

THE WOMAN'S LEADER

AND THE COMMON CAUSE

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NOTES AND NEWS.

Geneva.

Though little news has reached us yet from Geneva, there are already certain features of the fifth meeting of the Assembly of the League of Nations which give legitimate cause for good hopes. No fewer than five nations are represented by their Prime Ministers, and thirteen by Foreign Ministers. France has sent one of the most powerful delegations ever sent by any country, including many experts of acknowledged strength and authority, and as we go to press we are glad to note that among the newly elected Vice-Presidents a delegate from China, Mr. Tung Tsia-fou, finds a place.

Intellectual Co-operation of the Nations.

A proposal has been placed by Dr. Hagberg Wright, of the London Library, before the League of Nations, for the formation of a "Sub-Committee on Intellectual Co-operation." He suggests that the League should publish every year a list of books limited to 600 entries, representing the best literature of the world, so that each nation may get into closer contact with the thoughts and standpoint of foreign countries. This scheme if carried out should be of the greatest value to people who are interested in the literature of other countries, but who have no specialized knowledge. It occurs to us though, that the formation of a "Sub-Committee on Intellectual Co-operation" might be of even greater value than the compilation of lists of books. There must be so many directions in which intellectual co-operation could be stimulated, and intellectual understanding is one of the greatest safeguards of peace.

Who puts the Clock back? The Washington Maternity Conventions.

We call the special attention of our readers to Mrs. Abbott's forcible articles in our issues of last week and this week. They contain food for thought on a subject which is peculiarly one on which women must make up their minds. Mr. Wheatley's reply to a recent deputation of women who urged the ratification of the Washington Maternity Conventions referred to in our issue of 22nd August, suggests that the whole question of maternity welfare is under consideration and the general tendency as well as the details of the provisions of the Convention criticized by Mrs. Abbott, should be carefully studied by women's organizations. This paper stands for the right of women to select their

own work without hampering restrictions and for such economic conditions as should make it possible for them to give birth to their children without facing ill-health or destitution. Opinion is sharply divided in other countries as well as our own on the subject of the ratification of the Washington Conventions, and so far we understand they have only been ratified by the governments of Bulgaria, Greece, Rumania, and Spain.

Housewifery Training.

In view of the criticisms, on which we commented last week, with regard to women's lack of knowledge of dietetics, it is interesting to learn of the new departure made by the King's College Hospital. A ten weeks course in domestic arts and elementary nursing has been started for girls from the secondary and public schools as a supplement to their ordinary education. They will learn housewifery by practical work in the house assigned to them; cookery, including food values; elementary anatomy and physiology; hygiene; elementary and minor medicine and surgery; the application of bandages and elementary nursing. The last three weeks of their training will be spent in practical work in some part of the hospital; only in exceptional cases will they be allowed in the wards, but they will be allowed to work in the casualty and out-patient departments as well as in the kitchens and housekeeping departments. It is of course obvious that the amount of knowledge that can be acquired in ten weeks on so many subjects is limited, but at least the course must make the girls realize that domesticity is an art, and is likely to give them a new interest and a new point of view towards the care of the home. Being carried on in connexion with the hospital, it is likely to be much more practical than the ordinary home nursing and first aid courses, and should prove valuable for the large number of girls who are prepared to take the claims of the household seriously, but yet do not want a full professional training.

Women and the Ministry.

A correspondence on the subject of Women and the Ministry has been carried on recently in the *Wesleyan Methodist*. It has been significant in that it has produced a very complete statement of the reactionary point of view, which in the extreme form there given, we thought was really almost a thing of the past. The writer, Mr. H. C. Morton, quotes from the first Epistle to Timothy "for Adam was first formed, then Eve, and Adam was not beguiled, but the women being beguiled hath fallen into transgression." The danger we are told is that women should again be beguiled, and in Church affairs they have shown a most significant bent in wrong directions. Considering the extent to which all the Churches rely on the support of women, this strikes us ungrateful to say the least. But when Mr. Morton goes on to say that amongst the women who have been recognized as ministers there has been a determined revolt against the inerrancy and authority of the Bible, we can only think that he too has been "beguiled." We assume that all he really means is that these women have differentiated between the fundamental dogmatic and moral teachings of the Bible, and the evanescent social teaching which was dependent on the social conditions of an Eastern country two thousand years ago. One is left wondering to what extent Mr. Morton's utter lack of faith in women is still to be found; it must be hard to keep it in these days, when women have so proved their value on every hand.

"QUALITY
AND FLAVOUR"

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The Caldecott Community.

The Caldecott Community has forwarded to us an appeal for funds which we are glad to pass on to our readers. Many of our readers will have followed the fortunes of this most engaging institution since its inception many years ago as a class for the "toddlers" in the St. Pancras Day Nursery—through its first period of independence as a nursery school in the house next door, to its exodus from the cramped and foggy purlieus of the Euston Road, to a Jacobean mansion in the Weald of Kent. Its financial history is not unlike our own: a chronicle of acute crises, nerve-shattering plunges into debt followed by passionate appeals and provisional salvation at the hands of long-suffering contributors. So far, however, the Caldecott Community has ridden the storm triumphantly, emerging in the guise of a huge impecunious cheerful family of some forty children (many of whom have grown up with the school and are about to plunge into the outer world) and a staff which has borne its share of the general impecuniosity and the domestic burdens which it involves, and which has become, in a most uninstitutional manner, absorbed into the family. And now the latest crisis has descended upon the Community: the termination of its lease in the stately but populous country house which has been its home for many years. It has, however, succeeded in acquiring a new domicile at Claremont House, Goff's Oak, near Cheshunt, where it resumes its interrupted existence with unbroken spirit and a considerable debt. We can well believe that the removal of so large a family is an expensive business, and it is for assistance in this business that its co-directors, Miss Rendel and Miss Potter, now appeal. Incidentally, if any of our readers are interested in children, or schools, or family life, or irrepressible human faith of the kind that can move forty children from the Euston Road to the Weald of Kent without any reasonable guarantee of the support necessary to keep them there, and yet manage somehow to see them through—then we advise them to visit Claremont House. They will receive a ready welcome there.

