

THE WOMAN'S LEADER

AND THE COMMON CAUSE

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NOTES AND NEWS.

Rumours from Geneva.

We publish elsewhere an account of the League of Nations from our correspondent at Geneva. Since that reached us, there have been very unexpected developments. Lord Parmoor's reported offer of the British Navy for enforcing the decisions of the League has aroused much astonishment both in Geneva and this country, coming, as it did, so soon after his opening speech with its vehement condemnation of the war of force against delinquent nations. It is premature to discuss the proposal. It was made at a meeting of a small sub-commission, and the exact terms of it are not known. In so far as it means that the British Government wishes to produce alternative schemes after its refusal to accept the Mutual Guarantee Pact, it may perhaps be regarded as a hopeful sign, but obviously it is very open to criticism from many points of view, as the Press has been quick to point out. However, till we know what Lord Parmoor proposed and how far the matter has gone, praise and blame are out of place. We hope, though, the situation will soon be made clearer. The British Navy is so vital a factor in the life of this country, the question of security so vital to the League and the peace of Europe, that it is unwise to allow national passions to be aroused by the proposal before its real meaning and its details are made public.

The Price of Milk.

It is satisfactory to learn that the dispute between the farmers and dairymen has been settled, even though the producer is not likely to find any change in his position under the new agreement. The wholesale price this winter will be the same as it was last year, which probably means that the retail price will be unaltered, though no official statement has yet been made. As we stated last week in our leading article, the retailer's claim that the whole reduction they desired to see in the price of milk should be borne by the farmers was untenable, and an interruption in the milk supply, which seemed a possible danger, would have been most serious. On the whole, therefore, the agreement must be welcomed, though it is regrettable that there is no guarantee of a reduction in price. The one point in which the situation has altered as compared with last year, is that the higher price will be paid only on 90 per cent. instead of 95 per cent. of the basic output—being the amount which the farmers will sell as "liquid" milk. It is a curious fact that the winter output is in excess of the winter demand; there is room, therefore, for the greater consumption which lower prices would bring about.

Nurses' Votes.

An important decision was given on the 15th instant by the Town Clerk at the Southwark Registration Court relating to the granting of franchise to nurses. *The Times* report states: "The

decision concerned a considerable number of nurses and other members of the staff of Guy's Hospital, the Evelina Hospital, the Royal Eye Hospital, and Bethlem Hospital. An objection to the nurses being placed on the register of electors had been lodged by the Unionist Agent on the ground that in certain technical respects the condition of their residence and terms of their appointment were such as to disentitle them to exercise the franchise. The objection to a probationer nurse was taken as a test case. The Registration Officer said that as far back as 1870 it had been laid down that in construing the Statutes relating to the franchise the widest interpretation must be given to a description contained therein. Mr. Justice Darling said that a person who inhabited a dwelling-house by virtue of any office, service, or employment, was to be deemed an inhabitant occupier of that dwelling-house for the purpose of the Representation of the People Acts. The Town Clerk held that a contract of service had been entered into by the probationer nurse with the Governors of Guy's Hospital, and that the relationship of master and servant existed between them there was sufficient occupation of a dwelling-house by virtue within section three of the Representation of the People Act, 1918, to confer the local government franchise upon the nurse in question, and also (she being over 30 years of age) the Parliamentary franchise." We are delighted to see the vexed question in so many constituencies of the qualifications of women voters, in cases such as nurses, etc., cleared up in this unequivocal manner.

Women Justices in New Zealand?

For the third time the New Zealand House of Representatives has sent to the Legislative Council an amendment to the Justices of the Peace Act to enable women to be appointed as justices. The two previous Bills were both rejected by the Council. Mr. Wilford, who introduced the Bill, made an interesting speech, and stated that he hoped that this would only prove the beginning of a wider scheme, and that women's courts would be established, at least by way of experiment, to which specifically women's cases should be referred. Mr. Wilford has all the zeal of the convert. In 1918 he had refused to appoint women jurors, but since then he has travelled in America and was much impressed by the work of the women in connexion with the administration of justice.

A Woman's Experiment on Stainless Steel.

It is interesting to hear that when the Society of Engineers convened a Conference of Technical Societies at Wembley they invited the Women's Engineering Society to take part and one of its members to read a paper. This was done by Miss Griff, of the Stainless Metal Co., Birmingham, who has been carrying out a number of interesting experiments in connexion with stainless steel castings, which she described in her paper. It is satisfactory to see how entirely women are recognized in the engineering world, and to note that such a development as the making of stainless steel, concerning which so little is known at the moment, should be the outcome of research work done by a woman engineer.

Electricity in the Home.

There has been for a long time a growing feeling of regret that women specialists have not given more attention to labour saving devices in the home, but recently there have been some satisfactory developments in that direction. A few weeks ago there was an exhibition of patents, including one or two very

interesting devices for the housewife, submitted by women. Now we learn that Lady Parsons is to be Chairman of a new women's committee formed to encourage the wider use of electric labour saving devices in the home. The members of the committee include housewives, medical women, a woman dentist, and an X-ray operator. We have always understood that many of the electric appliances for household work, though they economize labour, do not economize money. We hope the committee will consider this point of view. In spite of the greater pleasantness of electricity, it will never supersede gas if it remains more expensive.

The Governorship of Texas.

We referred recently to the prospect of a woman's election as Governor of Texas. The position is not, however, as straightforward as was anticipated. Legal proceedings have been started to prevent Mrs. Ferguson's name going to the final ballot on the ground that if she is elected her impeached husband would be in a position to influence her administration. One is left wondering why, before men are elected to any public position, inquiries should not be made as to how much they are under their wife's influence, and whether their womenfolk are suitable persons to have this indirect influence over public policy. As a matter of fact, the charges against Mr. Ferguson of mishandling State funds were dismissed in the Courts; though it was held he was ineligible to run for the post of Governor, it seems outrageous both from the point of view of the husband and the wife that this should be put forward. It is presumably merely a party move.

Miss Sybil Thorndike's Matinées.

Besides the matinée of the Trojan Women on 3rd October, in aid of the Women's International League, to which we referred last week, Miss Sybil Thorndike is giving a second matinée performance on 10th October, which will be in aid of the Appeal Fund of the four Women's Colleges in Oxford. Tickets for 10th October can be obtained from the Box Office, New Theatre, or from Miss G. Cooke, 2 George Street, Portman Square, W. 1.

