the milk served out to the public was dirty and impure, and was a menace to the health of the Community? SIR ALFRED MOND said that he had for some time, in consultation with leading experts, been considering what steps could be taken to improve the milk supply; but could not say if it would be possible to introduce legislation

Mothers and Children (Food and Milk).

Replying to a question by LT.-COL. POWNALL as to the result of Circular 267 issued to local Authorities by his Department in December last, SIR ALFRED MOND said that he had now received replies from most of the local Authorities, which were generally to the effect that they preferred to continue the supply of milk, in yiew of the difficulty of arranging for the general supply of mels. He, therefore, proposed to continue during the next financial year the arrangements at present in force for the supply of milk, under proper safeguards against abuse, allowing local Authorities to substitute meals for milk where they desired, and were able to do so.

Unemployed Women.

In reply to a question by MAJOR BOYD-CARTENTER in regard to trained nurses, DR. MACNAMARA said that on the 10th January there were 701 women nurses on the Live Register as unemployed; but without enquiry at every Exchange concerned it was impossible to say whether they held a three years' certificate, or whether they were claiming benefit. MR. BRIANT asked the Minister of Labour were claiming bencht. Mr. DKTAYI asked the Minister of Labola if he was aware that a large number of women cleaners who had recently been discharged had been refused out-of-work benefit, although in most cases unemployment stamps had been affixed to their employment cards, and would he consider those cases? Dr. MACNAMARA replied that women cleaners in offices, schools and similar premises were originally regarded as insurable, but under a summar premises were originally regarded as insurable, but under a recent decision of the High Court, which was final and conclusive, they had been held not to be insurable. Consequently, no benefit was payable in respect of their employment as cleaners. Any such person who had paid more in contributions in respect of such employment than she had received might apply for a refund of the

National Expenditure (Education).

In reply to questions by LORD HENRY CAVENDISH-BENTINCK and MR. CAIRS as to what course the Board of Education would adopt in view of the economies suggested in the Geddes Report, MR. FISHER said, that as the suggestions made in the Report of the Committee on National Expenditure of the Board of Education were receiving the Government's consideration, he was not yet in a position to make any statement on the subject.

Nationality Law.

In reply to questions by MR. HOPKINS and SIR WILLIAM DAVISON as to whether the interchange of views with the Dominions was now completed on the subject of British Nation-ality, and whether legislation would be proposed this Session to amend the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914, MR. CHAMBERLAIN said that replies had not yet been received from all the Dominions. It was not proper to hurry them unduly, and they must be treated with becoming courtesy ; but every effort was being made to obtain the concurrence of all the self-governing Dominions so that the Bill might be ready for the first suitable Was being made to obtain the Concurrence of all rules being overlining Dominions so that the Bill might be ready for the first suitable opportunity for introduction. MR. HOPKINS pointed out that this Agreement had been going on for seven years; that there was increasing bitterness in every British Community; and enquired if the Act of 1914 was not passed without any consultation with the Dominions? MR. CHAMBERLAIN was not sure that was true; but was sure that there should be uniformity in the matter within the Empire, if it could be obtained.

Cable Department (Women).

VISCOUNTESS ASTOR asked the Postmaster General whether Women in the Cable Room, Central Telegraph Office, were being replaced by youths and boys who had not served in the Army; and, if so, on what grounds that infringement of the Sex Disqualification (Removal) Act was justified? MR. KELLAWAY said that he was inquiring into the matter and would communicate with his Noble Friend in due course.

Ministry of Pensions.

VISCOUNTESS ASTOR asked the Minister of Pensions whether Grade III. men were being drafted from other sections into the Audit and Awards Department and substituted for highly efficient women; and whether in the interests of ex-Service men and their dependants he would inquire into the respective efficiency of the men and women employed in the Department before removing the latter? MR. MACPHERSON said that as a result of the acceptance of the recommendations of Lord Lytton's Committee as regards substitution of ex-service men for non-service personnel, carefully selected ex-service men were being appointed to replace the women at present employed on the Audit and Awards in the Ministry. The women were not being replaced until men had been properly trained in the work, and he had no reason to fear that the efficiency of those sections would be impaired by the change

Mental Deficiency (Urgent Cases).

