

THE WOMAN'S LEADER

AND THE COMMON CAUSE

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NOTES AND NEWS.

Mr. Snowden.

We wish to take this opportunity of sending Mr. Snowden, who is an old and faithful friend, our very cordial congratulations on his recovery and reappearance. Our new readers may not perhaps realize that for much of their new freedom they are his debtors. So far as the Budget is concerned most of them will doubtless agree with our correspondent who writes that there is nothing so very surprising about this much-feared Budget after all! Fortunately it is not part of our duty to have an Editorial opinion except in so far as issues for which we stand are affected, but we print a paragraph from a contributor which should have the effect of sending those of our readers who were not fortunate enough to hear Mr. Snowden in the House of Commons, or his broadcast talk on Tuesday evening, to the comments of the papers of different party colours, or better still, to the reports of speeches in the Budget debates.

The Budget.

A correspondent writes:—Imitation is always the sincerest form of flattery, and Mr. Churchill will no doubt rejoice at the hitherto super-orthodox strait-laced Chancellor of the Exchequer having followed so closely in his dashing footsteps; in fact, he may be said to have gone even one better than his exemplar. The result is, of course, pleasing to this year's taxpayer, but we shudder to think of the retribution that will follow next year when whoever may be Chancellor of the Exchequer, in addition to all other problems, will be faced with the need to make up for the quarter of the income tax revenue which will already have been collected. As for the petrol tax, except from the Automobile Association, there has not been, at the time of writing, any other opposition. It was indeed a foregone conclusion, and cannot be said to impose hardship on anybody. We cannot help feeling it unfortunate, however, that instead of antedating the collection of Income Tax, additional taxes have not, as was anticipated, been laid on tobacco and beer. The demand for tobacco seems almost infinitely elastic, and even if it were not, there can be no doubt that far too much smoking takes place in a country where a considerable proportion of the children have not as yet the necessities of life. A tax on beer might have resulted in less drinking, and this would have to be taken into account in estimating its yield, but there again in addition to a revenue we should have had a dividend in increased social welfare.

Mr. Snowden's optimism was marked, but, unfortunately, is not likely to be infectious. It is because we do not share it that we cannot regard his description of the Budget as a "temporary expedient" as a justifiable one.

The Women's Indian Association Speaks.

The Women's Indian Association, which has its headquarters at Madras, as a result of a Conference between members of different associations and interests, has issued an interesting memorandum concerning the status of women in the future Constitution of India. The memorandum agrees with that put forward by the group of Woman M.P.'s and others under the chairmanship of Sir Philip Hartog to the Round Table Conference in recommending the reservation of seats for women in all legislative bodies, to be filled by co-option after the main body has been elected. But it asks for 20 per cent of seats instead of the 5 per cent suggested over here. On the question of franchise, they demand adult suffrage with, if necessary, as an intermediate step, the enfranchisement of all literate women and all widows at the age of 21, in addition to women holding the same property qualification as that required of male voters. They prefer this to the proposal of the Simon Commission, endorsed by the British Memorandum, that wives and widows should be enfranchised on the husband's qualification, which they condemn on the ground that suffrage rights should not be "based on some extraneous factor such (as wifehood) which is not under one's control," and which might result in giving too great an advantage to property. They further ask for the inclusion of a Declaration of Rights in the constitution, barring out every disqualification on the sole ground of sex.

British Co-operation with Indian Women.

The Indian Women's movement has been distracted from its original objects by the political dissensions that have rent all India, and as a result it comes somewhat late into the field in pressing for the representation of women in the new constitution. It is also, of course, somewhat inexperienced and few in numbers compared with our own women's movement. But that is all the greater reason why the organized women of this country should give whatever help lies in their power to their Indian sisters in pressing for their full participation both in the framing and the working of the new constitution. Whatever may be thought in detail of the proposals described above of the Women's Indian Association, these at least show that that body is now facing up seriously and in a constructive spirit to the problems that will have to be faced during the coming months. These proposals also show a strongly democratic spirit and a satisfactory freedom from the communal prejudices which are doing so much to complicate the whole problem. On this ground, as on every other, the women's societies of this country will doubtless wish to back up the right of the Indian women to be fully heard in pressing forward their demands.

Persistent Offenders.

The Home Secretary has appointed a Committee to inquire into the existing methods of dealing with persistent offenders, including habitual offenders who are liable to sentences of preventive detention and other classes of offenders who return to prison repeatedly, and to report what changes, if any, are desirable in the present law and its administration. This new Committee consists of eight members, of whom the only woman, Mrs. Stocks, needs no introduction to our readers. The problem of persistent offenders is, of course, part of the larger question of penal reform, and the committee will no doubt deal with the circumstances which produce the persistent offender before they consider the best methods of treatment. We hope there will be records placed at their disposal which will give the life histories of typical offenders.

Probation of Offenders (Scotland) Bill and Committee Amendments.

The Probation of Offenders (Scotland) Bill, which provides for the establishment of a service of probation officers for Scotland, advanced several stages in Grand Committee last week. An amendment was carried which provided that the Bill should not apply in places where it was shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State that no salaried officer was necessary, it having been shown that in some parts of Scotland the work was efficiently done by voluntary workers. The Committee consists of very experienced Scottish members, and it would be rash to criticize this decision without more knowledge, but we would like to be convinced that the duty of probation will not be entrusted to persons without special training for the work. It is idle for the Government to appoint Committees to consider the problem of persistent offenders unless it begins at the other end. Probation work is moral therapeutic work which demands very special training and experience, as well as the missionary spirit, on which so much emphasis has been laid. It is disappointing to learn that in Scotland probation officers have been appointed in only 13 out of 202 burghs and 14 out of 33 counties, and of these a large proportion are voluntary. A really useful amendment provided that probation officers should not be connected with the police force.

Women Members of Probation Committees.

The Duchess of Atholl urged that one or more women should be appointed on the Committees to be established under Clause 3 of the Bill referred to in the above paragraph, and was met with the surprising argument from Mr. Buchanan, the Member for Gorbals, who should know better that now that women had equal rights in this matter with men, the insistence on the appointment of women revealed an inferiority complex on their part. The Duchess of Atholl assured him that she had never suffered from an inferiority complex about women and was not likely to do so now. Mr. Westwood, the Under Secretary for Scotland, promised to give the membership of women sympathetic consideration, but it was not inserted as a provision of the Bill. Special provisions for women members on committees of every description is still unfortunately very necessary; we have only to quote the Committee at present considering shop assistants as a case in point. It had been sitting for some time before a woman, Mrs. Manning, M.P., was appointed to fill a vacancy, no doubt as the result of well-merited criticism.