THE STUDY OF HUMANITY.¹

We have received from the Joint University Council for Social Studies an interesting and up-to-date report, signed by its Chairman, Professor Muirhead, on the present position of this branch of study in the universities. The Joint University Council is an institution with whose activities many of our readers will be familiar. Its existence as a permanent body, meeting periodically, dates from the Autumn of 1917, and has its roots in the war time stimulus to increased public preoccupation with industrial welfare and social reform. It now represents, we are told, nine universities (among which Cambridge is conspicuous by its absence) in which Schools of Social Study have been instituted and in which certificates or diplomas can be obtained, on varying qualifications, for prescribed courses of study. It is clear, however, that the framers of the report are far from satisfied with the existing state of affairs. It is a beginning—nothing more. They feel that existing schools "do not exhaust the possibilities of this group of subjects in the universities," they would like to see their relation to the universities more clearly defined; above all, they look for the formal recognition of Social Science as a unity, "however diverse and diverging the series of study included in it may appear to be," whose systematic study should provide material for a full university degree course.

Now there is no doubt at all that Social Science, or "Social Study," is a somewhat elusive conception, one which is as difficult to define in a sentence or two as the more fundamental conceptions of economics—and that is saying a lot. Indeed, there are some who say (in dispraise of the ideals of the Joint University Council) that it cannot be defined at all, because it has no real existence, being no more than a hotch-potch of economics, public administration, psychology, and political science, all studied superficially and with a little practical philanthropy thrown in. But the framers of the report certainly succeed in putting up a formidable defence of their subject's right to a separate individual existence. And their definition of the distinction between it and such established subjects of university teaching as Political Science and Public Administration seems to us so good, that we venture to quote it in full: ". . . Social study, as the term is now coming to be used, differs from all these in spirit, in method, and in purpose. In spirit, because it is distinctly and continuously conscious of the close inter-connexion of all the several sides of human life in society. In method,

A List of Prospective Women Candidates for Parliament.

We are informed that up to the present time six Conservative women expect to stand as candidates at the next General Election: The Duchess of Atholl, M.P., Viscountess Astor, M.P., Mrs. Hilton Phillipson, M.P., with Mrs. Middleton for Wansbeck, Miss Irene Ward for Morpeth, and the Hon. Mrs. Brodrick for Denbigh. In the Labour interest eleven women are already announced as standing: Dr. Ethel Bentham, East Islington; Mrs. Coates Hansen, Cleveland, Yorks; Mrs. A. Corner, Farnham, Surrey; Mrs. A. Dollan, Dumfries, Scotland; Miss Minnie Pallister, Bournemouth, Hants; Miss K. Spurrell, Totnes, Devon; Mrs. L. Simpson, Western Dorset; Councillor Jessie Stephen, Portsmouth South; Miss E. Wilkinson, M.A., Middlesbrough East; Miss Edith Picton-Turbervill, Mid-Gloucester; Mrs. Penny, North-East Leeds, and Mrs. Porter (Miss Muriel Matters), for Hastings. So far only five women Liberal candidates have been definitely brought forward: Mrs. Wintringham, M.P., Louth; Lady Terrington, M.P., High Wycombe, Bucks; Mrs. Corbett Ashby, Watford; Lady Callaghan, Chatham; and Miss E. B. Mitchell, Lanark.

Women and Trade Unions.

An interesting article appeared recently in the *Economist* showing the numbers of women in Trade Unions. The women's membership in unions affiliated to the Trade Union Congress in 1913 was 360,000; in 1921 it reached a million, but dropped the following year, and in 1923 was 480,000. The same tendency is shown by the figures given by the General Registrar of Friendly Societies. This is a striking commentary on the spread of women's work during the war, and its decrease during the post-war slump. Trade depression invariably means a decrease in Trade Union membership, regardless of sex, and in fact the numbers of men in the unions has shown an even greater decline. In view of this latter fact it seems difficult to draw any conclusion from these figures as to the relative sphere of men and women's work in the occupations concerned.

because the formal instruction is closely associated with "practical work," by which is meant the acquiring of a first hand knowledge of existing social conditions and of personal experience in the working of institutions. In purpose, because it invites students who have a definite intention to devote themselves to what—with equal indefiniteness, but equal intelligibility—is known as social work; whether as paid officials of public bodies or organizations, as members of local authorities or as public-spirited citizens . . ."

Nevertheless—and in spite of the fact that however difficult the conception "social science" may be to define, we all know perfectly well what it means—we remain unconvinced that it is a suitable subject for a degree course. We would prefer to see its development carried forward on the lines of one or two-year diploma courses for persons who have not the time, or the money, or the theoretical grasp to take a university degree—and of more highly technical post-graduate courses for students who have a wide theoretical background and who come to their work in the spirit of applied scientists with a practical object in view. It is not so much that we are satisfied with the highly theoretical nature of much of our present-day degree courses in, say, Economics. It is deplorable that a university student of Economics should be permitted to carry off quite a respectable degree without ever being required to examine the statistical facts of distribution—without ever having to face up to the practical questions involved in the conception of a "subsistence wage." Nor do we consider that the study of public administration can ever really come to life in the minds of persons who have never, with their own eyes, seen at work the august institutions whose habits and functions they are studying. But the inter-connected "several sides of human life in society" which underlies the subject matter of special science is too big a subject to be studied intensively and systematically as a degree subject should be studied by an undergraduate student—at least it has become too big in the year of grace 1924. For, as Professor Graham Wallas has somewhere pointed out, the capacity of the human brain is much what it was at the beginning of the nineteenth century; while the machinery of social life has become infinitely more complex. M. D. S.

¹ A Report on the Present Position and the Future of Social Study in the Universities. P. S. King & Son, Ltd. Price 6d.

RURAL RECONSTRUCTION.

A steady depopulation of the countryside and a progressive decline of agricultural prosperity are in themselves symptoms which no country can view without alarm. When, as in England, the towns are already overfull and industry is unable to absorb the existing urban population, any effort to revive rural life deserves widespread support. For though, in Sir Horace Plunkett's well-known phrase, rural reconstruction involves "better farming" and "better business," these must issue in "better living" if the countryside is to retain its sons and daughters. The technical and business sides of agriculture are no doubt of first importance, but attention to those alone is not sufficient. A quickened perception, a more open-minded appreciation of improved methods which these require must be born in a society which is richer in educational and social opportunities than are most English villages to-day.

It is for this reason that efforts now being made to secure better living for the country man and woman are of peculiar importance. The value of the Women's Institute movement can hardly be exaggerated. It is teaching hundreds and thousands of country women to think and to act for themselves, and to realize something more of the possibilities of life. On a smaller scale and by different approaches such bodies as the Workers' Educational Association, the Y.M.C.A., etc., are helping villages to realize and to meet their needs. The coming of the motor-bus is fast breaking down something of the old isolation of the village, while it is already clear that broadcasting by wireless is bringing the village into a new contact with outside life and culture.

