

WOMEN'S SERVICE
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THE WOMAN'S LEADER

AND THE COMMON CAUSE

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NOTES AND NEWS.

Equal Franchise Bill.

The Government having taken all Private Members' time, the second reading of the Labour Party's Representation of the People Bill will not come up for discussion in the House of Commons. The Government had been urged by the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship, and no doubt by other women's organizations, to support the Bill and adopt it in its later stages, on the grounds merely that only thus could the dangers of an unexpectedly early general election be averted for certain. The Government's consenting to take any steps this session, however, was a very forlorn hope, and that being so, perhaps it was just as well that no debate could ensue. The inevitable defeat of the Bill, even though on grounds of the Government's intentions for next session, might have been misread in certain quarters.

As a result of the Government's time table, the Labour Party's Factories Bill will also not be taken.

The Compulsory Treatment of Venereal Disease—A Protest.

The Edinburgh Corporation is asking Parliament to give compulsory powers for the removal and detention of persons suffering from venereal diseases. On Monday, 9th May, a deputation of women's organizations waited upon the City Council to speak against the application for these compulsory powers. The deputation was representative of the Edinburgh Society for Equal Citizenship, the Scottish Federation of Societies for Equal Citizenship, the Women's Freedom League, the British Women's Temperance Association for Scotland, a number of branches of the Women's Co-operative Guilds, and a branch of the Independent Labour Party, and was supplied with information as to the failure of the system elsewhere by the Association for Moral and Social Hygiene. Miss Chapman spoke for the deputation, and she argued that the powers sought by the Court and Council would open the door to malicious denunciation and to blackmail, and, further, that the application of compulsion to any class of venereal patients would have a disastrous effect upon the existing free treatment scheme, as it would deter sufferers from taking treatment in the early and more curable stages of the disease. The deputation asked for the withdrawal of the obnoxious clauses of the Provisional Orders. After hearing the deputation, and some discussion by the Council, it was decided to refer these clauses back for redrafting. The worst

clauses are simply copies of the "secret denunciation" clauses of Australia and Scandinavia, which are intended for the denunciation of prostitutes alleged to be diseased. These powers have led elsewhere to both mistaken and malicious denunciation of persons who on examination have been found not to be diseased, and have also been used as threats for purposes of blackmail. Another clause, the object of which is to compel parents of children with congenital syphilis or ophthalmia neonatorum to place themselves under treatment, does not lend itself to quite the same objections, but if any compulsion is introduced into the Venereal Disease treatment scheme the idea will spread that general compulsion is intended and infected persons will be afraid to present themselves for treatment. The difficulty with all these compulsory schemes is that it is totally impracticable to apply them to all persons and in practice they tend to be applied only to alleged prostitutes and occasionally to a few tramps or criminals.

Domicile and Divorce.

The Divorce Jurisdiction (Overseas Domicile) Bill was carried when introduced under the Ten Minutes Rule on Tuesday by a majority of 272 to 54. As we stated in these columns two weeks ago, this Bill enables British women married to men who are domiciled abroad to institute divorce proceedings in this country. Mr. Herbert Williams, in introducing the Bill, pointed out that it is meant to relieve cases of hardship of British wives married to Dominion and foreign husbands, who have good cause for divorce, but who, through having technically the same domicile as their husbands, are at present unable to bring a suit, in this country, and owing to reasons such as poverty, etc., are unable to go abroad. We have every sympathy with the Bill, but would rather have seen this particular grievance remedied through a general application of the principle that married women should be entitled to choose their own domicile.

An Unsuccessful Strike.

Women workers do not often strike, unless by the side of or supported by men. When they do there is generally some reason for it. Ninety girls employed by the London Nut Food Co., Battersea, to crack Brazil nuts with a hammer, and clean the kernels, have recently been on strike for an increase in pay from 2½d. a pound to 3½d. They have failed to obtain their rise, and have gone back to work at the old rates, though with a promise that their union should be recognized, and that there should be no victimization. The employers state that girls can earn £2 a week at the work—which would mean cracking and cleaning about 700 lb. of nuts without breaking more than 6 lb. of kernels—and the girls state that the highest wage ever paid in the factory was 35s. two years ago. An expert cracker during the week before the strike earned 15s. 6d. in 52 hours, and pay tickets of others showed sums which ranged between 7 and 12 shillings for the week. Now the smallest difference in price in two London suburbs between shelled and unshelled Brazil nuts last week was the difference between 2s. 4d. per lb. and 10d. to 1s. 6d. Out of that, it should surely be possible to pay more than 2½d. to the girls who do the work. If this cannot be done, something might be said for discontinuing the use of ready-shelled nuts. Unhappily, there is no machinery for dealing with small scattered occupations of this sort, and it is not very easy to devise any. Nor can public opinion be brought to bear in any effective way. The girls must either submit or strike. Even the most reasoned opponent of strikes will not be surprised to learn that these girls are trying to get into touch with the other nut crackers of London, in the hope of organizing another and a wider strike.

Sex Disqualification in the P.O.

Last week the President of the Post Office Controlling Officers Association, speaking at its annual conference in Norwich, made some interesting remarks concerning the position of women in the grade which he represented. "In contrast to the telegraphs," he said, "the whole of the supervisory and manipulative work of the telephone service is done by women. Up to the present, however, the department has evinced singularly little inclination to afford the women avenues of advancement to higher positions. This causes discouragement, and tends more and more to be felt by the women as a relic of the sex disqualification which by general consent is in other services and professions now being swept away." Subsequently a representative of the Press Association discussed this position with some of the women delegates. One of them asserted that she had been at work for over thirty years, and had reached a position where she must remain until such sex disqualification is removed. Meanwhile, her duties have included the instruction of men for positions which she herself was precluded as a woman from filling. The women had, she asserted, no desire to be blacklegs, and would insist upon equal pay for equal work if the existing sex barrier were removed.

How it Works at Durham.