The Humane Slaughter Bill.

Scotland has shown the way in the direction of humane slaughter of animals, where legislation is already in operation, and there is a strong body of opinion both outside and inside the House of Commons in favour of the Slaughter of Animals Bill, which passed its second reading as a private member's Bill introduced by Colonel Moore, and was committed to a Standing Committee of the House of Commons in December last year. The difficulty, of course, is shortage of time, but there is good reason to believe that if public pressure is exerted the Government will give facilities for the passage of the Bill, which will ensure that a mechanically operated stunning instrument will be used on all animals, including pigs, in slaughter houses. There is a certain measure of opposition which appears mainly to centre round pigs, but the debate in the House last December showed an overwhelming preponderance of favourable opinion. Every lover of animals should exert whatever influence they possess to push forward this measure.

The Burnham Committee.

The representation on the Standing Joint Committee on the salaries of teachers in public elementary schools, with Lord Burnham as chairman, has now been decided. The bodies represented are the County Councils Association, the London County Council, the Association of Municipal Corporations, the Association of Education Committees, and the National Union of Teachers. The National Union of Women Teachers made a strong claim for inclusion, and questions have been asked regarding their position in the House of Commons by Mr. Ernest Brown and others. The question of representation is a difficult one, and if the N.U.W.T. were recognized, other bodies, in particular the National Association of School Masters, would also claim representation. There is everything to be said for making this committee as widely representative as possible, and though its first meeting was held in private last Friday we hope the door is not closed.

Teachers' Salaries.

The tone of the sentiments expressed from time to time by the National Association of Schoolmasters certainly are not calculated to strengthen our desire for their representation on the Burnham Joint Committee referred to above. The newly appointed President of the Yorkshire Federation recently stated that the Association is united in its opposition to equal pay for men and women teachers "because of its detrimental effect on the supply of teachers." Speaking of the National Union of Teachers, he said that if it acted for teachers regardless of sex, its power was a power of evil and must be fought. For this reason the Association claims representation as a right on the joint Committee. One of the main planks of the platform of the National Union of Women Teachers is the diametrically opposite principle of equal pay for equal work. Surely the solution is to be found in a system of fair allowances in the teaching profession. It is working well in the London School of Economics and is capable of wider application.

The Head of the House.

Many of our readers may have been struck, during the performance of their census duties last week-end, with the readiness with which the sample census returns on the back of their schedules take for granted that the husband is the "head" of the household. Logically one would suppose that the person who records her employment as "home duties" should assume the leadership in this particular sphere, leaving the husband to establish his headship or other status in the sphere of his recorded work. But, returning to example 3, we find that Mrs. Jones, who is recorded as performing home duties, is entered as the wife of Mr. Jones, "head," who is unemployed. In what sense is Mr. Jones the head? He is neither financing the home nor is he actively sustaining its labours. We fear that his claims to headship is based solely upon what the late Colonel Williams, M.P., once described as the "God-given supremacy of the male." Yet we are taught that "the Lord giveth and the Lord taketh away." Since the last census in 1921 much of this "God-given supremacy" has been withdrawn—its withdrawal is, in fact, reflected in the Statute Book. Thus it seems that our census authorities are a little out-of-date in their assignment of domestic relationship, and we can but hope that by 1941 they will have redressed this intellectual time-lag. Meanwhile, an eminent feminist of our acquaintance chose last Sunday night to take time by the forelock. Being entrusted by her husband with the preparation of the census return (very properly, since she is better acquainted with the domestic staff), she chose to exercise her own discretion in the matter. It led her to insert her own name under the category of "head," adding that of her husband, with the accurate designation of "husband" of the "head." We heartily commend her spirit.

Women Police for Rural Areas.

A letter from the National Council of Women, signed by prominent people in Huntingdonshire, was recently sent to the Standing Joint Committee of the Hunts County Council urging the appointment of a woman police officer. The letter stated in convincing terms the case for such an appointment, and reminded the committee that in Gloucestershire four of the eight women employed have been formed into a mobile unit covering the rural areas by means of motor-cycles. The proposal was turned down on the grounds that the amount of crime in the county did not justify the appointment of a woman officer. The discussion, as reported in the Press, seemed very contradictory. Several speakers appeared to base their opposition on the curious grounds that one woman would not be enough. The Chief Constable pointed out that on the rare occasions where a woman was necessary to help the police, an officer's wife assisted. Is it true that only seven counties in the country have women officers? We see with satisfaction that Women's Institutes are taking the matter up in some places.

St. Joan of Arc.

Our leading article to-day deals appropriately with St. Joan, the quincentenary of whose martyrdom falls this year. In another column we print a letter from the Hon. Secretary of St. Joan's Quincentenary Celebration Appeal, asking all who bear the name of Joan or Jane to contribute to a memorial to their namesake warrior-saint. Many who bear other names also will doubtless wish to share in this scheme, and many will take the opportunity of re-seeing Bernard Shaw's "St. Joan" at His Majesty's Theatre during the two last weeks of its performance.

ST. JOAN.

It is hardly surprising that the St. Joan's Social and Political Alliance should be throwing itself heart and soul, as the letter on p. 103 bears witness, into the celebration of the Quincentenary which falls this year, of its patron Saint's death at Rouen. For there exists between that vigorous feminist organisation and its patron saint a closer, more personal, and at the same time more logical tie than is perhaps usual between societies and the Saints after whom they are named. And withal it is a very vividly living tie, for the two causes for which St. Joan fought and died are not yet won; and the St. Joan's Alliance exists to fight for them.

