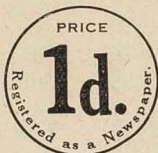


THE WOMAN'S LEADER

AND
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NOTES AND NEWS

Women in the Civil Service.

Mr. Ammon asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer last week whether he would consider the provision of full professional rights of training, entry, and promotion, for women in the Civil Service. Mr. Baldwin replied that "the Government intend, in accordance with the resolutions passed by the House of Commons on 5th August, 1921, to give the fullest possible opportunities to women in the Civil Service, subject always to the interests of efficiency and economy, and the just claims of ex-Service men." But we all know the strange things that have happened in the "interests of efficiency and economy."

Women and the Law.

Miss Cobb, one of the women barristers, prosecuted in a case of bigamy at Birmingham Assizes last week. The man was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour. Four women have been successful in the final examination of the Law Society. Their names are Maud Isabel Crofts, Carrie Morrison, Mary Elizabeth Pickup, B.A. (Wales), Mary Elaine Sykes, B.A., LL.B. (London). When their articles are concluded they will become solicitors.

Women and Cambridge.

The question of women's degrees is coming forward again. On 28th November the syndicate appointed to draft ordinances for conferring titular degrees made its report, which is in all respects unsatisfactory and unsatisfying. The matter cannot be allowed to rest there, and we are glad to see that the question has been promptly raised in Parliament. Mr. Spoor asked the President of the Board of Education whether he was aware that the resident members of Cambridge University are overwhelmingly in favour of the full admission of women on equal terms with men, but that the non-resident vote was the cause of delaying the reform. Mr. Spoor urged, further, that the Government should make any grant to Cambridge conditional upon equality of treatment as between men and women. Mr. Wood replied that the University now receives an annual grant of £30,000 from the Treasury, but whether it will be possible for the Government to make any addition to the grant, and, if so, whether any special conditions should be attached to it, were questions on which he was not at present in a position to make any statement.

Mothers' Pensions.

Mr. Somerville asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the House last week the expenditure which would be entailed by the provision of mothers' pensions in all cases where there was no breadwinner, taking into account that such pensions would very materially reduce the present cost of the Poor Law and enable the home-training of fatherless children in preference to institutional maintenance. Mr. Baldwin replied that any practicable scheme would cost at least £50,000,000 a year, and that of 142,015 children of husbandless women relieved on 1st January last, only 7,405 were in institutions. He added that the proposed inquiry into the advantages of bringing such a pension scheme into existence could not be undertaken.

The Labour Party and Mother's Pensions.

An interim report prepared by an Advisory Committee of the Joint Research and Information Department of the Labour Party and Trade Union Congress on motherhood and child endowment has been published. The conclusion of the committee is that one of the first aims of the Labour Party must be to make adequate provision for mothers and children whose normal means of livelihood are cut off by the unemployment, death, illness, or desertion of the father. This should be done by providing: (a) Adequate maintenance during unemployment of the father; (b) by mothers' pensions on the lines of the Labour Party's Bill of 1919. The committee also recommends the extension to all women of the provisions of the Washington Convention on Maternity, providing medical and nursing care, together with adequate maintenance six weeks before and six weeks after childbirth, provision of pure milk free or at cost price for nursing mothers and infants up to five years old, free midday meals for all children in all schools, and free clothing and boots for school children.

Women Police.

Neither Major Kelley nor Mrs. Wintringham have lost any time in questioning the Home Secretary on the subject of women police. Mr. Bridgeman, in each case, said he was considering the matter, but was not yet in a position to make a statement. Major Kelley also asked whether the police court practice of convicting women for social offences on the sole evidence of police constables could not be altered, but he got no satisfaction from the Home Secretary. Earlier in the week, during a

discussion on the recent famous Hyde Park case, Mr. Lansbury urged that the law should be made equal as between men and women, and Lady Astor reminded Mr. Bridgeman that there are thousands of women who are arrested without ever a word being said on the question, whereas when one man is arrested the whole nation is aroused. Mr. Bridgeman evaded the issue with a nervous: "I am aware that many difficulties beset this question, and I do not think this is a very convenient time to debate it." It never is.

U.S. Divorce Reform.

A campaign has been started in New York for the substitution of a uniform Federal Marriage Law for the existing system of divorce laws, which differ in every State. Mrs. Edward Franklin has been commissioned by the General Federation of Women's Clubs to ask the Deputy Attorney-General of Indiana to draft a Bill which will provide divorce on the grounds of infidelity, incurable insanity, desertion for one year, cruel and inhuman treatment, or conviction of infamous crime. Once granted, this new federal divorce will be valid in every State, but neither party will be at liberty to remarry for the space of twelve months. The Bill will further provide that applications for marriage licences must be posted two weeks before the ceremony is to take place.

Women's Hospital in Fiji.

Mrs. Wintringham asked last week whether the retrenchments proposed by the Government in Fiji include the closing of the Indian hospital at Suva and the dismissal of Dr. Staley, whose work during the past two years for the Indian women and children in the Fijian group of islands has been repeatedly and publicly pronounced to be of the highest value to the whole community. Mr. Ormsby-Gore said Dr. Staley was engaged for two years only, and the term of her appointment will expire shortly. Retrenchment was necessary, and the Secretary of State would not be justified in urging the continuance of any particular appointment against the wishes of the Colonial Government.

Women's Activities in New Zealand.

New Zealand women have long made an insistent demand for at least three amendments to the Criminal Code, and have now just received an instalment of reform. The time for laying information for assault has been extended from six to nine months if the victim is to become a mother, and the "reasonable cause to believe" is no longer a legal plea if the man is over 21. New Zealand women are dissatisfied with the age of consent, now 16; opinion has been divided whether to concentrate on 21, or, as a more easily attained step, 18. That question has been shelved for the present. Amongst the three women candidates standing for Parliament is Miss Ellen Melville, of Auckland, who is announced as Independent. She is the President of the National Council of Women, a barrister, and a town councillor. All the women candidates are Independent.

Italy and the Care of Mothers.

Formal notice has been received of the ratification by Italy of the Maternity Convention, adopted at Washington. Under the terms of this Convention it is provided that a woman in any public or private industrial or commercial undertaking shall not be permitted to work during the six weeks following confinement, and shall have the right to leave her work six weeks beforehand, on production of a medical certificate. During this time she shall be paid benefits sufficient for the full and free maintenance of herself and her child provided either out of public funds or by means of a system of insurance, and as an additional benefit shall be entitled to free medical attendance. She shall also, if nursing her child, be allowed half an hour twice a day during her working time for this purpose. The Italian Government has also ratified the Convention adopted at Washington regarding unemployment, night work of women, and night work of young persons.

