

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF  
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

(FEDERATED TO THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN, 1897).

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**REPORT**  
OF THE  
**ANNUAL MEETING**  
AND  
**CONFERENCE**

HELD IN

**BRISTOL**

**11th to 15th October, 1920.**

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**PAMPHLET**

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## PART I.

### ANNUAL MEETING

OF

### THE REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL OF WOMEN

OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND IN BRISTOL

12th and 13th OCTOBER 1920.

THE LADY MAYORESS OF BRISTOL, in welcoming the members of the Council to their ancient City, said that unfortunately Lady Mayoresses were not chosen for their powers of oratory, but were merely the feminine appendages of the Lord Mayor; though no doubt in the future things would be different. She hoped that they would get nothing but pleasure and profit from the Conference, and that it would prove a most useful one, and added an earnest plea that the Council would consider not only "The Claims of Youth," but also the care of the aged.

MISS E. H. SMITH, President of the Bristol Branch, said:— I have the honour on behalf of the Bristol Branch to extend to you all and to our international visitors a very hearty and sincere welcome on this your visit to our ancient and historic city. It was in 1892 that a Conference was held here in this very Hall, when 250 delegates attended, and these Conferences which met annually were in 1895 merged into the "National Union of Women Workers." I am glad to know that some who were present in 1892 are with us to-day, and I am glad that from the early days of these Conferences Bristol has been taking part in them all the time. We had planned to have the Conference here in 1914, the year when the war broke out, and then everything had to be postponed, so that we have been looking forward to your visit for a long time.

The days you will be spending with us will I hope be memorable and this Conference unique. First, because we are celebrating the 25th anniversary of our Meetings and Union—a quarter of a century—always a notable time in the life of any great Society such as ours. Second, because of the inauguration of Junior Sections, which will we hope bring the enthusiasm and energy of youth into our work everywhere. We are looking back to-day with great thankfulness. We are looking forward with great expectations. I hope your visit here may also be enjoyable and interesting. You

have come to a city which can boast of an historic past. Once the second port in the Kingdom, the names of Colston, Canynge, Burke, Chatterton, Southey and many others are connected with it, and in the Handbook you will read of some notable women who have lived and worked there, some of whom we shall commemorate at our service at the Cathedral on Friday. The one you will no doubt think of is Mary Clifford, whose honoured name will, I hope, always be remembered by us, amongst whom she lived and worked.

There is a large amount of voluntary social work being done by the women of this city, who are not behind those in the past in their care and work for others. We shall do all that lies in our power to make your stay here happy and pleasant, and hope that you will carry away with you good impressions, and above all a great inspiration and spiritual uplift gained at these Meetings. Once again, I welcome you one and all to Bristol.

MRS. OGILVIE GORDON gave thanks on behalf of the Council to the Lady Mayoress of Bristol and to Miss Smith for the cordial welcome they had extended to the delegates.

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## PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

### THE NEED FOR WOMEN IN PARLIAMENT.

MRS. OGILVIE GORDON said:—

We celebrate to-day the 25th Anniversary of the origin of the organisation that is now known as the National Council of Women. In the month of October, 1895, the formation of a National Union of Women Workers became an accomplished fact.

The chief organiser of this body was Miss Emily Janes and she drew her inspiration and her example from Miss Ellice Hopkins. That remarkable woman, in the course of her campaign against prostitution, had succeeded in establishing throughout the country a number of Local Associations for the Care and Protection of Girls and Women. In 1895 there were as many as 125 of these Associations. They were based on purely unsectarian foundations and as they gained strength the requirements of their own particular work of Rescue and Prevention opened inevitably into the wider domain of causes and effects. Thus by their side, or in some cases by an extension of their original aims, there arose local Unions of Women Workers in a number of the chief cities.

Miss Emily Janes, Miss Hubbard and others, as they watched the widening of the field of work, realised that the numerous Associations and Unions would be greatly strengthened if some uniting agency were present in their midst. For a number of years and especially between 1885 and 1895, Miss Janes went

about among the local organisations, pointing out the need for them to unite and form a Central Committee. In the large provincial centres the women were so fully occupied with the work immediately around them that the idea did not easily succeed. They contented themselves at first with the calling of Annual Conferences, and the series of Conferences from 1888 to 1894 held in Aberdeen, Barnsley, Birmingham, Liverpool, Bristol, Leeds, Glasgow, were great achievements and brought together the foremost women of the country.

The choice of subjects became more and more varied, and every kind of interest among women, educational, medical, industrial, social, came to be represented. Thus, when in 1895, at the Nottingham Conference, a united organisation was at last formed, it took origin under the name of the "National Union of Women Workers," as a Union representative of all interests of women and all forms of helpful activities.

Mrs. Creighton was the first President of the Union of Women Workers and to her wise guidance and great capacity much of its early success is due.

To Miss Emily Janes, whose life has been devoted to the inception and progress of the National Union of Women Workers and the advancement of the public causes for which it has stood, this meeting will wish to convey its abiding gratitude and recognition. I should like to propose to you that we mark this occasion of the 25th Anniversary of the Union by unanimously electing Miss Janes a Vice-President of the Union, or as it is now called, the National Council of Women.

We cannot forget the fine spirit infused into the beginnings of the good work by able women pioneers in one place and another—by Miss Mathews in Birmingham, Mrs. Alfred Booth in Liverpool, by Mrs. Thomas Pease, Mrs. Goodeve and by Miss Clifford here in Bristol. Many other names spring to our minds, but none more revered, more dearly-loved, more fragrant of gentle memories than that of Miss Clifford, in whose honour Miss Janes will unveil a memorial tablet in the Cathedral on Friday.

