

THE WOMAN'S LEADER

AND THE COMMON CAUSE

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NOTES AND NEWS.

Geneva, Japan and Arbitration.

It has come as a great relief that, in spite of sharp disagreements, a compromise has been found by the sub-committee concerned, by which it has been made possible for Japan to reconcile herself to the "Domestic Jurisdiction" clauses of the draft Arbitration Protocol through the help of slight technical adjustments. As *The Times* points out, the general effect of these will be that Japan will no longer be judged to be a technical aggressor if she becomes involved in a dispute over a matter claimed by the other side to be one of domestic jurisdiction, provided that she herself has laid it, or is ready to lay it, before the League Council for settlement. We congratulate the First Committee (legal) on the successful manner in which its work has been accomplished, and hope that the fruits of its labours will be seen in the Assembly's approval of the Protocol. By the time this is in the hands of our readers we expect that this year's proceedings of the League will be over and we shall be in a position to sum up its achievements.

Welfare Work.

The annual conference of the Institute of Industrial Welfare Workers was held last week at Swanwick. The impression one carries away from reading a report of the speeches is the close connexion to-day between welfare work and scientific psychological and physiological investigation. The idea, which probably still exists, that the welfare worker is the embodiment of sentimental paternal government could not outlast a glance even at the title of the lectures. Such well known authorities as Dr. C. S. Myers, Director of the Institute of Industrial Psychology, and Dr. H. M. Vernon, of the Industrial Fatigue Research Board, spoke on hours and productivity and on health and accident prevention. The Chairman, Dr. D. R. Wilson, stated that it was remarkable how many employers had retained welfare workers, in spite of the heavy losses of recent years, but they realized welfare work was not only a duty but a paying proposition.

Women and Cambridge.

The question of the position of women in the University of Cambridge is again coming to the fore. The University Commissioners have left it to the University to settle questions relating to the admission of women to a share in the government of the University, but they have recommended that women should be eligible as professors, readers, and fellows of colleges. It is sufficiently obvious, though, that this recommendation

cannot be worth much unless women are given full rights of membership, since a professor who is debarred from any share in the government of the University and from full membership would be in an impossible position. There seems every prospect of another vigorous fight over the women's position.

The Guildhouse.

The Eccleston Guildhouse starts this autumn with a new venture. From 5th October to 29th March the Sunday afternoon meeting—"Five Quarters," since it lasts from 3.30 to 4.45—will be devoted to three distinct and coherent courses of lectures. The first concerns "Ideals in Politics," the second "Science in Relation to Life as a Whole," the third "Art." And those who are familiar with Guildhouse activities will not be surprised to learn that the several lecturers, who deal in their various aspects with these subjects, include among their number none who is not an expert of high repute. Snowden, Amery, Bondfield, Oliver Lodge, Saleeby, Banister Fletcher, Will Rothenstein, Lilian Baylis—we have not space to quote names and titles in detail, but the Guildhouse programme sets them forth in due order, offering "the hospitality of its mind" to the several professions of aith that they may set forth. "Five Quarters" will be secular in form, says the programme, from which we quote, and for those who wish to stay for Miss Maude Royden's evening service, "tea at sixpence a head is provided in the lower hall." Secular or not, we can think of no better preparation for the evening's worship than an afternoon's cool and open-minded consideration of views which may conflict with those of the worshipper. And since a Prime Minister in office must be counted, by friend and foe alike, as the nation's representative spokesman, nobody can accuse the Guildhouse Committee of political bias in its choice of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald to deliver the inaugural address of course No. 1 on 10th October at 6 p.m.

"Pass the Women's Bill" Meeting.

The Women's Freedom League is organizing a "Pass the Women's Bill" meeting, to demand that the Government should take charge of the Equal Franchise Bill and pass it into law in the Autumn Session. The meeting will be held on Friday, 10th October, at 8 p.m., at Essex Hall, Essex Street. Speakers from the following Societies will take part: the Women's Freedom League, the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship, the National Union of General and Municipal Workers, the National Union of Women Teachers, St. Joan's Social and Political Alliance, and the Women's National Liberal Federation.

White Population of South Africa.