National Council of Women.

We would like to remind our readers that the National Council of Women is holding its annual meeting and a conference on "The Call to the Younger Generation" at Brighton Pavilion on 6th to 10th October. Full details were given in our issue of 1st August. Lady Astor will preside at the first meeting for girls, when Miss Cumberbirch, Principal of the Hull Municipal

Training College for Girls, will speak on social work. Other meetings deal with the Call from the Home, from the Nation, and from the World. Speakers include Mr. Frank Briant, M.P., Lady Frances Balfour, Mrs. George Cadbury, Captain Reiss, the expert on housing, and Lord Cecil, who will speak on the League of Nations. Tickets can be obtained from the Hon. Conference Secretary, Miss M. F. Basden, 21 The Drive, Hove.

National Union of Women Teachers.

A mass meeting of the National Union of Women Teachers will be held on Friday, 3rd October, at Australia House, Strand, at 6.30, to demand equal pay for men and women teachers. Well known M.P.s and leading women teachers will speak. We wish the union every success in this matter. Meanwhile, the London unit has organized a "Barrie Sale," which will be held at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, on Saturday, 20th September, 11 a.m. to 9.30 p.m. There will be Barrie Plays and Barrie costumes, and, above all, Barrie actresses. The opening ceremony will be performed by Miss Hilda Trevelyan, at 11.30, and Miss Fay Compton will judge the dress. A joy for the lovers of Barrie's plays.

The Bird-watcher.

An interesting account has been given in *The Times* of Miss E.L. Turner's six months' vigil as bird-watcher for the Norfolk and Norwich Naturalists' Society, on Scott Head Island. There, Miss Turner has lived, most of the time with a friend, but sometimes quite alone, to carry on her fascinating duties. These consist of watching and guarding the numerous wild birds which come to the island or nest there, to observe and record their habits, and to make scientific observations upon the fauna and flora of the area. It is the first time that a woman has been employed for this work. The island, which is the property of the National Trust, and is maintained as a bird sanctuary, can only be reached by boat at high tide, and Miss Turner's is the only dwelling-place it possesses. Her work is of an arduous, but absorbingly interesting nature, and involves long hours of waiting and watching. At present, she is engaged in following the autumn migration of birds, a subject about which nothing has ever been recorded from this island.

Women House Surgeons.

We are glad to learn that for the first time the four appointments as house surgeons at the Glasgow Royal Maternity and Women's Hospital have been filled by women.

THE HARVEST IS GREAT AND THE LABOURERS FEW.

Societies are settling down to work again for the autumn and winter, with renewed vitality. We hope that the series of occasional articles from women's non-party organizations in different parts of the country may prove to be suggestive and stimulating, and we will gladly welcome brief accounts of new developments or experiments from any non-party organization, for publication, not excluding those situated in smaller towns or rural areas which are only too apt to be overlooked. There is, without doubt, plenty to do. Three recent publications issued by Headquarters' organizations are full of suggestions. The Quarterly Notes of the National Council of Women, and the programme of its annual meeting, may well serve as a guide post to general winter activities. The monthly paper of the Women's Local Government Society, referred to in last week's issue, points to the most obvious and immediate piece of work for women's societies—the candidature and successful return of more women on local governing bodies. The National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship has issued a pamphlet entitled "A Programme of Constructive Work" for its affiliated societies or others in sympathy with its work. As this paper stands for equality of liberties, status, and opportunities between women and men, it may be useful to summarize here, some of the reforms which claim attention at the present time, which are liable to be forgotten when attention is focused on Women's Bills actually before Parliament. Not least among these may be placed the importance of seeing that properly qualified women are placed on the Parliamentary register. We deal elsewhere in this issue with a fortunately unsuccessful appeal to keep nurses in certain hospitals off the register, and many cases of the refusal to place women resident in institutions or women lodgers, who are technically qualified, on the register have come before our notice. Those responsible for large gatherings of women or women's professional or other societies, should be urged to ensure

that the names of qualified women appear and that in the event of omission, the necessary step of an appeal to the Revising Barrister, whose name can be obtained from the Town Clerk, be taken. We know at least two important women's societies who make this duty a part of their regular work, and we hope that its importance in the interests of good citizenship will be recognized by all. Another obvious piece of work for the autumn is to organize a renewed campaign in favour of women police. Now is the psychological moment in view of the fact that the report of the Departmental Committee on the employment of policewomen published this Autumn has attracted a good deal of publicity. Secretaries of Societies should have at hand Miss Tancred's admirable article in our issue of 29th August, and a copy of the report, and organizers of women's meetings should arrange not a lecture but a conference on this subject, which should be attended by representatives of all types of organizations concerned, certainly not omitting a representative of the Watch Committee. As Miss Tancred says, the first thing to be done is to ensure that the present report is widely circulated and its contents broadcasted. If the women of the country, doubly armed with the Parliamentary and Local Government vote, want women police, they will have them, and it is up to those who are leaders of opinion among women voters to create such a demand as cannot be ignored. This ought to be all the more easy to accomplish, as the subject can hardly be regarded as controversial—certainly women are unanimous, and Mothers' Unions, Women's Institutes, Sisterhoods, and other bodies anxious to keep free from party cries and struggles, can attack it fearlessly. These are only two out of many suggestions for winter activities, but no women's organization worthy of the name can afford to pass them by. In future issues we propose to deal with other necessary tasks which are waiting for the women of the country to take up in real earnest.

THE FIFTH ASSEMBLY OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT AT GENEVA.

The visitor to Secretariat and Assembly is most struck by the absence of red tape in all departments. Visitors, with endless requests and questions mingle at the Secretariat with the delegates in the entrance hall, and a large part of the interest of being present is made up for the ordinary visitor of incidental "meetings" with the representatives as they chat together or pass in or out of Committees. Thus Dr. Nansen in wideawake hat is seen in conversation with Mr. Morgenthau—Dr. Nansen, distinguished always by his energetic alertness, his breezy walk, and his keen explorer's eyes; Dr. Nitobe, the able Japanese Under-Secretary General, and the only Oriental in such a high position, passes up the stairs; one delegate after another can be recognized, and something of character gleaned in the observation. Interviews are readily granted, and justifiable requests dealt with, with endless patience and without formality. Common sense, indeed, seems the chief guide to all the arrangements, and goodwill pervades the atmosphere. Let us hope unnecessary red tape will not increase as the League grows older.

