

THE
WOMAN'S LEADER

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

AND

THE COMMON CAUSE

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NOTES AND NEWS

Legal Inequalities.

In reply to Sir James Greig in the House of Commons last week, Mr. Lloyd George said that the Lord Chancellor was considering the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the existing inequalities in the civil and criminal law, as between men and women, which would report to him on the whole subject. It will have plenty to look into!

The Nationality of Married Women.

American, as well as British, women are protesting against the law which compels the married woman to share her husband's nationality. A recent case which occurred in the United States emphasizes the absurdity of the law. A young American woman had just finished her law course, and was duly qualified and ready to begin her career when she married a British subject. Her American citizenship thereupon disappeared, and with it the right to practise law. Moreover, anxious to go abroad for a time, she did not dare to risk it in case the English quota should be full when she wished to return. American women are anxious that the Federal law should be amended and are supporting the Curtis-Rogers Bill, introduced into the Senate some time ago, which will remedy these defects.

A Necessary Reform.

Southwark Board of Guardians are trying to induce the Government to amend the law relating to the chargeability of the children of an unmarried mother seeking relief. A recent magistrate's decision has altered the law which for the last fifty years has been interpreted as meaning that the mother's place of settlement was the children's settlement, and that should they have to go into a workhouse they would all be taken in together. The recent ruling maintained that the place of settlement of the children must be the parish in which they were born, and a wretched girl with five children is suffering now under this inhuman law. She herself was living in Westminster, and two children are retained by the Westminster Guardians, and one each sent to Wandsworth, Lambeth, and Southwark. This is unnecessarily stupid and brutal.

Prospective Woman M.P.

Miss Alison Garland is, we learn, standing as Liberal candidate for Dartford. The number of women candidates is increasing satisfactorily, but we wish the party balance were better kept. The Conservatives are too slow to suit our tastes in this matter.

New Women J.P.'s.

Among the twelve Justices of the Peace recently appointed for the county of Hertford were two women, Mrs. Katharine Joan Dimsdale, of Little Hornead, and Miss Annie Villiers, of Stevenage, who was for some time Hon. Secretary for the local Women's Suffrage Society. Miss Villiers was also re-elected as an Urban District Councillor for Stevenage on Saturday last, her name appearing second on the list of six candidates.

Child Labour in Argentina.

Some novel provisions are contained in an Act just passed by the Argentine Parliament for the regulation of the employment of women and children. For example, the consumption of alcoholic beverages is prohibited in any building occupied by a firm employing women, young persons under 18, or children. A summary of the Act issued by the International Labour Office states that it provides for the total prohibition of the employment of children under 12 years of age in any work for another person, including domestic service. Older children subject to the compulsory education law, who have not completed the required course of education, are included in this provision, although they may be authorized to work for their own support or that of their parents or brothers and sisters. Boys under 14 years of age and unmarried women under 18 are not allowed to carry on for themselves or for an employer any street trade, nor may they be employed on night work except in domestic service. Women and minors under 18 years of age who work in the morning and afternoon, must be given a rest of two hours at noon. Every employer of women and minors under 18 years of age is obliged to maintain in good condition his place of business, equipment, machines, and tools, and so to arrange the work as to avoid in every possible way danger to health, safety, and morality.

Women's Organizations in Germany.

Countrywomen in Germany have recently been organizing themselves into Associations for the improvement of their economic, educational, and social conditions, and the National Association of Agricultural Housewives is quite an influential body. Latterly the countrywomen have taken a far greater interest in special women's questions, and have joined the very large Union of City and Town Housewives. They are also affiliated to the National Council of Women, so that German women are far more united than they have ever been before. A new experiment is being tried by women's organizations in Munich and elsewhere of domestic apprenticeships, by finding places with experienced and well-qualified housewives for girls leaving school. It has proved so successful that the Union of German Housewives is trying to get official sanction and the general application of the system. This scheme may finally solve the domestic service problem and give the girls a higher status and better conditions.

Shoreditch and the Carnegie Trust.

Shoreditch, which is one of the poorest boroughs of London, is to have a model welfare centre, for the Carnegie Trust has recently made it a grant of £25,000. The local Maternity and Child Welfare Committee have given an undertaking, which is required by the Carnegie Trust, to accept responsibility for maintaining the centre, and the building is to start as soon as possible.

Air Ministry Women Clerks.

The Secretary for Air in a written reply to Major Glyn last week said: "There is no intention of discharging ex-Service men to make room for women, but gradually and as vacancies occur through resignation or other causes women are to be taken on for work which is regarded as appropriate to them, and which they can do efficiently and economically; so that eventually something less than 40 per cent, roughly, of all the clerical posts at the out-stations will be held by women. No deliberate creation of vacancies for women is intended."

The Marriage Service in America.

The Commission on the revision of the Book of Common Prayer in America proposes to recognize the changed status of women by eliminating the promise "to obey" from the episcopal marriage service, and also the compulsory giving in marriage. It also cuts out the bridegroom's pledge, "with all my worldly goods I thee endow", and makes the two pledges identical.

The Federation of Women's Institutes

The Federation of Women's Institutes has accepted a scheme planned by the British Red Cross, to deliver lectures in the institutes of nine counties dealing with health questions. Four women lecturers have been appointed, who will each give a series of seven lectures to the institutes. The novel feature of the scheme is the number and variety of the subjects selected. Besides the usual subjects, such things as how to get the best food for the money, why cheap clothes are often dear, and how America safeguards the purity of its milk supply, will be taught, and the importance of the health of both mother and father will be urged. It is a good scheme, and it should be enlarged, so that every one of the 2,200 branches of the Federation could hear this excellent series of lectures.

Holidays for Poor Mothers.

At a recent meeting of the Society of the Women's Holiday Fund attention was drawn to the restricted, monotonous, and hard lives of so many of the poorer mothers of London. They might get accustomed to monotony, but they were missing something of the joy of life. They were accustomed, no doubt, to the strain and noise of life, but it was wearing them out and making them prematurely old. The remedy was change and relaxation. The value of the work that is being carried on by the Women's Holiday Fund cannot be over-estimated, and every effort should be made to raise the £500 needed to put it on a firm basis.