If we cast our eyes backward over the quarter of a century of work, all will agree that the union has played its part nobly and well in promoting and securing many notable reforms of British law, in spreading information and vastly increasing public interest and public spirit among women. But there is one admission of failure that we shall do well to record. It is that not all the influence which the Union and its Branches, or any of its affiliated Societies, has hitherto brought to bear upon successive Governments, has succeeded in securing for our country laws of morality based on an equal moral standard for men and women.

At the meeting in Nottingham 25 years ago, the women speakers were asking for the amendments to the Criminal Law Amendment Act that we are still asking for. And at the Conference here in Bristol in 1892, they were asking then, as we are asking still in 1920, for an amendment to the effect "That reasonable cause to believe a girl was of or above the age of con-

sent shall not be a defence to a charge under the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1885." Nor has the "age of consent" been raised since 1885, when it was placed at 16 years instead of 13.

It is true we seem now nearing the prospect of parliamentary reform on these last two points, but the highest purposes for which Miss Ellice Hopkins and other pioneers laboured and which have been the subject of propaganda for so many years in this and other organisations have not yet been attained. Neither has any Government dealt adequately on the "father's" side with the claims and care of children born out of wedlock. Many other examples might be given of laws which betray only too plainly the fact that they were framed by a Parliament composed solely of men and have proved to be prejudicial to the true advancement of the country in standards of purity of conduct, health, and character, e.g., the laws of guardianship of children, and the legal status of married women, incest, inheritance, rights of property, divorce, nationality, franchise.

We shall be dealing in the course of our present sessions with these laws and others concerning the economic independence of women and standards of payment, and it is important that the Council should take thought how it may best hope to secure success in the future. We must remember the saying, "Other days, other ways," and not hesitate to adapt our methods to the present political and international situation.

Let us for a moment review our position as seen by those in authority to-day. Let us ask ourselves, "What does every Government know, and take into account when dealing with reforms urged by women?" Every Government knows that whereas before 1914 there were only a few self-governing States in which women had the parliamentary vote, there now are twenty-eight in which women's enfranchisement is either in actual operation or has been sanctioned to come into force.

Every Government knows that women are finding seats in the Parliaments—true, there is only one woman member in our own Parliament, but there are 32 in Germany, 29 in New Zealand, 16 in Czecho Slovakia, 15 in Finland, 10 in Palestine, 9 in Ukraina, 8 in Denmark, 8 in Austria, 5 in the Crimea, which is remarkable as the first Mohammedan country to give votes to women, 5 in Lettonia, 5 in Lithuania, 5 in Esthonia, 1 in Norway, 1 in Hungary, 1 in Luxembourg, 1 in Rhodesia, and several in Russia.

Every Government knows that giving women the vote may be a very long way from giving women equal rights with men under the laws, or granting the reforms urged especially by women. They know that active efforts for these reforms will be made during the next few years in every country and that they cannot long avoid an issue upon them with the women voters. Indeed the question before each Government in this connection is mainly one of time. How quickly will the women in their particular country move? And how quickly must the Govern-

ments and the political parties move, if they are to keep on anything like friendly terms with the women voters?

The answer rests with this and other organised bodies of women more than with individuals. In my opinion, the most telling answer would be two-fold in character, (1) to secure the presence of quite a number of women in Parliament, and we in this Council could help by encouraging suitable women to come forward, and paving the way with the public and with the political parties and local committees, to give them a fair chance at the polls; (2) to make it clear to men candidates that if they are to represent women's opinions in their constituencies, they will be expected to support certain social and economic reforms on which the women are agreed, and to endeavour to get the Government to bring them forward.

Ladies, the sweeping changes of the last few years have opened up new methods of work, and made new demands upon our energies. For 25 years we have worked unremittingly to exert our influence from the outside upon the inner counsels of the nation and we must still continue to work in this way. But ought we to stop there, now that it is open to us to exert our influence also from within Parliamentary and Government circles?

I am convinced that fearless women like Ellice Hopkins, and the founders of this body would not have hesitated to use every possible lever in the attainment of their high purposes, but would have found a means whereby, without favouring any one political party, or showing any sex antagonism, or forming any women's party, this national organisation might render effective help in both these ways I have indicated.

The reforms we have set before us are in no sense *party* questions. There are, at present, men in all parties prepared to subscribe to them and on whom we may depend. But the time has come when the voice of women ought to be heard in Parliament on these and all other matters of national concern.

If we are sincerely of opinion that the presence of a number of women in Parliament would hasten the day for the adjustment of an equal balance in legislation, then it appears to me to be our plain duty to promote this end, provided we can do so without introducing party bias or spirit into our organisation. We should probably have to place certain well-defined limits to our activities, such as, in no case actually to "run" a candidate.

Our part would be to carry out the preliminary spadework that will have to be done all through the constituencies in order to popularise the idea of women candidates and women members. Further, to search out good women candidates where there are likely to be vacancies, to encourage them to come forward, and help to work up local interest with a view to their being adopted by the parties they belong to, or having some reasonable hope as an independent candidate.

We should aim at launching the pioneer women candidates,

so to speak, taking care not to launch more of them in one direction of party politics than in another.

Such activity on the part of an influential organised body would go far to impress the Government and political parties with our earnestness of purpose, and we might soon find the launching easy.