In *The Times* of 12th May Mr. Pethick-Lawrence calls attention to the first fruits of the policy adopted by the Durham County Council on 4th May, and recorded in an editorial note in our last issue. In accordance with their resolve to dismiss all married women on the medical staff whose husbands were in receipt of adequate incomes, a woman doctor, Mrs. Eleanor McIntosh, M.B., M.R.C.S., D.P.H., a member of the Welfare Staff, has been given notice to quit. There is, of course, no suggestion that her work is not up to standard. As a result, her husband who is also a member of the Council's medical staff, has resigned in protest. It is very difficult for the outsider to understand what interest is served by the loss of two highly trained public servants whose fitness for their jobs has never been called into question. Clearly not the interest of the inhabitants of Durham, for whose benefit the County Medical service is presumably run. Clearly not the interest of the husband, whose spirited action has resulted in the loss of his own income as well as his wife's. Clearly not the interest of the responsible committee now charged with the tiresome job of selecting two new applicants for their empty posts. Clearly not the interest of the general body of unemployed medical practitioners who will be subject in other spheres of work to the competition of two recruits whose former places are now available. In the name of common sense, whose interest is served?

Women Unionists.

The annual conference of the Women's Unionist Organization will be held in the Queen's Hall, 26th and 27th, with Viscountess Elveden in the chair. So far as resolutions of a non-party type are concerned, perhaps the most interesting deal with Poor Law Reform, the Mental Deficiency Bill, and the Migration of Women. We naturally turn anxiously to see if any expression of women's opinion is given on the question of equal franchise, but it is only referred to in a resolution dealing with the education of the new electorate: "That this conference, in view of the proposed extension of the franchise to women at the age of 21 or 25 (the italics are ours), urges the older generation of Conservative women to start a vigorous campaign to capture and educate the young womanhood of the country—working in the spirit of the words of the Prince of Wales, 'adopt, adapt, improve.'" We cannot refrain from hoping that someone will express gratitude to the Prime Minister for his statement, and will also raise her voice against the 25 proposal, though we are relieved that no resolution endorses it. We believe that the tenacity with which it is held is largely due to misunderstandings of the constitutional and political situation, and we recommend Unionist women to study utterances from leading statesmen of their own party, who have declared with no uncertain voice that any attempt to raise the age at which men have always acquired the vote would be suicidal on the part of any Government.

Modesty in Verona.

Why is a woman's elbow immodest, whereas the elbow of a man is not? We do not know, nor can we imagine the answer.

Of the two bones, the masculine is far the more salient, obtrusive and generally self-advertising. The feminine if it be not rough and red, is almost unnoticeable. On the other hand, a rough red elbow is a sign of hard work, honest work at desks, and also of a healthy and, we should have thought, modest disregard for personal appearance. Verona, however, takes a different view. With the aid of the Pope, Court, Cardinals, Prefects, and Fascists, she intends to suppress the wearing of short sleeves, short skirts, and all similar manifestations of a love for comfort and hygiene. According to the correspondent of *The Times*, artists are to compete in designing truly modest dresses, allegorical picture post cards are to be showered over Italy, the movement is to support a fortnightly magazine, and there is to be a prize competition for unmarried women over the age of 17. Of these, and marriageable, there are supposed to be 3,000,000. Any of the 3,000,000 who choose to pledge themselves to dress modestly may send in a number, and the winning number drawn in a lottery will entitle its owner to a trousseau, the furniture for a double bedroom, and 5,000 lira to spend on the honeymoon—a prize which must surely, with the publicity which it will entail, secure in addition more than one offer of marriage. In the meantime, it is to be hoped that the Modesty Committee have framed some definition of their adjective, and will stick to it. It would be a sad thing if before the prize were given, and after the candidates had sweltered in modesty all through the heat of the summer, a feeling were to arise that knuckles are as shocking as elbows, and noses as unnameable as knees. Or if the committee decided that the only thoroughly modest underclothing is a suit of armour with the vizor down.

Women and Local Authorities in Scotland.

A recent inquiry made by the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship clearly shows that there is little "equality" in the position of women in local government in Scotland. It was found that only on one county council (Ross and Cromarty) is a woman serving, and the remaining thirty are without a woman representative. Sixteen women are serving on five of the twenty-three county borough councils, including three in Edinburgh and six in Glasgow. Dollar—the first Scottish Town Council to elect a woman councillor, Mrs. Malcolm, who subsequently became the first woman to fill the office of Provost, is now without a woman representative. This is also the case in Bridge of Allan, where a woman was serving up to November last. One answer received stated that the women of the town had "more sense than to interfere in such work."

Women's Institutes.

The eleventh annual general meeting of the National Federation of Women's Institutes is taking place at the end of this month, and 3,845 institutes will be represented. In view of this figure, it seems almost incredible that the first institute was started no earlier than 1915, and that this extraordinary growth has taken place almost entirely apart from the spot-lights of the Press. It is attributable not to the pressure of modern publicity but to the ineradicable feminine instinct for self-improvement, combined with social service. Most of the items on the agenda of the conference are of domestic interest, but two stand out, one which deals with the crying need for more country telephones, especially at night, and a second urging that a due proportion of women shall be placed on the bodies, of whatever kind, which take over the functions at present discharged by the Poor Law Guardians.

Insurance for Women.

In view of the importance of insurance for professional women, we are glad to print in this week's issue an article by Miss Jessie Allport, who is manager of the women's department of the Friends' Provident and Century Life Office. Miss Allport is in close touch with women in professional and business life, as her special work for some years past has been to demonstrate to women the importance of insurance generally. She has expert knowledge of her subject and is anxious that women should not through lack of knowledge miss any opportunities that may forward either their professional or corporate undertakings.

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.

THE OCCUPATIONS OF THE "OCCUPIED."

We make no apology for taking up again, where we left them last week, certain random meditations upon the recently published Census Report.

The occupations of females, says the Report, "are very much less diversified than those of males. Though, as will be seen, the returns contain evidence that women are now finding their way into many occupations in which they were formerly unrepresented, still the great bulk of occupied females are found even now to be accounted for by a very limited number of occupational headings. These (with their percentage to the total of employed women, are: Personal service 33, textile 12, makers of clothing 11, shopkeepers and shop assistants 9, clerks 8, teachers 4—leaving 23 per cent otherwise employed.

This verdict is both discouraging and encouraging. Discouraging, because the occupations of females "are very much less diversified," whereas their tastes and capacities are no less diversified than those of males. Encouraging, because bad as the position is, it is at any rate a little better than it was in 1911.

