

THE
WOMAN'S LEADER

IN POLITICS IN INDUSTRY IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT
IN THE HOME IN LITERATURE AND ART IN THE PROFESSIONS

AND

THE COMMON CAUSE

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NOTES AND NEWS

Women Senators in Canada.

In response to an inquiry made by the Prime Minister of Canada the Department of Justice has ruled that the British North America Act will have to be amended before women Senators can be created in Canada. This inquiry was started by the Franchise Committee of the Montreal Women's Club, who asked whether, in view of the admission of Lady Rhondda's claim to a seat in the House of Lords, Canadian women might be admitted to the Senate.

Poland's Women Jurors.

Germany was apparently not the first country of the Continent to legalize women jurors. The Polish Government, after many debates, in which English and American precedent was quoted, recently adopted a resolution giving women equal rights with men when sitting on juries.

Mui-Tsai Forbidden.

The Proclamation which Mr. Churchill promised should be issued in Hong Kong has been published, in which it is stated that as slavery is not allowed to exist in the British Empire, therefore it must be understood that Mui-Tsai girls are not the property of their employers. The girls are warned by the proclamation not to leave their present homes until they have employment to go to lest they fall into the hands of procurers. Those who wish to leave their employers can apply to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs. Masters and mistresses of Mui-Tsai are warned against any attempt to prevent the girls from seeing him. A luncheon is being arranged by the Anti-Slavery Society to show appreciation of the work of Commander and Mrs. Haslewood for the Mui-Tsai. Commander Haslewood resigned his post rather than restrain the efforts Mrs. Haslewood was making to secure the abolition of the system.

Venereal Disease.

The controversy which for more than three years has raged on the most effective means of preventing venereal disease, is now being brought to the impartial judgment of a representative committee, presided over by Lord Trevelin, the ex-Lord/Chief

Justice. Its members will include Mr. C. J. Bird, F.R.C.S., Surgeon-Commander Reginald Bond, R.N., Dr. John Brownlee, Professor Bulloch, Dr. D. S. Davies, Professor Dreyer, Colonel Fremantle, M.P., Dr. Dorothy Hare, Professor Kenwood, Sir William Leishman, Dr. F. S. Menzies, Sir Frederick Mott, Dr. Sequiera, Dr. Spilsbury, and Mr. Kenneth Walker, F.R.C.S. The vice-chairman of the committee is Mr. T. J. Tomlin, K.C. The terms of reference will be as follows: "To consider and report upon the best medical measures for preventing venereal disease in the civil community, having regard to administrative practicability, including costs." The Committee has the support and confidence of both the National Council for Combating Venereal Disease and the Society for the Prevention of Venereal Disease. It is an unofficial body brought together by a committee of selection consisting of Sir Clifford Allbutt, Sir Anthony Bowlby, Sir Walter Fletcher, Sir Archibald Garrod, Professor Kenwood, Sir Norman Moore, and Sir John Thomson Walker, and convened by Lord Dawson of Penn. Sir Alfred Mond, as Minister of Health, has promised his encouragement and support. Lord Dawson's original proposal was that the medical profession should first pronounce on the matter, and that the community as a whole should then be given an opportunity of expressing its opinion. We are extremely glad to see that the name of a woman doctor has been included for it was essential that women should be represented on this committee. Dr. Dorothy Hare served with the R.A.M.C. at Malta, and is at present working at the Elizabeth Garrett Anderson Hospital.

Common Lodging Houses.

Readers who remember Miss Hartley's terrible accounts of life in common lodging-houses will be glad to hear that several towns are facing the problem and considering methods of reform. It is suggested that the "mixed" common lodging house should be abolished, or, if the housing shortage makes this impossible, at any rate to abolish the "mixed dormitories", and to substitute lodging-houses for single men only and for single women only. It is also proposed that, where possible, municipal lodging-houses for respectable men and women, and hostels for families

should be opened. It is also proposed to exclude girls under 18 from common lodging houses run for private profit, and to introduce a by-law carrying this principle into effect. The need for lodging-houses for girls only under municipal or philanthropic control is therefore all the more urgent. We hope to publish another article by Miss Hartley on this important subject next week.

Rescue Work.

A Central Council for Rescue and Preventive Work in London has been formed as a result of a recent conference held at the Ministry of Health. The subjects discussed at the Conference were: (a) The advisability of some classification according to the education and previous occupation of the applicant in admission to homes and hostels; and (b) the provision of adequate training for unmarried mothers in residential institutions. The Rescue and Preventive Council is to consist of representatives appointed by public bodies and voluntary agencies.

The Spring Register.

The spring register of electors for the current year came into force last week, and will be that on which a general election during the next six months would be held. It is not possible to give any figures at present as there is a good deal of work still to be done in the way of tabulating and printing. The figures for the last spring register showed in England and Wales an increase of 533,177 women, as compared with the electoral roll on which the general election of 1918 was fought, while there was a decrease of 98,437 men. It is quite probable that when the figures for this year are available they will show a further proportionate increase in women electors. In some of the English constituencies last year the number of women voters almost equalled that of the men. For instance, Cheltenham had 11,661 women voters to 11,819 men; Chelsea, 13,407 women to 13,961 men; and Hastings, 13,680 women to 13,706 men. Obviously a very slight gain in such cases would give women a majority in the electorate.

Reactionary St. Pancras.

As we go to press St. Pancras Borough Council is being asked to decide that the post of Assistant Medical Officer of Health for Maternity and Child Welfare work, which was rendered vacant by the dismissal of Dr. Gladys Miall Smith, shall be filled by a man instead of a woman. The special committee which for many months has been considering the matter reports that it is "most desirable for a medical man with the necessary knowledge and experience to be available in the absence of the M.O.H., and it is believed that many mothers prefer to consult a medical man". If it is really true that the women of St. Pancras have actually expressed a preference for a man it shows that the civic education of the women voters of the neighbourhood is less advanced than we expected.

Nurses' Penalties.

Probationer nurses at the Westminster Infirmary are to pay a penalty of £10 if they do not stay three years at the institution. They will also be deprived of a testimonial and their uniform will remain the property of the Westminster Guardians. One cannot help wondering what the institution can be like which is obliged to take such drastic measures to force its probationers to remain, and whether these measures will encourage other probationers to join. An enemy might almost breathe the words "Indentured Labour".

The Oversea Settlement of British Women.

The Society for the Oversea Settlement of British Women has just published its second report. At a time when the importance of migration within the Empire is so constantly brought before the public, the work of the Society which deals exclusively with the migration of women cannot fail to be of interest. One of the great needs of the moment is so to arrange for the distribution of population as to secure as far as possible that the number of women who leave these shores are equivalent to the men. Much is being done to encourage boys and young men to go out and fill the empty spaces in the Dominions, but homes on which the future of the Empire may depend will never be built unless Women Settlers go out in equal numbers. The aim of the Society, in close consultation with the immigration authorities of the several Dominions, is to further by every means in its power the migration of suitable women. During the year 1,051 women sailed under the Society's auspices, and other inquiries have been received from 6,862 women with regard to openings over-

seas. The report says that a far larger migration of women would be effected if financial assistance could be given. Under present conditions the cost of the journey is prohibitive to the majority of women, thousands of whom would be willing to go and do the work most required of them in the Dominions. The conditions of life in the Dominions are still but little understood by the majority of people in these Islands. The picture painted is often unreal. Girls and women start on the new venture in many cases unprepared and with a light-hearted irresponsibility, which too often leads to unhappiness for themselves and for those among whom they have to live overseas. Not only does the Society through its individual members and staff give up-to-date information as to openings for employment and conditions of life in the Dominions, but every settler is helped with all the varied arrangements for her long journey. She is given advice as to passports, luggage, clothing, where and how to book the passage, the names of hostels in London, Southampton, Liverpool, and other towns, as well as those across the sea. Arrangements are made for the girls to be grouped together on board ship under the care of a conductress or matron, and the settler is ensured a friendly welcome on arrival in the new country through the introductions given by the Society to its correspondents overseas. It requires little imagination to understand what a difference this personal attention makes to young women going away from home and friends for the first time, and the beneficial effect upon their health and future happiness.