Our appeal to the sympathy and goodwill of the public would be framed on the broad, general grounds of the **NEED FOR WOMEN IN PARLIAMENT**. The reasons in favour are numerous, to mention some of the more outstanding:—

1. The concerns of the State are the concerns of both the men and women in the State. Both are sufferers when things go wrong, and both ought to share the responsibilities of control.
2. Women are citizens and form fully half the adult population.
3. There is no dearth of women who are capable of becoming useful members of Parliament.
4. Intimate experience of the homes and their conditions is as necessary and valuable a type of experience to be represented in Parliament as any other kind of special experience, e.g., legal, medical, industrial, etc. Its absence from the Parliaments of the past is answerable in great measure for the present deplorable state of the country's housing.
5. A large proportion of women are compelled to earn a living for themselves, and many Bills or parts of Bills that come before Parliament deal with their conditions of employment. Moreover, these conditions are dealt with in relation to the conditions for men. In fairness, both men and women should have opportunity of voicing their views within the representative chamber of the people.
6. However generously men may endeavour to present the women's case, it would be more satisfactory for all concerned if women were also in Parliament, ready to speak with their own understanding.
7. On general subjects, and not only on those affecting the personal interests of women, the considered opinion of experienced and representative women has come to be recognised as of national importance, and ought to be available in Parliament.
8. The co-operation of women with men on public bodies throughout the country has proved a gain to the community—why not in Parliament?
9. The international situation is one of great gravity. Women shared in the strenuous efforts that had to be made during the war, and won the nation's confidence.

Is it too much that they now aspire to take part in the debates and important decisions of Parliament from day to day, and week to week, since it is on these that the prosperity and security of the nation must depend?

10. As advocates of the principles of Peace and Arbitration in cases of international disputes, women earnestly wish to work within the International Commissions and Organisations of the League of Nations, and the probability of their being appointed along with men as delegates and in other capacities would almost certainly be greater if our own and other Governments became accustomed to seeing women within their national assemblies and counting upon their comradeship.

With regard to the other chief direction of work, namely, trying to win the promises of men as well as women candidates to support the reforms we urge in our Council, it has long been a recognised method in all the National Councils of Women.

I note, for example, that the Canadian National Council has declared itself entirely opposed to a Women's Party, but has carefully prepared a list of the Parliamentary reforms which it regards as urgent, and is to work frankly for this programme in all constituencies and at all elections.

In our own Council, certain steps to promote the entry of women in Parliament have already been taken by the Executive. Last February, they held in conjunction with the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship a large public meeting in London on the Need for Women in Parliament and members were afterwards appointed by both bodies to serve on a Joint Committee to carry on the work.

An opportunity will be afforded during the Business Sessions of the Council to determine to what extent the Council may wish the work to be undertaken—firstly, whether they wish the reforms put forward in the resolutions passed by the Representative Council to be made the basis of an appeal for the support of members of Parliament and Parliamentary candidates; secondly, whether the Council is in favour of the Committee approaching suitable women here and there through the country and endeavouring to get them to come forward, either as independent candidates or to be adopted as parliamentary candidates by the political parties they may wish to join?

Obviously, as we are neither party-political nor a Woman's Party, the further step of supporting them at the election, either as a party candidate or an independent candidate, could not be done as an organised body, but would rest entirely with each individual member.

If I urge upon you on this occasion the cause of an early increase in the number of women members of Parliament, it is partly with a view to its favourable influence on the appoint-

ment of women as delegates to the great international assemblies, conferences and committees.

There is no hope closer to the hearts of every one of us in this Council than that the League of Nations will shortly become a powerful institution in the world for the prevention of war and the promotion of friendly feelings and fair conditions of trade between nations. We are most keenly anxious that women should from the first beginnings be given places side by side with men on the administrative and advisory bodies of the League. We regard this as not only due to women, but as a step that would have the most favourable effect on the development of the League. For it would intensify the hope in women's minds that war shall be abandoned by all the promoters of the League; and would encourage them to strain every nerve to bring up the youth of their countries in harmony with the principles and ideals of the League.

Meanwhile, I make my appeal to the Branches of this Council and to the Affiliated Societies to keep in their near horizon of vision the possibility of helping forward women who have it in them to grasp the larger opportunities of public service. However busy we may be in our various activities in the cities, the townships and rural districts, let us take firm resolve together not to permit the local problems to become an aim in themselves, but to acquire the habit of thinking of them and dealing with them in relation to the similar problems in other communities and in other countries. Let us encourage in ourselves and in others an appreciation of that essential kinship of humanity all the world over, which again and again has impressed itself on us at the meetings of our International Council of Women.

The links between national and international work were never so important as they are to-day, and the call for the protective, maternal instincts of womanhood was never so great. May we not be found lacking in initiative, understanding and sympathy, and may we be given strength to serve the great causes of justice, truth, and the preservation of peace in all our intercourse—national or international.

MISS NORAH GREEN, the General Secretary, then presented the Annual Report as follows:—

#### TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT.

Owing to the fact that the National Council of Women has reverted to October for its Annual Meeting, this report covers a period of 16 months, from June, 1919, to October, 1920. During this time the Executive Committee has met 12 times and there has been an average attendance of 51 members. The monthly meetings now begin at 10-30 instead of at 11 o'clock, but even so the business is seldom completed before 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

It is with great regret that your Committee has to record the loss by death of four of its Vice-Presidents—Lady Bunting, one of its earliest members. Mrs. Herbert Philips, of Manchester, Adeline, Duchess of Bedford, who, as a member of our Rescue and Preventive Committee took an active interest in the Council's work, and Miss Henrietta Carey, of Nottingham.

Pressure of other work has compelled Mrs. Fabian Ware to resign office as our Hon. Parliamentary Secretary and she has been succeeded in that post by Miss Rosamond Smith, who is also Co-Hon. Secretary with Miss Harvey of the Legislation Committee.