The L.C.C. and Domestic Service.

It was stated at the last meeting of the Central Consultative Committee of London Headmistresses that there is still a great demand for girls for domestic service. The Committee were of opinion that steps should be taken to prevent girls from drifting into casual work, particularly as it was now easier to persuade parents to allow girls to take up domestic service. The Committee, at the request of the Education Officer of the L.C.C., appointed a special sub-committee to draft a scheme for the intensive training and placing of suitable girls desirous of entering domestic service.

Woman Liveryman.

Miss E. M. Weston, recently made a Fellow of the Worshipful Company of Spectacle Makers, is the first woman diploma holder to be admitted to the livery of the Company, and the only woman liveryman of any City Guild. Congratulations!

Divorce for Lunacy in France.

A Bill which would make insanity a ground for divorce has been introduced into the Chamber by MM. Tardieu and Armond, though there is not much prospect of its going any further at present. The Bill proposes to grant divorce to anyone whose wife or husband has been interned in a recognized establishment for mental cases for three years, if the doctor in charge of the case, the director of the establishment, and an expert nominated by the Court all agree that the patient is incurable.

Mrs. Purnell.

Mrs. Purnell, a very successful business woman, has just been elected president of the Slough Chamber of Commerce. She was one of the founders of the Chamber in 1915, and in 1919 she was made vice-president. She has been running her business as a coal merchant for twenty-seven years.

Mrs. Haslam.

Thursday, 6th April, was the occasion of a touching little function in Dublin, when Mrs. Haslam, on her 93rd birthday, was the recipient of a presentation from members of the Irish Women Citizens and Local Government Association and other friends, both in England and Ireland. The accompanying address spoke of the stimulus and inspiration which Mrs. Haslam's life had been to so many fellow-workers, and Mrs. Haslam asks us to allow her to thank through our columns those friends whose generous gift and kind words were so deeply appreciated by her. We do not need her thanks; it is for us to thank her.

Ourselves.

This week we have to acknowledge some more welcome gifts. We hope we shall have to go on publishing these lists periodically for ever—they are both encouraging to our efforts and practically useful to our bank balance, and we can never have enough. The more people encourage us the more we dare to ask for. Will readers please look out for more new subscribers for us?

ELEVENTH LIST.		
	£	s. d.
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POLICY.—The sole policy of THE WOMAN'S LEADER is to advocate a real equality of liberties, status and opportunities between men and women. So far as space permits, however, it will offer an impartial platform for topics not directly included in the objects of the women's movement, but of special interest to women. Articles on these subjects will always be signed, at least by initials or a pseudonym, and for the opinions expressed in them the Editor accepts no responsibility.

A WIFE'S DEBTS.

Much is said and written, and very rightly said and written, about the position of married women to-day and by the aid of the Peel and the Cathcart cases the whole public has been brought to realize that there is something very curious and unsatisfactory about the legal standing of husbands and wives towards the community and each other. In no direction is the unsatisfactoriness more real than money matters, and the judgment given by Mr. Justice McCardie this week brings out plainly the position as it stands at present.

A wife, it seems, does not get, by the mere fact of marriage, the right to pledge her husband's credit; if she has this at all it is a delegated and not an inherent authority. Nevertheless, a married woman is "presumptively invested with a certain authority to contract as agent for her husband". As the law puts it, "Cohabitation raises a presumptive authority in the wife to contract for her husband in all domestic matters ordinarily entrusted to a wife; as the reasonable supply of goods and service for the use of the husband, his wife, children and household, such goods and service being suitable in kind and sufficient in quantity and necessary in fact according to the condition in which they live; beyond which her authority does not extend." As to what is necessary or suitable, and what the scale by which it is to be judged is to be, "it is for the husband, and not the wife, to fix the standard and the scale of their social and domestic life." This presumptive authority to expend up to the scale fixed by the husband can, however, be removed by the husband at any time, either by the giving to the wife of a fixed allowance, or by an express prohibition to her to pledge his credit. If he does this, any tradesman dealing with her does so at his own risk. The husband will, however, still remain liable "to supply his wife with the actual necessities of life, were they food or garments or medical attendance". She will always have a right which is called a "special agency of necessity", to pledge his credit for the purpose of obtaining such necessities, whatever he may say or do to prevent it. The question of what the necessities are, is, in the last resort, a matter for the decision of the courts, which proceed upon the following assumption: "It is clear that a husband is obliged to maintain his wife, and may by law be compelled to find her necessities as meat, drink, clothes, physic, etc., suitable to her husband's degree, but it seems also settled that the wife is not to be her own carver." And there, apparently, in all this heap of confusion, the matter rests. How tradesmen or husbands or wives are to see their way through it no one knows. We muddle along, and swallow our difficulties as best we can, and now and then a judge is called upon to decide how many evening dresses a countess should possess, or a tradesman is swindled out of some money.

No one can pretend that this law and practice is clear, or that it affords much help in any of the actual difficulties which arise between husband and wife over money matters. It may, in the main, be reasonable in intention, and it may correspond more or less with the normal practice of married people. But it is in the abnormal and the uncomfortable cases that the law steps in, and in them we see that the law gives very little real guidance. It works, in short, beautifully when husband and wife are in accord; but these are the cases where no law is needed.

Everyone knows that money is one of the most fruitful sources of matrimonial unhappiness. The system which gives one party entire control over what is really a common family income puts a very severe strain on human nature, both on the one who has control and the one who has not. The complex and obscure credit rights of the woman do nothing to relieve this strain; on the contrary, they add another element of difficulty and another source fruitful of trouble. Now, it is easy to abuse this system and more difficult to suggest workable remedies. There are, however, some obviously possible alternatives, which we hope to discuss in this column next week.

NEWS FROM WESTMINSTER.

By OUR PARLIAMENTARY CORRESPONDENT.