We do not mean, of course, that France has anything to fear from the predatory territorial claims of the British Government, and that a militant St. Joan backed by organized opinion in England is necessary to keep inviolate from British interference the soil of France. Since 1919 the statesmanship of Europe has evolved other machinery for keeping inviolate the soil of France, and it now depends upon the constructive pacifism of successive French Governments whether or no that machinery shall function effectively. That immediate cause was not the whole concern of St. Joan, nor is it the present concern of her Social and Political Alliance. But behind the immediate problem of French territorial security lies the larger problem of nationality, and that respect for other people's nationality which is the keystone of international peace. That (one cannot, of course, escape Bernard Shaw's thoughtful interpretation) was the larger cause which brought St. Joan into the field, and it is a matter of very lively concern to all feminist organizations at the present time. For may we not say that wherever the forces of one nation arbitrarily occupy the territory and violate the liberties of another, there the sword of St. Joan is drawn against them, and the voices of those who labour for world peace are raised in condemnation. And yet—as the contemporary world knows to its cost—such violations are not mere historical memories. The sword of St. Joan must remain unsheathed. We may not, to-day, choose to think of that sword as a crude instrument for "giving good whacks and wallops", to use St. Joan's own phrase, but whether or no we choose to think of it as a machine gun or as an instrument of international diplomacy (whatever that may mean); the need

NOTES FROM WESTMINSTER.

The Budget is an event which excites so much interest that Parliament is apt to be tame during the preceding days, the leaders on all sides being presumably engaged in counting their ammunition and polishing their weapons. Nevertheless, there were unusually good and sustained attendances throughout those days of the week assigned to the so-called Representation of the People Bill. Man (including woman) is a selfish animal, and the clauses of the Bill under discussion affected Members more closely than their constituents, since they were concerned on Wednesday with the question of motor-cars at elections and on Thursday with that of election expenses. Probably every Member welcomes in his heart a reduction in the cost of elections, except those few who are so blessed with this world's goods that a few extra hundred pounds' expenditure mean less to them than a slight chance of increasing the number of opponents by a reduction in cost. Anyway, some of the most vigorous speeches in favour of reduction came from the Conservative benches. We had Mr. O'Connor declaring that

"I do not see any need for the expenditure of these vast sums of money. They are spent in vulgar, blatant, self-advertisement in nine cases out of ten. A large amount of the money is paid to useless people, who wait from one election to another in hope of getting a job."

Another Conservative, like Mr. O'Connor an able lawyer, declared that in his constituency the maximum sum allowed was £1,740, and that his agent had spent nearly every penny of it. There was evidently a good deal of sympathy with the L.L.P. amendment, which would have cut down expenses much more drastically than by the mere penny a voter proposed by the Government Bill, and certainly the experience of some of the Labour Members seems to show that, given enthusiastic volunteers, elections can be run effectively "on the cheap". Thus, Mr. Maxton declared that even in a scattered rural county such as Argyllshire he had found it possible to run an election for under £250 and had never spent more on a borough than £200, while on Dr. Marion Phillips' constituency, with a legal limit of

for it exists wherever invader and invaded, violator and victim, share the common demoralization of an essentially false relationship.

But that is not the whole cause for which St. Joan fought and for which her Social and Political Alliance fights to-day. Her political and military battle was a hard one—and by what combination of psychological and strategical faculties she carried it through, has never been fully illumined by the cold light of historical research. Yet it was infinitely harder than it would otherwise have been, because she was fighting at the same time a feminist battle; and her triumph was a dual vindication of the right of a people to possess its own territory in peace, and the right of a woman to follow her own voice even when they led her into male preserves of activity and leadership.

She was a woman, therefore she must not leave the sphere into which it had pleased God to call her. She was a woman, therefore she must not dress in a way which made her chosen activities physically possible. She was a woman, therefore she must not trust to her own inspired judgment—indeed, how could her own judgment be inspired? She was a woman, therefore she must not argue—more especially with the learned doctors of a Church which had no place for women in the topmost ranks of its earthly hierarchy. And if, being a woman, she did these things, and did them well and truly, then, indeed, she had proved herself to be no woman but a human monstrosity inspired by devils. Therefore, crucify her! crucify her!—judicially, of course, and in the name of authority, security, and religion, as on that other occasion . . .

Well, she would be an optimist who supposed that this particular battle has been won since the martyrdom of that greatest of feminist saints. The reactions of the modern world to outbursts of feminine personality are perhaps less robust than they were in 1431, but they are in some ways more exasperating. There are still traces of the monstrosity attitude to women who jump the hedges of their social highway, and there are more than traces of that old prohibition which confronted St. Joan with the stubborn suggestion that her chosen career was a male occupation. But she was, to quote Bernard Shaw's phrase, "so very positive", and so to-day, and in her name, is the St. Joan's Social and Political Alliance.

over £2,000 on a double-barrelled constituency, only £800 had been spent.

On the other hand, some Members pleaded the difficulties of getting known to the enormous modern constituency without spending heavily on postage and advertisement, one of them confessing that at his first election he had "absolutely ruined the beauty of the countryside with a reproduction of the front of my head in every available spot!"

The discussion on motor-cars was also fertile in a crop of very self-revealing experiences. There were those who, like Mr. de Rothschild, spoke plaintively of the hardship of "disfranchising a section of the very poorest and humblest of men and women in this country" by depriving them of a ride in a car to the polling-station, but who suggested no means of preventing the deprivation inflicted on equally poor voters who supported the other candidate. But on the whole, the case against the unfair advantage given to wealth by an unchecked command of motor-cars was so obvious that the opponents of the clause mostly took refuge in denouncing its methods rather than its object. There they had an easy task, for the particular proposal put forward had been, by nearly universal consent, so badly thought out that though a good majority was given to the clause, it was on the clear understanding that the Government would, in the interval before the Report Stage, smother its ill-conceived offspring and substitute a changeling based on a suggestion put forward from several quarters for a definite limit in the number of cars according to the size of the constituency rather than on, as originally suggested, a pooling of all cars.

While these discussions were going on, many Members relieved the tedium of listening by trouping into "the other place", where the Lords were engaged in lopping off the limbs of the Land Utilization Bill, leaving only the irreducible minimum of life in the creature. They entered into this operation with so much zest that they pursued it till a late hour of the night, and M.P.'s seeking their homes between eleven and midnight

were refreshed by the almost unprecedented spectacle of serried rows of Rolls Royces and Daimlers waiting for their lordly masters. What the chauffeurs thought about it is not recorded, but doubtless these consoled themselves with the thought that their Lordships were in the sacred cause of economy preventing the extravagance of large-scale experiments in farming.