Among the urgency resolutions passed by the Council at Leicester was one impressing upon the Government the importance to the community in general and to nurses in particular of their being registered by the State, and it is of interest to note that the Bill introduced by the Government for the *State Registration of Nurses* now finds a place upon the Statute Book. This is a long delayed measure which will be welcomed by the Council. The valuable report of the Special Committee appointed by the N.C.W. to consider the "Economic Position of Nurses in Training in Hospitals" has been issued, and has been widely circulated throughout the hospitals and the nursing institutions of the country. The Council will desire to record its indebtedness to Dr. H. C. Crouch, Ascot, for his valuable assistance on that Committee, and his preparation and publication of the Report.

The passing of the *Sex Disqualification Removal Bill* in December, 1919, marks another great advance in the position of women. Your Committee endeavoured to get this Bill duly amended and more especially to obtain equal opportunities for women with men in the Home Civil Service, and with this object in view a deputation from the National Council of Women waited upon Mr. Bonar Law and the Lord Chancellor.

The President also conducted a deputation to wait upon Sir Warren Fisher at the Treasury, in order to express the Committees dissatisfaction at the unequal treatment of men and women in the report of the Civil Service Whitley Council.

A letter has been addressed to the *Royal Commission on Agriculture* urging the appointment of women to the Commission, and a circular letter has also been sent to the County Agricultural Committees with regard to the appointment of women on these Committees. Twenty-five replies have been received, from which it appears that women are serving on fifteen Committees, only one woman being present on thirteen of these. As a result of representations made by the Scottish branches, two women have been nominated by the Scottish Office to serve on the Scottish Council of Agriculture.

*Adoption.* The Public Service Committee has had the question of legalising adoption under consideration and has prepared a draft on the subject, framed very largely on the lines of the law in New York State. A deputation from your Committee was received by the Home Secretary in April, and in

May Mr. Shortt stated in the House that he was about to appoint a Committee to go into the whole question. It is satisfactory to report that this Committee has now been appointed and that Mrs. Edwin Gray has been asked to give evidence on behalf of the National Council of Women.

*Venereal Disease.* The Public Health Committee has considered, among other subjects, the differing points of view, on the question of prophylaxis, of the National Council for Combatting Venereal Disease, and of the newly-formed Society for the Prevention of Venereal Disease. It is in sympathy with the attitude of the N.C.C.V.D. on this important question and is of opinion that the policy of the other society will tend to weaken morality.

*Imperial War Famine Fund.* At a meeting of the Peace Committee, an interesting account was given by Mrs. Creighton of the proposed work of the Imperial War Famine Fund, which had been formed as the outcome of a Conference of 40 societies held in Geneva, and had as its purpose the co-ordination of relief work.

*Income Tax.* Your President, Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon, has given evidence on behalf of the Council before the Royal Commission on the Income Tax, but your Committee regrets to report that their claim for the separate assessment of the incomes of husband and wife has not been granted. A letter emphasising the desirability of this reform and the strong feeling of the women throughout the country on this matter was written by the President and has appeared in the *Daily Telegraph*.

Your Committee has given its full support to the Bishop of London's *Criminal Law Amendment Bill*. This was introduced into the House of Lords and has now been referred to a Select Committee.

*Women Police.* It is with very great satisfaction that we are able to report that the work of the voluntary women Patrols has, as was hoped, resulted in the appointment of official Women Police. On the appointment of 100 women police for the metropolis, Sir Nevile Macready wrote to the Hon. Secretary of the Women Patrols Committee that he could no longer continue to sign authorisation cards for the voluntary women patrols in that area, since their work could now be carried out by the women police. He expressed his gratitude to Mrs. Carden for the work of the patrols, "from which," he added, "has sprung the officially recognised women police." The Executive Committee was afforded an opportunity of showing its high appreciation of Mrs. Carden's untiring and self-sacrificing work at an At Home which was given by the President in May, when a presentation was made to Mrs. Carden in the form of the patrol symbol as a pendant, attached to a jewelled chain. Having completed its work the central patrol office has now been closed, but a Special Committee on Women Patrols and Police, of which Mrs. Wilson Potter is the Convener, has been appointed to watch developments and to take any necessary action. As the

result of a deputation from the Women Patrols Committee and the Federated Training Schools which was received at the Home Office on 8th August, 1919, a Government Committee was appointed to consider the Employment of Women on Police Duties and has recently issued its report. This has been welcomed by our Committee as giving to women Police the desired status and responsibilities.

*Four Consultative Councils under the Ministry of Health* have now been appointed, and it is a satisfaction to record that Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon is serving on the Consultative Council for General Health Questions in England and the Marchioness of Aberdeen and Temair and Lady Leslie Mackenzie on the similar Committee appointed for Scotland.

*League of Nations.* Much activity has been evinced by the Council with regard to the position of women under the League of Nations. On the President's proposal, the Executive Committee called informal conferences of the affiliated societies likely to be interested on 16th June and 5th July, 1919. A formal meeting was held in the following September, when a provisional committee was appointed, to prepare a draft constitution for a permanent Committee for the Representation of Women in the League of Nations and to draw up a list of names of women suitable for service on any of its constituent bodies. Your President acted as Chairman of the Provisional Committee and Miss Norah Green as Hon. Secretary, while Miss Ridley gave assistance in supervising the clerk who worked in the N.C.W. office. The Constitution and list of names were approved at a Conference held on 26th February, 1920, and the list has since been forwarded to the Prime Minister, the League of Nations Secretariat and Lord Robert Cecil, Chairman of the League of Nations Union. A Council for the Representation of Women in the League of Nations was elected as a result of the Conference, with Miss Mary MacArthur as President, Miss Courtney as Vice-President and Mrs. Corbett Ashby as its Hon. Treasurer; an Hon. Secretary has yet to be appointed. The President and Secretary and a number of members of the N.C.W. are among those who were elected to serve on its Committee.