Growing Girls and Games.

The inquiry which is being carried on into the effect of the present system of physical education for girls arose out of the interest taken in an address on the subject given by Miss Cowdray last year. A small committee was formed to discuss the question and finally the College of Preceptors invited other societies to send representatives to a joint committee. The present committee represents ten associations. Among other members are Dr. Sidney Phillips and Dr. G. F. Still (representing the Royal College of Physicians), Sir Charles Ryall and Mr. Walter G. Spencer (the Royal College of Surgeons), Mr. R. C. Elmslie and Mr. E. D. Turner (the British Medical Association), Dr. Alice Clow and Dr. Christine Murrell (the Medical Women's Federation), Miss Cowdray and Miss Dowling (the Private Schools Association), Miss Froude and Miss McKenzie (the National Union of Women Teachers). There have been previous inquiries into the subject, but there has not been such a representative committee with such a wide scope. The subject is one of great importance to the health of the nation, and is also one on which hitherto there has been insufficient data for generalization.

Landlords and the Babies.

There is a good deal of feeling against the landlords who are refusing to let to people with children. There is no redress, for the housing shortage places the selfish landlord in a strong position, and no suggestions of boycotting offenders can possibly be enforced while there are childless couples without homes to discover the vacant houses. It would be altogether too great a self-sacrifice to expect! There is, however, a very serious side to all this. The question of proper housing accommodation for children is of national importance. The refusal to let to families means more overcrowding elsewhere, and already the number of tenement dwellings is a national scandal.

Miss Constance Jones.

The death is announced of Miss Emily Elizabeth Constance Jones, D.Litt., Mistress of Girton College, Cambridge, from 1903 to 1913. Miss Jones, as a student at Girton, took a first class in the Moral Science Tripos of 1880, which was one of the earliest distinctions won by a Girton student. Soon afterwards she was appointed lecturer in Moral Sciences at Girton, and in 1896 she became Vice-Mistress. During her term of office a debt of £50,000 was paid off, accommodation for fifty more students was provided, the scholarships were increased, and a system of fellowships was instituted. She resigned in 1916 in order to give more time to her written work on moral philosophy.

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.

BY-ELECTIONS AND AFTER.

There were short-sighted people in 1918 who thought that with the passing into law of the Representation of the People Act organizations which had worked for political equality between men and women should wind up their affairs and pass quietly and decently out of existence. The events of the last three years have shown that they were utterly wrong. It is true that immediately after the first instalment of the Franchise events moved rapidly. Women became eligible for the House of Commons, the magistrate's bench, jury service, and the legal profession. But since then, what has been accomplished? Great Britain still stands alone among countries in which women are enfranchised, in making a distinction between the sexes. Women are heavily handicapped in industry and the professions. Mothers are still nonentities in the eyes of the law. Legislation relating to the status of the married woman is still composed of relics of bygone generations. Yet many women who were willing to give their time, their strength, their money, even their lives for the vote itself are either too war-weary, too disillusioned, too imaginative, or perhaps, worst of all, too lacking in sympathy with women less fortunate than themselves to spend and be spent in the final lap of the race to the goal of economic equality.

In the early days of political recognition women, especially older women, were so awed by the possession of a vote that they felt they must "rest and be thankful". But that attitude is passing away. How most rapidly to attain the end they have in sight is a lesson which women are learning with avidity, and the best possible school for practical politics is a by-election.

A survey of the work carried out by the N.U.S.E.C. and other women's organizations at by-elections during the last thirteen months may perhaps be a profitable exercise at a time when we are, or ought to be, preparing for a general election.

At earlier by-elections, candidates came before gatherings of women without the slightest compunction, wholly uninformed about the questions with regard to which women feel themselves to have a special concern. "Will the candidate support the Bishop of London's Criminal Law Amendment Bill?" was asked at a meeting of women voters over a year ago. "What does she mean?" whispered the unlucky candidate to his neighbour on the platform. His rival, more adroit, replied: "Anything proposed by the Bishop of London will have my warm support, madam." As time went on a very different attitude was shown. Candidates began to study legislation promoted and supported by women seriously. The more intelligent and sincere sent for copies of Bills or explanatory literature before replying to the questions asked; the wind-bags, seeing it was the thing to do, promised everything with a glibness, too glib to deceive, as in the case of one candidate who held that if anything "more women should have votes than men" and "better pay for equal work". This was the exception, however. The large majority dealt with the questions in a conscientious manner, and more than one instance can be recorded of men who frankly expressed honest disapproval or doubt on some point, who after some friendly discussion convinced their interviewers of the sincerity of their conversion.

But it is not in the constituency during the contest, but in the debates and division lists of the House that the results of by-election work can be tested, therefore a survey of the records of members after election has a special significance for women voters. Out of twenty-one members who were questioned on the reforms on the programme of the N.U.S.E.C., all but three have either signed the memorial to the Prime Minister on Equal Franchise or voted for the Enfranchisement of Women Bill. One of the three in question took his seat too late for the second reading of the Bill but has promised to support it. Not a single member returned voted in the wrong lobby on Lord Robert Cecil's Bill. Out of fifteen by-elections at which a considerable amount of work was carried on, at least ten of the candidates returned, belonging to all political parties, have already shown themselves our good friends and may be relied upon always to be on the right side.

All this surely points the way for future advance. If every by-election presents such a golden opportunity, what an unparalleled chance lies before women at the coming general election. Let us, therefore, make ready. Every woman voter in the Kingdom can do something—give her time or give her money. The interest of the old suffrage days pales before this adventure—the first real test of our enfranchisement—the return of a House composed of men and women interested, well-informed, and pledged to the causes for which women have a special responsibility.

NEWS FROM WESTMINSTER.

By OUR PARLIAMENTARY CORRESPONDENT.

The conclusion arrived at in these notes last week was that the Coalition Government were stronger than they were in February. The same is probably true also of Mr. Lloyd George personally; though, as these words are being written, the possible breakdown of the Genoa Conference and the wreckage of the hopes attached to it may weaken his authority. However, for the moment both he and his administration are stronger. No bad blunders were made during last session. The economies promised satisfy most reasonable men; and Mr. Churchill's courageous steadfastness in the turmoil in Ireland has caught the public imagination. And let another factor, too, be noted. Ever since the beginning of 1919 an immensely powerful section of the Press has tried to turn Mr. Lloyd George out. It has failed. It has failed in spite of the hideous blunders which have been made; over housing, over agriculture, over economy—sufficient to have smashed ten Governments. The whole of their social policy has gone overboard; their foreign policy has been little more prosperous; a hostile and clever Press has been given opportunities of which it has made the fullest use; and yet it has effected nothing. Which proves that the Press is not nearly so powerful as people think. But the point to be emphasized is that because this campaign has failed utterly it has strengthened the object of its attack.