These are but a few of the new factors in this problem. There are, besides these, the growth of public services, of which perhaps the most important are the development of educational facilities and the provision of adequate opportunities for reading. The country owes a great debt to the foresight and generosity of the Carnegie United Kingdom Trustees for the part they have played (and are still playing) in the development of the country rural library.

It is, however, clear that a real reconstruction of rural life requires something more than a series of independent efforts. Above all, there is needed a development of what has been called the community spirit issuing in co-operative action. Such bodies as have been mentioned are in large measure interdependent and complementary. The public authorities can do

WHO PUTS THE CLOCK BACK?

(Continued from page 247 in last issue.)

The main provisions of the Washington Maternity Convention are that in any public or private industrial or commercial undertaking a woman *shall not be permitted* to work during the six weeks following her confinement, shall have the right to leave her work six weeks before her confinement, and that during this time—or a longer time if her absence is due to any illness arising out of pregnancy or confinement—her employer must keep her job open for her.

How any, save those suffering from a permanent mental squint, can approve the wording, the meaning and the inevitable results of this Convention is hard to understand. The first big fact we have to face is that during these post-war years there has been—there is—a desperate and determined effort to down the married woman worker in every field. Marriage and dismissal have become synonymous terms. The passing of this Convention would finish the job. Does any sane being believe that an employer will continue easily to take on or to retain married women workers with such conditions as these hanging over his head—unless, indeed, because of these conditions he *can get them very cheap*? Does anyone believe that a woman, knowing herself to be pregnant, knowing that she *must* earn money, will find it easy under these conditions to get a job? Will she get any job at all without impertinent questions being asked? Will she, however skilled, stand any chance in competition with some unmarried woman or any male competitor?

The primary condition of healthy child-bearing is good food and enough of it. Any prohibitions which make it more difficult for a necessitous child-bearing woman to get work make it more difficult for her to get food. Sentimentality is always cruel; philanthropy sometimes so. This Convention is the brightest example of sentimentality and a parochial kind of philanthropy we have met. It is being put before the working woman as a magnificent gift. It is, in fact, a robbery. For—apart from the question of personal freedom—it will reduce the

little more in this field than encourage and assist voluntary effort. What is needed above all is a concerted plan and combined action.

Unlike the larger towns, a village cannot supply from within the narrow circle of its own community the educational and social provision for which it may legitimately ask. Literature, art, music, and drama are largely denied to the village unless outside resources can be drawn upon, and distance and cost of transport have always to be overcome. In short, village isolation must be broken down—there must be co-operation between the different interests within the village so that the demand may be focussed and economy secured; and there must be co-operation over a larger area between those who together represent the sources of supply. For various reasons the larger area should be the county. In the first place the county is, next to the village, the largest area in which there is any local patriotism or community service; in the second it is the area of the most important local government authority—the County Council—and if a partnership between Statutory Authority and voluntary agencies is to be forwarded it is in the county centre that these forces must be organized.

Rural Community Councils—representatives of the County Council and its committees and such voluntary bodies as have been mentioned above—have now been formed in some nine English counties and one Scottish county. It is too early to pronounce with any finality on the value of their work, but the experiment has great significance and may well have far-reaching results. The Community Councils are entirely unfettered; when fully representative they will be able to express the wishes of the rural community as no other body can. They should arouse a new measure of interest in local government which must react on the policy of the County and other Authorities. They should both stimulate and supply the demands of the villages. They should stimulate and strengthen voluntary effort by bringing representatives of the different interests together for consultation and concerted action.

There is no space in so short an article to go into the detail of their work or to discuss the complementary movement which is beginning in the villages themselves, but readers who desire further information can obtain it from the National Council of Social Service, under whose aegis it is developing.

L. F. E.

unwarranted assumption that it is their sex that makes them specially susceptible.¹

To come to the Nightwork Conventions. Doctors, nurses, domestic servants, singers, actresses, dancers, journalists—these may work when they will. The working-woman may toil through the day at the wash-tub, cook three meals, dress the children, wipe their noses, and pack them off to school, undress them, put them to bed, clean up the house, and then walk the floor with the latest baby while father sleeps. But no woman—according to the Conventions on the employment during the night of women in industry and agriculture—whether she be unmarried or childless, whether her tastes turn towards the factory or the field, may do a stroke of work between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5 a.m. (I am mistaken about the fields. On a fine summer's night she is allowed out till 8 o'clock.) Night-work is, at any rate for the majority, abnormal; it upsets the ordinary arrangements of life. But that is as true for men as for women. And the wife of a male nightworker probably suffers a greater derangement of household conditions than does the unmarried woman who works on a night-shift. Nightwork is usually paid at a higher rate. The result of this Convention will be to close automatically to women all trades which involve a night shift—and on no ground that cannot be equally applied to men. We will all agree that nightwork should be minimized and its conditions carefully regulated—but *these regulations should be based on the type of the work and not on the sex of the worker.*

To sum up. The Conventions under discussion propose: (a) far-reaching prohibitions on the work of the pregnant woman, and penalization of her employer; (b) the closing of the painting trade to woman, and possibly her dismissal from a large number of processes in which she is already employed with very small risk; (c) the closing of every industry to women which involves a night-shift or work after the hour of 6 p.m.

Cui bono? Not to the women workers in the long run, whatever very visible temporary benefits some of them may reap. To men? We have been told that, in supporting the 1874 Factory Acts for women, the men "were also thinking of themselves." Are they thinking of themselves now? To-day when hours of labour, rates of wages, conditions of employment are being settled by statute; when the whole work of the International Labour Office is directed to protecting the interests of workers, to talk about men attempting to win better conditions for themselves "behind the women's petticoats" is to talk unmitigated rubbish. We do not pretend to a divination of motives: the individual motive is often good—the mass motive practically always selfish. But it is useless to deny the fact that there are large numbers of men who desire to exclude women from the better paid classes of labour, whether industrial or professional; and that "in government offices, municipal employment, in warehouses, in engineering works, and other places women employees have been dismissed, as a result of pressure exercised by organized bodies of men to secure their dismissal." (Mrs. Annott Robinson in the *Manchester Guardian*, 20th May, 1921.) These Conventions are offered as "protection" to woman. They are in effect added power to men to prevent women's equal competition in the labour market. Anything that depreciates women's labour appreciates men's. The less inclined employers become to employ one sex the more dependent they will become on the other.