To the Assembly, during the early crowded days at least, admission is strictly by ticket, but inside the contrast with our House of Commons, for example, is most marked. People talk, move about, stand up, and applaud in a way which, while it has its attraction, is sometimes very disturbing and lacking in dignity. On the floor, the delegates are equally free and easy, and the translator of speeches already made in one language often has a thankless task. M. Motta has several times had to appeal for quiet—with little effect. It was amusing on the first days to look down from the galleries and notice the number of little guides—"Eight days in Geneva"—brought to the Assembly by the delegates below. As a result of the unconventionality of the proceedings, the feelings of the Assembly are quickly gauged. Apart from the applause which welcomed the Assembly and their speeches last week, there was none to equal that accorded to Dr. Nansen when he was called upon to speak on the Report on the Work of the Council and Secretariat to the Fifth Assembly, and to the veteran British delegate Lord Parmoor, while Professor Gilbert Murray gained much from the gallery, where many English friends are visitors.

Space forbids, and it is unnecessary to recapitulate events and speeches which have been reported in the daily papers. The discussion on the report of the Assembly is purposely left general

to give scope for a variety of speeches by prominent delegates. Things were kept rather in suspense the first week till Mr. MacDonald and M. Herriot had spoken, and contrary to the usual custom the burning question of the Assembly this year—the discussion on Disarmament and security in connexion with the Draft Treaties—was kept out of the general debate, and allotted to the days of the Premiers' speeches and presence. Those speeches, with their impassioned emphasis on acceptance of arbitration as the one hope of the nations of avoiding mutual destruction, set the tone of the debates, and one delegate after another accepted the principle. Opinions differ for and against the so-called Cecil-Régime Treaty, which was recently turned down by the British Government as well as universally by the Dominions. To some it seemed as if, in rejecting the attempt of years to bring about some measure of disarmament, a blow had been dealt both to the League and to the prospects of any agreement over disarmament. In these days at Geneva those who felt thus have been able to revive their hopes. The Powers who objected have something to offer in their place, and it is the United States, through a group working privately and unofficially, but in close touch with the heads of the European Governments, who have shown the League a way out of the difficulty. The Draft Treaty of the little group, prominent among whom is Professor Shotwell, long a well-known expert in European politics, has been given publicity in the general Press, but a few points may be emphasized. It has been accepted by the League as a basis of discussion and circulated officially from the Secretariat. Its greatest virtue is the simplicity of its main proposals. Thus aggression is clearly defined: any country deemed the aggressor, whose Government refuses the summons to submit the dispute to arbitration. It proposes a Disarmament Conference, meeting regularly at least every three years, in order that continuity may be secured. It stipulates for a body to carry through the disarmament proposals: a sort of Permanent Disarmament Secretariat, assisted by facilities given by all members of the League, and reporting regularly to all members. These three important proposals have come repeatedly into the speeches made on the Draft Treaty. They have given an objective to discussion, and will provide a basis for the work of Committees, who will now thrash out possibilities in these directions.

K. E. INNES.

PIONEER WOMEN IN MEDICINE.

SOPHIA JEX-BLAKE.

When Sophia Jex-Blake was a young woman, Samuel Laurence was asked by her parents to make a crayon drawing of her. After an hour's work the artist threw down his pencil. "I must get you in oils or not at all," he said. It was impossible for Laurence to do justice to the sitter in anything but the larger medium; it is equally impossible to do justice in a short article to the life-work of the pioneer in Medical Education for women. At most, only a few details can be sketched from which the reader may form a fuller conception of her magnificent achievement.

The child that had come in 1840 to the house of Mr. Thomas Jex-Blake soon showed herself possessed of gifts that expressed themselves in spirited turbulence. The child was "difficult." Yet "there was something loveable with it all," wrote a childhood's friend. "She came bounding into a room bringing with her an atmosphere of gaiety and glee that is indescribable." Thus early showed the spirit that was to carry Sophia Jex-Blake through the burden and heat of her difficult noonday.

The troublous school-days over, Sophia still remained "a perplexity and a problem." She had—to quote the diary she kept up fitfully all her life—"a handsome if not luxurious home, six servants all much at my orders, a most loving mother, tender father, £30 a year clear, and lots of presents." Yet she was not satisfied. Her aim was to fit herself for the work of a teacher, to found a college, and—as the height of her ambition—to become its "Head."

With this end in view she passed a year at Mannheim; then, greatly daring, she sailed for America. "I have a feeling," she wrote, "that with a new world a new life will open." Her presentiment proved truer than she expected. At Boston she came into contact with the woman doctors; she began to help them, first with letter-writing, then with dispensing. The sequel

was inevitable: "I find myself," she writes home, "getting desperately in love with medicine as a science and an art." After her father's death she returned home, determined to seek a medical education in her native land.

She selected Edinburgh University for her first attack. The professors, who failed to see in this unknown young woman the herald of a To-morrow beyond their wildest imaginings, politely refused her request. Then suddenly the door seemed to open. The General Council decided to admit women to separate classes. The victory is recorded thus in the diary: "November 2nd (1869).—This morning, 11.30 a.m., I, S. L. J-B., first of all women, matriculated as 'Civis Academiae Edinensis'! Tonight for the first time five women are under-graduates! Hurrah!"

But as yet only the outlying forts had been carried. The fortress itself was still intact. The women students were continually hampered in their efforts to obtain the necessary teaching. The difficulties only increased the pioneer's resolve. Abandoning appeals to Chivalry, Sophia Jex-Blake threw her challenge in the teeth of Justice. She demanded "a fair field and no favour." But it was just that "fair field" that was denied the women students.

Organised opposition began to make its appearance among the male students, culminating in a rowdy attempt to shut the women out of Surgeons' Hall. The cowardly attacks brought Sophia Jex-Blake face to face with a new enemy—her ardent and impetuous self. Pleading her case at the Annual Meeting of the Royal Infirmary, she was trapped into a passage-at-arms with an interrupter, and in the heat of the moment made reflections on the sobriety of one of the class-assistants at the University.