The report of the Census Director of South Africa has just been published. Its chief conclusion is that the white population can only hold its own by seeking an increase of numbers from abroad in view of the rapid increase of the non-white compared with the white population. This increase is the more extraordinary since no less than half a million natives died in the influenza epidemic of 1918, a fact not hitherto made public. According to Mr. Cousins, the Census Director, there is a real danger that the very existence of the white civilization may be threatened by its increasing numerical weakness. These conclusions have a very practical application since both the Nationalist and Labour Parties have for years set their faces

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against any large scheme of immigration. The contrast between the overcrowding in the Old World and the sparse populations in the New is one of the most tragic ironies of modern life, but when there is a possibility that white population is threatened with the extinction of its civilization through lack of numbers the absurdity of the situation is almost overwhelming.

International Co-operative Women's Guild.

The International Co-operative Women's Guild has been holding a conference at Ghent under the presidency of Frau Emmy Freundlich, one of the Austrian women members of parliament. An outstanding feature of the conference was a paper, read by Miss Llewellyn Davies, describing the horrors of the new methods of warfare, and making an urgent plea for international co-operation.

Prohibition and Child Betterment.

Mr. Guy Hayler, President of the World Prohibition Federation, gave an address on the effects of Prohibition on Child Betterment at the United Kingdom's Band of Hope Union, held recently at Hull. It is a fact that the Infant Mortality is lower than before Prohibition was introduced, and keenness for education is increasing, as shown by the number of boys and girls that go on to the High Schools and Colleges. Mr. Hayler did not claim that this was entirely due to Prohibition, but he regards it as the most potent factor in social progress. It would need a far more extensive and intimate knowledge of the United States than we possess to express any view as to the justice of Mr. Hayler's claim, but his figures are certainly interesting. He quoted the report of the League of Building and Loan Associations, which speaks of Prohibition as the "handmaiden of home-building." The money that was previously being spent in drink is, according to the association, largely being diverted to the purchasing of houses. They state that one-half of the families of America own their own houses, a fact which is an important feature in American social life; if this number is

BELATED REFLECTIONS ON WEMBLEY.

Wembley has taken so prominent a place in the columns of most of our contemporaries that we have been content, so far, in our limited space, to make very little reference to it of any kind.

As, however, the date of closing draws near, we cannot for ourselves refrain from joining in the chorus of pleasure at the likelihood of its remaining open next year. We remember well how in April many of us, with our minds full of dreary days spent at earlier exhibitions, were alarmed lest this was going to be of the same kind, but much bigger and with more than a suspicion of a jingoistic flavour. As time went on, however, we venture to think that all those, except perhaps the most superior among us, came to appreciate more and more the wealth of experience which could be gained even from a moderately careful perusal of the exhibits, and the enjoyment given by the wonderful lighting and massed colour effects of many of the pageants in the Stadium, which even this summer's rain failed to spoil. Few of us have had time to pay more than one protracted or several shorter visits to Wembley. We shall welcome the opportunity, if it comes, to see a great deal more next year. Among those who have made better use of their opportunities is a certain school we know, one class of which has paid six all-day visits (well organized, oh hygienist! as regards the necessary meals and rests) in order systematically to study the pavilions of the various dominions and colonies. Work for a whole term previously had prepared the ground, and we feel that really valuable impressions, far more vivid than could have been gained from anything but a real visit to the original countries, has been gained by these fortunate young ten-year-olds. Not only will the Empire overseas become something real and tangible to them, but in many respects they will have gained far more knowledge concerning our own island and its affairs. We defy anyone, for instance, not to feel a thrill of pride at realizing, thanks to the model Admiralty theatre, the high courage shown by the attack on Zeebrugge, while less sensational, but equally inspiring, were the evidences of our national fight against disease, ignorance, and squalor.

But all said and done, we still have to ask whether if we take

being greatly increased, it cannot fail to raise the standard of living and improve the condition of the children.

Campaign against Cancer.

The Ministry of Health has just published a review by Dr. Janet Lane-Clayton on Cancer of the Breast and its Surgical Treatment. The upshot of the review is that the best hope lies in speedy surgical treatment; the percentage of cases which survive for three years or more after the operation is between 65 and 80 when the disease is taken in its early stages, but is only 8 or 9 when the disease is far advanced. The Ministry of Health in spreading information on the subject is doing a valuable service in so far as it makes people realize the importance of prompt measures, and Dr. Lane-Clayton's review is undoubtedly a valuable addition to the literature already published by the Ministry.

Y.W.C.A.

Our readers will doubtless all sympathize with the efforts of the Y.W.C.A. to start a Central Building for Women and Girls in the West End of London. London can be a place of great desolation and loneliness to the young woman living alone who has come up from the country or the provinces, and the educational and recreational opportunities and the chances of friendship which such a Central Building can provide, might make all the difference to her life. These advantages are evidently appreciated by the girls themselves, as we hear that the staffs of many of the large West End business houses are working hard to raise money for the scheme, and the staff of Harrod's have already sent over £1,000. This should be a good augury for a success we shall all welcome.