Who puts the clock back? Those who are full of "new thought." They believe that the vote works automatically. It does not. They believe that women have left behind them for ever the era of inferiority. They have not. They believe that women really count in the counsels of the nations. They do not. Women have a chance of counting if they know how to play the game. That is all. And those also who are full of "old thought" about women—who, seeing that woman is the underest of all the under-dogs, wish to help her by segregating her, by treating her like a child or a semi-invalid, by prohibiting her from this and that lest she should hurt herself. They call it protection. It is not. It is an injury and an insult, save to those who are short of sight or servile in spirit. New and old thought are alike sickly. The best cathartic is a little plain thinking.

ELIZABETH ABBOTT.

¹ Last year 42,669 women who were working in dangerous trades, many of them involving the use of lead compounds, were medically examined. There were 37 cases of poisoning and 4 deaths. Among the 204,829 males similarly examined there were 461 cases of poisoning and 31 deaths: a very much higher percentage.

A CHOICE OF BOOKS.

THE GARDEN OF FOLLY. By STEPHEN LEACOCK. (John Lane, 5s.)

Readers of Professor Leacock's well-known books will know what to expect in this, his latest one. It is full of high spirits and light-hearted fooling about the "vital problems" and easy solutions which are met with in the popular press. With all this gaiety, a standard in letters and in everything else is upheld and acknowledged, and a steady and ruthless investigation made into all pretentious claims.

THE SAXON SHORE. By JESSIE MOTHERSOLE. (Lane, 8s. 6d.)

How many of the thousands who visit the South-East coast every summer know or care about its ancient history? Miss Mothersole has taken away any excuse for ignorance on the score of the hardship of such a study, and has produced a very readable as well as careful and scholarly little book. In the "Notitia Dignitatum"—the fifth century list of civil and military officers of Imperial Rome—nine forts are mentioned from Brancaster to the Sussex Coast, and of these seven have been identified. The system centred round Richborough, the scene of Augustine's landing and of the coming of Hengist and Horsa. The sea has left the old fort dry and its foundations have been recently laid bare by the Office of Works. Within the walls of other Roman strongholds such as Pevensey and Porchester medieval castles have sprung up obscuring their ancient form. Many excursions could be made in company with Miss Mothersole to places not only interesting but lovely. She has added many reproductions of maps, drawings, and coins; among the latter is one found last year near Arras recording the triumphant suppression by Constantius of the rebellion begun by the sailor Carausius.

THE FATAL COUNTESS AND OTHER STUDIES. By WILLIAM ROUGHHEAD. (Edinburgh: Green, 10s. 6d.)

Mr. Roughhead's interests lie in the region of historical criminology, a subject to which he has devoted much study and which has already inspired his pen. In this volume, he introduces his readers to a number of queer folk, as varied in their stations in life as in their crimes. The famous Lady Frances Howard, Countess first of Essex, then of Somerset, gives her name to the group of studies. Perhaps the oddest story is that of the girl, Mary Elizabeth Smith, who brought an action against Lord Ferrers in 1846 for breach of promise, notwithstanding the fact that she had never seen him and had forged all the letters on which her case was based. These and many other stories make very good reading and lose nothing by the fact that the mysteries and queeresses are matters of history and not of imagination.

A WOMAN OF GENIUS.

Perhaps no phase of a woman's life presents so much interest as that which may be characterized by the term "variety." Joking apart, it may be illustrated by that super-adorment of the head—the hat, for who can find two hats absolutely alike? We are not, therefore, surprised to find E. V. Lucas giving as the title of his recent anthology—which is a feminine portrait gallery—*Her Infinite Variety*.¹

The recent death of Lady Colvin has reminded us of the portrait of her given us by her husband, which reveals this characteristic of variety in its highest and noblest form. It will be remembered she met R. L. S. at a house of a kinswoman, Mrs. Churchill Babington, in Suffolk. Among the party was Professor Colvin, who had been appointed to the chair of Art, in Cambridge. From this time the "triple alliance" may be dated, and in 1903 Sidney Colvin and Frances Sitwell were married and settled in London.

The portrait of Lady Colvin is given us by her husband in this anthology, and may be summed up in a few of the closing words: "With her own sex she is the soul of loyalty, and women love and trust her even more devotedly than men. She loves to be loved, and likes to be praised; but no amount of love or praise can make her believe that there is much remarkable about her. If she could read this testimony to her worth she would be both pleased and moved, but between smiles and tears, and somewhat of a loving shame, would remain unconvinced though the deposition should be borne by him who, owing her whatever he is worth, has the best right to speak, and witnessed by all the rest who, sharing the treasure of her friendship, surround her with their just allegiance in the next degree."

J. C. WRIGHT.

¹ *Her Infinite Variety*, by E. V. Lucas. (Methuen.)

A SPANISH WOMAN OF SCIENCE IN THE 16th CENTURY.

There is a tradition that Oliva Sabuco, born at Alcaraz in 1562, practised in her natal town. But it is as a writer that she made her mark. In the sixteenth century it still seemed possible to take all knowledge for one's province, and it was a *New Philosophy of the Nature of Man* that this young woman published at the age of 25. The book went through many editions, "some of them fraudulent," that being, as Padre Graciano Martinez remarks, testimony to its wide repute. But perhaps it is not so certain what was and what was not part of the original edition, for in 1707 the Inquisition concerned itself to suppress certain passages. This on the demand, not of the theologians (whose domain she had not entered) but of the accredited representatives of medicine, law, and politics.

For Sabuco was a reformer. She cared about the public good and wrote to be read of all. Great part of her book is in Spanish, the remainder being in Latin. She attacks the law's delays, the corruption of the courts of justice. She publishes statistics to enforce her demand for educational reform and for the protection of agriculture. Her pages show her far in advance of the science of her time, as when she glances at the mutual attraction of material bodies almost as if she divined the theory of gravitation.

In the medical part of her work she is singularly little bound by traditional notions, and gives particular attention to psychical and mental factors as conditioning health or disease. Her burden is that of the Shepherd of Hermas: "Take from thyself grief." Following a convention of the time, it is to shepherds that she assigns what she has to say in her first and perhaps most important dialogue, though to shepherds, as Dr. Lipinska remarks in analysing it, who have evidently been students of philosophy. The dialogue turns on the nature of man, his passions, his reasonable soul. One would like to have in full her portrait of the great-souled man. She accounts magnanimity the comrade of genius and the sister of prudence and generosity. In her psychology, which is contained in this chapter, she asserts the ultimate dependence of the faculties upon sensation. She realized that the static period of life is much the shortest, and understood that the ideas and sentiments of man vary in intensity with that intimate vital consciousness which is itself the foundation of all psychology.