An action for libel followed. She lost the case, was called on

to pay a farthing damages, then summoned to pay the whole costs of the case—over £900. The money was subscribed by sympathizers, and the fight went on. To the achievement of her end Sophia Jex-Blake devoted all the resources of an active and indomitable mind. But many who knew her physical weakness feared that the sword would wear out its scabbard. "Your cause is sure to win," said Dr. Guthrie to her at this time, "but a cause may be won at the cost of a life." "I know," she replied, "and I am prepared to give it mine."

A legal action against the Senatus resulted in a favourable judgment, and Sophia Jex-Blake went up for a professional examination with the eyes of the world upon her. After all the years of study the tired brain, wearied with the struggle, refused to be whipped up to a last effort, and the leader failed to pass!

This reverse was followed by the sustaining of the University's appeal against the previous judgment. The door being once more banged in the face of the women students, Sophia Jex-Blake determined to carry the case to the highest tribunal in the land. The introduction of a Bill in Parliament aroused all the latent opposition. Even *The Times* went so far as to twit the leader with her failure in the examination. This was more than her sorely-tried spirit could stand. She rushed into the greatest blunder of her life, and wrote a letter to *The Times* implying that she had been unfairly treated by the University Examiners.

If anything could have killed the women's cause, that ghastly mistake in tactics would have done it. But the cause was immensely vital, and its leader full of fight. Baulked of her ambition to open an existing School to women, she conceived the idea of founding a new School. Most of the preliminary work she undertook single-handed, two brief entries in the diary being all that she had time to give to the narrating of the achievement. "Sept. 15th (1874).—Actually signed lease and got possession of 30 Henrietta Street.¹ Rigged up some kind of beds and slept there that night. Oct. 30th.—Opening of the London School of Medicine for Women."

After much difficulty she found an institution that would admit women to clinical instruction—the Royal Free Hospital. Then, while a Bill to enable Examining Boards to accept women candidates was being discussed, she went to Berne and obtained the M.D. degree of the University there in January, 1877. Through the newly-opened portals of an Irish College she passed on to the Medical Register. To her mother went the first news of her success, with the letters appended that she had so long striven to obtain. The note concluded: "Yours lovingly, S. L. J-B., M.D., L.K.Q.C.P.I."

And now the childhood's dream of controlling the destinies of a great college revived. "If I only suffer enough," she had written, "I may yet be fit to be the Head I am looking for so earnestly." Much she had suffered; yet her ambition was to go unrealised. During her absence people had learned to do without her; many, remembering her "efficiency," looked forward to her return with sinking hearts; all her mistakes were recounted against her; and, instead of her name being unanimously proposed for the post of Honorary Secretary, two names—her own and that of Mrs. Garrett Anderson, M.D.—were put forward. A painfully delicate situation was saved by Mrs. Isabel Thorne, who agreed to allow herself to be elected to the disputed post. "About the best possible," says the diary; then, bravely, "so much better than I."

The dramatic days were over. The tumult and the shouting died, and Dr. Jex-Blake settled down to justify herself in private practice. She took a house in Edinburgh, and there lived as medical adviser, mother-confessor, and friend to a host of patients. Yet in the midst of all her work she never forgot the cause to which she had given her life. Arnold's lines to his father might equally have been addressed to her:—

"But thou wouldst not alone
Conquer and come to thy goal,
Leaving the rest in the wild.
Still thou turnedst, and still
Beckonedst the trembler, and still
Gavest the weary thy hand."

In 1894, quarter of a century after she had first knocked at its hard doors, she made a last appeal to her Alma Mater to grant to other women the privilege that could never be hers. The stronghold fell at last, and Edinburgh University announced its decision to admit women forthwith to graduation in Medicine.

So the years wore on, until at last Dr. Jex-Blake retired to

¹ The name was afterwards changed to Handel Street, then to Hunter Street.

Windycene, in her beloved native Sussex. She made her home a Mecca for all in need of rest; till, on 7th January, 1912, the call came for her to lay down the arms she had bravely worn so long.

She never boasted of what she had done. "I did help a little bit once upon a time" was the most she would admit. But to the end she was sustained by the proud knowledge that she had been the instrument through which the medical profession in Britain had been opened to women. Her natural pride, and the true humility that underlay her "difficult" exterior, are summed up in the closing lines of one of her favourite poems:—

"Yes, your 'Never-never country'—yes, your 'edge of cultivation'
And 'no sense in going further'—till I crossed the range to see.
God forgive me! No, I didn't. It's God's present to our nation.
Anybody might have found it, but—His whisper came to Me."

The London School of Medicine for Women has wonderfully achieved the ideal of its founder. The 23 students of its first year are now 380; of the 2,000 women doctors on the Register, more than half have graduated at the School. The School is still the only one in the British Isles that devotes itself exclusively to the education of women in Medicine, and—in this Jubilee Year—a great effort is being made to raise sufficient funds to give it the endowments essential to the safeguarding of its future and the extension of its work. The sum of £50,000 is aimed at; and the money will be devoted to the endowment of Chairs in Physiology, Pathology, and Anatomy—named after the three pioneers, Elizabeth Blackwell, Elizabeth Garrett Anderson, and Sophia Jex-Blake.

It is hoped that all women will remember the debt they owe to those who opened the medical profession to women, for it was this that paved the way for the opening of all the other professions. In the Jubilee Appeal for the London School of Medicine, all women who have won economic freedom have an opportunity of paying tribute to those early pioneers who blazed the trail in trial and difficulty for the women of to-day to follow in comparative ease and comfort. R. J. E. O.

CHESTER WOMEN CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.

When asked to tell the labours of our Association, one is faced by two dangers. First, if one says too much about our activities there is the horror of joining the insupportable company of persons who take themselves very seriously. On the other hand, if one talks fluently concerning inactivities one may quench a pleasing idea of ourselves as hardworking, versatile, business-like persons, sitting upon a peak of Darien. People might fancy we were travelling via the stations of Unkeen and Lazilands, direct to the over-populated city of Super Stodginness, where the chief buildings display the notice "Piffle spoken here." But we are not on that line. Johnson once (rather rudely) told Mrs. Thrale at dinner, "Mrs. Abington's jelly, my dear, was better than yours." The Chester jelly is quite good; although when one hears of other women's societies, sometimes Mrs. Abington crosses the mind.