The debate on the Genoa Conference on Monday, 3rd April, ended in a signal triumph for the Government. Their critics were in a difficulty which was much more than dialectical. For years they had been calling on every platform for a treaty with Russia: for years they had thundered against secret diplomacy, and exalted the open conference. Yet when Mr. Lloyd George proposed to treat with Russia, and to treat by open conference, they were up in arms. As might be expected, they found difficulty in even stating their case. Perhaps the two best speeches against the Government were made by Mr. Stephen Walsh, who made no reference to the motion but belaboured them for general inconsistency, and by Lord Eustace Percy, who made a brilliant and witty attack on Lloyd Georgian methods of foreign policy. But these were isolated exceptions, and did little to check the tide which ran strongly in favour of the Government.

On Tuesday, 4th April, was another debate on economy, adding nothing to public enlightenment. More interesting was the discussion started that evening by Mr. Myers on Old Age Pensions. He made a temperate speech on a perplexing problem; is it right to penalize thrift, by reducing pensions of those who have saved a little? That is what we are doing now. Yet to pay pensions without regard to means will lead to paying everyone, millionaires included. This is not only offensive to common sense, but much too expensive. It is possible, however, that opinion is moving in this direction, and this view was well stated by Sir Ryland Adkins. In the end the debate was side-tracked.

On Wednesday, 5th April, the stage was set for the attack by the Die-hards on the Government. The fortune of the ballot gave the leadership to Sir W. Joynson Hicks. In ancient Greece it was not unknown for rival generals on the eve of a battle, unable to agree who should command on the following day, to submit the question to ballot. Such a proceeding was always unsatisfactory, and frequently disastrous; but it had the advantage of settling jealousies and soothing ruffled feelings. This is the only advantage which can be claimed for freakish fate on the present occasion. The luck of the ballot was unfortunate for everyone concerned. The real fight was not between Mr. Chamberlain and Sir William Joynson Hicks, who was easily knocked out, but between Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Hugh Cecil. Though Mr. Chamberlain made the best speech of his life, the dialectical honours were not unequally divided, and Lord Hugh's speech was in agreeable contrast to some of the barren party vapourings which preceded it. But here, again, as on Monday, the Government had unutterably the better of it. Out of ninety-five who voted against them, between thirty and forty only were Die-hards. On their own chosen ground, the revolvers have never had a worse division; and if a comparison be made with the division in the Dyer debate, when Die-hardism first started, it will be seen how far they have fallen. Which shows that the undercurrents of politics are different from the surface, as has often been said in these Notes.

Thursday and Friday, 6th and 7th April, call for little description. On Thursday, the Unemployment Insurance Bill passed through its remaining stages: it still rouses the same tepid interest. Of more importance to the engineers' lock-out. Opinion is divided, and members are inclined to take sides according to their political affiliations. On Friday two private members' Bills passed their second reading: Sir H. Nield's Bill for providing superannuation for Local Government officials, and Captain Bowyer's for increasing the liability in cases of fires caused by locomotives. On Monday, 10th April, there was a rambling and inconclusive discussion on the vote for the Ministry of Labour; and in the evening, after a fierce fight, the north-western group of railways carried their Bill enabling them to run motor transport.

[The views expressed in this column are those of our Parliamentary correspondent, and are not our editorial opinion. Like so many other things in this paper they are expressly controversial, and comment upon them will be welcomed.—Ed.]

[We regret that the Black List to which we referred in these columns last week, and which we hoped to publish, is not available for publication.]

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE IN GERMANY.

By Dr. MARGARETHE ROTHBART.

Although there was a large organization in Germany formed to win the suffrage long before the Revolution of 1918, nevertheless, the movement was not so widespread as in other countries, and the struggle had never taken such an acute form as, for example, the methods adopted by the Suffragettes in England. As late as 1917 it was possible for the Evangelical Women's Associations to secede from the Union of Women's Associations, which unites all German Women's Associations except those of the Socialists, on the ground that their religious and political views did not allow them to join in the demand for the suffrage included in the programme of the Union. This did not, of course, prevent these same women from using the vote energetically as a weapon when, after the Revolution, they feared that the Socialists might have a great majority in the National Assembly of January, 1919, and the Socialist Party thus win lasting preponderant power. But in doing so they expressly emphasized the fact that they were making a virtue of necessity, and quite a small group later actually presented a petition to the National Assembly not to include Women's Suffrage in the Constitution; the wheels of time, however, cannot be reversed, and Women's Suffrage forms an integral part of German political life.

Since the Revolution women have entered the polling booths more than once. They played a decisive part for the first time in the election of the National Constituent Assembly, which was dissolved and replaced in June, 1920, by the new Reichstag, with their co-operation. Further, they had the duty of voting for the Diets of the separate States, Prussia, Bavaria, Wurttemberg, etc., and finally for the local and municipal councils. Thus the elections have lost the charm of novelty which they possessed at first. That is shown by the fact that the percentage exercising the franchise continues to diminish—but not only in the case of women. On the other hand, the women are far more accustomed to politics than at the time when the political event which was alien, if not actually unwelcome, to most of them, made them a gift of active citizenship.

There was much talk as to which parties had gained most from the vote of the women. It was expected that the Socialist party would profit most, since it had always fought for women's suffrage, and had given its women the best political training, and won their support for the party doctrines. But it appears that this opinion was premature, and that to-day, on the contrary, the middle-class parties are profiting most from women's suffrage. This was proved by an experiment which was tried several times in different districts and under the most varying circumstances. At the elections, which are secret, two separate ballot boxes were used, one for men and one for women. It was shown that a larger percentage of women voted than of men, but, also, that they gave their votes to a far larger extent to the parties of the Right. The attempt has been made to explain this psychologically by the theory that women are more conservative than men, that they cling more to what is old, that they suffer most under the terrible rise in prices after the war, for which they wrongly attribute responsibility to the Revolution and the present Government, instead of seeking the root cause in the true origin of our present misery, the war.

It is questionable whether this explanation is sufficient. It is too simple for so difficult a problem. But, in any case, it may be said that a large number of women take extreme views, and that both the German Nationalists and the Independent Socialists and Communists have many adherents among them. The many women who voted for the party of the Catholic Centre were under the influence of the Church and of their priests.