Sabuco wanted to substitute for the quasi-science which had

A REPLY TO THE ADVOCATES OF BIRTH CONTROL.

By MRS. SANDERSON FURNISS.

In any discussion on the subject of birth control, it is important to distinguish between artificial birth control and self-control. It is often assumed that the opponents of artificial birth control are opposed to any limitation of families under any circumstances. Such an assumption is, however, without any foundation. There are cases where it is undoubtedly desirable that there should be some limitation to the size of the family. It would be difficult, for instance, to justify the breeding of imbeciles, of mental defectives, or to desire that those women whose health is materially affected by rapid child-bearing should continue to bear children in quick succession. These cases are, however, exceptional, and that the present system is responsible for them may be proved by the fact that they are so rare as to be almost negligible among the well to do, and an increase in prevalence down each step of the path which leads at last to the semi-starvation of the slums. Advocates of artificial birth control emphasize the degrading and undesirable conditions of the over-burdened mother of the slums, and these opinions are heartily endorsed by all who have any knowledge of the lives of the very poor in our great cities or in some of the miserable cottages of the country side.

It is not the purpose of this article to deal with the moral issue raised by the practice of artificial birth control—the impetus which it must give to prostitution—the interference with the intimate reserve and sanctity even of married life, with the opinion held by large numbers of the medical profession, that its effects are injurious to the nervous system of both men and women.

There are other social objections which seem to strike at the root of the growing determination of the workers to demand a better system of society. For what are the arguments which are used to commend artificial birth control to the working women who attend its clinics. "Your wages are too low to support a family, you live in such bad houses, under such overcrowded conditions, that you have no room for children. You have to work so hard that your health will not stand the strain of bearing children." The woman is then led to speak of her married life,

held the field for centuries, the conception of a sovereign unity of the nervous system, and this not only in mankind but in all animals. A lover of animals, she pointed out that they share with men the capacity for gratitude. She was a lover, too, of fresh air and of music. Dr. Agnes Savill has been the latest exponent of the medical benefits to be derived from music. Her Spanish sister, who lived in Philip II's time, expressed amazement that so powerful a remedy as "harmony" had fallen into disuse.

The old conception of "radical humours" is retained by Sabuco. "Old age and death are the natural consequences of the wasting away of the nourishing liquid by the drying up of the nervous centres. . . ." So, in the next century, we have the mock doctor in Sancho Panza's *Island*, describing how he who drinks much "kills and consumes the radical moisture on which life depends." But Sabuco's theory is that old age, by drying the brain, brings judgment—which is the opposite of that put forward by Cervantes when he represents that, by dint of too much reading, the brain of Don Quixote has become disordered with dryness.

In her discussion of the action of toxic infection, modern writers find her far in advance of her time. On the other hand, she is not beyond prescribing remedies for the evil eye.

But no wonder that the physicians liked her not. "When you go to the peaceful town," she wrote, "tell the doctors that they are as wrong as can be, and you will be performing a work of merit." And "cuncta errore plena" is one of her recurring phrases.

Sabuco included in her *New Philosophy* treatises on physics and cosmography.

Perhaps nothing is more remarkable than the fact that she dared, in a work dedicated to that gloomy tyrant Philip II, to urge reform in regard to public hygiene, and especially in police administration and the conduct of business in the courts. Her work, of which a new edition was published in Madrid in 1888, is in the Spanish catalogue of "Authorities on the language"; and the Augustinian Padre G. Martinez, in his recent book *El Libro de la Mujer Española*, describes her as master of a style both rich and correct, and as one of the glories of Spanish literature.

F. de G. M.

of her relations with her husband and, though the subject may be dealt with as delicately as possible, she is brought to believe that her family (and incidentally her husband) are to blame for her difficulties. Artificial birth control is offered as a remedy for all her evils, and to this all her thoughts are directed. We submit that a real danger, from the point of view of the social reformer, lies at the heart of this doctrine. The fact that working women become physically and often mentally weak before they are middle-aged—that children are born into the world in which apparently there is no room for them—unhealthy and unwanted is merely the effect of a cause which lies far deeper than the size of the family.

It is not, as is claimed by the advocates of artificial birth control, the large family which is to blame for the misery of so many of the workers. If this were so, then certain towns in France should provide a shining example to the rest of the world of prosperity and comfort resulting from the limited family. Yet the conditions of life in these French towns are no better than that in corresponding towns in England.

The very fact that artificial birth control should be suggested as a palliative is merely an indictment of the whole social system, and it is here at the root of the matter that action should be taken. If the workers of the country, refusing to be side-tracked, could be encouraged to close their ranks, they could enforce their just demands. Bad housing would be a thing of the past; there would be room for children in the decent well-planned houses—room too for separate bedrooms for the parents when self-control appeared desirable.

Low wages would give place to wages sufficient not only for the bare necessities of life, but for the enjoyment of legitimate luxuries and well-spent leisure.

Insecurity as to the future would be replaced by a measure of Family Endowment which would relieve the mother of needless anxiety and would set her mind at rest as to the maintenance of the child about to be born.

(Continued on page 258).

NON-PARTY ACTIVITIES OF A WOMAN'S ORGANIZATION.¹

As it is impossible to describe all our work in a short article, it is proposed to touch only upon those activities which are least likely to be familiar to members of other Associations.

One section of our members has been studying with great keenness and interest many of the social and municipal agencies in our city for the improvement of health and well-being, and many of us have discovered for the first time something of the magnitude of this work. Our custom has been to ask the officer most responsible to come and lecture on his or her special work, and then to arrange for those present at the lecture to visit the institution or undertaking described. Thus, after a lecture by Miss Margaret Beavan on "Child Welfare," those present were invited by her to visit the Leasowe Children's Hospital, one of the newest developments of the Child Welfare Association. We were fortunate in the weather; and the hospital, built to catch all the sunshine possible, was looking a very bright and happy place, though here and there we saw evidences of the disease and suffering from which the great majority of children were being rescued.

Having had our interest in Poor Law administration thoroughly roused by Mr. Roberts, Master of Walton Institution, we were given an opportunity of a glimpse of the lives of those who actually live in the Institution. Other places visited were the Salvation Army Homes, Public Baths and Wash-houses, Special Schools, a Factory with highly developed Welfare Department, Baby Clinics, a group of recently built Corporation Houses, etc. Not the least valuable aspect of these expeditions has been the opportunities which they have afforded for our members to meet the officials engaged in the work, and to hear from them first-hand of their aims and difficulties. For instance, when visiting the Corporation houses, the Housing Department kindly arranged for four of the officers to meet us and show us plans and explain to us the laying-out of the particular estate visited. In every instance we have been most kindly welcomed and information has been freely given.