Japanese Women and the League.

Japanese women for the first time are organizing for a political purpose. This is due to the fact that until last year it was illegal for Japanese women to unite for political purposes. Women are now exercising their new freedom by uniting in a general demand for a reduction of armaments through the League of

Nations. The Women's Peace Society, in co-operation with the League of Nations Society and six other societies, is launching the first nation-wide campaign this month to further this object.

Geisha's Freed.

Japanese geisha girls are now freed from the obligation of fulfilling the contracts entered into by their parents on their behalf with their employers. This decision has been delivered by the Appeal Court of the district of Osaka, and it will affect many thousands of girls. The custom for ages has been for parents to apprentice their young girls to geisha employers, and the contract binds the girls to remain in the service of their employers until they have repaid the cost of their education.

The League and Child Welfare.

The International Association for the Promotion of Child Welfare, which has its seat in Brussels, has applied to be taken under the direction of the League, in accordance with Article 24 of the Covenant. This Association was founded in 1913, subsequent to the first International conference for the promotion of child welfare. Under its regulations, States, associations, national or international institutions, as well as individuals, may be received as members. The Governing Body of the Association is the International Committee, elected in July, 1922, during the first ordinary session of the Association. Before coming to a final decision on the application of the Association, the Council decided in its session of 13th September to conduct a further inquiry regarding its constitution and work.

Plight of a Family of Eight.

An almost unbelievable case of a woman with six children living in a cowshed has come to light in Leicestershire, when the husband, who has been nine weeks in a sanatorium, and is shortly returning to the cowshed, appealed to the Council to get them rooms in the workhouse. They have lived in the cowshed for eighteen months. "It snowed on us as we lay in bed last winter," the man said. "We cannot stand another winter there." One girl of seven had died from the cold. The man owned four houses, but could not get possession. The Council decided to appeal to two tenants to let the owner's family have rooms.

State Doctors for Civil Servants.

Under a decree just issued in Poland all Polish civil servants on the permanent establishment are entitled to free medical treatment, as well as the following members of their families: husband, wife, children, whether legitimate or illegitimate (up to 18 years of age, if they no longer attend school, and up to 24 if they continue to attend a school or university), sons-in-law and daughters-in-law. The doctors will be nominated by the State, but the patient may, if he desires, call in another doctor instead of a State doctor, and the cost of treatment will be refunded according to the scale of charges fixed for the State doctor. The patient may have special treatment (a private room in a hospital, etc.), on condition that he pays the difference in cost himself. Prescriptions will be made up free of charge at the dispensaries of the public hospitals. If it is necessary to call in a specialist or to move the patient the cost will be defrayed by the State on production of a certificate signed by a State doctor. Women are entitled to daily medical attendance for a period of ten days at childbirth.

Mussolini and the I. W. S. A.

The following paragraph appeared in one of our contemporaries: "The rumour that Mussolini, in the pride of his dictatorship, had forbidden the proposed holding of a congress in Rome, in 1923, by the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, has proved true. Whether through knowledge he fears or through ignorance he despises is not clear." We are glad to say that this statement is not correct.

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

NEWS FROM WESTMINSTER.

By OUR POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT.

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

This session of Parliament has been held ostensibly and actually for the passing of the legislation made necessary by the Irish Treaty; but for all that the shadow that has been over it all the time has been unemployment. With the "hunger marchers" in the streets outside, and with memories of their constituencies fresh in their minds, even the most callous of M.P.s would not have been able to overlook this question, and there are not nearly so many callous M.P.s as a casual glance at the House would lead one to suppose.

The debates upon the subject have not been very fruitful, however, nor is it easy to see how they could be, for while every individual agrees that "work is better than doles," it obviously rests with the Executive to provide the work, and talking about it is not very useful. The schemes now proposed are good so far as they go; but there is room for many more of them. And the ultimate remedy remains still to be sought in the fields of European trade recovery.

The progress of the unemployment-debate illustrated, however, another very clear tendency which is setting in with this new House, namely, the tendency to revert to the old system of action by Parties.

Party politics are back again in almost full force, and the House of Commons is rejoicing in the breath of the old atmosphere. The business of an Opposition is to oppose—so everyone admits—and the present one is setting diligently about its business. There are close divisions and plenty of Parliamentary excitements in store; but, meantime, those who are new to the game are left a little breathless and wondering. It seems so odd, at first sight, that the Labour Party should oppose schemes for the relief of unemployment. Even though they think the schemes inadequate, it is, on the face of it, a strong measure to vote against the grant of public money for this purpose. And the innocent and simple-minded voter (of whom several million have grown up or been enfranchised since 1914) has not yet quite learned to get his bearings among

the cross-currents of Party politics. He or she (and generally she) cherishes fondly the idea that a Member ought to vote according to his convictions, and strictly upon the merits of each case before him. They weigh as carefully as they can the opinions of candidates upon public matters, and fondly believe that if returned they will be found voting in accordance with the opinions they hold. And yet, in fact, this is not what happens. In fact, under our Parliamentary system, it is only upon a limited number of minor matters that the Member can exercise his own free judgment. Upon everything else he must be guided by the main question: "Do I want this Government to go on or to come out?" If the answer is "yes, on the whole I want it to go on," then he must support it in any major or critical division—or it will go out. If, on the other hand, the answer is "No, on the balance I think it had better go out," then he must oppose it tooth and nail, whether its proposals in themselves are good or bad. That is the logic of it, and the practice too.

The pure Party system in this new House is gravely complicated by the remnants of the Coalition, under whose sway the system has been more or less moribund for so long. A great deal of amusement is to be found in watching the course of the semi-free and semi-bound National Liberals, and from this point of view the division list on the Independent Liberal amendment to the Address is of unusual import.

Even apart from these internal, and, as it were, technical considerations, the Parliamentary week has been deeply interesting. The new Government is trying to find its feet, and the water is very deep. The execution of the Greek Ministers, the difficulties at Lausanne, the imminence of another reparations crisis—all these things make a position of tranquillity difficult to maintain. Even the most factious Party Opposition hopes that they can maintain it, for another European smash would be too big a price to pay for another instantaneous election. But it is not exactly easy to see how the thing is going to be done.

THE MAJESTY OF THE LAW.