MR. L. SCOTT asked the Minister of Health whether he had MK. L. SCOTT asked the Minister of Health whether he had been able, in connection with the Board of Control and the Treasury, to reconsider the position created by the Board of Control's Circular of August last in relation to the financial limitation upon local authorities in regard to dealing with urgent cases of mental deficiency; and, seeing that such limitation, if adhered to, would prevent large numbers of urgent cases from being dealt with under the Act, that it was objectionable in the interest of the defectives themselves, and of the public, that such cases should be uncared for, and that the expense to the State in rates and taxes for police, justice. Poor Law, and other public services was many times greater if such defectives were at large than their whole cost of maintenance if cared for under the Act, whether he would cause the Circular in question to be withdrawn? SIR ALFRED MOND said, that in view of the defocincy Service generally, he hoped that local authorities could now make such generally, he hoped that local authorities could now make such provision as was essential to enable new urgent cases to be dealt with, and he was causing the Board of Control to issue a Circular accordingly

FAU

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1922.

THE VOTE

Women's Freedom League. Offices: 144, HIGH HOLBORN, W.C. 1.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS, W.F.L. LONDON AND SUBURES.



Saturday, February 25, at 4-6 p.m.--Minerva Club, Brunswick Square. Tea--Dance. Admission 1/6. Monday, February 27, at 3 p.m.-Hampstead Branch Meeting, at 53, Willow Road, N.W. 3.

Monday, February 27, at 6.30 p.m.-Public
 DARE TO
 Meeting, Minerva Café, 144, High Holborn.

 Speaker:
 The Rev. Constance M. Coltman,

 M.A., B.D.
 Subject:
 "The Priestly Vocation of Women."
 Monday, March 6, at 3 p.m.-" Fair" Committee, 144, High

Holborn, W.C.
Monday, March 6, at 6.30.—Public Meeting, Minerva Café, 144, High Holborn. Speaker: Miss Anna Munro. Subject:
"My Experiences as an Election Agent." Monday, March 13, at 6.30 p.m.—All Women's Freedom League members are invited to a meeting to discuss the Resolutions for our Conference, at Minerva Café, 144, High Holborn, W.C.
Saturday, March 18, at 10 a.m.—National Executive Committee Meeting, at 144, High Holborn, W.C.

Monday, March 20, at 6.30 p.m.-Public Meeting, Minerva Café, 44, High Holborn. Speaker : Mr. E. Leslie Burgin, LL.D. ubject : "The Interests of Women Electors."

Friday, April 28, at 10 a.m.—National Executive Committee Meeting, at 144, High Holborn, W.C. Saturday, April 29, at 10 a.m.-Annual Conference.

Friday and Saturday, November 24 and 25.—Caxton Hall, Green, White, and Gold Fair.

PROVINCES.

PROVINCES. Monday, March 6, at 8 p.m.—Southend-on-Sea and District.—Public Lecture, at Metropolitan Academy of Music, 10, London Road, Southend-on-Sea. Speaker: Councillor A. Bockett. Subject: "Municipal Undertakings." Monday, March 13.—Hastings, Speaker: Mrs. How Martyn. Subject: "The New Generation."

Subject: "The New Generation." Monday, March 13, at 7.30.—Bexhill, at the Sisterhood. Speaker: Mrs. How Martyn. Subject: "Mental Hospitals." Tuesday, April 11, at 7 p.m.—Portsmouth. Speaker: Dr. Octavia Lewin. Subject: "The Training of Children in Personal Hygiene."

OTHER SOCIETIES.

Sunday, March 5th, at 11 a.m.—Ethical Church, Queen's Road, Bayswater, W. Speaker: Mr. Laurence Housman. Subject: "Living Sacraments." 6.30 p.m. "Departmental, Morality."

Wednesday, March 1, at 8 p.m.—Women's League of Union, Oak Room, Kingsway Hall. Speaker: Sir James Remnant, M.P. Chair: The Mayor of Holborn.

BRANCH NOTE.

PORTSMOUTH.