Our Parliamentary work, which brings the C.W.C.A. most prominently before the public, is the meeting we organize before an election in order to see, hear, and judge our three candidates, who address us one after the other. Each speaker, when his time is up, vanishes before the next one attacks political questions, strewing statistics, explanations, promises. Last time, the candidates, having previously answered our feminist questions, talked to us on Free Trade *v.* Protection. Order was kept by our Chairman, for when party runs high, discretion often lies low. One blithe spirit, it may be mentioned, indicated with displeasure, a string of gay cornelian beads worn by the Chairman (whose party allegiance is unknown) as showing sympathies with the Red Flag! Once, before an election in which we were helping an excellent woman candidate, we had an address on "Canvassing," followed by a demonstration upon delightfully outspoken canvassers. From time to time, we write to probe our Member's attitude on various Bills, not forgetting to mention, rather firmly, our own views. And we strengthen ourselves in the faith by attending the N.U.S.E.C. Annual Council Meetings. And occasionally important people from Headquarters come to address us, and we pass and forward resolutions.

As regards municipal work, we have, alas! only one woman Councillor, although we have canvassed in vain for a second. But we have five magistrates, several guardians, and some School Governors and Managers. Some time ago our Association passed a resolution on the desirability of making the Humane Killer

compulsory in Chester slaughter-houses. A small but ardent committee emerged from us, almost self-elected, and after much canvassing, and some good speaking in the City Council (where our one woman representative filled us with pride) the reform was achieved, in spite of opposition. The *Chester Chronicle* started the campaign, and the pen of Miss Olive Griffith, of Abergele, worked powerfully for the dumb.

Our Police Court Rota has for three years watched the administration of summary justice. We have not enough women magistrates to have two—or even one—always present when women or girls are involved in the Court. Also some familiarity with police methods is useful for our members, some more of whom, we trust, will eventually become J.P.s. We believe that the male magistrates no longer find our presence embarrassing any more than we fancy ourselves shy or self-conscious when acting as responsible citizens.

We have had a discussion circle, and a speakers' class under a competent instructor gave insight to some who required it into the art of making oneself heard, keeping points clear, committee procedure, and so on. The born speaker's magnetism is, of course, a gift of heaven . . . or hell, but sound help and criticism are gratefully appreciated by those who want to speak, in order to get said things they feel important. We intersperse our serious meetings—on such things as Municipal Improvements, Employment of Leisure, Poor Law, Children's Rights, Prison Reform, Preventive Work, How to help the Rising Generation, Cinematograph Regulations—with a few money-raising junketings: a Whist Drive, an Art Exhibition, a Garden Party, or Café Chantant. Our next effort will probably be a Variety Entertainment with a new and original short play. We hold an Annual Dinner, Adamless, but very amusing, and with one or more distinguished guests of honour. And in summer-time we take ourselves out, in train or in char-à-banc, to visit rock gardens, or holy wells, or flannel mills, or Port Sunlight treasures.

Some of us work really hard for our Association, organizing, writing, visiting, running shows and refreshments, supplying literature, or collecting subscriptions; and their reward is more work, and the power to do it . . . the best reward of all. To others falls the task of criticism, and where should we be without our critics? possibly in the Paradise of Fools!

There are many things we might do, and don't . . . for excellent reasons. There are generally ten reasons against doing a new thing, and only one, perhaps two, for exerting oneself and doing it. We ought to get more women Councillors; one very good one is not enough. A circle for studying economics is yet a dream, and more of us should take and read our own paper carefully. We have a WOMAN'S LEADER Hon. Sec., willing to give time, trouble, and money to help its circulation in Chester, which might be larger. However, some of us, not unnaturally, prefer the more domestic interests of Hearthside Babble, and the thrills of the serial in the Daily Dustbin. We wish some literary star would write for the WOMAN'S LEADER a heart-stirring serial with as heroine neither questioning virgin nor misunderstood wife, but the accomplished, self-abetting Hon. Sec. of a good W.C.A. . . . Mrs. Abington's in fact . . . where all the Ward Secretaries eventually receive titles and Rolls Royces.

It is in our plans too, when we are well instructed, if not absolutely omniscient, to propagand and extend our borders into Cheshire. And we want to be able to send forth to all Women's Institutes who ask for them a fine succession of speakers, young . . . fairly . . . and very nice,

Pretty to walk with,
And witty to talk with
And pleasant to think on,

who shall sow ideas and good fellowship, and give a long, strong push forward to our labouring chariot of equal citizenship, and of women's reforms. E. R.

HANDICRAFT EXHIBITION, 22nd-24th OCTOBER.

We have received a notice of the Handicraft Exhibition organized by the National Federation of Women's Institutes. In addition to exhibits of all crafts practised by members of Women's Institutes, there will be a special section for W.I. Co-operative work, and one for the furnishing of a simple dwelling. These should add greatly to the interest and educational value of the Exhibition. The great variety of Handicrafts in which Women's Institutes are now engaged should render this Exhibition of special value to all concerned with village industries. Teachers, who will answer questions and give information about materials, lessons, technique, etc., will be present during the three days.

A CHOICE OF BOOKS.

THE ORIGINAL POEMS AND OTHERS. By ANN and JANE TAYLOR and ADELAIDE O'KEEFE.

ANOTHER BOOK OF VERSES FOR CHILDREN. Edited by E. V. LUCAS. (Wells, Gardner, and Darton, 7s. 6d.)

These two collections of verses for the young, both nicely illustrated by F. D. Bedford, offer an amusing contrast to the student of children's books. The classic muse of Ann and Jane is too well known for detailed description. It is full of admonition and rebuke, it has an engaging feeling for wild creatures and their welfare, and a pleasant interest in the seasons, flowers and country things. There is no appeal to the imagination. The word of Papa and Mamma is final and the last thing in wisdom. The foreword of this volume gives a delightful picture of the Taylor family and the youngster's early attempts at verse and the drama. Jane Taylor's poetical appeal for a garden of her own, penned at the age of ten, certainly deserved to be successful. Mr. Lucas' anthology has a far wider range, though it is meant for the same young folk. It includes poems about nature, "friends in the village," "little fowls of the air," and many famous ballads. A very demure series called "When great-grandmamma was young," mostly written by Elizabeth Turner, are worthy rivals to the best work of Ann and Jane. "Early Lessons in Grammar and Geography" is to be recommended to readers of all ages, and contains among other charming verses the following, in "India":—

Though you decline to think it nice,
The mild Hindoo adores his rice
And always sends his plate up twice,
So when you next the pudding view
Suppress the customary "Pooh!"
And imitate the mild Hindoo.