Lest we should be in any danger of allowing ourselves to feel a sense of satisfaction at all that "is being done for people," our last lecture given by Miss Rathbone reminded us that in spite of all this splendid work Liverpool is still a "black spot on the Mersey," and made us realize that our real objective should be a city in which such institutions have become unnecessary.

For two winters now we have been able to offer to our members and to others a fortnightly lecture on "Current Political Events." Last winter the task was undertaken by Mrs. Mott. This chance of hearing an unbiased statement each fortnight of all political happenings was so well appreciated that we are asking our Lecturer this coming season to give the lecture twice in the day, to suit those who want an afternoon and those who want an evening hour.

In Wards where we have many members we find that local interest is stimulated and a great deal more work done by the establishment of Ward Committees. In some instances these Committees organize regular local meetings in addition to all those arranged by the Central Office. Recently the members of our most active Ward Committee have been playing a new rôle as minders of lost children! The request that they should undertake this came from the Women Police Patrols. The Chief Constable, finding it impossible to cope with the number of children lost on a local Fair Ground, had appealed for help in this matter from the Liverpool Women Police Patrols.

About 18 months ago we made a forward move by establishing a Committee for Social and Industrial Reform. This Committee is mainly composed of members of the Association, but men and women of special experience in the subjects taken up have been co-opted. The Committee was established "to work for all such improvements in the Housing and Social conditions of the people as are necessary to enable women adequately to discharge their functions as citizens." Its largest piece of work has been a Housing Inquiry, the details of which have already been reported in the WOMAN'S LEADER. The Committee is now busy with the following:—

1. Further Legislation to deal with the Money-lending Evil. During the past winter an inquiry was made, visits were paid to borrowers, and to money-lenders, both of the hawking type and of the more reputable kind with offices in a central part

¹ This account of the work of the Liverpool Women's Citizens' Association is the first of a series of occasional articles describing the work of womens non-party organizations in different parts of the country.

of the city. A pamphlet has been published (price 3d.) which gives a brief account of the position in Liverpool. It also includes the draft of a Bill which it is hoped will be introduced next Session. This will enforce the provision by the money-lender of a clear and definite statement with regard to each detail of the transaction, rates of interest, methods of repayment, etc. The Bill also includes clauses to enforce registration of money-lenders and to restrict rates of interest chargeable.

2. The Appointment of Women Members of Hospital Boards. Particulars as to the local position have been collected, and the campaign will open with a conference of subscribers and others interested, which is to take place in the autumn.

3. Local Administration of Old Age Pensions. An effort is being made to obtain the co-option on to the local Old Age Pensions Committee of representatives of organizations doing social work who come into close touch with Old Age Pensioners, and whose experience should prove helpful.

4. Provision of Wash-houses and Public Baths. Certain improvements dealing with the question of waiting queues, the charge of children during the mother's absence, etc., are being considered as regards Wash-houses; and as regards Baths, a more convenient range of hours to increase the opportunities for Girls' Swimming Clubs, etc.

On the educational side we have found that discussions on Burning Questions led by members have proved more attractive than set lectures, and during the summer we have held a series of meetings at which we have discussed such questions as: "Is Equal Pay Possible without Family Allowances?"; "Would Family Allowances unduly Stimulate the Birth Rate?"; "Should Marriage be a bar to Retention of Salaried or Wage-earning Occupation of a Married Woman?" etc. We can generally rely on our members keeping up a fairly brisk discussion.

The Liverpool Members of Parliament are not given much chance of forgetting our existence, and we are fortunately able since the last General Election to count on several, though by no means all, to support our measures in the House. At the Bye-election in West Toxteth Division last November both candidates allowed us to interview them, and from both we secured satisfactory replies, except that neither were as sound as we wished on the question of Women Police, which was a little disappointing, as our members feel specially strongly on this subject.

We feel we have made distinct advances in the last year or two despite the facts that our membership is not as large as it should be and that we are constantly being faced with the problem of raising the necessary funds. EDITH ESKRIGGE.

NEXT WEEK AND AFTER.

Next week's issue will contain the first of a series of first hand impressions of the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva from our own correspondent. Miss Merrifield contributes her fourth article on Pioneer Medical Women of Other Lands. Mrs. Rackham, J.P., deals with the Protection of Children as reported on in the recent Home Office Report, and Miss Coombe Tennant discusses the problem of Maternal Mortality in Wales, and Ann Pope will contribute an article on Science in the Kitchen. We have also pleasure in announcing occasional articles on Husband and Wife before the Law, by Albert Lieck, author of *The Justice at Work during the Autumn and Winter*, the first of which will appear on 26th September. We have many requests for information on this subject, and we think Mr. Lieck's articles will be of special value at the present time, when legislation dealing with this subject is under consideration.

A REPLY TO THE ADVOCATES OF BIRTH CONTROL.

(Continued from page 257.)

An adequate system of pensions would give some measure of relief to the widow in her sorrow, in the knowledge that instead of having to go out to work she could give her life to her children, making a home for them in the natural surroundings which are their right.

Given these conditions—good housing, an adequate income, family endowment, security as to the future—family life would become a reality for all members of the community. The working mother of to-day is being offered palliatives to alleviate conditions which are neither just nor inevitable in a civilized world. Let those who wish to help her demand a new social order. A world made fit for her and her children, where motherhood will be recognized as a high vocation and where homes full of children would be a glory and a centre point in the prosperity of the Nation.

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

President: Miss ELEANOR RATHBONE, C.C., J.P. Hon. Treasurer: Mrs. SODDY. Hon. Secretary: Miss E. MACADAM. Parliamentary Secretary: Mrs. HUBBACK.

Offices: 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1. Telephone: Victoria 6188.

AUTUMN SCHOOL 9th-13th October.

The Glasgow Amalgamated Society has arranged to hold an Autumn School in the Waverley Hydropathic, Melrose, from the evening of Thursday, 9th October, to Monday, 13th October, 1924. The subjects to be discussed are:—

- 1. The Equal Moral Standard.
- 2. The Legal Position of Women (a) as Wives, (b) as Mothers.
- 3. The Problem of Mental Deficiency.
- 4. Women in the Church.

Excursions to places of interest in the Scott country will be arranged. The inclusive terms for board residence (single room) Registration and Lecture Fees are £3 for the period of the School. The fee for members attending part of the time is at the rate of 15s. per day (registration and school fee 5s. extra). Application for membership of the School must be made to the Hon. Secretaries, 172 Bath Street, not later than 15th September.