The times in which we live are agitated. Amidst the crash of falling dynasties, the crumble of economic prosperities, and the turmoil of new ideas, we can hardly know where we stand, and the theories of the professional thinker must be rattling in his brain like loose peas in a pan. Nevertheless, in this country at any rate, one thing stands firm, namely the Law. We have still the same faith in its impartiality, the same trust in its judgments, and the same whole-hearted acceptance of its overpowering importance in the scheme of civilization. We believe in Law, and that it makes for order, and while we hold that belief the majesty of the Law is secure.

Nevertheless, justly proud as we have always been of our Common Law, there is no pretending that it is not without blemish. The legal language, the learned Latin, the dry-as-dust dreariness, the deadening delays and the cumbersome circumlocutions of the Courts are distinctly discouraging to the plain person, and in the past and still in the present there is more mystification and a great deal more financial cost than is wholesome in the working of our legal machine. It is not only the outward trappings which are dry, either. There has been within the heart or intention of the law a strict old punitive spirit, inherited from ancient days and springing originally, no doubt, from the strict necessities of primitive self-preservation. There is much to be said for this temper of the Law: there is much, too, to be said against it. But in any case it exists, and would be the better for re-examination. This fundamental relic of an obsolete outlook is not the only one of the major anomalies of the law. There is another, deeply important to us, in the curious position of women. Apart from specific cases—such as the lack of guardianship rights of a married mother—there are the numerous and perplexing remnants of the law of coverture, which leave married women in some ways too much and in other ways too little protected from the normal responsibilities of life. Another thing of serious import both in theory and in practice is

the assumption commonly accepted in our courts that women who are known as common prostitutes have not the same legal rights as other people. They can be convicted—imprisoned for offences which, when committed by others, are not offences at all; they are, in short, a class apart, virtually, if not technically, deprived of some of their Common Law rights. It cannot be said to be a healthy state of affairs, nor one acceptable to modern opinion. It is interesting to notice that these two specially treated classes of women are at the two extremes of what has been sometimes supposed to be the whole duty of woman—the respectable married woman who loses her rights in exchange for protection, and the disreputable prostitute who loses them in exchange for—misery, poverty, and disease.

It is cheering to know that both these classes of injustice in the legal position of women will presently be subject to revision.

We prophesy with certainty upon this point, rash though that always is. But our reasons are very strong. Last week two events occurred which give them concrete expression; the first was the appearance in court of the first woman barrister, pleading (and, incidentally, winning) her first case; the second was the passing of the solicitors' final examination by four women whose period of articulated apprenticeship will be completed early in 1923. Upon these facts we base our prophecy. The position of women under the law will begin to receive more careful and assiduous attention with a view to reform.

We do not mean to imply that it is only the women now entering the legal profession who will attend to these questions, nor that these will be the only questions they will attend to. Far be any such folly from our pages. But, as it was with medicine, so it will be with law. Research along those lines will be more active than heretofore, and the temper of mind which induced the profession to open its doors to women will induce it to seek to remedy the physical or legal ills from which women suffer.

SURVEYING AS A CAREER FOR WOMEN.

By IRENE MARTIN.

Surveying to the uninitiated conveys, I suppose, a vision of ordnance maps and pink-edged plans, theodolites and chains, and the gear of those who measure out and mark the contours of the land. Or perhaps for the town-dweller it has no such picturesque suggestion, but rather calls to mind some dingy city offices, whence the house-hunter has turned so often in desperation. These two pictures represent very roughly the two main branches of surveying, and the course of preparation varies most according to whether the student intends to work in town or country. In either case the work may be combined with architecture and town-planning, or with auctioneering, or with engineering, or with estate agency and valuations, and will necessarily differ very much in character accordingly.

Of surveying combined with architecture I do not want to say much. A number of women are architects to-day, and have proved themselves capable. If the hope that they will be the designers of perfect cottages has not yet been fulfilled, that is partly because the perfect cottage, if it is to be let to labourers at an economic rent, cannot exist. Women have done much to improve interior domestic architecture, as well as interesting themselves in public and commercial buildings, and as the opportunity for estate development and town-planning increases—as it must do in the next ten years—it is probable that some women architects will find it advantageous also to become surveyors. The road-making, mining surveying, and engineering side of the work is generally supposed to appeal to men. This notion has probably no more to recommend it than tradition, which has assigned cooking and sewing to women; but men make excellent chefs, and some men can sew (as well as design frocks); and there are doubtless plenty of potential women engineers and engineering surveyors. Now is their time!

The work of a land surveyor, should I think, prove specially attractive to educated girls who like the country and out-of-door life, but who do not care for the drudgery of farm work or for gardening. The actual measuring of land, taking levels and angles, and making plans and maps, is a fascinating occupation for anyone who is fond of drawing as well as of out-of-door life, and who is careful and accurate in detail. There are many women, too, who proved their ability in forestry and land work during the war, who would be keenly interested in timber valuing, as well as in farm and country estate valuations, which involve knowledge of agriculture, stock, crops, and farm processes, the designing of homesteads and farm buildings, and in every case of local conditions and property markets. For this work practical experience in a land agent's or country surveyor's office is essential.

The work of a surveyor in towns may be as varied as in the country, and equally interesting. It is usual to specialise either as a Valuer or as a Building and Quantity Surveyor. In either case considerable knowledge of drainage and sanitation is required and the surveyor learns to examine and report on the condition of old buildings and to plan and construct new ones. The quantity surveyor studies the details of construction and the composition of building materials more minutely, and the valuer learns to gauge the worth of land and house property, and business premises of every description, and the conditions affecting these values. The variety of properties, and of purposes for which valuations are required (as for estate duties, mortgage loans, buying and selling, leasing, dilapidation claims, compulsory purchase under the Railway Acts, or for clearance of slum areas and so forth) add to the interest of this branch of the work, which should appeal, I think, to many girls. But to be a good, and therefore experienced valuer, takes a very long time, and only practice and observation can qualify anyone for this work. The theory of the subject, and the use of valuation tables, learnt for examination purposes, are merely introductory. This remark applies even more to Building Surveying, which cannot be learnt without experience in a Quantity Surveyor's office.