But while the Church sought the votes of the women in the elections, it did not wish for their active and equal co-operation in political affairs. Thus it came about that, with sixty-eight seats in the Reichstag, the Centre only returned four women, while the three Socialist parties had twenty-three among 195 men. The middle class parties, with the exception of the Centre, returned 11 women among 173 men, so that it is clear that the women's votes were eagerly canvassed, but the obvious consequences which involved the invasion of territory hitherto reserved to men were only slightly acknowledged.

The difference between the demands of the women and the concessions of the men is best illustrated by the struggle in Weimar when the Constitution was passed and the fundamental clause regarding equal rights for the sexes was drafted. Article 109 now reads: "Men and women have in principle the same

civic rights and duties." In the first draft the words "in principle" were not included. First Centre deputies and then those of the Democratic Party advocated them. The women were against the change, since it limited the conception of equality, and they demanded the wording: "Men and women have the same civic rights." They left out the word "duties" because they feared that a literal interpretation might be held to include military service. But it was rightly pointed out from the Socialist benches that "by fulfilling the duties of motherhood women undertook an obligation towards society of at least equal value." The women did not succeed in carrying their resolution; the omission of the words "in principle" was rejected by 149 votes to 119.

Experience has since proved that the women were justified in their fears, and that equality of rights, as originally intended, has not yet been established. Recent months have amply proved this, for women's capacity to act as judge or juror has been denied.

When, therefore, people were in the habit of saying after the Revolution that the grant of the vote had given a death-blow to the German women's movement, they were at least over-hasty. In addition to its political aims there are a number of economic tasks which are particularly difficult to accomplish in Germany's present sad plight. The German women's movement will need in the coming years to gather all its strength together and to give steady and unwearying labour for their fulfilment.

POULTRY FARMING FOR WOMEN.

Between the extremist on the one hand who draws pictures of poultry farming as a rapid short-cut to an immense fortune, and the pessimist on the other who regards it as an enterprise doomed to failure, the actual business facts of the case are apt to be misunderstood.

There is money to be made out of poultry farming; and numbers of men and women are obtaining a good income from the occupation, while here and there one comes across instances of wonderful success. Generally speaking, the successful are those who have possessed certain personal qualifications, and have been able to cater for, or open up some particular market; and where failure has occurred it has usually been due to errors of management and an incapacity to realize that the average hen is not capable of providing a wide margin of profit where she has to be debited with the rent, the food, and the labour bills. For it must be remembered that poultry farming is not the same thing as poultry keeping, and while hens can and do pay for their keep and the running expenses of a poultry farm and leave the small profit over which in the aggregate amounts to the yearly income of the poultry farmer, in order to secure that narrow margin it is necessary for the farmer to be well up in the details of an intricate business and to have the necessary training and experience as well as a genuine love for the work. Much of the detail work is hard and unremitting, and I should put patience, pluck, common-sense, and perseverance as the essential personal qualifications for a would-be poultry farmer, together with the knack of making opportunities rather than of waiting for them to come along.

Both theoretical and practical knowledge are essential. No amount of second-hand information picked up from books will suffice, though it is valuable as supplementary; there must be sound practical knowledge which is only to be obtained by actual work on a poultry farm. I should advise a two years' training; one year, or one and a half years as pupil on an established farm of standing, then a year or six months course on one of the County Council Agricultural Instructional Farms. By taking the two separate trainings the pupil will combine theory and practice in the best possible way. Before deciding on a farm for training the pupil is advised to write to the Ministry of Agriculture, which keeps a list of suitable farms where good training can be obtained—as, unfortunately, there are poultry farmers unscrupulous enough to take a premium for teaching, and then only using the pupil as an unskilled labourer. Write to the Small Stock Officer, Ministry of Agriculture, Whitehall Place, S.W. 1. On a practical farm the details of natural and artificial incubation and rearing; suitability and value of food-stuffs; care and control of stock in health and sickness; marketing of produce; making up and the dovetailing of the various branches of work into a profitable whole can be learnt, together with a knowledge of the most up-to-date appliances and of the routine work of a farm. At the County Council Poultry Schools theoretical instruction goes side by side with practical work,

and such matters as choice of land, specimen diet for fowls of all ages, fattening, economy in food, utilization of by-products, housing, yard-planning and the general management of a poultry farm, together with various "specialist branches," can be studied.

Of course, if exhibition poultry farming is to be undertaken, a special course will have to be taken in addition, but at the present moment I should advise an intending poultry farmer to stick to utility birds. Exhibition poultry farming demands a much larger capital and a longer waiting time before profits begin to come in, though they are possibly much larger when they do come in than in the case of utility fowls.

Farms run purely for table eggs and fowls are few in this country, since the general farmer has more advantage in this line. The best utility farms combine the advantages of show and utility birds by aiming at the production of "true to type" fowls, of good and characteristic appearance, though not of course of exhibition standard, which are, however, primarily either first-class egg-producers or table fowls. This is a profitable principle to work on, as there is a good and growing demand at excellent prices for well-bred stock birds, which yet possess marked economic qualities.

The successful poultry farmer is the one who looks ahead and seizes every opportunity of creating a new market. The demand for trap-nested layers; for eggs for incubating; for day-old chickens; for lean young stock to be fatted by the fatters of Surrey and Sussex is yearly increasing, and now, that so many small poultry keepers are adopting the "intensive system" under which the laying stock must be frequently renewed, there will be a big future in the sale of pullets for that purpose which have been bred on free range.

It is a difficult matter at the present moment to give an exact estimate for the amount of capital required to start a poultry farm. In my *Utility Poultry Keeping*, published in 1913, after carefully working out estimates I gave £400 as the minimum sum—this allowing £200 for equipment and stocking of a small farm, and £100 for living expenses for two years until profits began to come in. Those figures look very ridiculous to-day. Nevertheless, they were correct at the time. To-day I should not put the figure at less than £800, and even that would mean the very greatest care and economy in purchasing appliances. The cost of labour has increased enormously; so also have living expenses, and those who think my figures too high are asked to remember that for the first twelve or eighteen months there will be little coming in and much going out. Many a farm has been crippled because capital had to be withdrawn for current expenses, and thus has not been forthcoming for necessary enlargement, advertisement, renewing houses or stock, etc.