On Monday, 27th April, a densely crowded House awaited with curiosity Mr. Philip Snowden's second Budget. Everyone by this time knows its contents, so I need not enlarge on these. The House showed its usual kindly feeling in greeting the Chancellor, on his first appearance after his long illness, with real warmth and in refraining to an unusual extent from making his task more difficult by interruptions. But one has often seen Mr. Snowden in much greater apparent need of such consideration on occasions when he did not receive it. His face showed the marks of his illness, but his voice was at about its usual level and I have often seen him much less visibly in pain. Always he has the look of a man to whom pain has become such a constant companion that he scarcely remembers its presence. Apart from the sense conveyed by his words, perhaps the most significant fact of his speech was the fire and the evidently intentional emphasis he laid on the declaration that he would never be a party to a general Revenue Tariff. This was not unexpected, but it must have dispelled any lingering hopes felt by anyone that, if Mr. Snowden had beguiled his illness by studying the recent utterances of Mr. Maynard Keynes, Sir Josiah Stamp, and others, he has to any extent been influenced thereby.

I seem to have forgotten to mention that on the previous Tuesday, 21st April, we passed the Second Reading and Financial Resolution of a Widows', Orphans', and Old Age Contributory Pensions Bill. A strange omission in such an organ as THE WOMAN'S LEADER! But the truth is that the measure is a small one, designed merely to remedy a certain number of hard cases that have arisen under the previous Acts. It does not meet nearly all the hard cases, nor perhaps some of the hardest, but it is perhaps as much as can be expected from a Government pledged by its Chancellor not to extend taxation. Anyhow, it got its Second Reading without a division. Thus do the hotly fought for reforms of one generation become the common-places of the next.

CROSS BENCH.

GLOSSARY OF PARLIAMENTARY TERMS.

Considerable interest was shown in the two articles by Mrs. Hubback recently published in THE WOMAN'S LEADER under the above title, and in response from readers in Scotland, we now give a few particulars of the procedure for Scottish Bills, where this differs from the others.

Provisional Order Confirmation Bills are introduced by a representative of the Government Department which has issued the Provisional Order requiring legislative sanction. For an unopposed Order, if not made the subject of a local inquiry, a Scottish Confirming Bill, after introduction, is deemed to have passed through all its stages and is ordered to be considered as if reported from Committee. If an Order has been made the subject of a local inquiry, within seven days after the introduction of the Confirming Bill, a petition may be presented against the Order and notice of a motion may be given to refer the Bill to a joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament. The motion may be made immediately after the second reading of the Bill. The report of the Joint Committee must be laid before both Houses. If the motion is either not made or not carried the bill is deemed to have passed the stage of Committee.

Act of Sederunt is the method by which regulations, necessary for the administration of a Scottish Act and not included within it, are made by the Judges in the Court of Session.

Scottish Grand Committee is a Standing Committee composed of all the Scottish M.P.'s to which bills dealing only with Scottish affairs are referred. A certain number of English M.P.'s are added in respect of particular bills.

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PARLIAMENTARY TIME-TABLE.¹

GOVERNMENT BILLS.

Agricultural Land (Utilization).	Dr. Addison	Amended House of Lords, date of third reading not fixed.
Agricultural Marketing	Dr. Addison	Committed to a Standing Committee, 9th Feb.
Consumers' Council	Mr. William Graham.	Committed to a Standing Committee, 30th Mar.
Hours of Industrial Employment.	Miss Bondfield	Second Reading, Mon., 27th April.
Probation of Offenders (Scotland).	Mr. Secretary Adamson.	Committed to a Standing Committee, 2nd Mar.
Representation of the People.	Mr. Secretary Clynes.	Report stage House of Commons, date not fixed.
Town and Country Planning.	Mr. Greenwood	Committed to a Standing Committee, 20th April.

PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS.

Children (Provision of Footwear).	Colonel Watts-Morgan.	Committed to a Standing Committee, 28th Nov.
Living Wage	Mr. Maxton	Committed to a Standing Committee, 6th Feb.
Married Women (Torts).	Mr. Tinne	2nd Reading, Thurs., 30th April.
Nationality of Women	(The late) Dr. Ethel Bentham	Committed to a Standing Committee, 28th Nov.
Nursing Profession (Wages and Hours).	Mr. Brockway	Second Reading, Mon., 27th April.
Rural Amenities	Sir Hilton Young	Committed to a Standing Committee, 23rd Jan.
* Sentence of Death (Expectant Mothers).	Miss Picton-Turberville.	Committed to a Standing Committee, 17th Feb.
Slaughter of Animals	Colonel Moore	Committed to a Standing Committee, 12th Dec.
Wills and Intestacies (Family Maintenance).	Miss Rathbone	Committed to a Joint Committee, 17th Mar. (First meeting Joint Committee on 29th April.)

* This Bill has been given precedence by the Government.

THE HOME SECRETARY AND WOMEN POLICE.

An account of the very useful deputation of women Members of Parliament on the subject of Women Police, organized by Miss Picton-Turberville, M.P., to the Home Secretary on Tuesday of this week, will appear in our next issue.

COMPARATIVE FIGURES OF WOMEN POLICE.

In a report brought before the League of Nations Commission on the Traffic in Women and Children some interesting facts relating to the development of women police were disclosed. The total number of women is now about 1,000, of whom nearly 600 are in the United States. Germany follows with 159, Great Britain has 150. Poland unexpectedly comes next with 57, and the Netherlands 33.

¹ This Time-Table has to be printed before the Prime Minister announces the business for the following week. Meetings of Committees are announced in the Press. This announcement is made on Thursday of each week.

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 woman'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.

HISTORY AND COOKERY.

By ANN POPE (F. White, Founder of the English Folk Cookery Association).

When I wrote last month that a cook could very often correct an antiquarian's error in an old book, or elucidate a culinary mystery the learned had failed to solve, I had not seen the advertisement of the publication early in April of Professor J. R. Ainsworth-Davies' new book, *Cooking through the Centuries; an outline of the History of British Food and Cuisine* (Dent, 6s.), and little dreamt how soon the truth of my words would be proved.

I bought the book at once, of course, and read on its cover that he is Principal of the Royal Agricultural College and author of *Food Supplies of the Empire, Principles of Agriculture*, etc., both of which books I shall buy also, because he is evidently an authority on these matters. I hope, however, he will correct in the next edition a very serious error that has crept into his new book, because he does not happen to be a cook as well as a man of science. On p. 129 he confuses the identities of two well-known British food preparations, i.e., frumenty and flummery. He says they are the same thing, and that they are a preparation of wheat-flour introduced into this country by the Romans. Also that wheaten flummery, as described by Sir Kenelm Digby, "is simply a flavoured paste, and recipes for making it will be found in modern cook-books under the name of Furmenty, or Frumenty."