Naturally, during a pause in the political contest, our thoughts turn to the future. Is an election nearer than appeared probable in February, and what would be its result? As has been said before, an immediate appeal is not likely. It may come in the autumn or it may be postponed till next year. When it comes undoubtedly the Labour Party will gain some seats, but it probably will not gain enough to form a purely Labour Government. Nor is a purely Conservative Government more probable, for reasons which have already been given; while the Wee Frees can do little till they find a leader. Another Coalition, therefore, seems inevitable. Now a Coalition which does not include Mr. Lloyd George is hard to imagine. And it is harder still to imagine that powerful and astute personality in a Coalition which he does not dominate. So much for prophecy.

Looking back over the months which have passed, no new Parliamentary reputations have been made. The most outstanding figure has been that of Mr. Churchill; the most outstanding speech that of Mr. Bonar Law on the Genoa Conference debate. Neither of these are novices. Of the younger men, too, the most prominent have been those who have already caught the ear of the House. Lord Winterton's translation from the gay independence of the back benches to a seat in the Government has not dimmed his vigour. Lord Eustace Percy, Colonel Guinness, Captain Elliot, Commander Kenworthy, and Sir Samuel Hoare have all maintained their reputations. The Labour Party has thrown up no new genius; the Die-hards have discovered no leader. Mr. Ronald McNeill, who seems to be aspiring to that position, has many of the requisite Parliamentary gifts. He is a notable debater and a popular personality, but he has yet to show that he is anything more. Meantime the leadership of the Opposition parties has not been brilliant. Mr. Asquith, seldom in his place, cannot get over the obsession that the country is interested in Free Trade. Mr. Clynes hardly makes the best use of his opportunities. Sir Donald Maclean is in a difficulty, for he is not titular leader, and yet usually has to lead in the absence of his chief. Altogether the Government can survey the scene with some satisfaction. They appear to have got over the worst of their domestic troubles. They profit by the imperfections of their enemies; and they are assuredly more coherent than they were last February. The swing of power over to the Conservative section will do them no harm. It will make them more realistic and actual. A new relationship between the party and the Prime Minister has been set up, the results of which may be far-reaching.

[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.]

FRUIT-FARMING AS A PROFESSION FOR WOMEN.

British fruit-growing has taken great strides forward of late years. Fruit culture has been stimulated by research work and experimental farms (such as that at Malling), as well as by increased business facilities, the result of co-operation amongst fruit-growers. A higher standard is being reached by greater attention to packing and grading, which has led to a better quality of all kinds of home-grown fruits. It only needs a more satisfactory means of transport by increased railway facilities to make the fruit-growing industry one of the most successful in the country.

As one of the new professions for women, it offers many and varied attractions. Dairy farming, poultry, bees, and market gardening have been tried by a number of enthusiasts. Much has been said and written as to their possibilities, but so far very few women have taken up fruit-farming, and I find little, on the whole, is known about it. A fruit-farm to the average man consists of a picturesque old orchard with moss-grown trees, pink and white blossom, and nothing to do but the picking (and eating) of the fruit. When one speaks of the strenuous life it entails in the year's work he looks at you with as much surprise as I felt when a harassed and over-worked man told me that people thought his was "a cushy job", whereas in reality he was working day and night, never a moment's rest—and his was a butterfly farm.

The modern fruit-farm may not be as picturesque as the old English orchard, but it offers far more interest and entails a great deal more skilled work. It is a busy life, but never a dull one. I will give a short sketch from my own experience of what it really is.

My holding is a small one of some 5 to 6 acres, including a little old-world garden and fifteenth century cottage. Most of it is planted with bush apple-trees, some plums and damsons, besides currants, strawberries and raspberries. I have practically run it alone with the help of a partner, and with the exception of horse labour and a very small amount of digging and trenching.

The year's work begins with winter pruning in the fall. The trees, about 1,900 in all, are of various kinds, and each variety requires its own special treatment—not only the variety but the individual tree has its own peculiar wants; as an old fruit-grower once told me: "They are all to be tended like human beings, each must have individual attention if he is going to make the best of life." And so they do, and for anyone who knows, there is as much difference of character in a plantation of trees as there is in a crowd of men and women.

While the pruning is being done, the land must be ploughed and harrowed, and the question of fertilizers considered in connexion with the requirements of the soil, and last year's crop.

If the gods are favourable, winter pruning will be done by February, leaving time for winter spraying. February is a tricky month as regards weather, and as spraying to be effective must be done on a calm day, it is not easy to get this happy combination. The orchard is too big for knapsack work, so I use a twelve-gallon barrow machine with a hand-pump and twenty-foot hose-pipe. This machine can be worked by two—one wheels and pumps, the other sprays. As the winter-wash is of some caustic fluid, lime-sulphur, caustic-soda, etc., the sprayer must protect himself by wearing a long coat and rubber gloves, and even with those coverings it is difficult to keep it from burning the skin and destroying the clothes. It is a nasty job, but it is one of the most important operations of the whole year's work as a preventive against most of the ills that fruit is heir to in the way of pests and fungus.

In March I get my cuttings struck in the nursery and my scions grafted; old or diseased trees are cut back and top grafted. This is one of the most fascinating branches of the work—to experiment with different kinds of stocks, crab and paradise, to watch the cuttings and grafts as they grow into

"maidens" and finally into grown up bushes and trees in the orchard, to train them into cordons, espaliers, bush, pyramid or whatever special type you fancy, is full of the greatest interest.

The question of intercropping (i.e. the planting of catch-crops between the rows of trees) is a vexed one. The trees are 10 to 11 feet apart, so there is plenty of space, but the constant working of the land makes it awkward; also the fact that the crop must come off before the picking season begins. Potatoes, perhaps, are the easiest and most successful in this way.

As soon as the blossom begins in May (I shall never forget my first sight of the orchard in full bloom!) a close watch must be kept for caterpillar and weevil, and precautionary measures taken at once. Currant-bushes and strawberries have to be netted against the attacks of birds. In a dry season, like last summer, the birds make terrible havoc in the fruit-farm, not only with soft fruit but with apples and pears; a peck here and a peck there, then the wasps come in and finish off the work.

When the fruit has set the trees must be carefully thinned, quality not quantity being what every modern fruit-farmer aims at. As soon as the thinning is done, the picking season begins and with this comes the business of grading, packing, and marketing, the keystone of the year's work on a fruit farm. It is a never-ending surprise to the beginner what a difference careful grading and good packing make in the appearance of the fruit. There are not only special methods of packing different fruits, but each has its own particular kind of packing-case, from the little punnet to the big bushel basket or box. Good packing is a fine art—on it depends not only the appearance of the fruit but its safe arrival in an unbruised condition at the market. By careful grading, too, it is possible to bring down waste on the farm to a mere nothing. This is no easy matter. One's best fruit will always find a market, but the question of how to dispose of the seconds and thirds probably requires very careful management. Some can be used for jam and jelly made on the farm; some sent by the hundredweight sack to jam factories; others, again, sold for pig fodder, etc.

Last of all the year's work comes the storing of keeping varieties. Few farms have model storing sheds with adjustable shelves, frost proof, rat proof, and damp proof; most of us have to make shift with an old barn or basement as I do and store the fruit in bushel baskets. These must be carefully sorted from time to time and the rotten ones removed.

I have not space here to say much of the business side of it. The market is not easy. Prices are constantly fluctuating, and vary with many ups and downs in different places. Then there is the question of whether to sell locally, to send to Covent Garden, or take private orders. Each has its advantages, and each its drawbacks. I personally find it as well to have all three strings to my bow. And so the year goes round—goes—it flies! One is always having a race with time on a fruit-farm, and time generally gets the best of it.