If you think of the host of small items for plant alone which must be provided—houses, sheds, coops, runs, netting, stakes, food-bins, barrows, bone-cutters, tools, egg-boxes, incubators, hampers, it will be seen that my estimates do not allow for any extravagance. Good stock birds cost money—and it would obviously be rank folly to economize there. Then there must be ready money for working expenses—food, carriage, oil, losses from disease or vermin, postage, and advertising; and the great thing is to have "a little over" so that no valuable opportunities are lost.

But over-expenditure is just as foolish, and it is a mistake to begin on too large a scale—except as regards land. It is well to look to the future when securing land for the farm, otherwise development may be difficult and more costly in the end.

The poultry farmer has to make a market and become known; and many of the most successful men and women are those who have begun modestly, with a couple of pens of pedigree layers, and cocks bred from laying strains, capable in their turn of breeding first-class "egg-machines". By degrees the stock can be increased and fowls and eggs marketed, making the little farm pay as it goes along, and looking out all the time for profitable side-lines. It is important to remember that to increase a business out of profit is the only sound way unless you have unlimited capital behind you; and that a satisfied customer is the best advertisement. As the business grows non-paying branches can be dropped or modified and profitable ones substituted.

Three golden rules are:—

1. When buying land consider distance from a good market or the cost of carriage will swamp profit.
2. Specialize in new laid eggs, in sales of sittings, in day-old chicks—any branch of work, but specialize.

3. Keep accounts—careful accurate book-keeping on a simple plan will show you at any moment exactly how you stand; and if every department has its separate account your profit and loss account will be easier to balance. Don't forget to allow for depreciation and write off so much each year for that and charge the domestic purse with stock and eggs used in the house at market rates. For an example of simple but comprehensive book-keeping see leaflet 240 of the Board of Agriculture, or the more specialized work of Mr. Tysitio Johnson, *The Utility Poultry Keepers' Record*, which will be found most valuable.

E. CHIVERS DAVIES.

SOME NOVELS AND STORIES.

The Prisoners of Hartling. By J. D. Beresford. Collins. 7s. 6d.
The Carden Party and other Stories. By Katherine Mansfield. Constable. 7s. 6d.

I Have only Myself to Blame. By Elizabeth Bibesco. Heinemann. 7s. 6d.

Heaven and Charing Cross. By Alice Herbert. Lane. 7s. 6d.
The Fruit of the Tree. By Hamilton Fyfe. Parsons. 7s. 6d.
Latch Key Ladies. By M. Grant. Heinemann. 7s. 6d.

The Prisoners of Hartling is one of those curious psychological studies of a small group of people in queer circumstances which Mr. Beresford excels in constructing. This particular group is all made up of members of one family living together and kept in a state of dependence and suspense by the drawn-out existence of a rich and tyrannous old man. It is very clever and very readable. The reader with a 1922 complex may suspect the author of some symbolic reference to our present conditions, the old-fashioned one will enjoy the story and the obvious moral. The climax is unexpected and ingenious.

Miss Mansfield's short stories have a peculiar quality, as well as a special charm. It would not be true to say that nothing happens in them; a great deal happens, but they do not each turn on one event or one series of events, like the best short stories of the past. Yet they are not just broken bits of life; each one is perfectly rounded, and though each is minute, yet it focusses in itself reflections of huge and sinister things. We can imagine a fairy small in scale but with super-human powers of apprehension, seeing life thus reflected in a magic dew-drop, delicate, charming, and uncanny, often rather terrifying, and sometimes a little distorted.

Princess Bibesco writes of one subject only, and that is how people fall in and out of love. The persons in her studies do not have names, they are called only "he" and "she". This is significant; they do not exist as characters, only as impersonations of different phases of the sex-relation in a leisured and self-conscious class. These psychological dialogues and monologues can hardly be called stories, but they are witty and natural, and within their own limitations very well done.

Heaven and Charing Cross is the story of a young man who set out to be a literal Christian and ended by being the youngest bishop on the Bench. It is sentimental and cynical, witty and laboured, irritating and yet rather difficult to lay down. The author seems to gush and perhaps she is really laughing at us all the time; one rather suspects it at the end, and yet, surely, no one could be quite so gushing in fun.

The Fruit of the Tree is the story of some people who, seeking only to get what they liked in marriage and life and general, soon found themselves as uncomfortable as if they had been governed by the severest moral considerations. The beginning of the book with the description of the large family and the circumstances which gave the heroine a disgust for the life of the "maternal" woman is rather promising, but the author does not seem to have taken much trouble to work out the characters of the story. The former become more and more shadowy; the latter seems to be a plea for polygamy; but leaves us quite unconvinced. The present arrangements for marriage and divorce may be unsatisfactory, but any arrangements would be equally unsatisfactory if human beings were really like the ones described in this book.

Latch Key Ladies is a story of the dreary conditions of modern middle-class women, half educated, half independent, half cut loose from old traditions and not quite capable of making a new world. It reminds one of George Gissing, and is depressing in the same sort of way; like so many modern novels, it gives a vivid picture, and yet seems to miss something essential. We resent the dreariness it engenders, because the inevitableness of real tragedy is missing.

SHORT NOTICES.

Give Me the Young. By Edmond Holmes. Constable. 6s.

In his main argument, his diagnosis, and his remedy, Mr. Holmes will find most of us agreeing with him; but there are points upon which he invites protest. Beholding the world around him terribly out of joint, he believes the root of the trouble to lie in a wrong moral attitude, due largely to a wrong way of education. Teachers and preachers have tried to instil religion and moral faith by a system of drilling and have succeeded in instilling only formulas. Things spiritual are a matter of the spirit, not of the lips and the ears; and the spirit of a child can be influenced only by the moral atmosphere which he breathes. The reason, says Mr. Holmes, why compulsion is thus powerless is because spontaneity is an essential part of self-sacrifice, and self-sacrifice is the attitude to be aimed at. Here comes the point of division. Surely altruism is the attitude to be desired, and altruism is not the same thing as self-sacrifice, although Mr. Holmes seems to use the words as equivalents. Altruism is an enlargement of the self—a widening of boundaries; and to be spontaneously unselfish is not to be self-sacrificing. Nor does any worthy human being willingly accept the self-sacrifice of another.