It is generally the work of a surveyor, both in town and country, to undertake the management of estates. It is unfortunately true that many estates are not in the hands of trained surveyors, and the tenants are at the tender mercies of ignorant landlords (often poor people who have inherited a little property, which they regard merely as a source of income, and about which they have no sense of responsibility), or agents who are employed to collect rents and present a balance sheet every quarter, and to carry out just as few repairs as the sanitary inspector and district surveyor will permit. This deplorable state of affairs is attracting some attention at the present time, when the house shortage reveals the miseries of haphazard methods and neglect, which reached a limit during the war period. It is interesting to note that the Committee on Crown and Government Lands in their report published recently (Cmd. 1689) state that "estate management is admittedly a function of a qualified surveyor and valuer." I do not suggest that the problems of property ownership and management are solved merely by the introduction of the "qualified surveyor". Far from it! But it is a most important and hopeful sign that estate management should be regarded as a profession for those who are skilled and trained in the proper construction and care of houses, and in town-planning, and who have a grasp of the financial and legal questions affecting property.

My own work in connection with the Office of Woods and Forests, though it sounds pleasantly rural, is in the Camden Town district, and at the risk of offending some of the occupiers of the Cumberland Market area, I can only say that there are few worse slums to be found than in some of these back streets of vermin-ridden tenements, with damp basements, leaking roofs, smoking chimneys, rotted flooring, and total lack of reasonable sanitary arrangements for houses occupied by a number of families. These evils largely result from the leasing system, and the Office of Woods, as ground landlord, will rebuild the estate (when all the leases have expired) for working people. But it is impossible even to begin the pleasing task of reconstruction on a residential estate near the centre of London at the present time. There is no talk of a lessening demand for houses! One morning in the Cumberland Market Estate Office tells a piteous story of homeless families and intolerable overcrowding. We must, therefore, for a few years to come, patch and renovate, clean and paint, re-drain and re-paper as best we may. In work like this, as well as in the more inspiring task of planning and building, I think a few women surveyors are needed. Women are likely to be sympathetic with the needs of a housewife, as well as painstaking in detail. I have noted that workmen and builders appreciate this, and make no difficulty about having their work supervised by a trained woman.

The training for surveying (examinations for the Fellowship of the Surveyors' Institution) involves practical experience, and also a course lasting at least two years, which can be taken most easily at the College of Estate Management (35 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2), either by correspondence or by attending lectures. For London students the total cost of training need not exceed £60. There are three main divisions of the course: Land Agency, Valuations, and Building Surveying, the special points of each of which I have already explained. The main disadvantage I found in taking the Valuation subdivision, was the amount of law required: Law of landlord and tenant, law of Dilapidations, Easements and Fixtures, law of Copyholds, law of Arbitrations, law of Vendor and Purchaser, Compulsory Purchase Acts. But even all these laws may be made interesting if they are spread out as much as time will allow, and the practical applications studied. To cram up work of this sort from books alone is not only unintelligent, but simply unbearable! Other necessary subjects are Book-keeping and Imperial and Local Taxation, and every student learns practical land-surveying, and enjoys making an original survey (and plans) of any piece of country chosen.

I am afraid there may be readers of this article who will be disappointed that I have said nothing of the prospects of the woman surveyor. My apology is that I have hardly any more opportunity to judge of prospects than my readers. My reception into the profession has been courteous and encouraging, and I hope many more girls will take up the work. Probably our friend Mr. Anti is still muttering about home and washing, but I have not heard his voice much lately.

HOLIDAYS FOR CITY CHILDREN.

By FRANK BRIANT, J.P., M.P.

Many of us remember the days when practically the only opportunity of visiting the country afforded to children of the working classes was the Sunday School Annual Excursion, or "treat," as it was colloquially called. There is no doubt it was a day of enjoyment to the children, but I fear little can be said in its favour from the point of view of health. It was, usually, a strenuous, heated, and exhausting day in which the children added to the plentiful food supplied, large quantities of sweets, apples, ginger-beer, and, indeed, almost every kind of food which was available to their resources. Possibly the exercise obtained by swings, roundabouts, races, and other more or less violent forms of enjoyment assisted the digestion of an otherwise alarmingly unhygienic diet. Many societies, like the Ragged School Union (now the Shaftesbury Society), endeavoured to provide a more useful and prolonged holiday, and the Children's Country Holiday Fund instituted an organization which has proved to be of the greatest value to the children attending elementary schools. It is well known, however, that but a very small proportion of the children of our congested areas obtain a real holiday. Even for those who are able to contribute a considerable proportion of the cost, it is increasingly difficult to find a suitable holiday home. The fact is that cottagers are not likely to take in children, who must be a considerable trouble, for the small amount allowed for their maintenance.

In the opinion of practically everyone who has experience, particularly of boy life, at the best the provision hitherto made is not the most desirable. On two occasions I took the opportunity of spending a week in districts in which large numbers of children had been placed. It was obvious that they were not capable of organizing even their own recreation, and I found that many were actually anxious to return home before the end of the fortnight for which payment had been made. The boys were tired of each other, and with no definite arrangements for occupying their time, were at a loose end and often became a distinct nuisance to the neighbourhood. This experience justifies my conviction that a camp is by far the best means of providing the kind of holiday which is most health-giving, and which will have just that amount of mild discipline and organization which is essential for a child's enjoyment. I am aware that the

L.C.C., in its enthusiasm for economy, no longer makes grants for what were termed "educational visits" to the country under the supervision of teachers, but I believe if a series of camps was established the money could be provided, partly by payments by the parents, and partly by such funds as are possessed by the Children's Country Holiday Homes Association. I am glad to find several schools have been able, through the enthusiasm of the teachers, to hold camps, and I do not think it will be difficult to run one for at least each Electoral Division. It may be interesting to your readers to know that I have been able to enlist the help and the most generous assistance of a friend, who is just about to purchase a site of over 9 acres at the seaside, and provide equipment for about 100 boys. I am now starting to make arrangements, so that during next summer I hope nearly a thousand boys from North Lambeth may obtain a proper holiday under the supervision and with the ready help of many of the teachers, who are most willing to assist with their personal services in the carrying out of the scheme. As probably your readers are aware, I am not speaking as a theorist only, but for very many years I have personally seen the moral and physical advantages of organized life in a camp. I am hoping that in many other districts similar facilities for holidays will become possible by next summer. I am convinced that money cannot be better expended than by taking the children away from what is, too often, a squalid environment, and from congested homes, and providing them with what is practically an open-air life, and with enjoyment which is stimulated rather than reduced by the minor troubles of normal camp-life.

I have been principally concerned in this experimental stage with camps for boys, but I am equally sure that a similar scheme could be worked, and has, indeed, been successfully tried, for girls. As the summer—such as it has been—has gone, it may seem an unreasonable question to raise, but all who know how much depends on organization will agree that it is during the winter that plans must be formed and matured if anything is to be done next year.