*The League of Nations Union*, which is a voluntary organisation formed to further the objects of the League in this country, has been urged to include more women and also representatives of organised societies upon its Council, and the President has put before its Chairman, Lord Robert Cecil, the views of the Executive Committee on this point. A Mass Meeting for Women was held by the Union in the Albert Hall on 6th February, 1920, in the organisation of which the N.C.W. gave assistance. Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon was asked to take the Chair at the overflow meeting and has since been appointed Chairman of its Women's Advisory Committee.

*Office.* The Book and Pamphlet Department, started by Miss Elsie Zimmern in connection with our Mothercraft and Child Welfare Exhibitions at 27a, Cavendish Square, has now



been removed to the Central Office and is in charge of Miss Ridley, though Miss Zimmern still kindly gives it her expert supervision. The fact that we are able quickly to obtain any desired Government or other publication has been appreciated by the Branches and the affiliated societies. As, however, the cost of sending literature for meetings becomes increasingly heavy, it is hoped that where this is ordered on sale or return, a special effort will be made to obtain larger sales.

On the office staff Miss Eames has been compelled by home duties to send in her resignation and Miss Weyman, who has succeeded her, is giving every satisfaction. Miss Harvey has continued to give two days' voluntary help in the office each week in connection with the accounts, and the fact that home ties will prevent her doing so in the future will be a very serious loss to the work. The Executive Committee and Secretary wish to place on record their great appreciation of Miss Harvey's regular help which has extended over a period of six years. It is suggested that in future Miss Ridley should act as Assistant Hon. Treasurer, and relieve Miss Green of this part of the office work, which makes increasingly heavy demands upon her time.

*Finance.* The rent of the office has been raised from £150 to £175 per annum and the cost of printing, postage, etc., show a large increase. The finances therefore give cause for anxiety, and more annual subscribers are urgently needed in order that it may not be necessary to rely so largely on special donations. This year, in order to meet the deficit, a Ball at the Hyde Park Hotel was given by the Executive Committee, Lady Cowan and a special Ball Committee being responsible for all the arrangements. The Ball was a great success from the social as well as from the financial point of view, and resulted in a net profit of £365. A hearty vote of thanks to Lady Cowan was passed unanimously by the Executive Committee. The sum of £70 was sent by the Leicester Branch from the proceeds of the Conference, and among the many generous donations received may be mentioned £50 from our President, £45 from Miss Agnes Garrett, £25 from Lady Arnott, £35 from the Comrades' Club at Shepherd's Bush on its closing down, and £20 from Mrs. Edwin Gray.

The returns since April, 1919, are as follows:—

Letters in	..	..	..	..	10,036
Letters out	..	..	..	..	17,006
Agenda and Minutes	..	..	..	..	14,434
Leaflets	..	..	..	..	10,898
Handbooks	..	..	..	..	2,219
Occasional Papers	..	..	..	..	16,620

These figures show a very large increase.

*Occasional Paper.* The official organ of the Council, the "Occasional Paper," is now published in nine monthly issues, omitting April, August and December, at a uniform charge of 2s. 6d. per annum, and it has been found necessary in view of the

increased cost of publication to discontinue sending it free of charge to members. Miss Eaton, the Hon. Editor, with the assistance of Mrs. Durand as sub-editor, has been very fully occupied during the past months, but if the services of a sub-editor are to be retained a much larger circulation will be necessary, and the members are asked to use every effort to obtain additional subscribers.

*The Need for Women in Parliament* was considered at a Joint Meeting with the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship held in the Queen's Hall on February, 12th, 1920, when Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon presided. All parties in the House were represented and a sympathetic letter was read from the Prime Minister, who was unfortunately prevented from attending, but who sent Sir Hamar Greenwood as his deputy. Lady Astor, Sir Donald Maclean and Mr. Tootill, Labour member for Bolton, were among the speakers. £200 was collected at this meeting towards a fund for active work throughout the country and the joint Committee is at present planning a campaign for the autumn and winter months.

*New Branches* have been formed at Burnham, Crayford, and in Banffshire. Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon has paid many visits to the branches and certain members of the Executive Committee have also given freely of their time for Branch Meetings. It is felt that this additional heavy strain should not be placed upon the President and Executive and that the appointment of a paid full-time travelling organiser is strongly to be recommended. Special donations which would enable the Committee to make this much-needed appointment would be gratefully received. The Branches have been active in connection with the municipal elections and also in securing the appointment of *Women as Justices of the Peace* and report the successes of very many of their members. A long list of names of women suitable for appointment as Justices of the Peace was forwarded by the Executive to the Lord Chancellor, and the Committee learned with much satisfaction that 45 women magistrates had been appointed, including the President, the Acting Vice-President and many other members of the N.C.W.

The President has proposed that at our Council Meeting this year we should commemorate the 25th year of the Council's existence by the inauguration of a *Junior Section* of the National Council of Women. A number of the Branches are already busily engaged in forming such sections locally and the intention is to encourage the younger members of the community so far as possible to develop their own work and methods, and have their own Committee, while recognising the authority of the local President and Executive in general Council affairs. An Essay Competition for Girls in Secondary Schools was arranged with the assistance of the Education and Branch Representatives Committees and the prizes to the successful entrants will be distributed this week. The work of the branches is being further co-ordinated through the Standing Committees, three

new Committees having been formed for the Central Midlands, Home Counties and N. Wales. This gives a total of eleven Standing Committees.