But a great error is Mr. Holmes's tendency to describe the materialistic scientists from whom he so strongly differs as "proposing" or "advocating" their beliefs and to scold them for doing so. But they are not "proposing" or "advocating" anything. They are telling us what the facts, as they behold them, are. They are not fortunate enough to believe, like Mr. Holmes, and every other reformer, that the laws of life correspond or can be made to correspond with the moral aspirations of mankind; but they are not to be blamed for declaring their belief—rather the contrary. The real sin would be to hold one faith themselves and preach another to their neighbours.

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

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

Telephone: Museum 6910.

DISTRICT COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

We wish to congratulate our Chinley W.C.A. on the return of Mrs. Smith to the Parish Council of Chinley, and Mrs. Preston to the Rural District Council of Chapel-en-le-Frith. We also wish to congratulate Farnworth S.E.C. on having secured the return of their President, Mrs. Barnes, O.B.E., to the Urban District Council.

We know that it has taken real hard work to bring about the return of these women, and shall be glad to hear if other societies have had similar successes in the recent District Council and Guardians elections.

SUMMER SCHOOL.

Arrangements for the Summer School are proceeding apace, and already a good many places at St. Hilda's College have been booked. Our members are reminded that the summer school will be held from 19th August to 2nd September, at St. Hilda's College, Oxford, and that the principle sections into which the subjects will be divided are as follows:—

1. Programme of the N.U.S.E.C.
2. Administration of Justice.
3. League of Nations.
4. Local Government.
5. Parliamentary and Election work.
6. Family Endowment.

We wish again to impress on our societies the need for making the school well known among their members and others interested in these questions. Any number of notices can be had on application to Headquarters, and we hope that secretaries of societies will at least see that each one of their members sees the notice. A detailed syllabus and time-table will be forwarded early in May.

The School of Life. By Charles T. Smith. Illustrated. Grant Richards. 6s. net.

In January, 1920, boys belonging to the L.C.C. elementary school at Glengall Road, Isle of Dogs, gave four performances of Mozart's opera, *The Magic Flute*, which attracted attention from leading musical critics and drew an enthusiastic letter from Mr. G. B. Shaw. The master under whose direction this feat was achieved has now published a little volume full of vitality and of original suggestions. Unfortunately it is written, especially in the earlier portions, in that repulsive jargon which so many teachers employ when they write about education, so that the impatient reader will be repelled by faults of manner no less than the conventional reader by virtues of matter.

Mr. Smith desires to clear away the ordinary curriculum of the elementary school and to set children studying—or rather re-living—successive periods of civilization. The most advanced class would represent the nation in which that civilization touched its highest point; younger classes, communities in which contemporary development was law; and the very youngest, the most primitive level of the epoch. All phases of science, art, literature, and social life would be studied; plays and operas would be produced, and probably pageants. Parents would become interested—they were vitally interested by the musical work of his boys in Millwall—and a real culture, a sense of the past, and of the development of man would grow up. It sounds like a fairy tale. Yet Mr. Smith is an experienced teacher; and he has done once what he wants to do always. Moreover, he believes that education authorities can be induced to let him try. It is to be hoped that they will. Possibly boys taught on his plan may not know all that it might be well for boys to learn—but has any education ever been devised that leaves them knowing even the half of what it would be well for them to know? No honest person can doubt that these boys would learn valuable things, would delight in learning them, and would leave school ready and eager to go on learning through life. And are not these things the root of the matter?

In what other parts of the country have licences been reduced by 42 per cent or the age-limit for selling spirits to young people been raised to 18, as in Carlisle?

Illustrated pamphlets of the Carlisle Experiment showing the remodelled public-houses, and giving a full account of the State management results since 1916, may be had for 3d. each post free from Miss M. Cotterell, Women's National Committee, Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

CONFERENCE ON FAMILY ENDOWMENT.

Societies will remember that a resolution was passed at the Annual Council Meeting, recommending them to continue to study the question of the provision for motherhood and childhood. The Family Endowment Council are organizing a Conference on the subject to take place on Wednesday, 26th April, at 5 o'clock in the Committee Room of the Central Hall, Westminster. If any of our members are able to attend this Conference, we understand that the Family Endowment Council would welcome not more than three delegates from any Society, to whom a copy of the proposed resolutions will be sent on receiving their names. Visitors also may attend the conference without power of voting. The resolutions to be submitted are on the same lines as those discussed at the N.U.S.E.C. Council.

WOMEN POLICE.

The prospect with regard to the retention of women police is not very rosy, but it is felt by our friends in the House that an effort can still be made to ask the Government at least to postpone their disbandment until the House has had time further to consider the question and to express its opinion. Our societies can help by approaching their Members, when they are in their constituencies for Easter, and asking them to sign a memorial which is being organized to this effect by a small group in the House of Commons, copies of which can be obtained from headquarters.

EMILY DAVIES.—COMMEMORATIVE THANKSGIVING SERVICE.

The attention of our members is called to the Commemoration Service of Thanksgiving for the life and work of Emily Davies, LL.D., as announced in the last number of the *WOMAN'S LEADER*. The service will take place on Thursday, 4th May, at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, at 6.30 p.m. Preacher, the Bishop of Birmingham. We hope that as many of our members as possible will attend, in view of the great work for the movement done by Miss Davies.

CORRESPONDENCE AND REPORTS.

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

The trade enemies to the successful Carlisle experiment have tried to read into the Geddes Report a recommendation that the State management schemes should be brought to an end. What the Committee actually said was that their continuance would not appear likely to afford any special financial advantage to the taxpayer. The members of the Committee were not concerned with other considerations so that the valuable lesson in licensing reform and the extraordinary change for the better in the order and sobriety of their streets, as testified to by responsible Carlisle residents, did not affect their findings.