The work is often very hard and strenuous—sometimes disappointing in its results. The weather is always a problem and a hazard, but as a life it is a good life, and to any one who feels inclined to take the risks I would say "come and try".

P. E. HANSON.

[The writer will be pleased to answer any questions about fruit-farming that our readers might like to ask.—ED., W. L.]

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AN OPEN-AIR SCHOOL.

Stowey House is situated less than five minutes' walk from Clapham Common Tube Station. From the outside it is an unpretentious-looking building, but in the grounds at the rear of the house a wonderful "reclaiming" work is going on.

Stowey House is one of the L.C.C. "Open-air Schools". The same great work is being carried on at Shooters Hill, Forest Hill, and in Bow Road, but Stowey House is the largest of the four.

I visited it one day recently, and with the weather then prevailing one would expect to find work at a standstill, but the school was "carrying on" despite adverse atmospheric conditions. These schools have been founded to reclaim and rebuild some of the children of London who are suffering from lung trouble, chronic anaemia, nervous debility, and kindred ailments. The need for them is apparent when one realizes that there are no less than 25,000 children in the L.C.C. area, who on medical grounds are qualified for admittance to these open-air schools. Of this appallingly large number the four schools already started can accommodate only some 400-500 children, 200 of whom attend Stowey House.

The children come from all parts of London, some from Ealing, some from Rotherhithe, the travelling expenses for a single year amounting to no less than £600.

They arrive at 9 o'clock in the morning, and are given breakfast, a substantial meal consisting of porridge, bread and margarine, or bread and jam, with occasional "extras" in the way of fish and other dainties. School lessons are done in huts, with open spaces in place of windows (outside altogether, weather permitting) from 9.30 a.m. until 12.30 p.m., when dinner is served. After dinner every child takes an ingenious stretch-bed and rests for two hours. After this come lessons until 5.30 p.m., when tea is served. The day ends with the departure of the children at 6 p.m. On Saturdays only breakfast and dinner are provided, work ending at 4 p.m. Each child, every day, drinks quantities of pure milk.

Some share of the expense of the meals is borne by the parents. No parent, however, contributes more than 4s. for the seventeen meals provided during the week, while the average payment is only about 2s. 5d. per week.

Work is made interesting and practical. At the present moment the older boys, supervised by one of the masters, are erecting a large rest-shed at a cost of £450 (a smaller hut built by the Council with outside labour cost over £1,000). The calculations of cost of various sizes of timber provide the arithmetic for the class. A model is made first, and the cost calculated before operations commence.

The old, dry history lessons are transformed into interesting dramatic displays, scenes from the lives of Harold, William the Conqueror, and Henry V being some of those I saw acted.

Geography is conducted on equally interesting lines. A bed of concrete (mixed and laid by the boys) about 9 foot square is laid down. The outline of the country to be studied is done in concrete and raised an inch or an inch and a half from the general level. The interior of the country is filled with earth, moulded as nearly as possible to correspond to the configuration of the land. Grass is sown in the earth, sparsely to indicate desert, thickly to indicate good agricultural districts. The sea is painted in, and small modelled ships, bearing lists of the imports and exports, are placed in the port harbours.

Other subjects, too numerous to mention, are taught in equally interesting ways. The girls do needlework, and do not do the very heavy manual work. Otherwise the curriculum is the same for boys and girls.

The school year starts in April, so that the children are thoroughly used to it before the cold weather comes.

Seventy per cent of the children stay for twelve months and then proceed, happy and healthy once more, to other ordinary schools. The remainder are kept, some for two years, some for three, until they, too, are fit to take their places as useful and healthy citizens of the Empire.

Great demands (including long hours) are made on the staff, but they are all enthusiasts, and are unanimous in saying that they would not go back to ordinary elementary teaching for anything.

I am aware that economy, even in education, is essential, but, surely, a greater proportion than 400-500 of London's 25,000 nervous and anæmic slum children is worth saving. To the child it gives health and freedom from disease. To the nation it gives a healthy, strong, employable citizen, the backbone of our Empire's greatness.

FRANK W. HOWE.

MYSORE VILLAGE POLITICS AND THE WAR.

While the Prince of Wales was being whirled back to civilization and Bangalore recently from his elephant hunt in the Mysore jungle, he might have seen the white-washed top of a little village temple, about 40 miles from cantonments. The villagers were out-castes, "untouchables". About a year ago some of the younger men were seized with a desire to be educated; the Hindu "Depressed Classes Mission" had not penetrated to those wilds, so it was useless to persuade a caste man to defile himself by entering their village. There was only one European about, an Englishwoman who had her hands full with a women's hospital and a turbulent orphanage, but kept a maternal eye on the villages round. To her the out-castes applied, and she advised them to consult the local Christians, who were honest folk enough, though barely literate themselves. A young Christian named Mallappa was quite ready to undertake the job of running a night school on payment of a few measures of maize weekly, but he stipulated that the oil for the lantern used at the lessons should be provided by the pupils. *Hinc illae lacrimae*. For a time all went well; the school was held on the verandah of the village temple, and night after night the young peasants, a dozen or so, struggled with the 400 letters of the Kanarese alphabet, under the superintendence of Mallappa, from the proud heights of a second standard pass. But alas! even in that pastoral spot there were "parties" (the English word is used invariably). The more orthodox contended that it was a disrespect to the village goddess to use "foreign" (i.e. kerosine) oil in the lantern on the verandah of her house. Their opponents argued with truth that coco-nut oil gave a dim and smoky flame, by which they could never see the complicated shapes of the letters. The village elders began to be interested in the dispute, and Mallappa unfortunately thought it beneath him to take the matter seriously. Matters came to a head. One fine morning the Englishwoman was just beginning her dispensary when a breathless youth arrived with great news—there had been a fearful scrap in the village, at least six killed, and the Government doctor had been up all night operating on the survivors. After twelve years in India one does not take such statements *au pied de la lettre*, but, still, it was an anxious moment when the Englishwoman fled across to the Government dispensary, thronged with excited villagers and weeping women. There had been a scrap, involving the use of horrid sharp little knives—no loss of life, but the doctor had been up all night, and six patients had been detained, three from each side.

The in-patient accommodation resembled a cow-shed; the six injured warriors lay within, attended by their tearful wives. They looked extremely pathetic, to say the least of it—two of them having lost their noses entirely, and all being swathed in bandages. The Englishwoman returned their shame-faced salaams rather coldly and squatting on the floor asked for an explanation of the previous night's shocking behaviour. The ringleader of the opposition replied in lugubrious tones matching his dilapidated appearance: "Mother, we did not know how to settle the question of our goddess and the accursed oil. Our side did not wish to take it to the village panchayet (council of elders), because the orthodox are in the majority. We thought, 'How did the English sahibs settle their dispute with the Germans? Let us imitate them!' And, behold, our faces are blackened and our families in grief!"

A thousand things came to the Englishwoman's mind, but she said not one of them. Repeating mechanically the formula, "Having gone, I return," she retired to her own compound. Towards afternoon she brightened up. "The older generation is hopeless," she said to herself resolutely, wheeled her bicycle to the disgraced village, and sought to promote a spirit of comradeship in the younger generation by giving bicycle rides to the urchins, one from each party in turn.

G. HAWORTH.

CORRESPONDENCE AND REPORTS.

CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT BILL, 1921.