I don't know his authority for making these assertions, but I do know some most extraordinary culinary statements appear frequently in our daily Press, and it may be one of these that has misled him. There are, however, any number of housewives and cooks, professional and amateur, who could tell him that frumenty is a preparation of the whole grain of wheat after it has been hulled or husked, and that these grains are embedded entire (more or less cooked according to individual taste) in the jelly which is made by stewing or "creeing" the whole grains in water for many hours; and that flummery was originally made from the husks or flour of oats, although now the term is applied to any starch-jelly made from the flour of wheat, grits, rice, etc.

Curiously enough, the first reply I had this month from readers of THE WOMAN'S LEADER in answer to my request for "information respecting Scottish, English, Irish, and Welsh food and cooking customs, ceremonial dishes, and cakes (local and traditional), for which I am offering 2s. 6d. weekly, was a recipe for

"LINCOLNSHIRE FRUMENTY.

"Bruise and wash 1 quart of green wheat, soak it all night, put it into a jar with enough water to cover it, cook it very slowly until it is quite soft. Mix with it 1 quart of new milk and 2 tablespoonfuls stoned raisins, sweeten with sugar, a grate of nutmeg, boil up and serve."

2s. 6d. was promptly sent; and so was another to a lady who wrote the following:—

"My grandmother came of farming stock in the Crieff district of Scotland (i.e. near Gleneagles). She married a Glasgow merchant, and they settled in the country some miles from that city. A common mid-day meal for her large family consisted of junket (called curds) eaten with cream, home-made soda scones, butter, and cheese. This constituted the entire menu for many a summer meal. The junket was usually made at a local farm, and it was only latterly that rennet could be purchased and the dish prepared at home.

"My mother thinks that this meal is undoubtedly a relic of my grandmother's farming days."

Another reader sends me a great deal of information which she very kindly says is not for competition. I am most grateful to her. The names of all contributors will be entered in the records of the English Folk Cookery Association, even if their owners do not want them published, and when the book I am compiling appears a copy shall be sent to those who have helped me as well as a copy of the Gastronomic Map which is in the publishers' hands and already contains more than 600 names of foods and food preparations to be found in England alone.

With regard to frumenty, several other recipes were given in the January number of *The Countryman* for 1931. It is still prepared and eaten in many places in England, with slight variations in different districts, and there is evidence that it was part of our national cookery before the days of the Romans.

Please send more information. I am prepared to pay as many half-crowns as I can afford, so much do I want your food memories and recipes. It does not in the least matter whether you think I may have it or not. Everything is being collected

and classified and collated; just a word one person puts in or another omits may illuminate an obscure historical point. Nothing is too small providing it is true, a vivid memory.

"TANTIVY TOWERS" AND THE ANIMALS.

Everybody should go to *Tantivy Towers*, now showing at the New Theatre. Not all Mr. Dunhill's music is first rate, nor Mr. Herbert's jokes funny; but there is a plentiful allowance of pleasant music and of wit.

There is something also which is not often found in an operetta, something quite incorrect from the point of view of the "art-for-art's-sake" person. There is a magnificently courageous propaganda for the hunted fox and for the birds, that they may live their little lives free from the sportsman's gun. For this every animal lover must be grateful. For whether we are of the lesser breed who understand the lure of such sports or not we have to learn that "blood sports" are like children's toys, to be put away as the human race grows to its full stature.

In the first act "a celebrated tenor" is discovered in what passes in the theatreland for the Bohemian circles of Chelsea. Later on he goes to stay with the "county" at Tantivy Towers, the home of his love, the Lady Anne Gallop, who is, in fact, actually engaged to the Tantivy M.F.H. The hunting set view the tenor with some suspicion, but when he has shown some metal in a glorious rendering of the immortal "John Peel" they relent and begin to offer him horses so that he may hunt with them on the morrow. Then begins his tragedy, for he replies with a song of flat refusal to have any part in their "butcher's work." This "celebrated tenor" of the play is Trefor Jones in real life, and whether because he is an artist, or whether because he is an animal lover, or for both reasons, he plays his part with such beauty and emotion that the occasion rises above a mere incident in a light opera, and the day when I was there his song answering the Tantivy crowd was cheered "to the echo" with loud "bravoes." "Listen," he sings, and explains his refusal to hunt in an apologia for (erring) foxhood most harrowing to those who are convinced that the dumb creation and the human should somehow be friends. Space allows only a few words of quotation: "As a boy I've seen your butcher's work. . . . One day a fox, A beaten fox, A sinking, slinking, shrinking fox. . . . Crept through the hedge and refuge took In our great chimney; And his look, his hunted, haunted, human look, Said: 'I have run bravely, More I cannot give; And now, kind gentlemen, let me live!' . . . They tore him out, With mighty fires they smoked him out. . . . Then with his bloody pad In crimson streaks They stained my cheeks. To make a plucky lad. . . . And indeed they had made a plucky lad. For the "celebrated tenor" presently shoots a spent fox which Tantivy desired to do to death, is rebuked exquisitely in a male trio of "flunkeys." ("There are some things which are not done; to shot a fox, of course, is one.") He becomes a pariah, loses his lady love, stands alone. Yet is he not repentant, for in the very next act we find him singing in a wood and this the burden of his song: "As through the wood I came, Away all creatures ran; I blushed for very shame To be a gentleman. With fearful cries the birds applaud Their monarch's hateful tread. When man the monster walks abroad, Sweet Nature hides her head."

In spite of purists, art will have her say about the claims of the dumb ones. There was the "Ancient Mariner," there was "Parsifal" with his wounded swan, and now there is "Tantivy."

A. HELEN WARD.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

It is pleasant to turn from the bustle of modern life to the peaceful, placid housekeeping days of our great-grandmothers and grandmothers. No jangling telephone interrupted their bedmaking, eggs and milk were cheap, and domestic help available. There was plenty to do, but they had plenty of time in which to do it. What twentieth century housekeeper for instance could find time for a "Handbook containing 1,580 Practical Receipts in Cookery, the Arts, etc.,"¹ yet some eighty years ago there was a popular demand for this little volume.