It is, of course, in the professional occupations that the most outstanding improvement has occurred. Curiously enough in this group, taking it as a whole, women outnumber men by 359,982 to 306,830. This is due to the fact that the teaching and nursing professions between them account for 86 per cent of the total, and these are preponderantly women's occupations. "But though teachers and nurses still constitute the great bulk of female professional workers, increase of the numbers returned under the more learned professions, which till recently included no females amongst their members, is a remarkable feature of this census. Thus we get in the medical profession a stationary figure for men of 22,992 in 1911 as compared with 22,965 in 1921; but for women an increase from 477 in 1911 to 1,253 in 1921. In the veterinary branch 2 women returned in 1911 have increased to 24 in 1921; in architecture during the same period, 7 women have become 49; and whereas in 1911 there were only 3 women nonconformist ministers, in 1921 there were 147. Meanwhile, in professional groups which in 1911 returned

SOME ASPECTS OF THE CHINESE PROBLEM.

By KATHLEEN E. INNES, B.A.

The problem of a country in revolution on whose territory outside countries have many and varied interests is one of the most difficult for any Government to face. There are immediately two extremes in its own country, one, clamant for interference on the side of law and order; the other anxious to see its Government recognize immediately the democratic claims of the revolutionaries. A point must come in the revolution if it is successful, at which the newly established Government does become the Government with a claim to recognition, but both premature and over tardy recognition have their dangers, and it is the problem of the wise Government to steer a course avoiding both.

The problem in China has been specially complicated by the fact that it is impossible to generalize about China as a whole. While the people over the whole of her enormous area feel themselves to be "Chinese," and subject in this sense to a common loyalty, the different levels of civilization are very marked. In distant inland villages illiteracy and superstitions are prevalent; and in some a foreigner has never been seen or even heard of. One generalization only seems safe about China as a whole, and that is that a gradual awakening is passing over her. An absolute monarchy of 5,000 years' duration has been overthrown and a Republic set up; and we may also say that in the parts that have been in contact with the outside world there is an irresistible movement to assert the right of China to stand as an equal among equals and to throw over the Treaties which place her in an inferior position with regard to other powers. This movement has come at a time when there is a growing recognition of the right of national self-determination throughout the world. There was general satisfaction and appreciation in this country, of the memorandum presented last December to the Peking and Cantonese Governments making it clear that Great Britain was willing and anxious to recognize this right as soon as negotiations could lead to such recognition.

The main difficulty, however, is that there is no fixed Government of China with which to negotiate. This is one of the chief reasons given why it is not possible at present to refer questions of dispute to the League of Nations; and it is certainly true that China has not yet made up her own mind. The Nationalist

no women at all, we have in 1921 46 women consulting engineers, 20 women barristers, and 17 women solicitors. The only other group in which specific reference is made to the coming of women where in 1911 their employment had been non-existent, is that covering "Public Administration." "A new feature of this census," the report notes, "is the entry for women police, who numbered 278 in England and Wales, 130 of these being in Greater London."

But looking below these small comforting features we see others which remind us that there are regrettable facts connected with the employment of women other than the mere restriction of their occupational field. There is the well-known fact that within an occupation they tend almost invariably to stagnate the lowest grades. In the case of warehousemen and storekeepers, for example, 74 per cent of the females employed are classed as "assistants" to 17 per cent of the males. In commerce where over three-fourths of the shopkeepers are males, 53 per cent of the shop assistants are females. In the textile industries, the largest field for female labour, with the single exception of personal service, while 62 per cent of all textile workers are females, 93 per cent of the foremen and overlookers are males.

This, of course, is partly—perhaps largely—due to the facts recorded under the heading "Age distribution in occupations." Of occupied males, 52.4 per cent are over 35 years old; of occupied females only 30.8 per cent. Occupied women are, in fact, much younger than occupied men. This is not marked in the professional occupations, it is less marked in textiles owing to the practice of continuing work after marriage, but in other industrial occupations it is strongly marked, also among clerks and typists, relatively few of whom retain their employment after 34 years of age.

But to say that the relative youth of women workers (owing, in the industrial groups at least, to voluntary withdrawal on marriage) is the main cause of their relegation to the inferior grades, is not to say that it is the sole cause. Readers of our current editorial notes will have already noticed that there are other and more easily remediable causes still at work.

Movement has been spreading steadily from Canton, but within the last few weeks has received serious checks, both diplomatic and military, and there is recent evidence of serious disunion in its own ranks. Any negotiations carried on with China must at present be piecemeal. There is, however, a serious danger that, owing to the difficulties, negotiations should be dropped or delayed too long. To avoid misinterpretation as to our aims, it is essential that we should continue negotiations, even regionally with those in authority in different places; for if we do not do so there is grave risk of our drifting into a position in which the good policy set out by our Government may become impossible. We must remember that there are extremists in China only too anxious to take advantage of the attitude of any extremists outside, who, fearing loss of prestige, may welcome a policy likely to place us in an impossible position, and even to lead to war. The strictest neutrality is the only path of safety in such a difficult situation, and continuance of negotiations and maintenance of diplomatic relations are the best ways of assuring this. The Forces inside Shanghai have so far fortunately been used only as a Police Force, and it is still to be hoped that Shanghai will be left out of the tide of rival battles. Nanking presents a much more dangerous situation at the moment. The Powers have presented an ultimatum over which the United States, Italy, Japan, and France have joined with us. It demands punishment for those who perpetrated crimes against foreigners, a signed apology and reparations for damage. The Cantonese leader is said to have admitted the guilt of his troops, but Mr. Chen is still asserting that the attack was carried out by Northerners and White Russians. Our Government is convinced, on the evidence of its Consul, that Mr. Chen is wrong. But while the evidence to us may be overwhelming, we must remember that it is not likely to convince the Chinese. Surely here would have been a case for impartial inquiry, which could only have added to our prestige. While the whole question may not be submitted to the League of Nations, incidents such as the Nanking incident are just exactly those with which a Commission under its auspices is most fitted to deal.

Another point arises on this issue. As was pointed out by Japan, it is an unreasonable attitude to take, to blame a non-

existent Chinese Government for such disastrous events as may occur. In the midst of revolution surely the only path of sound judgment is to withdraw every National from the interior; and, above all, we must beware of yielding to any clamour for retaliation. Such a demand could only add fuel to the fire and would hamper the more moderate Chinese in working out their own salvation. There have recently been some disquieting events which look as if we might be drifting towards such a position of danger. The reply of H.M.S. *Veteran* recently to rifle fire from a fort on the banks of the Yangtse with eighty rounds from its guns, was a very disquieting incident, and is not the only one.