MADAM.—Perhaps you will allow me to make some comments on Mr. Macquisten's letter of 21st April *re* the above Bill.

The question of my own "inceptitude" and "limited knowledge and moral outlook" I may leave on one side, seeing that I am not acting in these matters in my individual capacity, but as the Secretary of this Association. Moreover, we are all more or less inept and of limited knowledge when we come to dealing with sex problems, as the human questions involved are so difficult and perplexing.

I notice that Mr. Macquisten does not, in either of his letters, actually deny an intent to wreck the Bill, but he now accuses this Association of wrecking it because we sent a letter to some of the Lords saying that the Association did not wish to be understood as accepting any responsibility for the new clause. That letter, however, expressly stated: "My Committee are anxious not to make any suggestion which may endanger the Bill in any way, and on this account do not wish to put forward any amendment to it." To those who know the facts Mr. Macquisten's accusation against this Association is merely silly. I would recommend your readers to obtain a copy of the Lord's Hansard Report, 15th August (vol. 46, No. 80), and read the unanimous opinion of all the Peers who spoke on this new clause added by Sir E. Wild and Mr. Macquisten. It is difficult to understand why Mr. Macquisten objects to it being thought that he wrecked the Bill. He thought its main clause "unsound", and he evidently thought the whole Bill so undesirable that he not only voted against the abolition of the defence of "reasonable cause", but even after his new clause had been accepted and the Bill became, in his own words, "an agreed-upon Bill," he voted that it be not proceeded with, and then later voted against the closure being given, or, in other words, voted for the Bill being "talked out", and this though it contained a clause which he considered necessary to "protect many homes and prevent the moral ruin of many young women and children".

Another point, why, if the need for this clause was brought home to Mr. Macquisten "some years ago", did he wait until the Report Stage to move its inclusion in the Bill? I know Mr. Macquisten says this point is irrelevant, but is it? Surely so serious an extension of the criminal law needs more consideration and discussion than can be given on the Report Stage of a Bill which could only come up after 11 p.m.

Mr. Macquisten is obviously entitled to try by all means in his power to destroy a Bill he thinks unsound, and therefore to overload it and vote against it proceeding further, but can he reasonably object if when he does so people give him the credit of wrecking the Bill?

With regard to our attitude to the new clause. This Association takes as the basis of all its legislative work the principles laid down by the Abolitionist Federation, which, put briefly, declare that the intervention of the State in matters relating to sexual morality should be limited to the punishment of: offences committed against those who have the status of minors; offences against decency committed by violent or fraudulent means against either sex; offences against public decency; public provocation to debauchery; procurement and exploitation of another's immorality for gain. When, therefore, the new clause was brought to the notice of my Committee the members considered it in relation to these principles, and as it appeared to infringe upon them, the Chairman, an ex-Judge (Consular) and magistrate, signed the Association's letter to certain of the Lords (of which you have previously published the material extracts), which was a disclaimer of responsibility for the new clause but, as stated above, did not press for its deletion.

The editorial note in the *Shield* on the new clause, made for the information of its readers, quoted the opinion of Havelock Ellis on the section as it applies to men, and added that his attitude (i.e. that the section is open to criticism and that the main point to be ensured is that no boy or girl who has not reached years of discretion should be seduced or abused by an elder person) seemed to be the right one. I do not think anyone has ever ventured to call Havelock Ellis inept or limited when he writes on these questions. He is the greatest living authority on sexual problems and is supported in his view on this particular subject by Forel, Bloch, and other experts. The Criminal Law Amendment Bill (Clause I) would have protected young persons of either sex under 16 from indecent acts by either men or women, but the whole subject of legislative action against indecent or immoral acts between consenting adult persons is fraught with difficulty and certainly ought to receive the most careful consideration before the criminal law is extended in these directions. That, at least, is the view of the Association, and will, I imagine, be the one taken by most thoughtful people.

If, however, in attributing to the authors of the new clause an intent to wreck the Bill I have misjudged them I apologise wholeheartedly, and cheerfully admit that "limited knowledge" of human motives which is always liable to lead us into error in judging the actions of others, but, as an experienced M.P. and a lawyer, Mr. Macquisten certainly put himself in a position where the circumstantial evidence was against him, and he can scarcely be surprised at the view taken both in the House of Lords and by the organizations supporting the Bill, namely that the clause was a wrecking clause.

One word as to Major Farquharson, M.P. My Association would be indeed ungrateful if it disclaimed or minimized his unflinching work and brilliant second reading speech for the Bill. He was placed in a difficult dilemma, and he did his utmost for the Bill's success, and we deeply appreciated his help.

ALISON NEILANS,
Secretary Association for Moral and Social Hygiene.

THE RUSSIAN FAMINE.

MADAM.—I see one of your correspondents says she was "shocked" at the letter signed Edith Jones. May I be allowed to say that I, and I know many others also, were grateful to her for voicing questions that were harassing us, but we had not the courage to ask them publicly, fearing

to appear callous or indifferent to the awful sufferings of the women and children of the famine-stricken districts of Russia. Is there any woman who is not harrowed by the thought of these women and children, but is not their own Government the main cause of their troubles, and the drought only a contributory cause?

Professor Atkinson, of Melbourne University, who visited the Russian famine areas, when addressing a meeting at Westminster School recently, gave a vivid account of what he saw and heard, and he insisted that the real cause of the famine was the requisitioning made by the Bolsheviks.

It was officially reported that the Russian Government have fourteen millions of gold. They have spent very little of it except in propaganda. Should their efforts to convert us be successful, our country would soon be in a similar condition to that of Russia.

It is said that under the Tsarist rule these famines occurred; yet again and again in making the appeal for the victims of the present famine the supporters have emphasized the unprecedented magnitude and horror of this one. The Tsarist Government was not a socialist Government, and therefore did not hold itself responsible for the maintenance of its citizens, whereas the present Government does.

A CONSTANT READER.

STUDENTS' CAREERS ASSOCIATION.

MADAM.—May I ask for the hospitality of your columns to draw attention to a matter which is of very deep present interest to all parents and guardians of educated girls.

The overcrowding of many women's professions and the inadequate filling of others is mainly due to the fact that most girls' careers are left to the chance of marriage, or failing that, to the haphazard drifting into any probably unsuitable work that presents itself at the moment. This economic evil can be readily overcome if the girl's future is thoroughly considered before leaving school, and the fact recognized by parents that responsibility for the girl's education does not end with her school or college life, but must be carried on until training for some profession is complete; but the questions of "What shall be her career?" or "For what is she most suited?" are not easily answered without expert advice.

It is not so widely known as it should be that in order to help Headmistresses, parents and girls in this vital matter of after-school, an organization exists called the Students' Careers Association (under the auspices of the Central Bureau for the Employment of Educated Women, 5 Prince's Street, Cavendish Square, W.), which, for the last twelve years, has done admirable work in all matters concerning the training of educated women. The main object of the Association is to give reliable information and advice about existing professions, the necessary training for them, probable salaries and opportunities of advancement in them, whether they are suitable or overstocked, also to investigate new openings, and to inquire into every movement that affects the employment of women. The membership of the Association now includes over two hundred of the leading colleges, public and private secondary schools, all the individual girls belonging to these being entitled to the service of the Association, the Secretary of which is ready to give private and individual advice to any parent, teacher, or girl, and to arrange lectures on vocations in any of the colleges or schools.