I doubt if any other expenditure will yield such a return of health and happiness in the lives of these, the future citizens and governors of our country.

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

Offices: Evelyn House, 62 Oxford Street, London, W. 1.

Telephone: Museum 6910.

PARLIAMENTARY WORK.

We shall shortly be calling upon our Societies for help in approaching their Members, asking them to introduce or to press forward certain Bills and so forth, but, in the meantime, a great deal of preparatory work for next session is being done at Headquarters in the way of negotiating with Government departments, acquiring information, re-drafting Bills, etc.

A small Committee has been appointed, consisting of Lord Askwith, Sir James Grieg, Miss Macmillan, Dr. Leslie Burgin, and the Honorary and Parliamentary Secretaries, to consider the re-drafting of the Guardianship of Infants Bill, so as to meet certain objections to its present form which were pointed out in the Joint Select Committee of both Houses of Parliament. No changes will be made with regard to the general principles of the Bill, which will be introduced into the House of Lords early next session by Lord Askwith.

CONFERENCE ON WIDOWS' PENSIONS.

A conference of our own Societies and other organizations interested in Pensions for Civilian Widows with dependent children is being arranged for January, in order to discuss the drawing up of a scheme for Widows' Pensions on a somewhat more restricted basis than that at present put forward by the N.U.S.E.C. In view of the fact that a wide scheme of Widows' Pensions is not regarded as practical politics by the Government, it is very desirable that all Societies interested in this reform should endeavour to unite on a minimum scheme.

WOMEN JURORS' BILL.

As there will be so many Bills to work for next session, the Executive Committee has decided to postpone the promotion of a Women Jurors' Bill for a year. Although the attitude towards Women Jurors on the part of the public is becoming

more favourable, it is considered that the chances of success of such a Bill (which proposes to extend the liability to jury service to the wives of the men eligible for service and to prevent the exclusion of women jurors) would be much greater than at present.

GENERAL ELECTION: WOMEN CANDIDATES.

At the last meeting of the Executive Committee it was decided to send a letter of thanks to the women candidates for the great service they have rendered to the women's movement by the magnificent fight they put up. Several of our Societies have written sending their congratulations and sympathy to the candidates, which was much appreciated.

WOMEN CITIZENS' YEAR BOOK.

Our members will be interested to hear that we are proposing to publish, in collaboration with Miss Gates, of the Economic Publishing Co., a Women's Year Book. This will be a book somewhat on the lines of the *Englishwoman Year Book*, and should serve as an indispensable handbook to all women interested in political or social work. The labour of compiling it will be great. We therefore wish to appeal for voluntary workers who could give some regular time for work in this way. The work should be interesting, and as the arrangements in connection with the Year Book have been delayed, owing to the General Election, it is imperative that we should start at once. If anyone would therefore come forward as a voluntary worker it would be greatly appreciated.

LIBRARY.

Special features have been made this winter of the International Section of the Library, in order that it may be of use to those of our Societies or to branches of the League of Nations Union who wish to study the League of Nations or International subjects. In view of the fact that the League of Nations Union has not

got a Lending Library, we should be glad if our Societies would help us by making this part of the Library known to all those who are studying such subjects.

The following books have been added to the Library during November:—

Labour Policy: False and True, by Sir Lynden Macassey. *Secondary Education for All*, R. H. Tawney. *The Office of Magistrate*, F. Meade. *Affiliation and Bastardy*, Lushington. *Rights and Duties of the English Citizen*, H. E. Malden. *Crime and Criminals*, Garnier. *Prohibition in America*, Newsholme. *Women in the Factory*, Dame A. Anderson, D.B.E., M.A. *The Woman Doctor*, Dr. L. Martindale. *The Rural Problem*, Harden. *Labour in Transition*, Orton. *English Prisons under Local Government*, S. and B. Webb. *The New Motherhood*, Sanger. *Safe Marriage*, Rout. *The Woman in the Little House*, Eyles. *International Relations*, Bryce. *English Prisons To-day*, Hobhouse and Brockway. *Twenty Years of the Balkan Tangle*, Durham. *Town Theory and Practice*, Purdon. *The Cinema, Present Position*.

OBITUARY.

MRS. HASLAM.

The death of Mrs. Anna Maria Haslam, which took place at her residence in Dublin on Tuesday, 28th November, at the patriarchal age of 93, removes one of the most remarkable and probably the oldest survivor of the early Suffragist Movement, not only in the British Isles, but in the entire world. At a time when many of the later Suffragist leaders were in their cradles, when many of them were not born, Mrs. Haslam was active in the cause. In 1866 she was one of the 1,499 women who signed the first suffrage petition ever sent to the House of Commons. Ten years later, she, in conjunction with her husband, Thomas Haslam, founded the Irish Women's Suffrage and Local Government Association, which, under the name of the Irish Women Citizens' Association, still survives, and which was the earliest society of its kind in Ireland. The Association has always co-operated actively with the London Women's Suffrage Society, and has been represented whenever possible at its meetings.

Mrs. Haslam by no means confined her activities to her native country. Even when advanced in years, she often crossed to England to speak at suffrage meetings or otherwise assist the cause. When long over 80, she, with her husband, walked in the great London Women's Suffrage procession following the banner of the Irish Suffrage Association, of pale blue poplin fringed with gold. Of this banner, designed by herself, she was extremely fond, and it was displayed on the open carriage in which she drove to the polling booth to record her vote for the first time, at the General Election of 1918. In 1921 she again voted, at the election for the Irish Provisional Government's Parliament.

Other causes than that of suffrage found a ready helper in this truly Grand Old Woman. It was mainly owing to her exertions that women began to be elected to public boards in Ireland. She founded in 1915 the Irish Women Patrols, and, until a few months ago, regularly attended the meetings of the Executive. She even, on one or two occasions, went herself "on patrol" to see how the work was done. The Chief Commissioner of the Dublin Metropolitan Police, Colonel Johnstone, had the highest opinion of Mrs. Haslam's judgment, and relied much on her opinion in the selection of police-women and in kindred matters. A few years ago, a question arose as to the eligibility of women to hold the office of Clerk of Petty Sessions. Mrs. Haslam at once interested herself in the matter, and started a subscription to meet the legal expenses involved. Only a few days before her death she received a visit from a lady, Miss Frost, who was the first woman Petty Sessions' Clerk appointed in Ireland.