A great deal of the anti-foreign sentiment in China has been directed, for reasons into which we cannot at the moment go, against the British. Rightly or wrongly we have been regarded as the leader of the exploiting nations, and as the chief obstacle to the fulfilment of Chinese aspirations. It is therefore of the utmost importance that we should reiterate and demonstrate our friendliness on every opportunity; that we should not countenance the most fatal policy of drift into an appearance of supporting either side in the Chinese struggle; that we should have patience with a country which has endured years of civil warfare; and that we should remember, if we are aiming at equality and at goodwill in our relations with China in the future, that equality and goodwill are two essential needs which never have been and never can be secured by force.

THE IMPORTANCE OF INSURANCE.

By JESSIE M. ALLPORT.

Insurance seems to be regarded as a panacea for all ills. We have National Health Insurance, Unemployment Insurance, Old Age Pensions, Pensions for Widows—in fact, pensions of all sorts and kinds. Sometimes one wonders where it is going to end and whether legislators are going to provide us with a social system which is actually controlled by Insurance.

All these forms of compulsory insurance, however, point to the fact that a great many of the vicissitudes of life can be profitably guarded against by its use in one form or another, and therefore every one should see that they are getting the full protection and benefit that insurance holds out to them.

One great factor in the success and usefulness of Insurance is the co-operation of large numbers of people. It will be easily seen that it would be impracticable for one man to accept a yearly payment of 15s. from another and promise that in consideration of that payment he would pay the other £1,000 if his house were burned down, whereas if hundreds of men together subscribe to protect themselves against loss in the event of a fire, the system becomes practicable at once. This principle of co-operation comes out in the system of our old Guilds, and if you like to go back to the beginning of things you have the old herd instinct in savage tribes combining for a common safety.

The British Federation of University Women, amongst other societies, has taken very active steps to try to press home to its members the importance of insurance and to help them by giving advice and by co-operation with the Insurance Office which the writer of this article represents, and some of the points which it brings to the notice of its members may perhaps interest other women who have not as yet benefited as much as they might do by insurance.

Taking Life Assurance first. For those women who have dependents for whom they are responsible and who would be left helpless in the event of their death, a Whole Life Assurance is the Policy which gives the largest amount of protection for the smallest outlay, the sum assured becoming payable in the event of death only.

There is, however, a large body of women who are bound to consider mainly provision for themselves in the future, and also the usefulness of a small amount of capital at some time during their career. For such there is generally no better Policy than an Endowment Assurance which provides a capital sum at the end of a fixed term of years, or at death previously. Some of the advantages of this Policy may be described as follows:—

- (1) Such a Policy provides for the old age of the investor.
- (2) It can provide a certain amount of capital after it has been in force for some years, by means of a loan at a moderate rate of interest, without discontinuing the Policy.
- (3) It provides for the dependents of the investor, that is, in the case of death during the term of Assurance.
- (4) It is a form of investment, perhaps the only form of

investment, which induces one to save, as there is a natural desire to meet the premium as it falls due from time to time, although ample provision is made to avoid loss if it should be impossible to meet the premium.

(5) The investment is for the term of the Assurance, and thus the Investor has not the trouble of looking out year after year for a fresh investment of surplus savings.

(6) The investment is gilt-edged. There is no possible loss of capital, and there is no trouble or anxiety about the security of the investment; also the investment appreciates every year by the operation of the bonus additions.

(7) The Investor gets the benefits of the abatement of Income Tax which is allowed by the State.

(8) Policies can be taken for small amounts, and larger policies taken later on as opportunity offers.

The Endowment Assurance is so important that it is well to give it the main consideration in this article, but there are other Policies which must not be neglected where there are children to consider. Provision for education, and for a start in a career, can well be made by means of Life Assurance, and if Policies for these purposes are considered when a child is still young, they may make all the difference to their chances in life later on.

The whole subject is so large that it is impossible to go into every form of Insurance in a short article, and so only Life Assurance has been considered here, but perhaps some further consideration may be given to General Insurance at a later date. Anyone wishing to make inquiries may refer to the Editor, or the writer of this article will be very pleased to reply to letters addressed to her at 42 Kingsway, London, W.C. 2.

SOCIAL WELFARE IN THE HOSPITAL.

The Joint University Council for Social Studies exists for the "co-ordination and development of the work of Social Study Departments in connection with the Universities of Great Britain." But it takes a wide view of its duties, and those who have followed its recent activities will observe that it is not content to perfect its university schemes and then wait for trainees to come and take advantage of them. It is attempting to make *ad hoc* agreements with particular specialized groups of social workers, in order that it may fashion courses of training which will combine general social instruction of a university standard, and under university auspices, with the specialized requirements of the group in question.

The latest fruit of this enterprise is a report on the training of hospital almoners¹ drawn up by a joint committee of representatives from the Joint University Council and the Institute of Hospital Almoners, with the addition of certain other members having special experience in the matters under discussion. Seldom has so much interesting material drawn from a hitherto unexplored field been packed into so small a document. The report contains, as well as a considered scheme for the future training of hospital almoners, and a survey of sectional schemes already in existence, a comprehensive summary of the history of hospital almoners in Great Britain. One is astonished to find what a very recent history it is. For example, it is only during the last quarter of the nineteenth century that any steps have been taken to co-ordinate the work of hospitals and organizations for the relief of distress, to check the abuse of out-patient departments, to follow the fortunes of patients precipitated back into the world after serious illnesses or to see that any after-care instructions given at the hospitals were being, or could be, carried out. In 1876 King's College Hospital appointed an Inquiry Officer, but his functions seem to have been purely deterrent: to reduce the number of undeserving applicants in the out-patient departments. Other hospitals quickly followed suit. But it was not until 1895 that the first Almoner was appointed by the Royal Free Hospital, whose work was of a general character concerned with the social welfare of those with whom the hospital came into contact, and whose salary was defrayed partly by the C.O.S. By the end of 1907 a Council had been formed "to train almoners and generally to promote the appointment of hospital almoners" (by this time the School of Sociology was in being and its lectures open to social workers). In 1912, the whole business of training was elaborated and systematized and linked up with the London School of Economics. And the present

(Continued on next page.)