PORTSMOUTH.
A very successful Public Meeting was held on Tuesday, February 14th, at the Theosphical Rooms, at 7 p.m. Mrs. Speck and presided, and introduced the Speaker, Mr. A. G. Yeaslee, Hon Gen. Sec. of the Portsmouth Welfare Association for the Young. The audience was keenly interested in the work of the Association, as outlined by the speaker, and was astonished at the number of activities and the good work it was doing. These activities are made possible largely by the personal interest and support of the President, the Mayor, the Education Committee, teachers, and other voluntary workers. After answering questions, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Yeaxlee, not go the young people of Portsmouth.
The March and April Meetings promise to be very interesting. At the former, Miss C. Smith Rossie will give a Health Lecture founty Council, Member Royal Institute Public Health, Diplomée Royal Sanitary Institute, and a contributor to most of the adding Magazines and Reviews. In April Dr. Octavia Lewin (uondon), who is well known to readers of The Vore, will speake at the Training of Children in Personal Hygiene. "The place of "The Training of Children in Personal Hygiene." The place of "The Statement".

these meetings will be announced later. (Hon. Sec.): Mrs. WHETTON, 89, Festing Grove, Southsea.

In Memoriam. HARRIOTT MARY HOLMAN.

We are very sorry to record the death, in Charing Cross Hospital, on Friday, February 17th, a few days after an operation, of our old and valued Mid-London Branch Member, Miss Holman, Sec-retary of the Minerva Publishing Co., Ltd., from 1911 to 1918, first at the little VOTE office in Holborn Bars, then at Robert Street, and et 144. High Holborn

and at 144, High Holborn. The funeral took place on February 22nd, at Kensal Green R.C. Cemetery, preceded by a service at S.S. Anselm and Cecilia Church.

Many readers and friends who came into contact with Miss Holman's unselfish and warmhearted personality will regret her loss

LORD HENRY CAVENDISH-BENTINCK asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether the Governor and Chief Justice of Hong Kong repeatedly declared during 1880 and 1882 that the system of so-called adoption in Hong Kong was, in fact, slavery; system of so-called adoption in Hong Kong was, in fact, slavery; and whether, as a resultof those representations, Lord Kimberley gave instructions for the holding of an Enquiry and for the sub-mission to him of a Report upon the whole question; whether those instructions were carried out; and, if not, would he say why not? MR. CHURCHILL replied that it appeared from the records that the opinion held by Sir John Smale, who 40 years ago was the Chief Justice in Hong Kong, was that the social custom of "mui tsai" constituted a form of slavery; the Governor, however, con-sidered that such a term could hardly be applied in fairness to "mui tsai" in Hong Hong, and further stated, that after consult-ing the Attorney-General, Mr. O'Malley, he was clearly of opinion that there was nothing illegal in the ordinary mode of adoption of Chinese children in the Colony. Lord Kimberley requested the Governor to institute an Enquiry into the facts of the system, but though no formal Report from the Governor could be traced, the though no formal Report from the Governor could be traced, the latter, with the approval of the Secretary of State, and with the assistance of many Chinese residents, took action where necessary assistance of many Chinese residents, took action where necessary to ameliorate the conditions under which the system operated, and to prevent its abuse in practise. LORD HENRY BENTINCK further enquired if the right hon. gentleman was aware that many of those slaves were even now resold for immoral purposes? No answer was given. LT.-COL. J. Ward asked if the right hon. gentleman did not think that, after all the time that had been given to the subject it was overdue that we should abolish how genternar out not think that are an the time that had been given to the subject, it was overdue that we should abolish the right to buy and sell human beings in one of our Crown Colonies—never mind what for? The mere fact that they could Colonies – never mind what for? The mere fact that they could be bought and sold for any purpose whatever was a disgrace to the British Empire. MR. CHURCHILL replied that he thought it was a subject which might very well be debated on the Colonial Office Estimates. MR. CHARLES EDWARDS asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether there were any legislative limits to the ages at which girls in Hong Kong might be transferred for a money payment from one person to another fordomestic and other services? MR. CHURCHILL replied in the negative, stating that the whole system was not recognised by the law of the Colony and was, therefore, not regulated by legislation. LT.-COL. J. WARD asked why he did not put it down? MR. CHURCHILL answered that when an opportunity occurred he would be very glad to ascertain what was the general sense of the House upon it. He was anxious that hon. Members should know what was universal, throughout China. It might sound very objectionable in principle but he believed that in practice it was not so prejudicial. Cor. WEDGWOOD asked if the right hon, gentleman had not seen the accounts in the papers of the cruelty upon In principle but he believed that in practice it was not so prejudicial. CoL. WEDGWOOD asked if the right hon. gentleman had not seen the accounts in the papers of the cruelty upon those children as the result; of the practice? RMR. CHURCHILL said he would be very glad to have information sent upon that question. MR. T. GRIFFITH asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies at what age *mui tsai* girls in Hong Kong were liberated from obligations to serve the master or mistress who had obtained for a money payment the right to control their persons? MR. CHURCHILL said he was not aware that there was any fixed age at which those girls left their adoptive parents, but he understood that the general practice was for them to do so on marriage, which was in general arranged for them by their employers. VISCOUNTESS ASTOR asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies Which was in general arranged for them by their employers, Viscourtess Astron asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he was aware that an influential society, composed of Chinese and British merchants, had been formed in Hong Kong with the object of securing the abolition of the *mui tsai* system and whether His Majesty's Government would raise any objection and whether His Majesty's Government would raise any objection to the issue by that society of a manifesto' informing the *mui isai* of Hong Kong that they were perfectly free agents, and were at all times free to leave those masters and mistresses who gave them no pay, and that they could offer their services, for wages to bona fide employers? MR. CHURCHILL replied he was aware of the existence of that society, and he could see no objection to their issuing a statement as to the actual status of those girls; but he would consult the Governor on the point. On the 15th February LTt.-COL. WARD gave Notice of Motion that on going into Committee of Supply on the Colonial Office