There was nothing of the violent, the unbalanced, or the hysterical in Mrs. Haslam; not the most extreme opponent of her cause could class her as one of what used to be called "the shrieking sisterhood." Her force lay in quiet determination and steady perseverance. On every public occasion where it could possibly be introduced, she brought forward the question of the suffrage. No work appeared to her too great; no detail too small or tedious. To circularize every Irish Member, or to write thirty or forty letters to prominent public men with her own hand was mere child's play. Only a couple of years ago there arose at a Committee meeting a question of addressing envelopes. "Send me 150 and I'll have them ready for the evening post to-morrow," said Mrs. Haslam. "Shall I go over to help you," a young member inquired. "Not at all, dear, I can do them myself," was the reply. And the envelopes were duly addressed in the fine steady hand which showed, up to her last illness, no trace of feebleness or uncertainty.

When, in 1916, death deprived her of the faithful partner of over 60 years of happy married life, her friends feared that the blow would prove fatal, at least, to her energy and power of work. This, however, did not happen. Although, as she told an intimate friend a short time ago, no night passed that she did not address to the portrait of her beloved husband, which hung beside her bed, an earnest wish to be with him before the morning dawned, her activities never flagged. When, in 1918, the granting of the Parliamentary Suffrage to women crowned their life's work, her only regret was that he was not present to share her joy.

We may hope that they are now re-united to part no more. The many friends whom Anna Maria Haslam has left behind sorrow, not for her, but for their own loss. Her long life of labour is over; she survived to see the cause for which she worked triumphant. To her may be addressed the words in which the author of the Book of Proverbs praises the "virtuous woman":—"Strength and honour are her clothing; and she shall rejoice in time to come. She openeth her mouth with wisdom; and in her tongue is the law of kindness. She eateth not the bread of idleness. Give her of the fruit of her hands, and let her own works praise her in the gates." M. T. H.

CORRESPONDENCE AND REPORTS.

SALE IN AID OF A GIRLS' LODGING HOUSE.

MADAM,—May I mention that the Sales in aid of the Girls' Lodging House in London have been postponed until 22nd January. Gifts of money (no matter how small) will be gratefully received by me at 32 Macaulay Road, Clapham, S.W. 4, and rummage to me c/o Church Benefit Society, Little Smith Street, Westminster, up to 14th January. Gifts of postal orders for a few shillings will be most helpful, as I have an opportunity to purchase a large consignment of useful household articles at wholesale prices (each article costing a few shillings only), and on this I can make good profit.

Certain experiences and reports of the last few weeks have again proved the dire need to provide accommodation for girls other than the Common Lodgings run by private ownership. M. FRIDA HARTLEY.

STATE PURCHASE AND CARLISLE.

MADAM,—Miss Cotterell has not quite grasped the idea of Public House Reform under private enterprise, judging from her letter in your issue of the 24th November. She says, "Where Mrs. Whiton's reconstruction is lacking is in the motive of the man serving behind the bar." The motive of the man serving behind the bar, or behind the counter of a drapery shop, or in a grocery store, is to sell as much of his commodity as he can—otherwise in the business world he loses his job. In the transformed public house, under private enterprise, the assistants would have many things to sell besides fermented beverages, and as business men they would naturally sell as much as they could of what there was to sell. It is unnecessary to remind your readers that this condition of affairs would obtain whether the management was private or State. M. M. WHITON.

THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

MADAM,—The Parliamentary election which has just come to an end, and which has given a majority of something between 70 and 80 to the Conservative party—albeit more than 70 seats won by them were won on a minority vote against the combined votes of Independent Liberal and Labour—unfortunately has only returned two women M.P.s to Westminster.

Although we are supposed to be in for a period of tranquillity it none the less behoves us to press upon our representatives the need for certain reforms and for the removal of certain disabilities.

If I refer to one question, and one question only, it is not because I am unmindful of the many reforms so urgently needed, but it is because I believe it is sometimes wise to centre on one thing.

I believe I am right in saying that England is almost, if not the only country in which it is possible for a husband or a father to depart this life without making provision for his wife and children.

Looking at it from a personal point of view, it is surely little less than an outrage that I should be allowed by law to make a will leaving what little I possess to nephews and nieces or to charities instead of to my wife.

Imagine her feelings if, after my death, the reading of my will revealed to her the fact that I had left her totally unprovided for when I had some money to leave.

All who care for justice must press upon our politicians, who have lately been so profuse in their promises, the vital importance of inserting a clause in a Government Bill—indeed, it is vital enough for a Bill on its own—making it compulsory for a husband and father possessed of money to make provision for his wife and children.

Any will failing to do this would be invalid and a good proportion of the dead man's estate would be guaranteed by law for the widow during her life-time and ultimately for the children, if any, of the marriage.

Details can be worked out later—in point of fact I believe they have been worked out by some of the thinking men of the day—but no time should be lost in establishing the principle so vital to the women and children of England. A SOCIAL REFORMER.

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"It is a story of strenuous endeavour in face of many difficulties and much opposition, and also of hard won success.—*Glasgow Herald*.

"The excellent book. . . . Dame Anderson's story is illuminating, and it is well that she should have had the impulse to place it on permanent record.—*Cotton Factory Times*.

"Lord Cave's remark that it contains 'a story worth telling' will admirably summarize the judgment of the average reader after a study of its pages. . . . Is at once a revelation and an inspiration vividly told.—*The Times*.

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle Street, London, W. 1.

N.W. FEDERATION OF S.E.C.

Birkenhead and District W.C.A.—The work of the Association for the past three months has been chiefly concerned with the Municipal and General Elections. A woman candidate was run by the Association (standing as an Independent) for the Town Council, but without success. Electors in this Borough have been so accustomed to vote the Party ticket that it has hitherto been found impossible to secure the return of a woman candidate except under the aegis of one of the recognized political parties. A crowded and highly successful meeting was held and addressed by all four Parliamentary candidates, all of whom had been supplied with the questionnaire and whose replies were carefully considered. Much interest was aroused and 100 copies of the WOMAN'S LEADER sold. A number of workers also assisted in the candidature of Miss Rathbone in East Toxteth, definite responsibility being accepted for a certain area. A series of monthly lectures by Mr. J. Clarke on "Sociological Problems" is proving both helpful and interesting, and Study Circles are being formed in several Wards. In connection with the Musical Sub-Committee, three classical concerts for elementary school-children have been arranged and have been much appreciated. A Junior Branch has been formed for girls 16 and upwards, and about 50 members have been enrolled. The Branch is entirely autonomous, the necessary link being that the Hon. Organizing Secretary of the parent Society must be President of the Junior Branch. Two well-attended meetings have been addressed on "Central Government" and "Local Government."