The fees for membership of the Association are almost nominal, the advice and consultations being free of further charge than the payment of the School's annual subscription. Lectures are arranged for expenses only, the great intention being to promote the welfare of educated girls, in order that women's work in this difficult transition period should be co-ordinated, so that the value of educated women's services to the community should not be lost in the general mass of unemployment.

In drawing attention to this Association, well established and well equipped as it is, a great service will be done to parents, guardians, and all those who have the future of the womanhood of England at heart.

ELEANOR M. PLUMER.

MISS PICTON-TURBERVILL'S MISSION TO JAMAICA.

Two years ago, when Jamaica was financially more prosperous than it had been for generations, the Y.M.C.A. was established there, large sums being given for the purpose by the sugar planters. Everyone with knowledge of the social conditions of Jamaica recognized that the need for the same kind of work amongst the women and girls of the island was great. In a country that has a 72 per cent illegitimate birth-rate there is, indeed, much scope for both Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. work, for both religious and social work. The World's Committee of the Y.W.C.A., recognizing the need, arranged for Miss G. Saunders to visit Jamaica last year with a view to establishing the Y.W.C.A. An Advisory Council was formed, but it was not possible to raise the necessary funds, for the short period of prosperity has passed away and sugar which three years ago was selling at £109 a ton is now selling at £12.

At the request of the Bishop of Jamaica and the Advisory Council, Miss Picton-Turbervill paid a flying visit to the island last month, although the financial depression had shown no improvement. In the four weeks at her disposal Miss Picton-Turbervill toured the island, speaking on the work of the Y.W.C.A. and arousing the keenest desire for it to be firmly established in the island. Lady Probyn, wife of the Governor, has been untiring in her efforts to raise the necessary funds. Through her efforts a house has now been purchased in Kingston which will be the Y.W.C.A. Headquarters and a large hostel, which is greatly needed. Miss Picton-Turbervill's final week in Kingston brought in close upon £1,500 towards the work. An Executive Committee has been formed, and the women of Jamaica have been helped to realize both their power and their responsibility. In all over £4,000 has been contributed towards the establishment of the Y.W.C.A. in Jamaica. Miss Picton-Turbervill returned to London last week.

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

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

Telephone: Museum 6910.

The following has been sent to the Press:—

CREDIT AND THE MARRIED WOMAN.

The question of the economic independence of the married woman has come very much to the fore in connexion with the granting of credit in the Cathcart and Kingscote cases.

While agreeing with the decisions of the Judge in these particular cases, it is important to point out that the most vital of the grievances still suffered by a married woman is that by which a wife, unless she has private means or a profession, is still economically dependent on her husband. It is little use giving political equality to women unless this economic dependence by some means or other can be brought to an end. This could, no doubt, be done by some measure which allows to a wife without means or within adequate means of her own, the right to a certain proportion of her husband's income, which amount should be in proportion to his means and should be laid down by law, and not left to the casual generosity or otherwise of her husband. Under English law, unlike the law of France and of some other countries, a husband is not even bound to leave any proportion of his income to his wife after death, however much she may have lost her wage-earning capacities through her service to him or to his children.

A more far-reaching reform would be one which has already become law in Sweden, by which each partner to a marriage has a share of half their joint income. Other schemes have been put forward by which during the child-bearing years a wife with children should be supported by the community. Whichever of these schemes is ultimately adopted it will at least ensure that a wife has economic independence. It is absurd to talk of responsibility for debts or for damages of any kind as long as a married woman has no income of her own with which to pay for these debts or damages.

The National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship by promoting Bills such as the Separation and Maintenance Orders Bill, 1922, and by means of public opinion, is helping to bring about a real improvement as regards the economic independence of the married woman.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The N.U.S.E.C. has this week published a new and very useful leaflet on the Equal Guardianship, Custody, Maintenance, and Marriage of Infants Bill. The price is 1d. each or 4s. 9d. per 100.

Two new leaflets on the Criminal Law Amendment Bill can also be had on application to Headquarters, the first is published by the Association for Moral and Social Hygiene, and the price is 1d. per leaflet. The second is published by the National Council of Women, and deals with the "Reasonable Cause to Believe" clause. The price is also 1d. per leaflet, or 3s. 6d. per 100.

SUMMER SCHOOL.

Readers are reminded that the N.U.S.E.C. Summer School will be held at St. Hilda's College, Oxford, from 19th August to 2nd September. A syllabus of lectures and lecturers is now being prepared, and the school this year promises to be one of exceptional interest. Applications should be made now to Headquarters. The fees are: Registration fee 10s., payable on application; this will be deducted from the fee for the whole course. Fees for the whole course, members £2, non-members £3; fees for one week, members £1 5s., non-members £1 15s.; charge for board and lodgings in St. Hilda's College, for two weeks £7, for one week £4.

EMILY DAVIES COMMEMORATIVE THANKSGIVING SERVICE.

London members are reminded that the above service will be held on the 4th May, at 6.30 p.m. at St. Martin's in the Fields. The preacher will be the Bishop of Birmingham.

COMING EVENTS.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION.

APRIL 28. Caxton Hall, 6 p.m. Speaker: Lord Robert Cecil, P.C., M.P. Birmingham Medical Theatre of University, 5.30 p.m. Speaker: Professor Gilbert Murray.

APRIL 29. Stoke Newington High Street Wesleyan Church, 3 p.m. Speaker: The Viscountess Gladstone.

MAY 4. City Temple, 7 p.m. Speaker: Rt. Hon. Lord Hugh Cecil, M.P.

MAY 5. School of Medicine for Women, 8 Hunter Street, W.C.1, 5.30 p.m. Speaker: Miss Muriel Currey, O.B.E.

WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE.

APRIL 29. Caxton Hall, Annual Conference, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Chair: Councillor Mrs. Schofield Coates, J.P.

APRIL 30. Miner's Club, Brunswick Square, W.C.1. Reception 3.30 p.m.—5 p.m., Dr. Octavia Lewin presiding.

MAY 1. Minerva Cafe, 144 High Holborn, W.C.1. Public Meeting, 6.30 p.m. "The National Importance of Women's Work on the Land." Speaker: Dr. Lillias Hamilton.

EDINBURGH W.C.A.

MAY 3. Royal Society of Arts Hall, 117 George Street. Public Meeting, 8 p.m. "The Fathers and Mothers of the Future." Speaker: Mrs. Garden Blaikie, M.B. Chair: Mrs. Chalmers Watson, C.B.E., M.D.

SUTTON COLDFIELD W.C.A.

MAY 4. Church House, Sutton Coldfield, 3 p.m. "Our Mental Hospitals and how they deal with Mental Deficiency." Speaker: Councillor Miss Bartlett (Birmingham).

WOMEN'S NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE STATE PURCHASE AND CONTROL OF THE LIQUOR TRADE.

MAY 1. Sturley Women's Co-operative Guild, 7.30 p.m. "Public Ownership of Liquor Trade." Speaker: Mrs. Renton.

MAY 2. Shipley Women's Unionist and Conservative Association. "State Purchase: A first step in Temperance Reform." Speaker: Mrs. Renton.

Cricklewood Women's Co-operative Guild, 8 p.m. "Public Ownership of the Liquor Trade." Speaker: Miss M. Cotterell, O.B.E.

GUARDIANS' ELECTIONS.

We congratulate the Scarborough Women Citizen's Association on the return at the recent election of two members of its committee to the Scarborough Board of Guardians. Miss Rotherford was returned unopposed, while Mrs. Coultas was returned at the head of the poll with a large majority from among ten candidates. The Association has now five of its members on the Board of Guardians.