The formal opening of the new offices and a Sale will take place on Saturday, 4th October, 1924, 11.30 a.m. to 6 p.m., at 172 Bath Street, Glasgow. Members and friends are invited to come, and bring and buy provisions, flowers, sweets, old gold and silver, and anything else saleable. Contributions may be sent to the office (Bath St.) any time after 1st October.

HEADQUARTERS SALE OF WORK.

It is not too soon to begin active preparations for the sale of work which is to take place in London in the late Autumn. We want useful gifts of all kinds, plain work, fancy work, home-made jams, curios bought during members' and friends' summer holidays, garden produce; in fact, anything saleable!

REPRINT OF ANNUAL REPORT.

The demand for the Annual Report has been very large, and as we are already running short of copies we have decided to reprint an abridged edition, which we hope will be ready next week, containing the Rules, the Resolutions of the Annual Council Meetings, and a revised list of affiliated Societies, Headquarters Societies, Federations of Societies affiliated to the N.U.S.E.C. and Local Correspondents. (Price 2d.)

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

(British Section: 55 Gower Street, W.C.1.)

The fact that the restaurant at International House has been closed for meals will not prevent the weekly discussion meetings on Thursday evenings at 8 o'clock from taking place as usual; indeed, the W.I.L. attaches the greatest importance to the educational side of its work.

Mrs. Barbara Wootton, one of the leading women economists of the day and the only woman chosen by the Government to sit on the Financial Committee they have set up, recently gave a very clear exposition of the Dawes Report, a document which has already proved to be of far-reaching international importance, but which is undoubtedly too complicated for the average person to understand without expert guidance.

In spite of the fact that the W.I.L. are fortunate in securing such able speakers, not sufficient advantage is taken of the great opportunities offered at International House for gaining first-hand knowledge from well known men and women on international questions. The reason may possibly be lack of advertisement, and we therefore ask your readers to make these meetings known to their friends. On some evenings there is no leading speaker, but discussions take place, which are also most valuable. The lectures are open to the public on the payment of 6d. All who are interested in the autumn programme should communicate with the Secretary, Miss Evans, at 55 Gower Street, W.C.1.

A correspondent writes: The International Democratic Congress for Peace is to be held next month, 17th, 18th, and 19th September, in London. This Congress is connected with the movement known in France as "La Jeune République," under the leadership of Marc Saugnier, well known for his work for international understanding and reconciliation. The previous Congresses have been held in Paris, Vienna, and Freiburg, where representatives of twenty-eight different countries have met one another and discussed their national difficulties in a friendly spirit. The general subject of the English Congress is "Peace by International Collaboration." Full particulars can be obtained from Miss Ruth Fry, Millbank House, S.W.1. The Congress speakers include Marc Saugnier, Norman Angell, Professor Rolland, Dr. Stocky, Sir George Paish, Mrs. Barbara Wootton, and others. On Thursday, 18th September, there will be a public meeting in the Central Hall, at which Viscount Gladstone, Marc Saugnier, Dr. Quidde, G. Lansbury, M.P., and the Rt. Hon. H. A. L. Fisher will speak.

The majority of the foreign delegates will be French Catholics, many of them young students, men and women. Members of the W.I.L. feel that at the present time it is of vital importance to take every opportunity of learning to understand French thought and of drawing closer the links which bind us to that country and are sending delegates to the Congress and providing hospitality for some of the delegates.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WHOLEMEAL AND WHITE BREAD.

MADAM.—In his *Food and Dietetics* (Edward Arnold, 1922, price 25s.), Dr. Robert Hutchison, M.D. (Edin.), F.R.C.P., Physician to the London Hospital, and to the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, gives a very clear account of the structure of a wheat grain; different methods of milling and their effect on the nutritive value of the flour produced; the cooking of flour; bread-making, etc.; fermentation and aeration; the chemical composition of bread; the composition of whole meal and white bread compared; digestibility and absorption of bread; the nutritive value of bread; and its economic value (pp. 192-218), with copious analyses by Professor Church, Atwater, etc., and references to other authorities. There is therefore no reason why any housewife of ordinary intelligence should not be well informed on this subject, as Dr. Hutchison is eminently practical and sums up the whole matter in simple but scientific language.

Other foods are dealt with in similar fashion, and personally I consider the book should be possessed and studied by every conscientious housewife. It would make a capital wedding-present. Every woman, or man, who caters for a household or group ought to have a sound, practical, scientific knowledge of food values, because the health of those for whom they cater is in their hands and it is better to prevent illness than to try to cure it.

With this book a working knowledge of dietetics can be acquired; and it acts as a signpost to further information. But the cook who knows all it contains need not worry about her ignorance, or lack of scientific training. She is pretty fairly equipped for her job as far as dietetics are concerned.

ANN POPE.

WOMEN AND DIET.

MADAM.—With reference to your paragraph in last week's issue of the WOMAN'S LEADER, on the question of the relative values of white or brown bread, perhaps you will permit me to make a statement as Founder and Organizer of the People's League of Health.

Members of the Medical Council of the League have repeatedly made expert statement as to the vitaminic and health-giving qualities of whole-meal wheat bread, urging its universal use in preference to white. Dr. R. H. Aders Plimmer, D.Sc., one of the Medical Council members of the League, has now written for us a pamphlet, "Vitamins: What to Eat and Why," giving the scientific food-values of staple foods in simple terms. We hope that this pamphlet, for which Sir William Arbuthnot Lane has written the preface, will circulate widely, and be effective in bringing the real facts of the relative values of "refined" (devaluated) white bread and pure whole-grain wheat loaf before the people.

I may add that practical proposals for the compulsory use of "standard" whole-meal bread in Government controlled institutions were framed by Sir Henry Baldwin at the recent People's League of Health Conference at the British Empire Exhibition, and these recommendations are to be brought before the proper authorities in the early autumn, with a view to legislation being passed thereon.

Meanwhile it is in the columns of the daily and weekly papers that women will find the information not yet otherwise available in handy form. As I feel that this question is of the very first importance, I particularly wanted to point out that it is not being entirely left "in the pundits' hands," and have claimed a little editorial space to put the position of the League with regard to it clearly.

OLGA NETHERSOLE.

Founder and Honorary Organizer of the People's League of Health.

PRAYER BOOK REVISION.