Blackburn W.C.A.—The Council is engaged in working for reservation of certain spaces in congested areas as Playing Fields, but no definite result has as yet been achieved.

Bolton W.C.A.—A vigorous campaign was carried on among the women voters during the fortnight preceding the General Election. Questions were submitted to all the candidates and four of them were interviewed. The Society definitely supported Mr. J. Edwards (Free Liberal), who proved by his work for the Association for the past nine years that he both sympathized with and thoroughly understood women's needs. Meetings were held in different parts of the constituency in support of his candidature and also with the object of educating the women voters. The N.U.S.E.C. questionnaire was also submitted to all candidates in the Darwin and West Houghton constituencies, the replies being published in their respective local papers.

Farnworth Society.—A meeting of upwards of a thousand was held and attended by all the candidates, who answered questions submitted to them. A hundred copies of the WOMAN'S LEADER were sold.

Liverpool W.C.A.—Although unsuccessful in securing the return of their candidate (Miss Eleanor Rathbone) to Parliament, the Committee feel that the effort has been a very healthy one for the Association, and should result in an increased membership, and much added interest in the work; while the experience has been of great educational value to all those who interested themselves in the campaign. A course of lectures on "Current Events" by Mr. Collin Brooks is promising to be of very great value. Those who heard the first feel sure that the eight lectures of the present course will leave us feeling we should like this extremely useful fortnightly opportunity to be continued. A conference on "The Employment of Married Women" will be held on Tuesday, 12th December, at 8 o'clock, and a lecture on "Humane Slaughter" is promised for 2nd January, while in order to avoid a deficit on the year's balance-sheet, a Children's Christmas Sale has been arranged. The Office Staff is at home on Mondays from 4 to 5.30, and this affords a useful opportunity to members for consultation on points of interest.

THE REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN IN THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

At the annual meeting of the Council for the Representation of Women in the League of Nations held at Caxton Hall on 30th November, Mrs. Coombe Tennant, of Neath (who stood as National Liberal candidate for the Forest of Dean Division), gave an interesting account of her work in the Fifth Commission of the League of Nations. Paying a warm tribute to Lord Balfour, she said that in every way he had given her the work and status of a full delegate. This being so, it seems rather a pity that Mrs. Coombe Tennant should not have had the title of full delegate. As Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon explained from the chair, other countries, notably Denmark, had chosen a woman as alternate delegate at the recent Assembly. While the Council wanted to see a British woman appointed as a full delegate, they were ready to welcome a deputy delegate as a first instalment. At the meeting of the Assembly of the League of Nations this year, only six women were present, and they were all deputy delegates. The British Delegation to the International Labour Conference this year did not include one woman, although last year she believed there were several.

Mrs. Coombe Tennant explained that the work of the Fifth Commission dealt with the humanitarian activities of the League, the opium question, and the white slave traffic. As a magistrate in Wales, she knew that the smuggling of drugs in Welsh ports was greatly on the increase, with disastrous effects on young people. They had discussed the prevention of this traffic, and also to what extent the use of these drugs was legitimate, but realized that the remedy lay in the restriction of output and it had therefore been decided to ask the various Governments to adopt import and export certificates.

Some important resolutions were passed on the question of State regulation. Mrs. Coombe Tennant said that Poland had tried regulation and found it a failure, and from that country came a suggestion that pending the abolition of regulation, it should be considered whether the employment of foreign women in houses of ill-fame could be forbidden. There was sure to be a great battle on the question of regulation at next year's Assembly, and the women's organizations would do well to insist that whoever went out to represent them should have the authority and power to state that regulation was something that British women would not tolerate, did not believe in, and desired to see put down in other countries. Prior to the debate on obscene publications, it was suggested to Mrs. Coombe Tennant that she should withdraw, and let a man take her place. Her first instinct was to remain, but realizing that public opinion in some countries was not so advanced as our own, she said she would consider the matter. However, she stuck to her guns and remained, and was glad that she did so.



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N/8

COMING EVENTS.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION.

DEC. 11. Queen's Hall, London. 3 p.m. Speakers: Rt. Hon. Lord Robert Cecil, K.C., M.P., Maharajah Jam. Sahib Nawangar, Sir A. Steel-Maitland, Bt., M.P., Commander C. B. Fry, R.N.R.
DEC. 12. Gateshead, Town Hall. 8 p.m. Speaker: Lt.-Col. D. Borden-Turner, O.B.E.
DEC. 14. Harpenden Public Hall. 8 p.m. Speaker: Miss Muriel Currey, O.B.E.

N.U.S.E.C.

DEC. 9. Croydon W.C.A. (West District). "Women's Questions in the New Parliament." Speaker: Miss Beaumont.
DEC. 15. Berks Federation of Women's Institutes. Speaker: Mrs. Hubback.

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S FRANCHISE CLUB.

DEC. 14. 9 Grafton Street, Piccadilly, W. 1. 8.15 p.m. "Is Internationalism Possible?" Speaker: Canon the Hon. Edward Lyttelton, M.A., D.D.

LEEDS S.E.C.

DEC. 18. At Home. Brandean, Headingley. 7.30-10 p.m.

EDINBURGH W.C.A.

DEC. 13. WEST DIVISION BRANCH Roseburn N. F. Church Hall. 3 p.m. "Civic Aesthetics." Speaker: G. Baldwin Brown, Esq., M.A.
DEC. 13. CENTRAL DIVISION BRANCH. St. Giles Church Hall, Victoria Terrace. "No more war." Speaker: Miss Lillias Mitchell.

WOMEN VOTERS' LEAGUE FOR LICENSING REFORM.

DEC. 12. South Stifford Women's Co-operative Guild. 7.30 p.m. Lantern Lecture, "The Carlisle Experiment." Speaker: Miss M. Cotterell, O.B.E.
DEC. 14. Hershaw Women's Co-operative Guild. 3 p.m. "Women and Licensing Reform." Speaker: Miss M. Cotterell, O.B.E.

LONDON SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SERVICE.

DEC. 15 and 16. Christmas Sale. 58 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

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EARLY'S COURT LADIES' RESIDENTIAL CLUB has vacancies during December and January; 2 mins. from tube, near shops and theatres; good catering, unlimited hot water; with partial board and baths, single rooms from 36s. weekly, double rooms from 38s. 6d. weekly.—Apply, Miss Day, 15 Trebovir Road, Earl's Court.