POLICY.—The sole policy of THE WOMAN'S LEADER is to advocate 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.

into account other points of view than that of the spectator it has really been worth while. Interest and a kindled imagination and amusement it has given to many a one, and it must have represented a real gold mine to the railway companies. We have never ceased to wonder at the crowds who braved the horror of night-travelling in excursion trains in order to spend a few hours at Wembley, but to whom it had clearly never occurred to visit London for its own sake—to whom Whitehall, the National Gallery, the British Museum, and St. Paul's are still unknown. But was it worth while to the large number of underpaid women employees who worked long dreary hours as waitresses and lavatory attendants, and whose well-founded grievances were never adequately redressed? Was it worth while to that even greater mass of labour which was tempted away from more stable forms of employment only to be thrown back again on the labour market just at the season when unemployment is steadily rising and reabsorption would in many cases be impossible? Was it worth while for the guarantors who, in spite of confident hopes, will have failed to get the response they expected, and who will find themselves considerably out of pocket? Was it worth while for those whose fate it was to tempt the Wembley visitor to improve his or her mind by propagandist stalls and conferences, and who found that interest in causes was not one of those visitors' most salient characteristics? Was it worth while for the harassed Members of Parliament, who, in the turmoil of an already overburdened session were doomed to act as showman to those of our provincial and overseas visitors who regard the House of Commons as an extension of the Wembley Amusement Park? (We would commend to the House a suggestion made to us that this particular difficulty might be remedied by the establishment of a Model House of Commons at Wembley, complete with "debates," "scenes," policemen and all!) Well, well, this tale of advantages and disadvantages could be extended indefinitely, and we dare not express an opinion as to which predominate. We can only repeat that for ourselves we look forward to more Wembley next year, and a Wembley of which some of the most notorious of the blemishes, such as the underpayment of the employees, will be remedied.

TWO SPRING VISITS TO PALESTINE, 1921-1922.¹

By MILLICENT GARRETT FAWCETT, J.P., LL.D.

CHAPTER I.—FIRST IMPRESSIONS.

My chief occupation up till 1914 had been work for the free citizenship of women, and my chief recreation travelling, especially to countries where our own national roots had been nourished. In pursuit of this interest I had been many times to Rome, once to Greece, and once to Egypt: and I had a very strong wish, up to 1921 ungratified, to visit Palestine.

The victorious entry of General Allenby into Jerusalem in December, 1917, seemed to bring this journey within the limits of possibility. When my sister Agnes and I entered the Temple Church on the first Sunday after this joyful news had been received, we found the tombs of the Knight Templars decorated with branches of laurel: and Canon Barnes, now Bishop of Birmingham, then Master of the Temple, gave us a sermon of thrilling interest on the work of the crusaders, and how and why it had failed, but had been at that moment, after 800 years, crowned with victory. This only intensified my desire to see the very place where our Saviour had passed his boyhood and his brief manhood, especially as it was now possible to see them freed from the blighting control of the Turk.

Quite unforeseen circumstances made this easy for us from one point of view: but the disturbed state of the country made the military Governors of Jerusalem unwilling to encourage the presence of the ordinary tourist, and it was not until the war was over and the ferment caused by it had materially abated, and the Government transferred to civilian hands, that we were able to gratify our great wish to see the Holy Land.

We left London on 14th February, 1921, and arrived in Jerusalem exactly a fortnight later. But this fortnight included thirty hours in Paris and six days in Cairo, so that we could have shortened the journey by a week if we had been so disposed. Our route, an extremely comfortable one, was via Orient Express from Paris to Trieste, then down the Adriatic in the Lloyd Triestino steamer, the *Vienna*, to Alexandria; after this by rail to Cairo, whence we departed, after six very pleasant and interesting days, for Jerusalem by the desert railway built for the conveyance of our soldiers during the war. This railway brings Palestine into much closer contact than heretofore with the Western world and may have a great influence on her future development.

It was a thrilling moment when we left the Cairo-Suez train somewhere about 11 p.m. at Kantara to walk across the canal on a footbridge. It was bitterly cold but this only seemed to add to the brilliance of the full moon and the stars shining as they only can shine in the clear atmosphere of the East. We had been warned to expect cold weather as the telegrams had announced before we left Cairo that there had been a fall of snow in Jerusalem, but we soon reached our "sleepers" on the desert railway and were now only detained by the

SOCIAL WORK AS A CAREER.