We also congratulate Miss R. F. Cox, the President of the London County Council Women Teachers' Union, who was returned for the Tottenham Board of Guardians with a majority of over 900.

CANVASSERS' CLASSES.

The Canvassers' Classes which are to be held at Headquarters in May will begin on Monday, 15th May, at 5.30 p.m. The fee for a course of three classes will be 2s. 6d., for single classes 1s. Names of those wishing to join should be sent in to Headquarters at once.

MEETINGS ORGANIZED BY N.U.S.E.C. SOCIETIES.

During the last few weeks a number of meetings have been successfully organized by our societies in different parts of the country.

Hertford W.C.A. has held a series of meetings this year on the League of Nations. The first was addressed by Mrs. Hubback on "The League and Labour". Mrs. Walter Layton spoke at the second on "Men and Women in the League", and the third and last was taken by Miss Helen Ward, who spoke on "The League and the Future".

Plymouth W.C.A.—The Plymouth W.C.A. held a meeting on 30th March, when Miss Macadam spoke on "How Women can prepare for a General Election". Councillor Miss Mary Bayly took the chair, and was supported by the President of the Society, Councillor Mrs. Clara H. Daymond, and by the Honorary Secretary, Dr. Mabel Ramsay. At the conclusion of Miss Macadam's address many questions were asked testifying to the interest which had been aroused. Miss Mary Bayly entertained Miss Macadam and the Committee to tea.

Scarborough W.C.A.—There was a good attendance at the annual meeting of the Scarborough W.C.A., which took place on 21st February in the office. Satisfactory reports were read from the Hon. Secretary and Hon. Treasurer. The officers for the ensuing year were elected. On 15th March the Association organized a public lecture on "Citizens and the League of Nations" in the Municipal Schools. Miss Helen Ward was the speaker, and gave a stirring address to an interested audience.

Societies which have not already done so are urged to organize meetings on the different points on our programme, and more especially on the Bills on which the N.U.S.E.C. is at present working, with a view to arousing interest in their districts. Secretaries are reminded that speakers can be sent from Headquarters at any time to address such meetings.

METROPOLITAN POLICE WOMEN PATROLS.

We draw the attention of our members to the Public Meeting to protest against the disbanding of the Metropolitan Women Police Patrols organized by the National Council of Women, which will be held on Wednesday, 3rd May, at 8 p.m., in the Central Hall, Westminster. We hope that a large number of our members will be able to attend.

COMING EVENTS.

MAY 3. Gravesend Women Citizens' Association, 4 p.m. "The Future Public House." Speaker: Miss M. Cotterell, O.B.E.

MAY 5. Sutton Women's Local Government and Citizens' Association, 8.15 p.m. Debate on State Purchase of the Liquor Trade. Opener: Miss M. Cotterell, O.B.E. Opposer: Mr. G. B. Wilson, B.A.

N.U.S.E.C.

APRIL 28. Reading S.E.C., 8 p.m. "Separation and Maintenance Orders, C.L.A., Equal Guardianship, and Children of Unmarried Parents Bills." Speaker: Miss Beaumont.

MAY 1. Students' Union, Bedford College, 1.30 p.m. "Women's Enfranchisement Bill." Speaker: Mrs. Hubback.

W.C.A. Guildhouse, 3 p.m. Speaker: Mrs. Hubback.

MAY 2. Oxted and Limpsfield W.C.A., 3.45 p.m. "Women Police." Joint Parliamentary Committee, 7 Hobart Place, S.W.1, 2.30 p.m. "Separation and Maintenance Orders Bill." Speaker: Mrs. Hubback.

KENSINGTON S.E.C.

MAY 6. 4 Ladbroke Court, 21 Ladbroke Gardens, W.11, 3 p.m. Miss Abadam and Chief Inspector Champneys will speak on "Women Police". Chair: Miss Beaumont.

BRITISH DOMINIONS WOMEN CITIZENS UNION.

MAY 8. International Women's Franchise Club, 9 Grafton Street, W.1, 6.45 p.m. Dinner to welcome Miss Jessie Mackay, and to bid God-speed to Miss Vida Goldstein. Chair: H. W. Nevinson, Esq. Discussion to follow: "The Aspirations, Cultural and Social, of Ireland, and her Destiny among the Nations."

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S FRANCHISE CLUB.

MAY 3. 9 Grafton Street, Piccadilly, W.1, 8.15 p.m. "Have animals rights?" Speaker: The Rev. B. G. Bourchier, M.A.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

MAY 2. Public Meeting to protest against the disbanding of the Metropolitan Police Women Patrols. Central Hall, Westminster, 8 p.m. Chair: Lady Frances Balfour, LL.D., D.Lit. Speakers: Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, M.P., Mrs. George Morgan, Professor Dame Helen Gwynne Vaughan, D.B.E., etc., Mrs. Wintringham, M.P., Wm. Graham, Esq., M.P., etc.

MEDICAL, Etc.

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SHOREHAM-BY-SEA.—Four of five paying guests received in bungalow on the BEACH; easy access South Downs and Brighton; moderate terms.—Apply, Miss Hailes, "Aurora," Old Fort Road.

EASTBOURNE.—Board 35s. week, one or two; 30s. three.—21 Clarence Road.

A DELIGHTFUL HOLIDAY CENTRE; good cycling and motor country; Welsh border; golf and fishing; garage; main line; from 8s. per day.—Marsh Court, Leominster.

WHERE TO LIVE.

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

ROOMS and breakfast (Gentlemen only); temporary or permanent; gas stoves.—Miss Kemp, 10 Endsleigh Street, W.C. 1.

15 TREBOVIR ROAD.—Attractive Residential Club for professional women workers; two minutes from Earl's Court Tube Station; cheerful sitting-rooms, unlimited hot water; including partial board, single rooms from 34s. weekly; double rooms from 30s. weekly; two references required; holiday and week-end vacancies.—Apply, Miss Day, 15 Trebovir Road, Earl's Court.

TO LET AND WANTED.

WESTMINSTER EMBANKMENT, on third floor, overlooking river and garden, **TO LET, FURNISHED,** sitting-room (sofa-bed), small bedroom (single-bed), and kitchen; use of bathroom and telephone; no attendance; £2 10s. a week.—Apply, Mrs. McArthur, 48 Grosvenor Road, London, S.W. 1.

FURNISHED FLAT TO LET, in Ladies' Chambers, Bloomsbury, for June or longer.—Apply, Box 904, WOMAN'S LEADER, 62 Oxford Street, W. 1.

WELL-FURNISHED FLAT TO LET, from 9th May to 30th September, at Great James Street, Bedford Row, W.C.; 1 sitting, 2 bedrooms, kitchen, bath, electric light; three guineas weekly.—Apply, Miss Burnham, 17 Camden House Road, W. 8.

COMFORTABLE FURNISHED upper FLAT, for one gentleman or two friends, in private house of doctor's widow; sitting-room, bedroom, kitchenette; redecorated; electric light, gas cooker, fires, slot meter, sink, bath, geyser; superior quiet road, West Kensington, very open, near Queen's Club; tube, trains, buses, two minutes.

TO LET, FURNISHED, Gloucester Street, near Warwick Square, S.W. 1; first floor, consisting front room with balcony, and room behind; electric light, gas cooker, water laid on to room, use bathroom; two guineas weekly, or front room 24s., back room 18s.—Write Durand, Allens, Plaxtol, Kent; or telephone Victoria 2760.

PROFESSIONAL.