¹ *Training for Hospital Social Work*, a report of the Joint University Council for Social Studies. (P. S. King and Son, 6d.)

GEORGE MEREDITH.¹

George Meredith did so much for the generation that grew up in the last years of Queen Victoria's reign that it is perhaps inevitable that he should be decried now. Those who make the "Moderns" of one generation are almost always despised by the Moderns of the next. This is not only a question of fashion, though fashion has, of course, a good deal to do with it. It happens all the time, and to almost all great writers (those who do not despise Thackeray will remember how amazed Colonel Newcome was when Clive's friends assured him that Byron was not a great poet, that young Keats was a genius, and that young Mr. Tennyson, of Cambridge, might come to rank with the greatest of all); but it happens more about some than others. Meredith was a surprise and a shock to the Mid-Victorians for whom he first wrote. They looked with perplexity, and looked away with disgust. Their successors were moved to curiosity and a few of the highbrows of the epoch began to be interested. Then the young late Victorians discovered him and found that he was saying just the things they wanted to have said. Things that had never been said before, or even explicitly thought before, but which were stirring in their own sub-consciousness. They accepted him with rapture, and his thought became part of the texture of their growing minds. It passed into the mental life of their children imperceptibly as something that had always been known. Intellectually many of our young modern thinkers are the offspring of Meredith, but it is not to be expected that they should recognize this. What they have learnt from him has come to them sub-consciously; when it is presented to their consciousness it seems to them the merest commonplace. It is, moreover, commonplace tricked out in the fashions of another day. Meredith's affectations are not their affectations, his fancies are not their fancies, nor his nonsense as theirs.

A reaction will come; another generation which has not sucked in Meredithianism with its mother's milk, will rediscover it as a pure fresh stream. Meanwhile, middle-aged people, to whom Meredith once came as a revelation, re-read him with an interest that is strengthened by the fact that they have seen him "come true" in life.

Such old Meredithians—I rejoice to count myself one of them—will prefer Mrs. Sturge Gretton's study to any of the books which the recent centenary called forth. It is an appreciation rather than a criticism, and much of the material in it was originally produced in 1909, when the tide of (conscious) Meredithianism had not ebbed as far as it has now. But a tide that is far out is near its turn. When the younger young and the newer moderns begin to rediscover Meredith they will be glad to have this careful detailed study. It will help their discoveries. They will love him again, though not in quite the same way as those whose joy in him is coloured by the associations of Youth, and who can no more forget their feelings when they first read *Richard Feverel* or the *Egoist* than they can forget the moment when they first saw:—

"Across the twilight wave

The swan sail with her young beneath her wings."

I. B. O'MALLEY.

SOCIAL WELFARE IN THE HOSPITAL.

(Continued from preceding page.)

report with its definite and detailed recommendations brings the training of almoners into relation with the University Social Training courses up and down the country, themselves a very recent development of university activity. In so doing, it most ingeniously intermingles their general and specialized education, and this doubtless is its primary aim.

For those concerned with the social side of hospital work the report has of course its own special interest. But it is no less interesting to all these who are concerned in the training of social workers generally. If it is read in connection with Miss Macadam's recently published book, *The Equipment of the Social Worker*, it will be seen that we have in this particular branch of social work a reflection of the whole modern trend of social training, and of the changing attitude of the public to the qualifications required by those who venture to interfere with the lives of other people. We hope that in this report on Training for Hospital Social Work we have not an isolated publication, but the first of a series of monographs by future Committees of the Joint University Council, dealing with—let us say—probation officers, the municipal service, the Church, the magistracy. M. D. S.

¹ *The Writings and Life of George Meredith*, by Mary Sturge Gretton, J.P., B.Litt. (Oxford University Press, 6s. net.)

RESTRICTIVE LEGISLATION IN THE U.S.A.

The U.S. Department of Labour (Women's Bureau) in Washington, has recently published a preliminary report showing the results of an investigation into the connection between legislative restriction of the hours of women and the scope of their employment. The investigation was conducted by means of "sampling," various types of women's work being selected over a wide area. The investigators indicate in their report the difficulty of isolating causes and effects; for instance, an increase in the number of women employed after the limitation of their hours might simply be due to a coincident change of process. Subject to such possible complications it was found that in most cases a legal limitation of hours only affected a relatively small number of firms in practice, as the limitation merely standardized for the whole group the existing practice of the majority of firms. Another very general result was the voluntary abolition of overtime or the limitation of hours for men, following on legal abolition or limitation for women. Employers were in many cases ready to assert that "they would like to employ women overtime," but in only one case was it definitely stated that women had not been employed because of the statutory limitations. "A far more usual result," the report states, "was the employment of greater numbers of women at busy periods when men were working overtime." In one firm, however (a Wisconsin hosiery plant), it was found that 50 per cent. of the women had been displaced by men as a result of such differential legislation. The investigators were able to collect a number of individual cases, though not in their opinion sufficient to justify the phrase "an extensive field," in which opportunities of employment might be opened to women were all statutory limitations removed from their hours. Opportunities for promotion they did not consider to be affected at all, these existing in equal measure as between States where extensive regulation was enforced and those where it was non-existent. On the whole, the framers of the report seem to be convinced that statutory limitation of hours has not, in fact, prejudiced the employment of women. Only in the case of women pharmacists do they appear to have some doubts. In this occupation, where already sex prejudice and custom operate very strongly against the women, the legal restriction of their hours does seem to have played its part as one of many handicaps.

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

11th May, 1927.

TRAFFIC IN WOMEN.—*Sir A. Chamberlain*, replying to *Mr. Day*, (Southwark, Central, Lab.), who asked whether he had made any representations to the Permanent Advisory Committee of the League of Nations with a view to having Part II of the League of Nations Report on Traffic in Women published, said: No, Sir, publication can only be decided by the Council. He added that he thought exaggerated importance was attached to Part II of the Report. All that was of substance for the formation of judgment and policy was, he thought, contained in Part I. Part II was complementary, supplementary, and illustrative. He was not prejudging the question of the publication of Part II. That rested with the Council, who thought it was only courteous to the Governments whose countries were particularly mentioned in Part II that they should have an opportunity of seeing the Report beforehand.