One wonders what the Taylors would think of a short poem called "Symmetry" in a group concerned with cats and kittens. Blake, R. L. S., and G. Forrester Scott bring in an atmosphere alien to the twin minds of Ann and Jane. What would they have made of the still stranger charm of "Peacock Pie?" Still they had the root of the matter of children's needs in the way of verse in them, and Mr. Lucas' most delightful book closes appropriately with Jane Taylor's "A Child's Hymn of Praise."

SELECTIONS FROM MATHEW ARNOLD'S PROSE. Edited by D. C. SOMERVELL. (Methuen, 3s. 6d.)

Mr. Somervell has made a very interesting and representative group of selections from the prose works of Mathew Arnold, laying under contribution for this purpose "Friendship's Garland," "Irish Essays," "Culture and Anarchy," and the first volume of "Essays in Criticism." The collection loses because the publisher of the second "Essays in Criticism" could not see his way to allow these to be used also. As it is, Mr. Somervell's book is a valuable one, giving us in compact form some of the best of Arnold's criticism and the finest of his prose.

THE GREEN ALTAR. By MIRIAM ALEXANDER. (Melrose, 7s. 6d.)

Miss Alexander's theme is the clash between generations and creeds in modern Ireland, and her background the lovely woods and fields of Munster. She handles her story with clear insight and a firm grasp of character which gives distinction to the tragedy, and with a humour which brings a ray of hope into a dark picture.

NEXT WEEK AND AFTER.

A special feature of next week's issue will be an article entitled "Offences against Women and Girls," by Maud I. Crofts, M.A., LL.B., which will appear in the column "The Law at Work." Mrs. Crofts, it will be remembered, acts as Hon. Solicitor for this column. The first article on the series on "Husband and Wife before the Law," by Mr. Albert Lieck, author of "The Justice at Work," will deal with "Consent in Marriage." We have also pleasure in announcing that Mrs. Taylor, whose ninetieth birthday was celebrated recently, will contribute "Memories from 1834 to 1894." Friday, 3rd October, should stand out as the day on which contributions from Mrs. Fawcett once again will begin to appear regularly. Her first article of the series, "Two Spring Visits to Palestine, 1921, 1922," will be entitled "First Impressions." We suggest that this is a suitable opportunity for Mrs. Fawcett's many friends to help us by making these articles known and for helping us to secure new subscribers in time for the issue of 3rd October.

NEW DAYS, NEW WAYS.

Nothing shows the difference between the advance made in England in domestic matters and that made in America and our colonies more than the three books on which this article is based.

New Days, New Ways (Collins, 6s. net; London, Melbourne, Auckland) is by Miss Lucy H. Yates, a well-known writer on cookery, household matters and finance. Everything she writes is good: "The Gardener and the Cook" is charming, and "The Model Kitchen" extremely practical. She also has a sound scientific grip of her subject, but the chief merit of each lies in the fact that she is a really good cook, thoroughly conversant with the methods of the best French school. Part II of her latest contribution to gastronomic literature consists of practical directions for planning, preparing, and serving meals, baking, preserving, etc., carving, serving of invalid and nursery meals, etc., and includes a large number of modernized recipes suited to modern incomes. She lets us into the secrets of "les petits soins" of the foreign cook, the trick of poaching eggs to resemble little balls of snow, suitable vegetables for serving with fish, "the same thing with a difference." The first part of the book covers the plan of the house and kitchen, as far as these mean the saving of time and effort; mechanical contrivances and genuine labour-saving inventions, modern cooking-ware and kitchen utensils; most useful information for anyone bewildered by the variety of household aids on the market, because anything Miss Lucy H. Yates recommends may be bought with confidence that it is the genuine article, will do what she says it will, and is therefore good money value.

Cooking, Menus, Service, by Mrs. Ida C. Bailey Allen (William Heinemann, Ltd., London, 1924, price 14s.), belongs to the new school of domestic science teaching inaugurated by university women in America. Mrs. Allen learnt cooking at home as a schoolgirl, trained in a domestic science school, followed this up by a period of hospital dietetic work, was afterwards director of a cooking school, and contributed articles to the *Ladies' Home Journal*. Then came marriage and motherhood, food editorships and war work, finally this book published this year. Her book combines practical utility with university standards. Research work is enchanting and invaluable, but unless some way can be devised of bringing the practical lessons it teaches into the homes of average women its value must necessarily be considerably discounted. (Here is work for the Women Citizens' Association, and the Women's Institutes.) Part I is "A Review of Food from the Store to the Table and the Equipment needed in its Preparation." This includes "Cooking Shortcuts." Part II deals with "How to Cook," and contains 2,500 original tested recipes, with definite standard weights and measures, and thermometer registers. It was in this book I discovered an advertisement for the Taylor Home Set of thermometers, described in my last article. I had gathered together an ugly odd lot and used them for many years, but this set makes cooking charming.

The Modern Priscilla Cook Book (published by the Priscilla Publishing Company, Boston, 1924, price 12s. 6d.) consists of 1,000 recipes tested and proved at the well-known Priscilla Proving Plant, gives the time required for cooking, temperatures, and approximate number of servings provided by each recipe, and insists upon accurate measurements. The equipment said to be preferred by the modern housewife consists of standard cups, aluminium and glass, and standard spoons, measured "level." It is in this point of standardization, temperatures, and equipment that these books are particularly useful to the housewife. They claim to "take the guesswork out of cooking" by these details, and thus ensure uniform success. This is, of course, a great economic help, as it prevents waste, and enables the household caterer to make one shilling do the work of two.

American books or publications can be obtained from Mr. Arthur F. Bird, Publisher, Importer of American Books, 22 Bedford Street, Strand, W.C. 2. Telephone 81 Gerrard. The publications of the U.S.A. Department of Agriculture can be seen at the Patent Office Library, Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London.

ANN POPE.