In addition to the report on social studies in the universities, recently reviewed in this paper, we have received from the Joint University Council a smaller pamphlet entitled "Social Work as a Career," which should be of considerable interest to our readers. It consists of four pages, and is severely practical. After an opening definition of "social work" as a "comprehensive term which may be said to cover any form of effort concerned with the welfare of the community, excepting those parts of highly specialized services such as Medicine and Education, for which other technical training is required," a schedule of suggested openings is given under the two headings: Professional and Voluntary. The first is divided into two subsections: (1) Work under public departments, including such jobs as those of factory and trade board inspectors, Care Committee organizers, Poor Law and Health officials, probation officers, and women police; and (2) salaried work under the control of voluntary bodies, including such jobs as hospital almoners, industrial welfare workers, W.E.A. organizers, etc. The second heading, viz. Voluntary Social Work, is perforce less definite, but includes work on local government bodies, care committees, and a multitude of other organizations whose names will occur readily to our readers. These schedules are followed by paragraphs briefly indicating possible methods of training, together with a list of

¹ This is the first of a series of weekly articles which will extend over a period of about six months.

seemingly interminable process of reading every word on our several passports. The poor young man on whom this duty devolved was aided only by a lantern dimly burning as something had gone wrong with the electric light. The train followed the old caravan route, El Arish, until at Lud (as Lydda is now called) it joined what was before the war the only railway in the South of Palestine from Jaffa to Jerusalem. As our journey was through the night and we were tightly bottled up in our sleepers we saw but little of the desert with its shifting sands of which we had heard so much, until morning broke somewhere about Gaza. We thought of Samson and of his carrying off the gates and of his bringing down the temple of Dagon to the destruction alike of himself and his enemies. But other thoughts pressed in upon our remembrance. The prolonged agony of our brave men when they were holding this region: their sufferings from thirst, heat and dust, and their final victory. From Lud the train began to mount the rocky gorge which leads towards Jerusalem; four hours of steep ascent and slow progress were not resented by us, although of course we were longing to see the city, for the flowers of Palestine from this point onwards more than realized our expectations: all the way the steep rocks which made the progress of the train so slow, were delicately embroidered by the brilliant scarlet anemone and by beautiful clumps of pale pink cyclamen. Throughout our time in the Holy Land the joy of the wild flowers—"the lilies of the field"—never failed us: the pale pink cyclamen were succeeded by the darker pink, growing even in greater profusion than the earlier sort. Before we left Palestine we saw the darker pink cyclamen growing in the grass on Mount Carmel as thickly as buttercups grow in our own meadows at the end of May. These earliest flowers were followed by ranunculus, tulips, irises, cistus, and others in a charming succession which we were told ended abruptly when the summer heat had really set in.

Many people had told us we should be disappointed by Jerusalem. They were all wrong: the ancient city and the surrounding country were immensely more beautiful than we had expected. No one had ever told us how gloriously beautiful the mountains of Moab could be, especially in the evening light, nor that they formed part of every eastern outlook from Jerusalem. There is one view which we saw from the top floor of the convent of Notre Dame de France which will ever be remembered by us as of quite awe-inspiring beauty. First there were the ancient walls of Jerusalem, then the Temple area with its vast open space of some thirty-five acres, and the dome of the Mosque of Omar rising majestically in its midst; beyond that came the Mount of Olives, and the deep blue declivity where lay the Dead Sea, and beyond that again the glorious wall, opalescent in the evening light, of the mountains of Moab.

the university departments up and down the country at which such training may be had. As regards the future of such work, the Joint University Council is of opinion that owing to the recent scaling down of expenditure on the social services on the ground of public economy, the supply of professional social workers exceeds the demand, "though posts requiring special training and ability are often difficult to fill." They consider, however, that "the future will probably show a much greater demand for social work," and that although "at the present time there is possibly a greater element of risk in social work than in some other professions, this will become less as time goes on, and even now, in the case of those who have strong leanings in this direction the risk is well worth taking."