Hints and Receipts jostle each other with delightful informality. A cure for *Headache* is followed by *Mackerel Roe Sauce, Excellent Pastry Crust by Advice in cases of Hydrophobia, Hiccoughs*

¹ *The Household Book on Domestic Economy*, containing 1,580 Receipts and Hints (with diagrams), published about 1850, by John Dicks at the office of "Bow Bells, 313 Strand.

should be dealt with by taking cold soda water or *ice cream*, and did grandmother feel a desire to render Linen Incombustible, Preserve Cabbages, Prevent Birds from Building in the Chimnies, or make Cinnamon Cordial, she had but to turn up the index. To dry her long hair she was instructed to "recline upon a *chaise longue* or sofa, with her hair hanging over the end. A pan containing two or three bits of ignited charcoal is then placed under it, and a little powdered benzoïn sprinkled upon the lighted fuel. The thick smoke . . . rapidly absorbs the moisture in the hair, which in a few moments is perfectly dry . . ." Timely advice on "How to Extinguish Fire in Female Dress" appears, fortunately, upon the next page, but one notes that the possibility of the stronger sex ever bursting into flames is ignored throughout the Handbook. Sandwiched in among Superior Raisin Wine and Green Walnuts and Their Uses are drastic remedies for *Corns* and *Colds*. Nails, we learn, should be trimmed with "proper scissors" and never be "torn off," while the unfortunate possessor of an in-growing toe-nail, after receiving good advice, is severely warned that "if narrow boots or shoes be again used, the foolish wearer may expect a repetition of his plague." "Gloves," so we are told, "should always be worn on exposure to the atmosphere, and are graceful at all times for a lady in the house, save at meals." Cooking under such circumstances must have been difficult, but the considerate compilers provide for attendant Nervous Anxiety, Hysteria, and Palpitations among the Hints. Imagination boggles, however, at the idea of a really nice woman deliberately taking a Plaster of Paris Cast from a Person's Face, attempting to Make Gunpowder, or interesting herself in the art of taking "Fac-simile of Signatures." Surely this cannot have met with the approval of the Head of the Family (and there was no question who was the Head in those days, Census or no Census), nor inspired him with that "utmost confidence" in the Handbook upon which the publishers counted. But then perhaps he never read beyond the first page, which, dealing exclusively with Ale, Snuff, Mustard, and Asphalt for Walks, probably led him to think was suitable reading for the Family.

ENID G. BACH.

SOME SIMPLE RULES FOR SAFE WALKING.

By C. FOLEY, Hon. Secretary, Pedestrians' Association.

Some figures were given last week to show what a terrible toll to life is now levied in road accidents. During Safety First Week, from 11th to 16th May, a big effort is being made throughout the country to impress upon everyone the need for more care. Here are a few simple rules which parents should take to heart themselves and impress upon their children:—

Always walk on the pavement or footpath where there is one. Also it is better not to walk too near to the kerb, because of the risk of being caught by the overhanging parts of vehicles driving close to the kerb and to avoid being splashed in muddy weather.

As far as possible cross the street where there is a refuge or a "Please Cross Here" notice. In very busy streets cross where there is a policeman when he holds up the traffic.

Before stepping off the pavement look both ways and see that the road is sufficiently clear. Never dash across blindly. It is very important to impress this upon nervous children.

When stepping from behind standing vehicles which obstruct the vision, particular care should be taken to peep round and see if the road is clear before actually crossing.

Never take risks rushing for a bus or tram. It is more important that the bus should not get you than that you should get the bus.

Children should be warned not to play in the roadway, and to be very careful in retrieving a ball or hoop, or any object that has rolled there.

Most of these suggestions are incorporated in the Highway Code, which everyone should buy. It costs a penny from any bookstall. It would be useful if mothers would map out the safest way from home to school and to teach their children which are the safest points from which to cross the streets.

The ENGLISH FOLK COOKERY ASSOCIATION

will be glad to receive information respecting Scottish, English, Irish and Welsh food and cookery customs, ceremonial dishes, and cakes (local and traditional). 2s. 6d. weekly will be given for the best received written on a post card addressed Miss White, E.F.C.A., care of THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 4 Great Smith St., Westminster, London, S.W.1.

DISARMAMENT: THE BATTLE OF THE COMMON SOLDIER.

Last Friday a meeting was held at the Guildhouse of a type which it is to be hoped will be held all over the country during the next few months. Though arranged by the League of Nations Branch, it was in effect a congregational effort, it being, in the opinion of Miss Maude Royden, who presided, the duty of the Christian churches not to wait upon public opinion, but to give a bold and immediate lead in this matter of preparing for the International Disarmament Conference of next February.

Lord Cecil took the audience into his confidence. With characteristic realism he told them that the Conference is "a great gamble," for the relations between the nations are still, in spite of advance, estimated in terms of war; even the successful Naval Pact had been hammered out ship by ship, gun by gun. Again, the terror of certain nations at the idea of a Customs union between Germany and Austria was caused because they thought of it "in case of war." Though we have made a very slight decrease, most nations have made an actual increase of armaments since the war, and when disarmament proposals are under discussion there occur "incidents" making disarmament seem dangerous. Possibly these are accidental, but there are financial interests anxious to avoid disarmament if they can. Yet the Kellogg Pact has been solemnly and, in the speaker's opinion, sincerely agreed, and there are also the solemn pledges of the League Covenant, pledges which should be rigidly observed. At Geneva, very politely, for they are always most civil, foreign delegates would inquire of him whether this country intended to adhere to its undertaking. Lord Cecil would reply, "Of course." "Don't imagine," he told his audience, "that you can leave these things to the Government—to any Government. This battle is the battle of the common soldier. Immense weight attaches to British action. (Applause.) It is a matter of pride, but also for a sense of grave responsibility. We have got a great power. What are you going to do? All the ordinary things. Go to meetings. Pass resolutions. Sign petitions and declarations. Go on deputations. Make your views known to your representatives. Write letters; have interviews. Send messages. Leave nothing untried; be vigorous. Above all, be courageous. [Note.—Particulars about the International Declaration organized by the women of many nations may be obtained from the Women's International League, 55 Gower Street.] Lord Cecil is, as becomes a good leader, a realist, but he is also a supreme optimist. He closed by saying that the thing could be done and that it would be done.