16th May.

WOMEN AND GIRLS (PROBATION).—*Mr. Pethick-Lawrence* asked the Home Secretary whether he is aware that in some Courts the women and girls who are released on probation are placed under the supervision of local superintendents of rescue homes; and whether he will take steps to end this practice.

Sir W. Joynson-Hicks: Courts are empowered by the existing law to insert a condition as to residence in a probation order, and I am aware that in some cases probationers are required as a condition of their probation to live in a home for the whole or part of the period of probation. The Young Offenders Committee commented on this practice in their recent report, and their recommendations will receive careful consideration.

THE EDUCATION OF THE CONSUMER.¹

Just as diet and health are closely allied, so is household administration with industrial and social economics.

The truth is that housekeeping to-day should be—but is not!—a very different occupation to what it was even at its best in the nineteenth century. With all its labour-saving devices, it is still the last stronghold of the Feudal System and a disgrace and humiliation to feminists.

Cooking, cleaning, sewing are merely its technique; just as important as skill in the use of tools to a civil engineer or to the architect. The greater must naturally include the less or we are building on sand, but the interests and issues of household administration—however small the home and income—are deeper, higher, and wider and have farther reaching ramifications. The horizon has moved on—even beyond food values!—but the crock of gold is still where the rainbow rests.

It is as the nation's principal consumers that we housewives need to educate ourselves, and others, and this not merely as regards food, but with respect to housing, household materials, fuels, clothing, and the technique connected with these matters. Labour-saving devices are in comparison mere baubles; we need economic brains if we are to save the nation, and we must apply them to household problems.

The country needs a great woman leader who shall do for the home what Florence Nightingale did for sick nursing, but she must have had sound training in social and industrial economics, with special reference to scientific management and welfare work; also a mind trained to scientific research. Domestic work and housekeeping are so "stuck-in-the-mud" at present, confusion worse confounded, that complete ignorance of these subjects combined with trained powers of investigation would perhaps be a better qualification than wrong education in these matters, and an old-fashioned attitude of mind.

An important point is that such a leader should have an open, judicial outlook, and be free from personal fads.

The first requirement is knowledge of the scope of this new movement, and the ground to be covered. This Mr. Harap gives us in *The Education of the Consumer*. It was not sent to me to review; I bought it; it is published by Macmillan's in America, but can be ordered through any bookseller, and obtained in a few days from Macmillan's London house. Its price here is 9s., and it is worth it.

It is not a cookery book, nor one on food values, it is a study in curriculum material: "In its broadest terms it analyses for educational guidance the elements of an effective relation between man and his economic environment as it expresses itself in the consumption of food, shelter, fuel, and clothing. It does not include, as would a complete analysis of the aims of economic life, a consideration of vocational life, the social phases of production, and industrial progress."

For the general reader, *The Education of the Consumer* contains much practical advice on the purchase and use of every household commodity, from the point of view of economy, durability, health, comfort, and beauty. For every commodity it contains suggestions pertaining to selections, purchase, storage, care, and repair. Numerous specific defects in habits of consumption are pointed out and the remedies are suggested. . . . The layman may skip the first chapters, it is addressed especially to teachers."

One of its most valuable features is a chapter on "Objectives arranged by subjects": household arts; industrial arts; social studies; arithmetic; science; health; and safety. In this section we find a new vocabulary and a new literature: the list of "objectives" occupies forty-seven pages, and each page contains approximately twenty-five expressed in terse sentences that jump to the eye. To become acquainted with the subjects indicated, would be a liberal education—and a great eye-opener.

There is a very full bibliography, which consists chiefly—but not wholly of American publications—to extend it for English and Scottish use would be a valuable and interesting piece of work.

Meantime, many of the official American publications can be seen in the Patent Office Library, Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C. 2.

ANN. POPE.

¹ *The Education of the Consumer*, by Henry Harap, Ph.D. (Macmillan, 9s.)

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

President: MISS ELEANOR RATHBORN, C.C. J.P. Hon. Treasurer: MISS MACADAM. Parliamentary and General Secretary: Mrs. HUBBACK. Offices: 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1. Telephone: Victoria 6188.

MALVERN WEEK-END SUMMER SCHOOL,

A most successful week-end school was held at Malvern, 13th, 14th, and 15th May. The Malvern S.E.C., one of our strongest Societies, had made excellent provision for visitors from neighbouring Societies, having secured accommodation in Aldwyn Towers hotel, standing above the town and commanding magnificent views of the beautiful Malvern valley. The proceedings began with a reception, the visitors being received by Mrs. Priestley, Chairman of the Malvern S.E.C., who made a delightful speech of welcome and said she hoped all of them would derive pleasure and inspiration from a visit to their beautiful heights.

The first session was fittingly devoted to Equal Franchise, and Mrs. Hubback gave an interesting history of our efforts to secure Equal Franchise since 1918, and urged those present not to relax their efforts until the fight was won.

An early start was made on Saturday morning, the opening session at 9.30 being given to a survey of Social Insurance by Mrs. Hubback, who outlined and then criticized the existing schemes and stimulated her hearers to a further study of this complicated question. A photograph for the local Press was followed by a very full meeting to hear Commandant Allen speak on Women Police. This subject has special significance in Worcestershire, owing to the refusal of the Standing Joint Committee to appoint women police; further pressure has since been brought to bear from women's societies and other sources, and the Council is making further inquiries into the work of Women Police. The afternoon was devoted to a ramble on the hills with Mr. Arthur Bennett, to act as guide and point out the most interesting features of the glorious view. It was an effort to return in time for a Conference at 6 o'clock, on the work, policy, and financial position of the N.U.S.E.C. Six Societies were represented (Malvern, Birmingham, Church Stretton, Hereford, Sutton Coldfield, and West Bromwich), and a suggestion to form a Midland Federation was referred back to the Societies for consideration. There was a full attendance at the evening meeting to hear Mrs. Corbett Ashby speak on the Right of Married Women to engage in Paid Work. She dealt ably and fully with this difficult and contentious subject, and an interesting discussion ensued.

At 3 p.m. on Sunday Mrs. Corbett Ashby spoke to a large gathering on the Work of Women and the League of Nations. She reminded those present that in theory women had equality of opportunity within the League of Nations, but that theory is sometimes difficult of achievement and that women must gain opportunities of public service in their own countries to fit them for service in the wider international field.