This last opinion, with which we find ourselves in hearty agreement, suggests some interesting reflections. That "strong leanings" must be a preceding condition for this type of work there can be no doubt, in view of the scanty financial prospects and the inadequate security of tenure which the majority of jobs (at any rate, these in Section 1, subsection 2) hold out. The Joint University Council suggests a range of salaries between £175 and £350. We should be inclined to set the lowest figure still lower. That there will continue to be a steady stream of young people leaving secondary schools and universities with "strong leanings" towards social work is also beyond doubt. The interesting thing for those interested in social training

and education is to observe the nature and direction of these "strong leanings"—for these during the past fifteen years or so have changed profoundly and are still changing. No doubt the change is partly due to the increasing popularity of economics as a university, and to a less degree, a school subject—a movement to which even the Oxford Greats School has had to open its doors. This in its turn is partly due to the increase of detailed and exact investigation of social phenomena associated with such names as Booth, Rowntree, Bowley, Sidney and Beatrice Webb, Beveridge, and Eleanor Rathbone. At any rate, and whatever may be the cause, the last fifty years or so has seen a double change in the attitude of those who enter adult life with strong leanings towards social service. Slowly but surely the individual untrained benevolence of the kind recommended to Lady Clara Vere de Vere—of the kind practised in devoted isolation or under the auspices of the Church by innumerable middle-class women in town and countryside, gave place to the organized and trained philanthropy of the C.O.S., of Miss Octavia Hill, of the early Settlement movement. We get, under the sway of such philanthropy, concerted and intensive attempts to civilize a particular slum area. And any of our readers who have followed the destinies of such an area in which an efficient settlement or public school mission has been continuously at work, will testify to their extraordinary success. Why, then, does Dr. A. J. Carlyle, a prominent member of the Joint University Council, give it as his opinion that the present generation of young men and women are reacting from the urge towards this particular type of personal endeavour? That such a reaction exists is, we think, clear to all observers. That it is symptomatic of the second great change, the swing from organized personal philanthropy to political or semi-political or educational activity is also clear. And this is where the study of economics, both applied and theoretical, is playing its part. It is driving those with "strong leanings" towards social services to an attack upon those mass causes of destitution which have hitherto baffled the philanthropist at every turn. It may drive the attackers into the Labour Party, the trade union movement, the Workers' Educational Association, the Government department, the local administrative machine, the journalistic world, or into the wide field of economic or statistical research. But less and less does it drive them into the charity organization society, the girls' and boys' clubs, or the general personal activity of settlement life.

And when, to such a movement, with its wider and deeper requirement of academic study, we add the increasing desire of the young middle-class woman for economic independence and such co-ordination of her day-to-day activities as shall weave them into a full-blown and recognizable "career," we see an increasing field for the work which the Joint University Council for Social Studies is pushing forward. M. D. S.

A CHOICE OF BOOKS.

A MODERN MYSTERY MERCHANT. By CARL HERTZ. (Hutchinson, 18s.)

After reading this book one does not know what to admire most, the way the author takes for granted a legerdemain that leaves his audience gaping, or the quick-wittedness with which he meets embarrassing situations. His youth, the call of his career, for which he gave up a place in his father's business, and his difficulties in starting are all described with great good humour, and his subsequent adventures and misadventures as a "King of cards" make very amusing reading.

THE PASSING YEARS. By RICHARD GRENVILLE, LORD WILLOUGHBY DE BROKE. (Constable, 21s.)

At his death last year, the late Lord Willoughby de Broke left these reminiscences all but complete. They are now published with the addition of a final chapter describing the political campaign in which Lord Willoughby took a prominent part, written by "another hand." The years here reviewed, the Golden Age of English farmers and landowners, are so completely "passed" that they have acquired for the rising generation an historical interest. Lord Willoughby is well fitted to be their historian. Farmers, country-folk, huntsmen, a life at Compton Verney, are depicted with real originality and charm and a spirit which recalls Surtees, and will be enjoyed by many who would not follow their author across country actually or politically.

ARNOLD WATERLOW. By MAY SINCLAIR. (Hutchinson, 7s. 6d.)

Miss Sinclair brings her philosophy, mystical learning, and knowledge of psycho-analysis to the making of her latest novel,

yet after reading it, one feels how little this paraphernalia really counts in the telling of the story. The story is a good one and she tells it so well that we could do without her philosophical garnishings. Arnold Waterlow and his mother, the Goddens Linda, and Effie are real people who live and die, grow and wither before us, wringing our hearts by their humanity, not by the learning with which their author is so well equipped, but of which she makes us a little too well aware.

WOMEN AND THE MEDICAL PROFESSION TO-DAY.