*Affiliated Societies.* Increased representation on the Council has been granted to the following societies:—

The Federation of University Women .. 4 representatives.  
College of Nursing . . . . . 3 representatives.  
while affiliation has been newly granted to

The National Committee for the State Purchase of the Liquor Trade.

The Central Committee of Federated Training Schools for Policewomen and Patrols.

The Girls' Fellowship.

The Temporary Women Pension Officers' Association.

The following societies have, for various reasons, been compelled to withdraw:—

Stansfeld Trust

Women's Municipal Party (dissolved).

National British Women's Temperance Association.

Association of Women Clerks and Secretaries.

At the *International Suffrage Conference* in Geneva Mrs. Percy Bigland and Mrs. Gotto represented the N.C.W.

*Special Council Meeting.* A special Council Meeting was called on 11th February to consider the preliminary agenda and other business in connection with the Quinquennial Sessions of the International Council of Women to be held in Christiania in September, 1920. Ten delegates and ten proxies were elected to attend the meeting and so far as possible instructions were given as to how they should vote on the resolutions to be brought forward, while powers were conferred on the Executive to consider and instruct on the further matters that might come forward later. Mrs. Oliver Strachey and Miss Norah Green, who were elected as delegates, afterwards withdrew and the final list of delegates and proxies was as follows:—

*Delegates:*—Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon, Mrs. George Cadbury, Mrs. Edwin Gray, Mrs. Alan Gray, Miss E. Picton Turbervill, Miss Chrystal Macmillan, Hon. Mrs. Franklin, Miss Elsie Zimmern, Miss Cecile Matheson and Mrs. Corbett Ashby.

*Proxies:*—Lady Nunburnholme, Mrs. Percy Bigland, The Lady Salvesen, Mrs. Forbes of Rothiemay, Lady Nott-Bower, Miss A. E. Clephan, Miss Meade-King, Miss E. C. Harvey, Miss Olga Hertz, Miss Clara Blackie.

A number of members accompanied the delegates and proxies, all names having been duly approved by your Executive.

It was unanimously agreed to support the nomination of Madame Chaponnière-Chaix of the Swiss National Council of Women as President of the International Council of Women in succession to the Marchioness of Aberdeen and Temair. At a subsequent meeting of the Executive it was decided to give a

cordial invitation for the next Quinquennial Sessions of 1925 to be held in Great Britain, or if it seemed desirable to allow some other National Council the honour of the Quinquennial gathering, to invite the International Executive and Standing Committees to meet in London in 1922 or 1924.

THE PRESIDENT in moving the acceptance of this Report, paid a warm tribute to the ungrudging work of the Staff. The Report was then adopted.

The President moved, and it was carried with acclamation that Miss Emily Janes be elected a Vice-President of the Council. Miss Janes suitably responded and accepted office.

Mrs. OGILVIE GORDON much regretted to have to report the receipt of a telegram from the Hon. Treasurer, Lady Cowan, to the effect that she was prevented by illness from being present. Lady Cowan had done splendid work for the Council and the success of the Ball was undoubtedly due to her efforts. It was agreed to send a telegram regretting Lady Cowan's enforced absence and forwarding a vote of thanks for all her help.

As it had now been decided that the Annual Meeting of the Council should be held as formerly in the Autumn, it was moved from the Chair, on behalf of the Treasurer:

“That Article V. of the Constitution read as follows:—  
The Financial Year of the National Council of Women shall date from 1st September to 31st August.”

*Carried.*

The Secretary then presented the Statement of Accounts from 1st May, 1919, to 31st August, 1920, the Statement being for sixteen months. See pp. 74 and 75.

MISS GREEN then read the following Report received from Lady Cowan:—

You will see that we require some £2,000 a year to keep us going and leave a little balance in hand, even allowing no margin for increase in expenses, a very hazardous proceeding in these hard times. How are we to ensure permanent receipts? Our statements shew we have been favoured with legacies of £50 and £5 and the receipts from our Ball of £356, in addition to donations amounting to nearly £500. These are fluctuating items and cannot be relied upon. The actual Subscriptions are £1,171. What, then, is to be the mainstay of our Council's income? To this, there is surely but one answer—*an ever increasing membership*. Present members must not only retain their membership, but must impress upon all their friends the aims and hopes of our National Council of Women and what the Council stands for and compel them to come in. They must not forget to search the highways and byways for them. Many new Societies are being formed and allure some to whom change of any kind is attractive, but I am sure that all the delegates present will

realise the importance of impressing upon all the vital necessity of keeping the National Council of Women to the fore. The National Council of Women of Great Britain and Ireland expects that the women will do their duty, and the Council must not be disappointed.

As you doubtless know, I have now resigned the Hon. Treasurership of the Council, my chief reason for doing so being that, having practically exhausted all the means of revenue from my friends, I have felt that it would be to the interests of the Council to have a new Hon. Treasurer, with perhaps a new circle of friends who could discover fresh sources from their own circles, and I am happy to state that Lady Nunburnholme has been good enough to step into the breach and we may safely leave the business in her capable hands.