Mr. Wickham Steed introduced himself as "a journalist and an imp of Satan." He also called for propaganda against "the infernal stupidity of war." He urged that each one of his hearers should write six hundred letters to the Press, above all to the Editors of those papers which are taking the wrong line, and to say to them that they would take their paper no more, even if it offered them £20,000 in insurances. This country rejected the Treaty of Mutual Assistance and the Geneva Protocol. What, therefore, is it going to do? As Lord Cecil courageously pointed out on his return from Geneva, the nations demand security. They are afraid, for war has always been with them; with its appeal to the love of adventure and of risk, it has been a human instinct. "What, they say, if it breaks out once more and we are left alone." Mr. Steed declared that the Governments had been evasive, fearing the U.S.A., and because of that "we are largely responsible for the present position." Our attitude might have been excusable up to 1928, but now in the Kellogg Pact the U.S.A. has renounced war, which becomes "if not illegal, very improper." Mr. Steed described his thoughts as he stood on a hill watching the fighting at Verdun, "the most stupid concern ever witnessed as the apex of civilization." "When war goes," he added, "much of the irresponsible power of capital goes with it: there will be a readjustment of human values, not only as between nations but as between classes."

Keen discussion followed the speeches. Miss Royden called on each person to decide what he or she would contribute of service. She told them that downstairs in the Lower Hall there was an elaborate arrangement to help each to fix on the job he could do best to secure the success of the Guildhouse Disarmament Campaign, which is to be carried on throughout the summer, indoors and out, and right up to February, 1932, to the event towards which the whole world looks with fears and hopes.

A. H. W.

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

President: Mrs. CORBETT ASHBY.
Hon. Treasurer: Mrs. VAN GRUISEN. Hon. Secretary: Mrs. RYLAND.
General and Parliamentary Secretary: Mrs. HORTON.
Offices: 4 Great Smith Street, S.W. 1. Telephone: Victoria 6188.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Stocks.—All members of the National Union will join with us in congratulating Mrs. Stocks on her appointment to the recently appointed Committee to deal with Persistent Offenders. Mrs. Stocks is the only woman appointed among a number of experts in the treatment of offenders.

Mrs. Foster.—It is with the very greatest pleasure that we learn that Mrs. Foster has been elected to the Ilkley Urban District Council. Mrs. Foster is President of the Ilkley Branch of the National Union; she has done long and good work with the Wharfedale Board of Guardians, and has been Chairman of the Ilkley U.D.C. Maternity and Child Welfare Committee for the last two years, having previously been a co-opted member of it for ten years.

THE WILLS AND INTESTACIES FAMILY MAINTENANCE BILL.

Evidence in support of Miss Rathbone's Bill has been submitted for the Joint Select Committee of both Houses of Parliament, which is examining the Bill, and Mrs. Hubback, as Chairman of our Parliamentary Committee, will already have given evidence orally on behalf of the National Union by the time this reaches our readers.

THE WOMEN'S PEACE CONFERENCE AT BELGRADE.

Last week we gave some particulars of the Conference which is being organized by the Peace Committee of the International Alliance for Women's Suffrage and Equal Citizenship, from the 16th-19th May. This is to be held at Belgrade, and Miss Ruth Morgan, Chairman of the Peace Committee, has come over from America specially for it. Discussions promise to be particularly interesting, and we very much hope that a number of British women will be able to visit Belgrade for the Conference. We shall be very glad indeed to supply further particulars to any who could consider the possibility of visiting the capital of Yugo-Slavia at those dates. They would be sure of having a most fascinating time. Apart from the business sessions of the Conference, arrangements are being made for members of the Conference to visit places of interest in the neighbourhood.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE JOANS OF ENGLAND.

MADAM,—Will you allow the favour of your columns for an Appeal to your readers, young and old, who bear the name of Joan (or Jane), that they should contribute to a National Memorial to their namesake, St. Joan of Arc? Five hundred years ago this coming May, she was burnt alive, at the age of nineteen, in the marketplace of Rouen.

Now a little church is to be built on the place of her martyrdom, and to this church it is hoped that England will provide the main door, in homage to the Maid of France and in atonement for the English share in her death.

The names of all who subscribe 5s. or over will be written on illuminated vellum in a Golden Book, which will be laid on the foundation stone when it is blessed by the Archbishop of Rouen on 30th May, and afterwards kept for ever in St. Joan's Church. Surely all the Joans will be proud to help.

Contributions should be sent to the Hon. Treasurer, Miss Sheila Kaye-Smith, c/o St. Joan's Alliance, 55 Berners Street, London, W. 1.
BARBARA BARCLAY CARTER,
Hon. Press Secretary.

AN UNCOMMON WORD?

MADAM,—Does the writer of the obituary of Dr. Florence Buchanan in THE WOMAN'S LEADER, of 10th April, use the word ambivalent in the sense of a "woman of many parts"? Several Dictionaries have been consulted, but the word is not recorded, even when they have been of recent publication.

(Miss) M. E. MILBANKE.

2 Argyle Street,
Sunderland, Co. Durham.

[I am writing miles from any dictionary, and with a highish temperature, but think "ambivalent" is a perfectly good semi-scientific word, for which there is no shorter English synonym. The related substantive would be "ambivalence or ambivalency." It has a respectable Latin derivation, and means having value both ways, i.e. of attraction and repulsion. It can be used both

of objects and of people, and denotes I think, the cause of a fairly common state of mind, especially towards remarkable characters or works of art. One might, for instance, say that much of Epstein's or Lawrence's work was ambivalent. The same might well have been said, with justice, I think, about, say, the character of Florence Nightingale.—NAOMI MITCHISON.]

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

Monday, 20th April.

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE.

Mr. R. J. Russell asked the Minister of Health the number of insured persons eligible to receive dental benefit under the scheme of additional benefit; the number of insured persons who actually received such benefit during the last year for which figures are available; the cost to the approved societies of the benefit in that year; and the total cost of the treatment given, inclusive of that part of the cost paid by the insured persons themselves?

Mr. Greenwood: The number of insured persons in England and Wales which were eligible in 1930 to receive dental benefit is estimated at approximately 10,500,000. Of these, the number who actually received the benefit is believed to be rather over 1,000,000. The cost of the benefit to approved societies in 1930 was, roughly, £2,100,000. As precise information is not available as to the amount paid by insured persons themselves, it is not possible to state the total cost of the treatment given.