We have received a copy of a telegram sent by representatives of eleven women's organizations to the Board of Management of St. Mary's Hospital appealing to them not to depart from their present policy of admitting women students to their school equally with men, and also a letter to the Press on the same subject. We have been informed that the present situation is as follows:—The Board has up to the present refrained from making any definite statement as to their intentions. Early in the summer they passed a resolution to the effect that they did not consider themselves pledged to co-education, and they refused a sum of over £800 collected by the women students for scholarships, as they had not come to a decision as to the admission of women. At the same time, it became known that women applicants for admission were being informed they could not be accepted till after a Committee meeting to be held in September. Practically this meant they would be forced to go elsewhere, since it would be too late for them to make other arrangements if they were refused in September. To all intents and purposes co-education at St. Mary's has stopped, or has, at least, been suspended. The explanation we assume can only be that it is a matter of professional jealousy and sex prejudice, since the authorities of St. Mary's have stated that they believed in co-education, and there is no suggestion that it has proved unsuccessful. Further, though they now maintain they are not committed to the policy of co-education, they have, nevertheless, used the fact that the medical school was co-educative as a means of raising money. They not only referred to their acceptance of the principle in an appeal for funds issued in 1920, but induced Mrs. Lloyd George and Lady Rhondda to serve on the Appeal Committee by stating the "Hospital Authorities believe in co-education and are committed to it." We assume neither would have lent their support if they had known the policy would shortly be reversed. Moreover, it was definitely the admission of women students during the war that saved the financial position of the medical school. In other words, women are admitted when they are financially useful, and then thrown overboard when they have fulfilled this function. It is not only a retrograde step, but shows what one can only call a tortuous opportunism wholly unworthy of one of our great hospitals.

Lying behind this action of St. Mary's is, we suppose, the fact that the general slump and increasing competition in medicine, as in other fields, is creating a fear of women's competition. The number of medical women has enormously increased since 1914, and there seems to be an idea that the profession for women is overstocked. There has been a certain amount of Press publicity given to this question during the last week, and we noticed a statement made by the warden of the London School of Medicine in a Press interview that there never has been a time when a more urgent demand for qualified women has been experienced. On the other hand, according to the British Medical Society, many of the women who qualified last year are finding a difficulty in getting appointments.

Even if it is true that there are too many women doctors at present, the situation is only temporary. Already there are fewer women students entering and doubtless the position will be quickly rectified. The solution is certainly not to be found in shutting women entirely out of some of the medical schools.

In certain fields, however, the demand for women doctors is steadily growing. The growth of the infant welfare movement has opened a large new field, and for women who are prepared to leave this country there is a vast amount of work to be done in India. The annual report of the Association for Supplying Medical Aid to Women in India has just been published. There are only 369 qualified medical women in India, a ludicrously small number considering the needs of the Purdah women. The Women's Medical School at Agra has, we are glad to learn, been reorganized, and is now entirely staffed by women.

ELIZABETH GARRETT ANDERSON.¹

"The passion of my life is to help women," wrote Dr. Elizabeth Garrett Anderson in one of her letters. And it was that passion which fired her to set her foot on the hard and difficult road that led from the obscurity of her Victorian home to the highest summits of the medical profession.

One has only to remember the conditions prevailing in the middle of the nineteenth century to understand the apparent impossibility of Elizabeth Garrett ever fulfilling her ambition of becoming a doctor. As her friends told her, she would be received in no medical school, and if even she obtained medical instruction by her own efforts, no Examining Board would accept her for degree examination. Elizabeth Garrett listened to all the counsel that was offered her. She was ready to take advantage of every shred of information that might help; but her resolve was far too strong for the well-intentioned pessimism of those who sought to deter her to have any effect. She was determined to obtain a medical education, and she set about it in the only way open to her. She could not command success, but she resolved to deserve it.

She acted as a probationer nurse at the Middlesex Hospital, and attended the science classes there. She had a course of private coaching, and served a five-year apprenticeship with a doctor. In addition, she worked at St. Andrews University, the London Hospital, and the Extra-Mural School at Edinburgh.

Believing her attainments now sufficient to obtain her qualification, she set about finding a Board that would admit her to an examination for a medical degree. The Universities and the Royal Colleges refused, but she found that the Society of Apothecaries was unable under its Charter to turn her away so long as she presented the necessary papers. In 1865 the Society unwillingly accepted her for examination and Elizabeth Garrett obtained the degree of L.S.A.—the first woman to qualify in medicine in the Empire. Thereafter the Society revised its regulations and banged the door in the face of any woman who might have the temerity to attempt to follow the pioneer's lead.