that on going into Committee of Supply on the Colonial Office Estimates he would call attention to child slavery in Hong Kong and move a Resolution.

On Monday, February 27th, the Speaker will be the Rev. C. M. Coltman, M.A., B.D., and we would draw attention to the hour of meeting. This has been changed to 6.30 in response to many requests, as the hour of 8 o'clock was found to be too late for people who are in business all day long, and who do not want to waste time before a Meeting.

We regret that in last week's VOTE Mrs. Fawcett's degree was wrongly stated as LLA., instead of LL.D., and that the word "method." was omitted in the last sentence of the second paragraph of the report of her address at University College. The passage should read." This method was continued," instead of "This was continued

TREATMENT OF HONG KONG CHILDREN.

Questions and Answers in House of Commons.

63

OUR MONDAY EVENING MEETINGS.

VOTE APOLOGIES.



MISCELLANEOUS.

BUSY Women requiring Rest will find comfortable Board Residence at MISS TURNER'S, "Sea View," Victoria Rd., Brighton. Early Dinner. Tel. Brighton 1702

THE PIONEER CLUB has re-opened at 12, Cavendish Place. Entrance fee in abeyance *pro tem*. Town Members f 5 5s.; Country and Professional f 4 4s.

MISS NICHOLAS, Ex-transport Driver. R.A.F. Landaulette Car for hire. Tel. Hampstead 8220. Private address: 3, Christchurch Road, Hampstead.

WANTED.—Costumes, coats, furs, underwear, gentlemen's and child-ren's clothing. House furnishings. Specially good price given for high-class goods.— HÉLÈNE, 361, New King's Road, Fulham, S.W. 6

VISITING Upholstress, also Visiting Dressmaker. Particulars from, Capable Cousins, (Top Floor), 99 New Bond Street. Hours, 3 to 4 p.m.

WHY waste time on cooking, when you can sit down to a la W you can sit down to a dainty and inexpensive breakfast, luncheon, tea or dinner, at the Minerva Club, Brunswick Square? Meals also prepared for home consumption.

EDUCATIONAL.