The proprietors of the WOMAN'S LEADER welcome quotations from their columns of any matter which it is in their power to dispose of. Proper acknowledgement is, however, expected in all cases, failing which the usual fees will be charged.

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

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RECEPTION TO MRS. SWANWICK.

The President and Executive Committee of the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship is giving a reception to Mrs. Swanwick, Substitute Delegate for Great Britain at the League of Nations Assembly, at the Caxton Hall on Friday, 24th October, at 3.45 p.m. Mrs. Swanwick will speak on the work of the Assembly, and it is hoped that short speeches will also be made by other women who were present and took part at Geneva. Tickets, price 2s. 6d., including tea, can be obtained from the Secretary, 15 Dean's Yard, S.W. 1. Our readers will remember that similar receptions have been given in former years to Mrs. Coombe Tennant and to Dame Edith Lytton respectively, and have proved of absorbing interest. In view of the vital importance of the issues which were discussed this year at Geneva, Mrs. Swanwick's address will have a special attraction, and we shall be glad if our members will help us in making this reception known.

AUTUMN SCHOOL OF THE GLASGOW S.E.C. AND W.C.A., WAVERLEY HYDROPATHIC, MELROSE, 9th-13th October, 1924.

Subjects to be discussed:—

1. Equal Moral Standard. Lecturer, Mrs. Bethune-Baker.
2. The Legal Position of Women (a) as wives, (b) as mothers. Lecturer, Miss Eleanor Rathbone.
3. The Problem of Mental Deficiency. Lecturer, Miss Dendy.
4. Women in the Church.

Terms: Board and Residence, £3 for period of School (including registration and lecture fees), or 15s. per day (registration and school fee, 5s. extra). Apply, Honorary Secretary, 172 Bath Street, Glasgow.

MONTHLY LETTER.

The Monthly Letter sent out this week draws the special attention of our Societies to the work for the forthcoming winter. Copies of this letter may be had free on application to Headquarters before the end of the month.

NEW LEAFLET ON THE GUARDIANSHIP BILL.

A new leaflet on the Government's Guardianship of Infants Bill is now ready (price 1d.). It describes the provisions of the Government's Bill, and shows how these fall short of Mrs. Wintringham's Bill.

PLYMOUTH W.C.A.

The Citizens' Association held a very successful American Tea on Wednesday last to inaugurate the autumn session, by kind permission of Councillor Mary Bayly, J.P., in her grounds. Funds were raised and plans formulated for steady propaganda, especially in connexion with reformulating the Women Police Service and putting more women on the Town Council.

"THE MIND AND WHAT WE OUGHT TO KNOW ABOUT IT."

A series of eight lectures will be given this Autumn by members of the lecturing staff of the People's League of Health on "The Mind and what we ought to know about it." These will be delivered at the Medical Society's Headquarters, 11 Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, W. 1, beginning on Monday, 20th October, at 6 p.m., and continuing on subsequent Monday evenings till 8th December. The fee for the series is 10s., and application for tickets, which are not transferable, should be made to the Honorary Organizer, the People's League of Health, 12 Stratford Place, W. 1, before 20th September, if possible. The lectures will be delivered by Dr. Bernard Hart, Dr. Thomas Beaton, Dr. R. G. Rows, Sir Maurice Craig, Sir Robert Armstrong-Jones, Sir Frederick Mott, Dr. W. A. Potts, Dr. A. F. Tredgold. A syllabus of the course will be sent on application to 12 Stratford Place.

THE WOMAN'S LEADER

EVERY FRIDAY. ONE PENNY.

SPECIAL TERMS FOR SOCIETIES

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WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

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

This autumn a Bill is to be introduced into the Danish Parliament abolishing the Army and Navy and Air Force as a means of defence against other nations. The supporters of this Bill are ready to leave the defence of their country's honour to their country's honourable dealing. They are preparing to embark on the great adventure, to carry out in their national life one of the outstanding precepts of Christianity.

It is a matter of regret to members of a great nation that it should have been left to a small nation to lead the way in this matter. If so great a gesture as that contemplated by Denmark is beyond the power of our great Empire, let us at least follow the example of thirty-two little nations and be the first great Power to sign the optional protocol of the Court of International Justice and pledge ourselves to submit all juridical disputes to the Hague International Court.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE LAW AT WORK.

MADAM,—In Mrs. Rackham's very interesting article on the Law at Work in your last issue, the following passage occurs: "It is urged that where a young person is sent to a Home the period should not exceed six months, at any rate, in the first instance." Whereas anyone who has actually lived in such Homes, as I have, and worked for and with girls sent in by Probation Order, would see that six months is too short a time to make a permanent impression on these girls, especially if they are very young, as nowadays they often are. They come in wild and wilful, unused to steady work, and impatient of control, and although a few months suffice to make a great difference and change for good, still as I have heard them say themselves, it takes them a year to learn better ways and another year to practise them before they are fit to stand against temptation and to become good citizens, and as one hopes good wives and mothers. The second year is of priceless value to body and mind, and I have known many beg to stay a third year. I could write at great length on the subject from personal experience and knowledge, but I forbear.

A RESCUE WORKER.

MR. WELLS, WOMEN, AND PROHIBITION.

MADAM,—Your interesting leaderette points out that Mr. Wells is a backslider. He is more than that if one adds the further bad quality of inaccuracy. His article in the *Westminster Gazette* on "Sex Antagonism" contained a statement which declared that "It was the women's vote which achieved the crowning silliness of making Prohibition a part of the Constitution of the United States." Mr. Wells could not have stated anything more untrue. American women had no voice in Federal questions until after the passing of the National Prohibition Amendment. It is rather difficult, therefore, to attribute to them this "crowning silliness." Whatever Mr. Wells may think of the Prohibition Amendment—and he is entitled to his point of view—he should really find out the value of his information before using it. Even the Liquor Traffickers would not make such a charge against Prohibitionists. They know better—and so do all informed persons.

GUY HAYLER,
President World Prohibition Federation.

A "REPLY" (?) TO THE ADVOCATES OF BIRTH CONTROL.