The next year Elizabeth Garrett became Medical Officer at the St. Mary's Dispensary in Seymour Street. This cramped institution was far from being the woman's hospital of her dreams, and six years later she succeeded in having it transferred to two houses in Marylebone Road and reopened as the "New Hospital for Women." In the interval Elizabeth Garrett had taken the M.D. degree of Paris University, headed the poll by over 10,000 votes at the first election for the new School Board for London, and found a life-companion whose sympathy and practical help was invaluable through her marriage to Mr. J. G. S. Anderson.

When the London School of Medicine for Women was opened, Mrs. Garrett Anderson became one of its most valued allies. She was its only woman lecturer at first, and was instrumental in persuading the Royal Free Hospital to meet the desperate need for clinical instruction by opening its wards to the students of the School. The transforming of the bond between the Hospital and the School from a coldly legal relation into a harmonious alliance founded on mutual esteem and affection was mainly due to her tact, good humour, and endless patience.

When the leases of the houses in Marylebone Road ran out, it was Mrs. Garrett Anderson who determined to revolutionize the New Hospital for Women by erecting a new building on a site she had found in the Euston Road. When at last the Hospital was built, many were anxious that it should bear her name. She refused to hear of it, and it continued as the "New Hospital" until after her death, when the name was changed to the "Elizabeth Garrett Anderson Hospital." Though small, it was well-found and keenly efficient. And it was still inspired by the vitalizing personality of its creator, who had watched over and tended its growth from the distant days when it had been a mere couple of rooms in Seymour Street.

Mrs. Garrett Anderson was a woman of the world in the best sense. She was educated, cultured, wise, and feminine; and to her was due the breaking down of the barriers between the woman doctors and their male professional colleagues. For long years she was the only woman member of the British Medical Association; and the lifting of the ban on women's membership in 1892 was a tribute to the tact and dignity with which she had borne the limelight. She had a humorous and genial outlook, great candour, and real kindness. But, more than anything else, she had absolute honesty, and the most intense sincerity.

¹ Previous articles on the subject of Pioneer Medical Women have appeared in our issues of 18th July, 22nd and 29th August, and 5th, 12th and 19th September.

It was these qualities that won for her in 1897 the office of President of the East Anglian Branch of the British Medical Association, and her succession to the post marked the complete reception of women into the inner shrines of the medical profession.

Before her death Mrs. Garrett Anderson had seen the abundant triumph of the cause for which she had fought. Her Hospital had established its fame and its material prosperity; the London School of Medicine which she had served as Dean for twenty years had become a Recognized School of the University of London; and the Royal Colleges, and nearly all the Universities, had thrown open to women their qualifying examinations.

Her fame has found an abiding memorial in the "Elizabeth Garrett Anderson Hospital." But it is only fitting that, in the School which she served so long and faithfully, another memorial to her courageous pioneering work should arise. The School is appealing this year—the Jubilee of its foundation—for a sum of money sufficient to endow three Chairs, of Physiology, Pathology, and Anatomy respectively, and one of these will bear the great name of Elizabeth Garrett Anderson. The others will perpetuate the fame of the other two pioneers, Elizabeth Blackwell, and Sophia Jex-Blake. A special appeal is addressed to all professional women to assist the Jubilee Endowment Fund to the best of their ability, remembering that it was the labours and the trials of those who opened the medical profession to women that paved the way for the similar opening of nearly all the other professions. R. J. E. O.

REVIEW.

A *Private Anthology* made by N. G. Royde-Smith, editor formerly of *The Saturday Westminster* and now of *The Queen* (Constable & Co., Ltd., 6s. net.) strikes a new note in the rapidly increasing shower of anthologies. It does not profess to be a collection of those poems its compiler considers most worthy of praise in themselves, but, as she explains in the "Apology" which serves as a preface, only "of such poems as have taken me by surprise and storm. No poem of which I have been warned beforehand, however gladly I have come to recognize it after an introduction, has been admitted." At first we were inclined to feel that a more dogmatic attitude might have resulted in a more perfect collection of poems, and even now the "Apology," with its reflections on poetry in general, and on certain poems in particular, is one of the most characteristic and interesting portions of the book. She exclaims how, "until a poem has made its effect on the ear and the imagination of someone other than the poet who has written it, it cannot exist in any real sense at all." "The true poem is born again each time it reveals itself in each new lover's mind, and each rebirth is as real an experience for the mind in which it takes place as was the actual conception and creation of the poem to its originator." No one who has been aware of Miss Royde-Smith's delicate perceptions and unrivalled knowledge of English poetry would have any doubt as to the worthiness of nearly all the poems she includes, and her explanation forestalls criticism. Here is no anthology of the obvious: many of the poems were at any rate quite new to the reviewer, whether dating back to the Sloane M.S., such as—

"I have a gentil cok
Croweth me day;
He doth me risen erly,
My matines for to say."

or a rhyme of to-day, such as—

"The night will never stay,
The night will still go by,
Though with a million stars
You pin it to the sky;
Though you bind it with the blowing wind
And buckle it with the moon,
The night will slip away
Like sorrow or a tune."