MADAM.—Are all your readers satisfied with the Marriage Service in the Church of England Prayer Book, or do they desire to see it revised? The usual way of testing feeling on such a point is for a petition to be circulated; but petitions are not viewed with favour by many ecclesiastical authorities, and it was thought better to ask the courtesy of your columns to invite your readers to send their views either "Aye" or "Nay" by letter to Mrs. Marston Acres, Church House, Dean's Yard, S.W.1. The replies will then be tabulated and the results made public. If your readers are all "Ayes" I hope they will not leave it all to the "Nays", or if "Nays" that they will not leave it to the "Ayes" to make their views known. The more replies the more faithfully will the results interpret public feeling.

Thanking you, Madam, for publishing this letter on behalf of a group of men and women especially interested in Prayer Book Revision, who are anxious to know what is the general view of this question.

E. LOUIE ACRES.

ADVERTISE!

MADAM.—I think it might encourage your readers to advertise in your columns when I say that I let my little Georgian house in Westminster as a result of an advertisement in the WOMAN'S LEADER. I received several replies, and was able to let my house satisfactorily.

EVA MURRAY.

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COMING EVENTS.

ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONGRESS FOR PEACE.

SEPT. 13. 8 p.m. Central Hall, Westminster. Public Meeting. Subject: "The Contributions towards Peace in different Countries." Chair: The Rt. Hon. Viscount Gladstone, G.C.B., etc. Speakers: M. Sangnier (Paris), George Lansbury, M.P., Dr. Quidde (Munich), Rt. Hon. H. A. L. Fisher, M.P. Admission free (collection). A few reserved tickets (2s. 6d.) to be had on application to Milbank House, Wood Street, Westminster, or to League of Nations Union, 15 Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

GLASGOW S.E.C. and W.C.A., Waverley Hydropathic, Melrose. OCT. 9-OCT. 13. Autumn School. Inclusive terms for Board-residence (single room): Registration and Lecture Fees £3; for part-time attendance 15s. per day. Applications for membership of the School not later than 15th September, to be made to Hon. Secretaries, 172 Bath Street, Glasgow.

TYPEWRITING AND PRINTING, Etc.

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

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TO LET (furnished) for a few weeks, HOUSE in Chiltern Hills; 7 bedrooms, bathroom (h. and c.), 2 reception rooms; easy journey to Wembley.—Write, Peyton Jones, Wendover Dean Farm, Wendover.

LADY, Professional Musician, requires two unfurnished sunny ROOMS, one large, one small; use of bath; 15s. to 20s. p.w.; W. or S.W. district; references exchanged.—Box 1,035, WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

KENSINGTON.—Residential Chamber for gentlewoman (furnished); gas-stoves, ring, and own meter; near District Railway, Tube and buses. Telephone, Western 1201.—Box 1,056, WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

THE ISIS CLUB (15 minutes Oxford Street).—Holiday visitors and permanent residents. Large garden; beautiful situation, sandy soil. Magnificent reception rooms. Central heating; electric fires. Excellent cuisine. Lectures, dancing, wireless, tennis. From 2½ guineas.—79 Fitzjohn's Avenue. Telephone: Hampstead 2860.

UNFURNISHED MAISONETTE, vacant now. Over-looking gardens; 4 rooms 2nd floor, 2 above, bath, etc., electric light, gas; rent £150, £50 towards decorations.—12 Stanley Crescent, W. 11.

PROFESSIONAL.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.—Miss Geraldine Cooke, 2 George Street, Portman Square, W. 1, is free to address meetings on Citizenship and kindred subjects. Terms on application.

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

INCOME TAX RECOVERED AND ADJUSTED.

Consult Miss H. M. Baker, 275 High Holborn, W.C. 1. Income Tax Returns, Super Tax Returns, Repayment Claims of all descriptions. Telephone: Holborn 377.

POSTS VACANT.

WANTED a Secretary, shorthand typist; a Lady Gardener; and a Teacher of Embroidery, Weaving, etc.; all interested in social work. Residential posts.—Apply, Miss B. Picton-Turbervill, Barkingside, Essex.

LADY GARDENER is offered large cultivated garden, fowl run, and piggeries, rent free. Living accommodation for two on garden can be arranged at moderate rental.—Full particulars, Mrs. Faria, King's Road, Southminster, Essex.

CANNING TOWN WOMEN'S SETTLEMENT, LONDON, E. 16.—Full-time Voluntary Workers Wanted in the Autumn for all departments of Settlement Work. Vacancy for student to train in social work.—Full particulars from the Warden.

POST WANTED.

MRS. BERTRAM thoroughly recommends, from personal knowledge, very capable middle-aged lady, willing to undertake entire charge small flat for anyone engaged in business; careful, good cook.—Letters or interviews, 11 Lawrie Park Road, Sydenham.

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

UNCRUNSHABLE DRESS LINEN REMNANTS, for Ladies' Jumpers, Skirts and Children's Wear. Each bundle contains 8 yards assorted in various colours. Pieces measure from 2½ yards, 8 yard bundle for 15s. 6d. This is half usual price. Write for Bargain List—TO-DAV.—HUTTON'S 41 Main Street, Larne, Ireland.

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 Baby Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. (Stamped addressed envelope for reply.)

DRESS.

MISS MALCOLM'S DRESS ASSOCIATION, 239 Fulham Road, London, S.W. 3. Bargain Gowns, Evening and Afternoon, at 21s.

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LACE.—All kinds mended, cleaned and restored; embroidery undertaken; church work, monograms, initials.—Beatrice, Box 1,017, WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

LONDON SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SERVICE, 35 Marsham Street, Westminster. Secretary, Miss P. Strachey. Information Bureau. Interviews, 10 to 1, except Saturdays. Members' Centre open daily. Restaurant open to 7.30 (not Saturdays).

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

FELLOWSHIP SERVICES, Guildhouse, Eccleston Square, S.W. 1. Sunday, 7th September. 6.30 p.m., Maude Roynon: "A Sermon to the Young."

THE HOUSE ASSISTANTS' CENTRE, 510 King's Road, Chelsea, S.W. 10, is now definitely CLOSED, as Ann Pope has, by medical advice, had to discontinue all active participation in social work. An article on the work of the Centre (which is being carried on as a fresh undertaking at Ealing) will appear shortly in the WOMAN'S LEADER.

HOME-MADE CAKES, made with butter and eggs (no substitutes), can be obtained from Nan's Kitchen, 15 Furnival Street, Holborn, London, W.C. Layer cakes, éclairs, meringues, etc. Regular orders undertaken. A room for tea and light luncheons. Recommended by Ann Pope.

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

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