Mrs. Corbett Ashby thanked all those who had worked so hard to make the week-end school a success, particularly the Chairman, Secretary, Treasurer, and Committee of the Malvern Society and Mrs. Smith the hostess, and the resolution was seconded by Miss Danielson, a visiting student from Birmingham.

A FINE EXAMPLE TO FOLLOW.

A letter has been received from our very kind friend, Miss Hovey, Penrhos College, Colwyn Bay, stating that she has decided to continue her generous gift of £100 a year "for at least three years longer, and I hope longer than that." "I thought I would let you know this now," she writes, "as I want to be of all the help I can at this particular moment, when it seems likely that we shall get the vote for women at the same age as men." Miss Hovey has contributed £100 a year for many years, and we extend to her our very grateful thanks, not only for her liberality, but for her encouraging words. Four other gifts of £100 each and ten of £50 each would go a long way towards removing our present anxiety, and we believe that we will get them. But let no one think that the smallest gift is disregarded.

We believe that when the need is fully known, that our innumerable friends in all parts of the country will not fail us, and that gifts large and small will pour in in such a way as to enable our work at this critical stage in its history to be carried on on the scale which it deserves. A list of receipts up to date will shortly appear in this column.

OBITUARY—ANNIE FALCONER BANKS.

We greatly regret the early death of Miss Annie Falconer Banks, Warden of the Queen Margaret Settlement, Glasgow, and member of the Glasgow Society for Equal Citizenship and Women Citizen's Association. A brief appreciation from a correspondent appears in another column.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SCOTTISH FEDERATION OF SOCIETIES AFFILIATED TO THE N.U.S.E.C.

The Annual Meeting fell to be held in Glasgow this year. There was the usual business, reports from Societies, appointment of office-bearers, and a slight alteration in the Constitution of the Federation was approved. The Parliamentary Secretary reported on the work of the Legislation Committee, and gave a statement with regard to the Bills which had been drafted and worked for during the past session. Resolutions were passed urging the Government to introduce legislation on Equal Franchise this Session, and legislation for Scotland on the lines of the Public Places (Order) Bill, 1926, England and Wales, and protesting against the dismissal of women solely on the ground of marriage from the public service by any of the Local Authorities, and urging that men and women should have Equal Opportunity and Equal Pay in industry and the professions. The following resolutions were also passed:—

(1) *Compulsory Treatment of Venereal Disease*.—"That this Annual Meeting of the Scottish Federation of Societies affiliated to the N.U.S.E.C., believing that compulsory methods in dealing with Venereal Diseases are unjust in their incidence and will have the effect of deterring patients from seeking voluntary treatment until the later stages, thus leading to a further increase of disease, urges its Societies to oppose all attempts by their Local Authorities to obtain such powers."

(2) *Equal Moral Standard*.—"That this Annual Meeting of the Scottish Federation of Societies affiliated to the N.U.S.E.C., standing as it does for an Equal Moral Standard for men and women; is in favour of the abolition of legislation or regulations directed against women or any class of women on the plea of public health or public order, and holds that the requirements of the Court in regard to evidence necessary for conviction, shall be the same in the case of both men and women."

A report was given of the Annual Council Meetings of the N.U.S.E.C., to which the Scottish Federation is affiliated, and arrangements were made for an Autumn Week-end School.

NEWS FROM SOCIETIES.

ABERTILLERY W.C.A.

The Annual Report of this Society shows a splendid year's work during which the W.C.A. has played a prominent part in starting many useful local bodies, such as the Abertillery Branch of the League of Nations Union, and a company of Girl Guides. They also organized a bazaar at which they raised £450 for the local War Memorial. The Association is still represented on the local Pensions Committee, the local Housing Committee, and the Child Welfare and Maternity Committee. From September to June it holds fortnightly meetings, which have steadily increasing audiences.

CARDIFF W.C.A.

The Lady Mayoress (Mrs. F. J. Jenkins) presided at the Annual Meeting of the Cardiff W.C.A. on 9th May, when there was a good attendance. The Hon. Secretary (Miss M. M. Sanders) read a report of the work done during the year, which had been of an interesting and varied character. Addresses had been given on Equal Franchise, on the Treatment of Sexual Offences, against young persons, on the Education of Parents, on Restrictive Legislation for women workers. Classes had been held weekly at Cardiff prison, and visits paid to the patients in the Mental Hospital. The Watch Committee had been approached on the question of Women Police, and though the Committee did not agree with the deputation that such police were necessary, it was felt that good had been done by bringing the matter forward. The membership remains at 550, and the financial position of the Association is satisfactory. Miss M. M. Sanders was reappointed Hon. Secretary, Lady Davies Hon. Treasurer, Miss A. Fisher assistant Hon. Secretary, Miss Stainer, hon. Press Secretary. Votes of thanks were passed to the above, to Miss Collin for her work as Chairman of Committee, and to Miss Pethybridge, the retiring President. At the conclusion of the business meeting, an eloquent address was given by Mr. Glynn Jones on "National Savings."

DULWICH W.C.A.

At a well-attended meeting of the Dulwich W.C.A. on Tuesday 10th May, Mrs. Hubback, Parliamentary Secretary of the N.U.S.E.C., gave an illuminating address on "Family Allowances," and pointed out that Family Allowances would be a welcome solution to the problem of maintaining an adequate standard of living for wage-earners with large families. There was a very enthusiastic discussion followed by a vote of thanks moved by the Chairman (Mrs. Westbrook), when it was unanimously agreed that a very educative and important address had been much appreciated.

THE GUILDHOUSE AND THE QUEEN'S HALL.

The Queen's Hall should be crowded out on Sunday, 29th May, if all who were present on the last occasion when Dame Clara Butt spoke and sang have duly reported the pleasure of the evening to their friends. Dame Clara's fine rendering of Dvorak's Biblical Songs and her impressive speech, supplemented by really admirable choral singing led by Madame Clara Novello-Davies, and not least the presence of Miss Maude Royden, combine to offer a very attractive Sunday evening programme. Many who admire the work of the Guildhouse will gladly take advantage of this very agreeable method of helping it forward.

OBITUARY—ANNIE FALCONER BANKS.