ELEANOR FARJEON.

Of course, we all feel that had we only time and opportunity, the perfect anthology for us can only be made by ourselves. Miss Royde-Smith has made the best of her opportunities, and this anthology will, at any rate, take its place as one of the substitutes we are glad to put up with in the meantime.

NEXT WEEK'S ISSUE.

Next week an article on the Manchester Women Citizens' Association will appear, and the second of Mrs. Fawcett's articles on "Two Spring Visits to Palestine, 1921, 1922." We hope also to publish the first of a series of articles, by Miss W. A. Elkin on "Social Insurance."

COMING EVENTS.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

OCT. 6-10. Annual Meeting and Conference in Dome and Royal Pavilion, Brighton.

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

OCT. 24. 3.45 p.m. Caxton Hall, Westminster. Reception to meet Mrs. Swanwick and other women who took part in the Assembly of the League.

EDINBURGH W.C.A. OCT. 8. 8 p.m. Society of Arts Hall, 117 George Street. "The Problem of the Unemployed Youth." Principal: A. P. Laurie, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.E., Heriot-Watt College, Edinburgh. Chairman: Dean of Guild Forrest.

GLASGOW S.E.C. and W.C.A., Waverley Hydrophatic, Melrose. OCT. 9-OCT. 13. Autumn School. Inclusive terms for Board-residence (single room): Registration and Lecture Fees, £3; for part-time attendance, 15s. per day. Applications for membership of the School to be made to Hon. Secretaries, 172 Bath Street, Glasgow.

MISS RATHBONE'S SCOTTISH TOUR. OCT. 7. 2.45 p.m., Meeting in Falkirk; 8 p.m., Meeting in Dumbarton. OCT. 13. 8 p.m. Glasgow School of Social Study. OCT. 14. 8 p.m. Edinburgh S.E.C. OCT. 15. 8 p.m. Central Halls, Bath Street, Glasgow. "Pensions for Civilian Widows with Dependent Children."

LEWISHAM JUNIOR CITIZEN SOCIETY. OCT. 6. 7.30 p.m. Miss Hardy on "Equal Pay for Equal Work."

MAIDENHEAD S.E.C. OCT. 8. 3 p.m. Miss Beaumont on "Ten Points in our Programme."

PETERSFIELD S.E.C. OCT. 7. Mrs. Renton on "The Carlisle Scheme of Liquor Control."

PORTSMOUTH W.C.A. OCT. 7. 7.30 p.m. Miss Escreet on "Bills Affecting Women."

WOMEN'S LEAGUE OF UNION. OCT. 8. 8 p.m. Kingsway Hall. Mrs. F. W. Hubback on "Family Endowment."

WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE.

OCT. 10. 8 p.m. Essex Hall, Essex Street, Strand. "Pass the Women's Bill" Meeting. Speakers: Councillor Mrs. Schofield Coates, J.P., Miss D. M. Elliott, Miss Eleanor Fitzgerald, Miss Helen Fraser, Miss Froud, Miss Enid Laphorn, Dr. Lewin, Miss Anna Munro, Mrs. Mustard, Miss Smyth, and others.

FABIAN WOMEN'S GROUP.

OCT. 8. 5.30 p.m. Fabian Hall, 25 Tothill Street, S.W. 1. Conference on "The Problem of the Married Woman Teacher." Speakers: Mrs. Helena Normanton, Dr. Octavia Lewin, and Mrs. Kate M. Dice. Chair: Mrs. Sidney Webb.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS.

LONDON SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SERVICE, 35 Marsham Street, Westminster. Secretary, Miss P. Strachey. Weekly "At Homes," Tuesdays in October at 3 p.m.

THE PIONEER CLUB has reopened at 12 Cavendish Place. Town Members £55s.; Country and Professional Members £44s. Entrance fee in allegiance (*pro tem.*)

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