HOSTEL for Professional Women and Students. Terms, double rooms from £2 5s., single rooms £2 15s.—Apply, Miss Farquhar, 43 Palace Court, Bayswater, W. 2.

TO LET AND WANTED.

SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE, 3 bed, 2 sitting, usual offices; 5 minutes' station, post office; excellent maid willing remain; rent 2 guineas.—Berry, Buxted, Sussex.

WANTED, LADY-WORKER to share with another, 2 airy furnished rooms in Kensington; terms moderate; separate sleeping accommodation; references exchanged.—Box 950, WOMAN'S LEADER, 62 Oxford Street, W. 1.

FURNISHED FLAT, nearly self contained, shut off, large sitting-room, 2 single bedrooms, bath (geyser), kitchen; Etard piano, wardrobes; gas stove and fire (domestic help available). Good residential road, convenient City and West. 2½ guineas.—49, Hildrop Road, Camden Road, N. 7.

REQUIRED, UNFURNISHED SELF-CONTAINED FLAT; 2 bedrooms, sitting room, bathroom, kitchen; central essential.—Crawshaw, Brabazon House, Westminster, S.W. 1.

LADY and Son (music student) require 2 rooms (gas), furnished or unfurnished, moderate. Preferably where practising allowed. From Lent or Autumn term.—Box 959, WOMAN'S LEADER, 62 Oxford Street, W. 1.

YOUNG lady wishes to sell CONTENTS of SELF-CONTAINED ROOM in Acton; rent 8s. 6d.; use of bath and kitchen.—Write Box 961, WOMAN'S LEADER, 62 Oxford Street, W. 1.

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HOLIDAY HOTEL for Working People, near sea, home comforts; from 30s. per week; special terms for large parties. Children and convalescents received.—Apply to the Lady Superintendent, Green Lady Hostel, Littlehampton.

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PRACTICAL TRAINING FOR LADIES in Gardening (all branches), Dairy and Poultry Management. Expert Teachers. Lovely old manor house and grounds. Home life. Hockey.—Apply, Principals, Lee House, Marwood, Barnstaple, N. DEVON.

PROFESSIONAL.

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

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FOR SALE AND WANTED.

TYPEWRITER.—Will anyone give or lend for six months up-to-date serviceable typewriter for use in connection with Rome Congress International Woman Suffrage Alliance, 11 Adam Street, W.C. 2.

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

PILLOW LINEN.—Remnant bundles of superior quality snow-white pillow linen, sufficient to make 6 pillow-cases, size 20 x 30 in., 21s. per bundle.—Hutton's, 41 Main Street, Larne, Ireland.

APPLES.—Cox's Orange Pippins, 15 lbs. 8s.; 32 lbs. 16s. Best Cookers, 32 lbs. 7s. 6d. Carriage paid in England and Wales.—Frank Roscoe, Staple Mordan, Royston, Herts.

DRESS.

CAN anyone spare some TIDY CLOTHES for hard-working, deserving girls; warm coats, costumes, boots, and shoes particularly needed. Please send to Miss Susan Musson, 117 Piccadilly, W. 1.

COSTUMES, coats, furs, underwear, gentlemen's and children's clothing, house furnishings wanted. Specially good prices given.—Hélène, 301 New King's Road, Fulham, S.W. 6.

THE HAT DOCTOR, 3a Little Sussex Place, Hyde Park Square, W. 2. Re-blocks and makes hats, toques; own materials used if required; re-covers shoes, satin, kid, on canvas; own material if preferred. Furs altered and re-made at lowest possible price. Shoes toe-capped, providing satin.

LACE.—All kinds, mended, transferred, and cleaned; embroidery undertaken; many testimonials.—Beatrice, Box 1000, WOMAN'S LEADER, 62 Oxford St., W. 1.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE FELLOWSHIP SERVICES, Eccleston Guild House. Eccleston Square, S.W. 1; Sunday, 10th December, 3.15, Music, Poetry, Lecture, Dr. Percy Dearmer. 6.30, A. Maude Royston.

CATHOLIC WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETY, 55 Berners Street, London, W. 1. Telephone, Museum 4181. Minimum subscription, 1s.; Organ: "Catholic Citizen," 2d. monthly.

INTERNATIONAL HOUSE, 55 GOWER STREET.—Membership open to men and women; light luncheons, teas, and suppers 12-7.45; Foreign and English journals; lectures and debates on international subjects; pleasant garden; write for prospectus.

CHRISTMAS SALE, December 15th and 16th. Please send gifts before December 10th to Miss P. Strachey, London Society for Women's Service, 58 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

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

MARY MACNAIR is giving three Lecture-Recitals on "The Development of Music," followed by a Teaching Demonstration at Hoxton Baths, Pittfield Street, E. (Liverpool Street Station and bus routes 6, 22, 35, 47, 58, 78A, 43, 76, 21, 21A). Programme: Wednesday, 22nd November, 7-8.30, "The Beginnings of Music"; violin, Kimey Guillain. Wednesday, 29th November, 7-8.30, "The Great Masters"; singer, Winifred Clark. Wednesday, 6th December, 7-8.30, "Music of To-day"; plastic, Annie Beck, Diplômée in Dalcroze Eurhythmics. Wednesday, 13th December, 7-8.30, "Some Music," a Demonstration of a Modern Method of Teaching Music. Children of the Golden Staircase School will be taught. Demonstrator, Miss Ethel Driver, L.R.A.M., Diplômée Dalcroze Eurhythmics. Tickets, 1s. 3d., from the Secretary, 23 Store Street, W.C. 1; Mrs. Macfarlane Oppenheimer, The Moyle House, Caterham Valley, Surrey; and Miss Mary Macnair, 20 Harrington Square, N.W. 1. Applications through the post must be accompanied by stamped addressed envelope. All profit made goes to the building fund of the Golden Staircase School.

THE first of Miss Gwynneth Chapman's second series of LECTURES (Psychological) will be given on 14th December, at 8.15 p.m., Lecture Room, 41 South Molton Street, W. 1. Subject: "The Psychology of Androcentric Societies." Tickets 1s. from Lecturer, 25 West Cromwell Road, S.W. 5.

NATIONAL HEALTH.

The journal for all those participating in Social Work, Infant Welfare Work, Public Health Work, and Local Government. Ninepence monthly, 8s. 6d. per annum, post free. To be obtained from any bookseller. Write for specimen copy to the Manager, NATIONAL HEALTH JOURNAL, Ltd., 5 TAVISTOCK SQUARE, LONDON, W.C. 1.

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