MRS. EDWIN GRAY said:—

“You have heard the balance sheet and have no doubt made notes on it. Lady Cowan is unable to be with us and now we must consider what each can do to help. I venture to make an appeal to you and to myself. The Council has meant a great deal to me and to you, especially to those of us who live out of London—the heart of things. It has enabled us to meet once a year and discuss our difficulties and see how best to meet them. As inventions come and the brains of men eliminate distance and bring us more quickly into touch with others, so I believe the National Council of Women will grow in vitality and in usefulness. We are realising that we need not only the national but the international point of view, and for that reason alone we must keep this Council firm and strong and living, in order that we may have a National Council in Great Britain able to join forces with the other National Councils. You cannot think what a power the International Council—composed of 28 similar National Councils—may become, if we support it thoroughly and put our whole hearts into it. We cannot carry on this work without money. We need a more permanent income. We need about £2,000 a year in subscriptions and we only have about £1,170. What can we do? You all agree that it is your and my responsibility. I feel that you have been so specially good to me whilst I have been Acting Vice President: let me now make a personal appeal to you that at any rate each one of you here will not forget that we have a burden and duty thrown on us. Every Society and Branch might do something. As for the Branches, we need to meet oftener and sometimes without a great subject to discuss. It would be a great relief sometimes to have social gatherings, and so we might raise funds, half of which might be given to the Branch and half to the Centre. The Standing Committees too might think of this suggestion. I hope also that the Societies, which are now more closely in touch with us than ever before, will not forget this need. Now, I think, I have said enough to make you promise that we shall not in future have to rely upon donations, but that the income of the Council shall be put upon a right footing.

## RESOLUTIONS CARRIED AT THE COUNCIL MEETING.

### 1. Proportional Representation.

“That the National Council of Women of Great Britain and Ireland calls on the Government to establish a system of Proportional Representation for parliamentary and municipal elections, so that Parliament and the Local Authorities may be truly representative of the people.”

### 2. Illegitimate Children.

“That in view of the alarming mortality among illegitimate babies and the importance to the State of rearing them to be healthy citizens, this National Council of Women of Great Britain and Ireland urges that the responsibility of the father to maintain his child should receive increased recognition, and in particular that the process of obtaining an affiliation order should be facilitated; and that the reciprocal arrangements between Great Britain and the dominions regarding the obtaining and enforcement of maintenance orders should be extended to affiliation orders. Further, this Council is of opinion that the law cannot be made satisfactory without the statutory recognition of the equal responsibility of both parents for illegitimate children.”

“That the Council undertake to support a Bill framed on similar lines, that should be made applicable to Ireland.”

### 3. Widows' Pensions.

“That the National Council of Women of Great Britain and Ireland, recognising the advantages to the community of home life and training for children, desires to see the adoption of a system of Widows' Pensions, which will enable fatherless children to be brought up by their own mothers in their own homes, and urges on the Government the immediate promotion of such a scheme.”

### 4. Women in the Civil Service.

“That this National Council of Women of Great Britain and Ireland protests against the adoption by the Government of the Report of the National Whitley Council for the Civil Service, which denies to women the same methods of entry that are open to men; denies equal pay in all but the lowest grades of clerical work; creates a special class of routine workers, to consist of women only, and allows each Department to set up separate establishments for men and women, thus preventing promotion from being on grounds of merit only. The National Council holds that this Report lays no foundations for better conditions in the future and is not in the best interests of the country. It therefore calls upon the Government to revise the Orders in

Council now lying upon the table of both Houses of Parliament, in accordance with the expressed decision of the House of Commons, on May 19th, 1920, and to give equal opportunities, as regards pay, status and promotion, to men and women in the Civil Service."

#### 5. Income Tax.

"That the National Council of Women of Great Britain and Ireland protests against the injustice involved in the taxation together of the incomes of husbands and wives, and urges the Government in its next Finance Bill to provide for the separate taxation of the incomes of married persons."

#### 6. Child Adoption.

"That the National Council of Women of Great Britain and Ireland urges the Home Secretary to bring in, without delay, a law to legalise adoption in Great Britain and Ireland and welcomes the fact that a Departmental Committee is now sitting to consider the question."

#### 7. Guardianship of Infants.

"That it is a measure of justice and for the true welfare of children that mothers should be given equal rights of guardianship and custody of offspring with fathers, and that machinery should be provided for enabling a child to secure maintenance from its parents in accordance with their means. The National Council of Women therefore urges the Government to give further facilities for the Guardianship of Infants Bill, so that it may become law during the present Session."

#### 8. Employment of Children.

"Recognising that restriction of the employment of children of school age is fundamental to the development of health and education, this Representative Council of Women of Great Britain and Ireland urges:

1. That in England and Wales all Local Education Authorities should form bye-laws closely restricting this employment and should secure due administration of them under the powers conferred by the Education Act, 1918.

2. That in Scotland the Secretary for Scotland should name an early date for the enforcement of Section XVI., Sub-sections 1 & 2 of the Education (Scotland) Act, 1918.

3. That in Ireland the Government should give due attention to this problem."

#### 9. Regulated Prostitution.

(a) "Whereas official toleration of brothel-keeping and recognised vice areas involves connivance at the exploitation of women and the degradation of men:

This meeting calls upon all responsible Governments and Municipalities within the British Empire to adopt and rigorously

enforce the policy of suppressing all known brothels within the areas of their respective administrations.

It further asks that brothels and disorderly houses should be put out of bounds for British Troops wherever they are stationed."

(b) "That in view of the fact that the Defence of India Act will shortly expire, the Government of India should be pressed to take all necessary steps, by the amendment of the law or in such other ways as may be requisite, to make permanent the policy of closing all brothels in or near cantonments, which policy was initiated in 1918 under that Act.

Further that steps should be taken in the Crown Colonies to abolish tolerated brothels; and that all brothels should be placed out of bounds for British Troops wherever they are stationed."

#### 10. Temperance.

(a) "That this Representative Council of Women of Great Britain and Ireland urges upon the Government the necessity for immediate temperance legislation. They are in favour of the grant of local option, but think it could be carried out more effectively if preceded by State Purchase of the Liquor Trade."