MADAM,—Mrs. Sanderson Furniss's article sounds plausible enough, but a moment's thought exposes its futility. Even "given these conditions—good housing, an adequate income, security for the future," how many women are there who wish for the trouble, anxiety, fatigue, pain, and risk to life of a yearly baby? That is what the constitution of some women would mean if births were allowed haphazard. The point arising from this, viz. "self-control of the parents," as Mrs. Furniss puts it, is quite misleading, for unfortunately it is seldom a case of both parents resolving on self-control. Only too often the man would use sheer physical violence on his wife if she denied him. It is a commonplace threat, even on the part of "good" husbands—"Oh! all right, then I'll go somewhere else." Is the wretched woman to have no protection against this? When the inevitable infant comes along the man is the first to turn upon his wife.

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL STUDY AND TRAINING, Glasgow.

Autumn Term begins 6th October. Two years' course of study and practical work qualifying for a Diploma, suitable for those interested in social conditions, or undertaking different branches of public and social service: Hospital Almoners, Welfare Supervisors, Health Visitors, Teachers, and others.

For further information, apply to MISS HELEN STORY, Hon. Sec., Royston, Crown Circus Road.

BEDFORD COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

(University of London).

Department of Social Studies.

A course of training in social work is arranged suitable for women preparing for work as Welfare Supervisors, Health Visitors, Club Leaders, Care Committee Organizers, etc. The course usually covers two years, but graduates or those who have had at least one year's experience in organizing social work may, on the recommendation of the Director, shorten it to one year.

For further information apply—

The Principal, Bedford College, Regent's Park, N.W. 1.

and vilify her for his large family. This is a well known occurrence even among educated people. The scientific teachings of the sacred law of the mother, the "Law of Isis," prove that one child every four years is as many as most women ought to have, and not more than three or four of them. The oft-quoted text as to having his "quiver full" exemplifies this, for the old quiver held but four arrows. Besides—quantity or quality?
THEODORA FLOWER MILLS.

AN OBSOLETE PREJUDICE.

MADAM,—In a few weeks' time we shall be celebrating the successes of our medical women, so perhaps the following quotation from an old medico-legal work may have some interest to your readers:—

Storer and Heard's *Criminal Abortion*, p. 100 (published 1868).

Since that time (i.e. 1859) we have made public and ample trial of the possibility of females becoming as competent as men can for the practice of physic; a question which involves also the propriety of their attempting to do so even were it possible. For three years we were attached to a hospital mainly under the charge of such ladies, and for two years our assistant in private practice was a female physician. The experiment, as we have said, was long and honestly tried; and our conclusion, as expressed in our letter of resignation to the officers of the institution above referred to (*Boston Med. and Surg. Journal*, September, 1866), was to the following effect: that, granting that women in exceptional cases may have all the courage, tact, ability, pecuniary means, education, and patience necessary to fit persons for and sustain them in the difficulties, cares, and responsibilities of professional life, they still are and must be subject to the periodical infirmity of their sex, which for the time, and in every case, however unattended by physical suffering, unfits them for any responsible effort of mind, and in many cases of body also. This is the true ground of objection, too often lost sight of. We have already referred to the mental influences of menstruation, and its effect upon individual responsibility; the condition being recognised and willingly acknowledged by those of the sex who have not some interested motive in denying it. It is not to women as physicians we would object; for they would make most agreeable and charming attendants, but it is to their often infirmity, during which neither life nor limb submitted to them would be as safe as at other times. We could hardly allow to a female physician convicted of criminal abortion the plea that the act was committed during the temporary insanity of her menstruation; and yet at such times a woman is undoubtedly more prone than men to commit any unusual or outrageous act.

The italics in the above passages are mine, not the writer's. Your medical readers will recall that at the Medical Conference held at Bradford some weeks ago there was a discussion upon these cyclic functions of women. It was noticeable to this reader of the transactions that (speaking roughly) the male doctor still takes a much more pathological view of menstruation than does the woman practitioner. We owe the medical women two great debts—the rending of the veil as to social diseases, and the comfort of consulting her in the specifically female complaints. But the third, and the greatest in my idea, is her demonstration by example and precept that such views as those cited above are patently untrue. The underlying idea has been an enormous barrier in the path of the woman seeking a career other than sex, and perhaps even yet is not finally dispelled.

HELENA NORMANTON.

New Theatre, St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.

MISS SYBIL THORNDIKE

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TWO Special MATINEE PERFORMANCES of

TROJAN WOMEN

at 2.30, on

(1) FRIDAY, 3rd OCTOBER,

to help the work of

The Women's International League.

Introductory Speech by LADY MARY MURRAY.

(2) FRIDAY, 10th OCTOBER,

in aid of

The Appeal Fund of the Four Women's Colleges in Oxford.

Tickets for 3rd October from the Women's International League, 55 Gower Street, London, W.C. 1, or from Box Office; and for 10th October from Miss G. Cooke, 2 George Street, Portman Square, London, W. 1, or from Box Office.

Stalls 12/- (including tax). Dress Circle 10/6 and 8/6 (including tax). Upper Circle 5/9 (including tax). Pit 3/6 (including tax). Gallery 1/6 (including tax).

COMING EVENTS.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.
OCT. 6-10. Annual Meeting and Conference in Dome and Royal Pavilion, Brighton.

NATIONAL UNION OF WOMEN TEACHERS.
OCT. 3. 6.30 p.m. Australia House, Strand, W.C. Mass Meeting to Demand Equal Pay for Men and Women Teachers of the same Professional Status. Chair: Miss M. Conway, Bradford (President, N.U.W.T.). Speakers: Well-known M.P.s and leading women teachers.

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

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

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

DRESS.

THE HAT DOCTOR, removed to 52 James Street, Oxford Street, W. 1, cleans, reblocks and copies hats at lowest possible price. Renovates furs. Covers satin or canvas shoes or thin kid with brocade or velvet. Materials and post, 13s. 6d.; toe-caps, 8s. 6d.; your own materials, work and post, 8s. 6d., in three days.

"FROCKLETS." Mrs. Elborough, c/o Madame Sara, 163 Ebury Street (5 min. Victoria Station). Tel., Ken. 3947. Children's Dresses of original and practical design, Coats, Caps, etc., etc. Smocks a speciality. Fancy Dresses. Open daily (Saturdays excepted) 10 a.m.—4 p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

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

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

FELLOWSHIP SERVICES, Guildhouse, Eccleston Square, S.W. 1. Sunday, 21st September. 6.30 p.m., Maude Royden: "A Sermon on Old Age."

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

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