LEARN SHORT CUTS to housework from Miss Gwynne Howell, household engineer and labour-saving specialist; consultations, personal or written.—88 Beaufort Mansions, Chelsea, S.W. 3.

SECRETARIAL TRAINING combined with practical office work; fees according to subjects taken.—Miss Trotman, 36 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

"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 1903.

SECRETARIAL TRAINING.—University students and girls of good education are prepared in the training department of the Central Bureau for Secretarial Appointments; prospectus on application; one free scholarship is given.—Apply, Secretary, Central Bureau for the Employment of Women, 5 and 6 Princes Street, Cavendish Square, W. 1.

HOUSING, GARDENING, Etc.

GARDENING FOR WOMEN at Ileden College, Kingstone, near Canterbury. 300 ft. up. Practical comprehensive training, individual consideration. Gardening year begins mid-September.—For illustrated prospectus apply Secretary.

TO GENTLEWOMEN.—Courses in practical Gardening, Dairywork, and Poultry Management under expert teachers; beautiful old manor house and grounds in North Devon; present vacancies.—Apply, Principal, Lee House, Marwood, Barnstable.

MISS F. I. LANSDOWN and MISS C. G. WILKINSON, Estate Agents, undertake MANAGEMENT of any class of HOUSE PROPERTY, including rent collecting, conversion, into flats or maisonettes, general supervision and repairs.—Southampton House, 317 High Holborn, W.C. 1.

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

HOME-MADE CHOCOLATES AND SWEETS.—Large quantities at reduced prices for Bazaars. Lessons given; price list sent.—Miss Martin, 93 Chelsea Gardens, Chelsea Bridge Road, S.W. 1.

SECOND-HAND CLOTHING wanted to buy for cash; costumes, skirts, boots, underclothes, curtains, lounge suits, trousseaus, 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.

UNCRUSHABLE DRESS LINEN.—Uncrushable Dress Linen for Spring and Summer wear, all pure linen, dyed fast colours, in 32 shades: Sky, Light, and Dark Saxe, Navy, Shell Pink, Pink, Strawberry, Hello, Mauve, White, Ivory, Cream, Champagne, Tussock, Tan, Primrose, Myrtle, Sea Green, Slate, Brown, and Black; patterns free; 36 in. wide, 4s. per yard (worth 6s. 6d. per yard); add 9d. for postage on all orders under £1.—Hutton's, 41 Main Street, Larne, Ireland.

DAMASK TABLECLOTHS.—Special offer of 800 white Irish damask tablecloths at almost half-price; good useful quality, for breakfast and supper cloths, in handsome floral and conventional designs; we can recommend these cloths for everyday use; size 58 by 58, 6s. each; 58 by 70, 7s.; 70 by 70, 9s.; 66 by 82, 10s.; 70 by 86, 11s.; 70 by 106, 14s. 9d.; special lot of extra strong durable all-linen Irish damask tablecloths, floral and conventional designs, slightly imperfect, size 2 yards by 2 yards, 18s. 9d.; 2 yards by 2½ yards, 23s. 3d.; 2 yards by 3 yards, 28s.—Hutton's, 41 Main Street, Larne, Ireland.

GRAMOPHONE, new; lovely large inlaid Sheraton cabinet grand, 4 ft. high; all completely enclosed with domed lid and record cupboard; fitted with all the latest improvements; good neck tone-arm, double spring motor, needle cups; soft, perfect tone; nickel-plated fittings throughout; artistic piece of furniture; will be sent carefully packed on receipt of £10 10s.; worth much more; photo sent if desired.—F. Millership, 67 Victoria Street, Windsor.

NAVY DRESS SERGES and GABARDINES; pure wool, 54 in., 3s. 11½d. to 12s. 11½d.; best goods, lowest prices; patterns free.—Lyne, 42 Honeywell Road, London, S.W. 11.

PRICES REDUCED.—Stainless Tea Knives, 10s.; Desserts, 11s.; Table 12s. half-dozen; sharpener free.—Firth, Attimore Hall, Hatfield.

"MERVAR" POLISHING CLOTH.—Use no polish! simply rub article to be cleaned with "Mervar" Cloth, finish off with dry duster; 6d. only.—Mervar Co., 41 Lancaster Road, London, N. 18.

DRESS.

CORSETIERE.—Thoroughly experienced; highly recommended; perfect fit; corsets of former and latest models; also surgical and maternity.—Margaret Madden, 62 Great Portland Street, W. 1.

COSTUMES, coats, furs, underwear, gentlemen's and children's clothing, house furnishings wanted. Specially good prices given.—Hélène, 361 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, thin kid, or canvas; own material if preferred. Furs altered and re-made at lowest possible price. Shoes retapped, providing satin.

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

ATHEENIC SCOTCH WOVEN UNDERWEAR, in wool, silk and wool, and pure silk; guaranteed UN-SHRINKABLE; direct from makers; illustrated price list with patterns post free.—Dept. 10, Atheenic Mills, Hawick, Scotland.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN POLICE WOMEN PATROLS.—A Public Meeting to protest against their disbanding will be held in the Central Hall, Westminster, on Wednesday, 4th May, at 3 p.m. Chair: The Lady Frances Balfour, LL.D., D.Lit. Speakers: Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, M.P., Mrs. George Morgan, Professor Dame Helen Gwynne-Vaughan, D.B.E., LL.D., D.Sc., Mrs. Wintringham, M.P., William Graham, Esq., M.P., and others. Admission free by ticket. A few reserved seats at 5s. each. Apply to the organizers.—National Council of Women, Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

THE FELLOWSHIP SERVICES Eccleston Guild House, Eccleston Square, S.W.; Sunday, 30th April, 6.30; The Rev. Harold Anson: "Spiritual and Mental Healing."

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

ANTI-SLAVERY and ABORIGINES PROTECTION SOCIETY.—Will you help to abolish slavery by joining this Society? Subscription 10s. 6d.—Denison House, 296 Vauxhall Bridge Road, London, S.W. 1.

LONDON SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SERVICE, 58 Victoria Street, S.W. 1; expert advice and information on training and openings; funds needed.

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

A NEW CAMPAIGN urgently needed to proclaim the strong social, as well as moral reasons for self-control and good citizenship.—Apply for particulars to the Secretary, Association for Moral and Social Hygiene, Orchard House, Great Smith Street, S.W. 1.

CAFETERIA INTERNATIONAL HOUSE.—Come to the Cafeteria, INTERNATIONAL HOUSE, 55 Gower Street, W.C., for dainty, light luncheons, teas, and suppers, 12-7.45; Foreign and English journals in the reading room; nominal membership fees; write for prospectus.

CHILD VICTIMS.—Funds urgently needed to pay off mortgage on a Home for little girls suffering from venereal diseases; approved by the Ministry of Health and London County Council; medical treatment and education carried on in the home.—Further particulars will be given and donations thankfully received by the Hon. Secretary, Miss M. R. Darton, 96 Thurlow Park Road, S.E. 21.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.—Marion McCarthy, specially graduated course; reopens Tuesday, 9th May.—For particulars apply, 16 Hallam Street, Portland Place, W. 1. Langham 2530.

POSTS VACANT OR WANTED.

ORGANIZING SECRETARY.—Experienced woman seeks post; good speaker (if required); highest references.—Box 900, WOMAN'S LEADER, 62 Oxford Street, W. 1.

£2 WEEKLY.—Genuine spare time pleasant home employment; either sex; copyright instructive sample on approval.—Send 1s. 6d. returnable (Dept. 14), 59 Morecambe Street, London, S.E. 17.

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