A correspondent writes:—The early death of Annie Falconer Banks, for the last eight years Warden of the Queen Margaret Settlement, Glasgow, removes one who though still young in years had a distinguished record of personal service both during the war and later, in connection with post-war problems in Glasgow. But Miss Banks did not allow the burden of her labours to dim the gaiety of her spirit, and her charm, her wit, her quiet joy in work brought a measure of laughter and happiness to the crowded streets of that corner of the city where her lot was cast. Many can devote their lives to service for others, but too few can pour into their daily tasks the oil of gladness. Annie Falconer Banks was one of these, and her loss casts a shadow over all with whom she worked, but the grace and beauty of her personality will continue to live in many hearts.

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COMING EVENTS.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION.

MAY 23 and 24. Conference on Limitation and Reduction of Armaments at London School of Economics.

MAY 25. 8 p.m. Public Meeting at Kingsway Hall. Speakers: The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Oxford and Asquith, Mr. Alfred Duff, and Miss Sybil Thorndike.

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S INSTITUTES.

MAY 31 and JUNE 1. 10.45 a.m. to 5 p.m. Eleventh Annual Meeting at Queen's Hall, Langham Place, W.

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

Kensington and Paddington S.E.C. MAY 26. 5.30 p.m. Drawing-room Meeting at 11a Aubrey Walk, Campden Hill, W.8. Miss Alison Neilans on "Solicitation Laws." Chair: The Lady Balfour of Burleigh.

SCOTTISH COUNCIL OF WOMEN CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.

MAY 27. 10 a.m.-1.15 p.m. Annual Conference at Town Hall, St. Andrews. Subject: Women and Changing Conditions. Speakers: Lady Leslie Mackenzie, The Hon. Lady Parsons, J.P., Miss Isabel C. Hamilton and Dr. Mary Macnicol. 2.30-4 p.m. Visits to University, St. Leonard's School, Nursing Association and Child Welfare Centre, and the Sir James MacKenzie Institute for Clinical Research.

WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE.

MAY 20. 8 p.m. Central Hall, Westminster. John Stuart Mill Celebration and Equal Franchise Meeting. Speakers: Miss Macadam, Miss Barclay-Carter, Miss Agnes Dawson, Mrs. Flowers, Miss Woodman, and Mrs. Zangwill. Chair: Mrs. Pethick Lawrence.

WOMEN'S UNIONIST ORGANIZATION.

MAY 26. 10.30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Eighth Annual Conference at Queen's Hall, Langham Place, W.

MAY 27. 3 p.m. Mass Meeting at Royal Albert Hall Kensington, W., to be addressed by the Right Hon. Stanley Baldwin, M.P. (Prime Minister).

WOMEN'S PIONEER HOUSING, LTD.

MAY 30. 7.15 p.m. Hyde Park Hotel. Public Dinner and Professional Women's Housing Conference. Sir Josiah Stamp will attend and speak.

ST. JOAN'S SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ALLIANCE.

MAY 22. 7.30 p.m. Meeting on Equal Franchise at Jack Straw's Castle, Hampstead Heath, N.W.

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MRS. ALYS RUSSELL recommends (small family) PENSION RIEU HELMANN, Les Tourelles, Territet-Montreux; very edge Lake Geneva, enchanting view; excellent French spoken at meals.

NORTH CORNWALL.—To let, furnished, till end June, charming little HOUSE on low cliffs; magnificent sea views; bathing, sands, golf; 5 bed, 2 sitting, bathroom (h. and c.), indoor sanitation; daily maid available; village 1½ miles; 2½ guineas weekly.—Apply, Box 1,419, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.1.

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PUBLIC SPEAKING.—Classes, Lectures, Private Lessons, Speech Club.—Miss Lucy Bell, Minerva Club, Brunswick Square, W.C.1.

PSYCHOLOGY.—A course of ten lectures on INDIVIDUAL PSYCHOLOGY will be given by Miss Alice Raven at Leplay House, 65 Belgrave Road, S.W.1, on Tuesday, 24th May, at 6 o'clock, and the nine following Tuesdays. Ticket for single lecture, 1s.; ticket for course, 7s. 6d.—Syllabus and tickets obtainable from Miss A. Raven, 2 Beaumont Street, W.1, or at the door.

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

LINEN REMNANTS.—Remnant Bundles of pure Irish Linen for making aprons. These bundles are made up of pieces of snow-white linen of strong durable quality for Housemaids aprons. Useful lengths. 13s. 9d. per bundle, and every bundle a bargain. Write for Complete Bargain List To-day.—HUTTON'S, 41 Main Street, Larne, Ulster.

NEVER-FADE LINENS.—For all those purposes for which coloured linens are now so popular, Hutton's Never-fade genuine Irish Linens are ideal. Guaranteed absolutely fadeless by sun or washing, and this year reduced to 2s. 6d. per yard (30 ins. wide), they are increasingly in demand for curtains, bedspreads, table-runners, etc., as well as for dresses and children's frocks. There are 64 artistic colours to select from, including ten of the newest shades. Every yard stamped "Hutton's Never-fade Linen." Send for full range of patterns FREE.—HUTTON'S, 41 Main Street, Larne, Ulster.

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

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LADY (28) desires PRIVATE SECRETARIAL POST; good shorthand, typewriting; 5 years' experience; excellent references.—Write, Box 1,416, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.1.

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LONDON AND NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SERVICE, 35 Marsham Street, Westminster. Secretary, Miss P. Stachey. Expert advice on Openings and Trainings for professional women; interviews 10-1 (except Saturdays) or by appointment.

FELLOWSHIP SERVICES, Guildhouse, Eccleston Square, S.W.1. Sunday, 22nd May, 3.30, Music. Miss Margaret Murray on "Ancient Egypt." 6.30, Miss Maude Royden: "The Trade Unions Bill."

LIVERPOOL SCHOOL OF MOTHERCRAFT AND BABIES' HOSTEL, Victoria Park, Wavertree.—Girls trained as Nursery Nurses and School Matrons; 8 months course. Posts found, certificates given. Children received at the Hotel for long or short periods. Prospectus on application.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MRS. ALYS RUSSELL wants home for young German woman graduate; 15th June for month, offering to return excellent German home, Frankfurt-Oder, to English student later.—Apply, 11 St. Leonard's Terrace, Chelsea, S.W.3.

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