LINDUM HOUSE, BEXHILL-ON-SEA. M OME School on Progressive Thought Lines: Large Garden; Cricket Field; Sea Bathing; Small Classes; Special care given to backward and delicate girls; Coaching for advanced pupils. Principal; Miss RICHARDSON, B.A. M ISS, GWYNNE HOWELL will give advice upon methods of Saving Labour in household management. Con-sultations written or personal.—88, Beaufort

Labour in nousenoid management. Con-sultations written or personal.—88, Beaufort Mansions, Chelsea, S.W. 3. FELLOWSHIP SERVICES.—Guild-house, Eccleston Square, S.W. Mansions,

FELLOWSHIP SERVICES.—Guid-house, Eccleston Square, S.W. Sunday, February 26th. Miss Maude Royden. 6.30. Our Responsibilities— III. "The Treatment of the Insane."

JAMES'S,

12, Ivy Lane, London, E.C.4. The great Publishing Firm for all Health, Fruitarian and Vegetarian Literature.

YOU SHOULD READ INDIGESTION. By Dr. Josiah Oldfield. RHEUMATISM. RHEUMATISM. CONSTIPATION. Price 1/3 each, post free, or 3/5 for three. MAN AND HIS FOOD. By E. J. Hunt. Price 1/4, post free. PROBLEMS IN DIET. By Alice Braithwaite.

By Alice Braithwaite. Price 2/6, post free. New Books published every month. Write-for complete Catalogue, post free. 1d. N.B.—All who want to bring out Books, Booklets. Pamphlets, or Leaflets should write to— Messrs. JAMES'S, 12, Ivy Lane, London, E.C.4.

MISCELLANEOUS.

64-PAGE BOOK ABOUT HERBS AND HOW TO USE THEM. 2d. Send for one.-TRIMNELL, The Herbalist, 144, Richmond Road, Cardiff. Established 1879.

THE PEASANT SHOP, 41 Devonshire Street.-Smocks, Jerkins, Dalmatics. Special Show of Shoes, Floor Rugs, at summer prices.

MOTOR CARS. — Lady (ex-motor transport officer in French Army), undertakes motor repairs, coachwork, painting. Personal Supervision. Tyres stocked. Cars for hire.-Miss LEWIS, 23, Mount Avenue, W. 5. Tel. Ealing 158.

H AND-LOOMS, Table-Looms. All weaving accessories, - lessons arranged. WALDO S. LANCHESTER, Electrician and Woodworker, 34, New North Street, Theobald's Road, W.C.1.

TO LET. Bed Sitting Room Furnished, overlooking Park. Service House 'Bus route. 21/- weekly. 3 'Ormonde Terrace, N.W. 8.

Just facing the W.F.L. is the CAMEO CORNER, With its wonderful selection of Barbaric Beads, lovely Pobbles, Engraved Gems, and all sorts of things for the most refined Tastes.

Selections sent on approval to all parts of the country. Please mention"THE VOTE.

GOOD'S CAMEO CORNER, 1, New Oxford Street, W.C.1.

ISLINGTON DENTAL SURGERY,

68 UPPER STREET. N

Mr. CHODWICK BROWN, Surgeon Dentist, M. Fredk. G. Boucher, Assistant Dental Surgeon Established 35 Years.

Gas administered Daily by Qualified Medical Man. Fee 7/6. Nurse in attendance. Mechanical Work in all its Branches. Send Postcard for Pamphlet. N.B.-No Showcase at door Telephone: 3795 North. CONSULTATIONS FREE.

Suffrage Health Food Stores.

231a. The Arcade, Linthorpe Road, Middlesbrough

BUY OUR GOODS & HELP THE MOVEMENT.

Send for New List. Carriage Paid on orders over £2. Large Stock of Vegetarian and other Health Foods.

Send your Printing to us

We will do it cheaply, quickly and well We know we shall please you, and

you will be helping the VOTE

THE MINERVA PUBLISHING CO., LTD. 144 HIGH HOLBORN, W.C.

We also undertake Typewriting Author's MSS. etc.

F you Believe in Equal Rights and Opportunities and an Equal Moral Standard for Women and Men,

Join the Women's Freedom League. Address

Fill in your name and address and send it, with subscription (minimum 1s.) to the Secretary, Women's Freedom League, 144, High Holborn, London, W.C. 1.

Published by the MINERVA PUBLISHING CO., LTD., at 144, High Holborn, W.C. 1, and Printed for them by PAGE & PRATT, LTD., 151-2, Gt. Saffron Hill, London, E.C.1.

Name