Tuesday, 21st April.

WIDOWS' PENSIONS.

Mr. Simmons asked the Minister of Health how many widows have received pensions since the coming into force of the Act of 1929 up to the latest date for which figures are available?

Mr. Greenwood: Up to the commencement of the present month 302,737 pensions were awarded under the 1929 Act to widows in Great Britain.

Wednesday, 22nd April.

HONG KONG (INFANT MORTALITY).

Mr. Graham White asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies whether, seeing that some official information is available with regard to 1,724 out of 1,851 dead bodies of children of three years of age and less picked up in the streets of Hong Kong during 1928, he will call for a report upon the remaining 127 dead bodies; and whether in any case death was due to violence?

The Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies (Dr. Drummond Shiels): Of the 127 bodies, 98 were those of children over three years of age and 29 were infants of unknown sex. The Governor was requested by my Noble Friend to state whether in any of the 1,851 cases reported for the year 1929 death was due to violence, and he has replied that in no case was there found to be any evidence of violence. In 521 cases of children of three years or under, the cause of death was found to be small-pox.

Thursday, 23rd April.

TEACHERS' SALARIES.

Captain Wallace asked the President of the Board of Education whether the National Union of Women Teachers will be represented on the Standing Joint Committee on teachers' salaries?

Mr. Lees-Smith: I understand that the Standing Joint Committee on the salaries of teachers in public elementary schools will have before them, at their meeting to-morrow, an application from the National Union of Women Teachers for representation on the committee.

THE SIX POINT GROUP

(by arrangement with The London Theatre Company and MAURICE BROWNE and JOSE LEVY)
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LITTLE THEATRE, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.2

"HAPPY and GLORIOUS"

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WILFRID WALTER

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WILFRID WALTER and MIRIAM ADAMS

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Tickets can be obtained from the Secretary, 92 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.
Prices: £1/10, 12/-, 8/6, 5/9, 3/6 and 2/4.

COMING EVENTS.

B.B.C.

Monday, 4th May. 7 p.m. "New Books." Miss V. Sackville-West.
Wednesdays, 10.45. "The Week in Westminster." 29th April:
Major Lloyd George, M.P.
Thursdays, 7.25. The World and Ourselves. 7th May: "Bulgaria."
Fridays, 7.25. India. 1st May: "Economic Life in India To-day."
Saturdays, 9.20. The Ideal Holiday. 2nd May: Mr. Compton Mackenzie
v. Mr. Stephen Gwynn: "Mountain or Moorland."

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH LEAGUE.

5th May, 2.45. 32 Palace Gardens Terrace. American Tea and Bridge Party.

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.
Glasgow S.E.C. and W.C.A.

12th May, 8 p.m. Lyric Theatre. Hon. Mrs. Victor Bruce: "Flying Alone Round the World."

NATIONAL UNION OF WOMEN TEACHERS.

8th May. 6.45. Dinner at House of Commons.
9th May. 10-12, 3.15-5.15. Central Hall, Westminster. Public Conference. Open to the public.
9th May. 12.45. "Equal Pay" Luncheon, Pinoli's Restaurant, Wardour Street.

10th May. 3-6 p.m. The President and Council "At Home" to members and friends, 25 Gordon Square, W.C.

SAFETY WEEK.

11th-16th May.

SAINT JOAN.

Last Two Weeks. 8 p.m. "Saint Joan": His Majesty's Theatre. Matinees, Wed. and Sats., 2.15. With Sybil Thorndike.

ST. JOAN'S QUINCENTENARY APPEAL.

10th May, 12 noon. St. Mary's, Cadogan Gardens. Fr. Day, S.J.: "We have burnt a Saint."

SIX POINT GROUP.

6th May. 2.30. Little Theatre, John Street. "Happy and Glorious," with Wilfred Walter and Miriam Adams (by arrangement with the London Theatre Company).

SOCIETY OF WOMEN ARTISTS.

To 14th May. 10-5. New Burlington Galleries, Pictures, Sculpture, Crafts. Admission, 1s.

WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE.

7th May. 4.30. Minerva Club, Brunswick Square. Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence: "Current Politics affecting Women."

TYPEWRITING.

M. McLACHLAN and N. WHITWAM—
TYPISTS.—4 Chapel Walk, Manchester.
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KENSINGTON.—First floor, furnished flat;
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PRETTILY furnished small bed-sittingroom
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UNFURNISHED Large Room in excellently
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VEGETARIAN Guest House; ¼ hour by tram
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house, beautiful part Skye coast; 5 bed-
rooms, 2 sittingrooms; bathing, fishing,
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View, Ardmore, Harlosh, Dunvegan, Skye.

WIESBADEN, Germany.—German family
takes paying guests; comfortable rooms;
£2 15s. per week; German lessons arranged.
—Apply, Frau Stoehr, Schlichterstrasse 18.
References, Rev. F. Freese, 43 Princes' Gardens,
London; Rev. J. McConnachie, 23 Windsor
Street, Dundee.

WALES.—Close mountains and sea; con-
venient house; three sitting-rooms,
5 bedrooms; maid if wished; golf, tennis;
July, £5; August, £7 weekly.—Thoday, Haulfre,
Llanfairfechan.

WESTMINSTER, off Smith Square, tiny
furnished house; sitting-room, 2 bed-
rooms, kitchen, etc.; garden. Telephone.
Suit two girls. Three months, 3 guineas
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LAKE DISTRICT.—Comfortable; good
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FOR SALE AND WANTED.

SECOND-HAND CLOTHING wanted to buy
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children's clothing of every description; parcels
sent will be valued and cash sent by return.—
Mrs. Russell, 100 Raby Street, Newcastle-on-
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MISCELLANEOUS.

FINEST Jersey Butter, wonderful flavour;
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ANNOUNCEMENTS.

LONDON and National Society for Women's
Service, 27 Marsham Street, Westminster.
Secretary, Miss P. Strachey. Bedrooms are
now available for the use of House Members.
Terms including breakfast 6s. 6d. per night,
£2 2s. per week.—Applications by letter only
to the Secretary.

FELLOWSHIP SERVICES. Guildhouse,
Eccleston Square, S.W. 1. Sunday, 3rd
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