However, even on the financial side one cannot consider the profits negligible—Carlisle was paying, as percentage on capital employed, 15.98 per cent in 1919, 18.50 per cent in 1920, 13.99 per cent in 1921. So that in round figures the Exchequer has received a steady return of 18 per cent. If, as the *Observer* points out, "the schemes were sold and the money devoted to reducing the National Debt, the taxpayer would give up the 16 per cent profit and would only save the interest on the redeemed debt, say, 5 per cent, so that realization would mean a substantial net loss of revenue to the Exchequer." However, it is only the Trade, and the extreme temperance party that catch at any straw to end the "Carlisle Experiment"—no demand for its extinction ever comes from Carlisle itself!

Another favourite criticism that seeks to discredit the State control of the licensed trade is that a disclosure of sales in Carlisle has been consistently refused to inquirers. The answer is convincing except to the unconvincible and is this. That there would be no possible value in giving the figures.

Firstly: The figures would not represent the sale and consumption of intoxicants in the control area, since private residents, the clubs, and three hotels, do not come under the Board's control, and their consumption is unknown.

Secondly: Because the figures would have no comparative value. There would be no other figures with which to compare them either in other areas or in Carlisle in pre-war days.

Those who have constantly asked for these figures are anxious to turn them to their own account—the Trade that the State was keeping the working man from having his beer—the extremists that the State was pushing the sale of intoxicants for revenue.

Instead of all this energy being spent in destructive criticism—why not acknowledge the benefits brought about from the sale of intoxicants under disinterested management and seek ways to secure further "experiments" elsewhere?

In what other parts of the country have licences been reduced by 42 per cent or the age-limit for selling spirits to young people been raised to 18, as in Carlisle?

Illustrated pamphlets of the Carlisle Experiment showing the remodelled public-houses, and giving a full account of the State management results since 1916, may be had for 3d. each post free from Miss M. Cotterell, Women's National Committee, Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

THE RUSSIAN FAMINE.

MADAM,—I was shocked to find that any writer to your paper could take such a short-sighted view of the great famine as Edith M. Jones showed that she did in your issue of 24th March. I am glad to see that two writers corrected her in the last number.

The present Russian Government may be mismanaging matters, though it never should be forgotten that the shocking state of things they overthrew in the vile misgovernment of the Tsars has been a fearful inheritance to come into, but there are many causes which had led up to the terrible conditions we now see. E. M. Jones should read the splendid article in *to-day's Westminster Gazette* by Sir George Paish, and her views might be widened. He is a man with great opportunities of observation, and of the highest character, a man who never forgets that finance should never be divorced from ethics, and he well points out that the causes of the famine are many. Not only the great drought, but the blockade, which kept all useful implements of agriculture and transport from reaching Russia, and also that ever since the Revolution until just lately the Western nations have continually harried Russia into waging a war of defence. Energy that should have been getting the country into order had to be all used up to keep out the foreign foe, the most guilty foreigners being ourselves, whose Government, as we now know, flung away £100,000,000 in an absolutely futile war. Winston Churchill was given *carte blanche* to spend what he liked by the puerile Prime Minister our nation in an hour of madness had put into power. Winston Churchill lied to the House of Commons as to what he was sending troops to Russia for, and cynically a year or so later avowed his deceit. But no one there seemed to think the worse of him for having been a deceiver, and the Prime Minister has ever since rewarded him by one high office after another. Such is our disgrace towards Russia, and are we not bound to make reparation for wrong we have ourselves inflicted? This is but one of many reasons we should help. Sir George Paish shows the economic reasons also.

April 3, 1922.

ELISABETH COBB.

"NO MORE WAR" INTERNATIONAL DEMONSTRATIONS.

MADAM,—A movement has been set on foot on the Continent to make the week-end preceding the anniversary of the outbreak of the war an occasion for demonstrating the will of the people to end war for ever. Both in France and Germany large gatherings were held last year, many thousands of people marching in procession through the streets and participating in mass demonstrations in the public squares and parks. An effort is being made to extend the movement this year to other countries, so that a simultaneous manifestation of the desire for "No More War" may be

made in all parts of the world. A feature of the gatherings on the Continent has been their representative character. In the German demonstrations, for instance, political, religious, industrial, professional, and educational bodies of very different shades of opinion participated, and it is our hope that equally representative gatherings may be organized in Britain this year. The sole object will be to express the general detestation of war and longing for peace. Those taking part will differ as to ways and means; but they will in common assert the simple, overwhelming determination of the people that there shall be no more war.

The proposal is that great popular processions and demonstrations should be held in this country on (or about) Saturday, 29th July, and in order that they may be as representative as possible, it is intended to call conferences in London and other towns to appoint the necessary committees to make the arrangements. We trust that the movement will be supported by every organization which desires an end of war, and by all men and women of goodwill. A united expression of the earnest desire of all peoples for no more war would have an incalculably good effect in strengthening the bonds of international friendship at this critical period.

Those who are interested should write to the secretary "No More War", Demonstrations Provisional Committee, 304 High Holborn, London, W.C. 1.

Religious Representatives.—Charles Gore (Bishop), Reginald Adderley (Hon. Rev.), R. Sheppard (Rev.), John Clifford (Rev. Dr.), Alfred E. Garvie (Rev. Dr.), John W. Graham (Principal), Herbert Dunnico (Rev.), J. H. Jowett (Rev.), F. B. Meyer (Rev.), W. E. Orchard (Rev. Dr.), Charles Diamond (editor *Catholic Herald*), Edward Grubb, J. E. Hodgkin, T. E. Harvey, Hugh Martin, Parnoor (Lord).

Labour.—C. G. Ammon, M.P., Ernest Bevin, A. Fenner Brockway, J. R. Clynes, M.P., R. J. Davies, M.P., Harry Gostling, A. Henderson, M.P., Frank Hodges, Morgan Jones, M.P., G. Lansbury, Neil Maclean, M.P., A. Ponsoby, R. Smillie, Ben Spoor, M.P., C. Trevelyan, Ben Turner.

Ex-Servicemen.—C. Birdwood Thomson (Brig.-Gen.), C. R. Attlee (Maj.), E. Gill (Capt.), M.C., L. Haden-Guest (Maj.), M.C., J. Wedgwood (Col.), M.P., D.S.O.

Women.—Lena Ashwell, Margaret Bondfield, M. Llewellyn Davies, Charlotte Despard, A. Honora Enfield, S. Margery Fry, J.P., E. Pethick-Lawrence, A. Maude Royden, Margaret Wintringham, M.P., Marian E. Parnoor (Lady).

Literature and Science.—Augustus Birrell, A. G. Gardiner, Hamilton Fyfe, G. P. Gooch, Maurice Hewlett, J. A. Hobson, Laurence Housman, Jerome K. Jerome, H. W. Massingham, Bertrand Russell, F.R.S., Siegfried Sassoon, C. P. Scott, G. Bernard Shaw, Frederick Soddy, F.R.S.

DAY CONTINUATION SCHOOLS.

At a meeting in the London Day Training College on Tuesday, 28th March, convened by the National Union of Women Teachers (London Unit), the following resolution was moved by Miss Cole, of the Morley College Day Continuation School, seconded by Miss Foll, of Bermondsey Day Continuation School, and passed unanimously:—

"That this meeting of the National Union of Women Teachers and others interested in education, refuses to believe that the London County Council will pursue a short-sighted policy in education, records its belief in the value of the Day Continuation Schools, and urges the London County Council to take immediate steps toward perfecting the system into which has been put so much energy, money, and splendid thought."

The supporters of the resolution maintained that these schools were slowly but surely winning their way in public esteem. The work of the schools has been hindered by every kind of difficulty, such as unsuitable building accommodation with inadequate sanitary arrangements. Suitable equipment and apparatus has been slow in materializing, and there has been shortage of staffs. Many of these conditions are incidental to a new venture, and are being overcome.

The greatest difficulty has been organized opposition to the schools, and even this is dying down. Many parents and children were "up against" attendance at Continuation Schools because they believed that chances of employment were lessened thereby. For some months now, however, an employment officer has been working in co-operation with each Continuation School. The result is that many children have actually secured posts in consequence of attendance at the Continuation School. In one school 480 children secured posts in a few days in this way.

Teachers, social workers, and others have long deplored the rapid deterioration that takes place in children when they enter the industrial world. At the most critical time of its life a child is flung into conditions often appalling even to the adult.

Continuation schools lessen the shocks of this first contact by preserving for the child its contact with another sphere.

Above all it is essential that adolescent boys and girls should be in the ken of people who can understand and advise sanely and healthily in many of their difficulties.

There have been quite a number of interesting fairy tales circulated about the Day Continuation Schools. Every public-spirited person should make it his or her business to get into touch with at least one of these schools and learn the actual facts.

M. L. O'DONOGHUE,
Press Secretary, London Unit, N.U.W.T.

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COMING EVENTS.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION.

APRIL 15. Long Eaton, 3 p.m. Speaker: Rt. Hon. J. R. Clynes, M.P.
APRIL 18. Morcott, Leicester, Women's Institute, 6.30 p.m. Speaker: Miss E. Powell.
APRIL 20. Uppingham, Leicester, Women's Institute, 3 p.m. Speaker: Miss E. Powell.

WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE.

APRIL 29. Caxton Hall, Westminster, S.W., 10 a.m.-6 p.m. Annual Conference.

THEOSOPHICAL ORDER OF SERVICE.

APRIL 19. 3 Upper Woburn Place, W.C.1. "Individual Relationships." Speaker: Miss Enid Lorimer. Chair: Major A. E. Powell.

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

APRIL 20. Aldershot Women's Co-operative Guild, 3 p.m. "Public Ownership of Liquor Trade." Speaker: Miss M. Cotterell.

LEWISHAM WOMEN'S FELLOWSHIP.

APRIL 19. St. Swithin's Church Room, Lewisham, 3 o'clock. Miss Deakin: "Equal Moral Standard".

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15 TREBOVIR ROAD.—Attractive Residential Club for professional women workers; two minutes from Earl's Court Tube Station; cheerful sitting-rooms, unlimited hot water; including partial board, single rooms from 34s. weekly; double rooms from 50s. weekly; two references required—holiday and week-end vacancies.—Apply, Miss Day, 15 Trebovir Road, Earl's Court.

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"MORE MONEY TO SPEND" (Income Tax Recovery and Adjustment)—Send postcard for particulars and scale of charges to the Women Taxpayers' Agency, Hampden House, 81 Kingsway, W.C.2. Phone, Central 6049. Estab'd 1908.

AUTHOR AND PUBLISHER.—Authors should forward novels, poems, stories, plays, essays, music, and songs to Mr. Arthur Stockwell, Publisher, 29 Ludgate Hill, London. No reading fees. New writers welcome. Typewriting not necessary. Prompt business.

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

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

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

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IRISH LINEN TRAY-CLOTHS.—Special lot of hemstitched Irish linen tray-cloths, fine quality, size 15 in. by 22 in., four cloths for 6s. 6d.; 16 in. by 23 in., four cloths for 8s. 6d.; postage 6d.—Hutton's, 41 Main Street, Larne, Ireland.

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THE HAT DOCTOR, 3a Little Sussex Place, Hyde Park Square, W.2. Re-blacks and makes hats, toques; own materials used if required; re-covers shoes, satin, thin kid, or canvas; own material if preferred. Furs altered and re-made at lowest possible price. Shoes toecapped, providing satin.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE FELLOWSHIP SERVICES, Eccleston Guild House, Eccleston Square, S.W.; Sunday, 16th April, 6.30; Dr. Percy Dearmer: "The Rationale of the Resurrection."

CONSERVATIVE WOMEN'S REFORM ASSOCIATION, 48 Dover Street, W.1; for programme of lectures, etc., for summer session apply Secretary as above.

ASSOCIATION FOR MORAL AND SOCIAL HYGIENE appeals for one hundred £5 and fifty £10 donations for special work; new members (minimum subscription 2s. 6d. per annum) also invited.—Particulars from Secretary, A. M. and S. H., Orchard House, Great Smith Street, S.W.1.

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

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

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

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

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