(b) "That in the opinion of this Council the influence of alcohol upon the national life is of such basic importance, that scientific instruction as to its nature and effects upon the human body should be provided for in all Training Colleges and in all schools (secondary and primary) receiving Government support."

#### 11. Equal Franchise.

"That the National Council of Women calls on the Government to introduce without delay a measure for extending the franchise to women on the same terms as it is granted to men."

#### 12. The Need for Women in Parliament.

(a) "That this National Council of Women shall devote a considerable part of its energies to securing the election of women to Parliament, as the best means of obtaining the reforms which women generally desire."

(b) "That on the basis of resolutions passed at Council, the Executive shall circulate to the Branches and Affiliated Societies a list of the urgent legislative reforms for whose support these bodies may wish to appeal to the sitting members of Parliament or to intending candidates in the constituencies."

(c) "That it be recommended that a propaganda on the need for Women in Parliament be conducted."

(d) "That suitable women be approached in various parts of the country, more particularly where parliamentary vacancies are likely to occur, with a view to their coming forward as candidates, provided that:—

- (1) No party-political bias be displayed,
- (2) Neither the Council nor any of its Local Branches undertake to run a candidate; and

(3) Neither the Council nor any of its Local Branches be committed to support women candidates in preference to men."

### 13. Emigration.

"That, considering the hardship sometimes inflicted on emigrants by a varying medical standard, the National Council of Women of Great Britain and Ireland urges that, in so far as it is possible, a uniform medical standard for emigrants be adopted."

### 14. Financial Position of Hospitals.

"That in view of the very serious financial position of many of the Voluntary Hospitals of this country, this National Council of Women of Great Britain and Ireland considers it eminently desirable that schemes should be devised, under the Ministry of Health, for the provision of adequate hospital accommodation throughout the country (including provision for paying patients), suited to the needs of each district; and that, while maintaining some measure of voluntary control and contribution, the management should be correlated with the national and local health authorities in such a way as to make the hospitals medically and financially sound."

### 15. League of Nations.

(a) "That the National Council of Women of Great Britain and Ireland urges upon the British Government and the British Delegation to the First Assembly of the League of Nations the great importance of extending the membership of the League as soon as possible to all self-governing States."

(b) "Seeing that all positions within the League of Nations or in connection with it, are proclaimed open to women equally with men and that the whole-hearted co-operation of men and women is required in international work, the National Council of Women of Great Britain and Ireland urges all States-Members of the League—

(1) to send forward a woman as one of the three delegates to the First Assembly of the League in November, 1920.

(2) to select suitable women as well as men to assist the delegates in the advisory and consultative capacities designated under the League;

(3) to recommend to the First Assembly that in the case of the International Health Organisation to be established under the League, and any other Commissions or Organisations formed to deal with the concerns of men and women and the well-being of the family, the States-Members shall appoint at least two delegates, one of whom shall be a woman."

(c) "That the National Council of Women is of opinion that the establishment of a Women's Annual Conference in connection with the League of Nations is undesirable, inasmuch as it

would undoubtedly militate against the appointment of women on the various bodies under the League and tend to delay their full co-operation with men on equal terms."

### 16. Maintenance Allowance.

"That in view of the diminished purchasing power of money, the amount of forty shillings, being the maximum sum allowed for a maintenance order under the Summary Jurisdiction (Married Women) Act, 1895, is inadequate and should be increased."

### 17. Invitation to International Council of Women.

"That in view of the other invitations which have been extended to the International Council of Women for its next Quinquennial Sessions in 1925, the National Council of Women of Great Britain and Ireland withdraw their own invitation for the Quinquennial Sessions, and in its place extend a cordial invitation to the Executive and Standing Committees of that body to hold their Biennial Committee Meetings in 1924 in London."

FAWCETT COLLECTION

## PART II. CONFERENCE.

MONDAY, 11th OCTOBER, 1920. 8 p.m.

### MEETING FOR GIRLS.

*Chairman:* THE PRESIDENT.

MRS. OGILVIE GORDON, the President of the Council, occupied the chair, and said that during the forthcoming series of meetings they were going to discuss the claims and responsibilities of youth. Every one was agreed that the young growing boys and girls had a first claim upon the nation to pass their youth in a favourable environment, which should help them to develop their physical and mental powers to the utmost and to go forward on their life's careers with courage, confidence and hope. Organised efforts were being made in the interests of youth, from many sides,—the Departments of State, the local authorities, the teachers, the leaders of games and the voluntary associations of social workers, and above all the nation had come to realise that all such efforts must be co-ordinated with vastly improved conditions of life in the homes and houses of the people.

On the other hand, youth was expected to respond willingly and happily to the efforts being made on their behalf. Individuality, strength of character, and self-control ought to be encouraged in every possible way. Young people were now frankly invited to understand some of the ills that afflict society and yet were avoidable with proper care. Their responsibility to other members of the community was brought home to them in school and out of school, and some conception of the great international problems of the day was being borne in upon the minds of young people together with the constant reminder that the solution of many of these problems would fall to them in the future.

Girls no less than boys must now prepare themselves to take up the responsibilities of full citizenship which awaited them. The National Council of Women felt strongly that young women of 21 were as much entitled to the parliamentary vote as young men of 21, and she hoped that long before the girls there assembled had reached that age, the British Parliament would have removed the present age limit of 30 for women and given the vote on the same terms to women as to men.

The duties of citizenship called for some training, and girls should study carefully the political and economic questions that were brought to their notice in schooldays. The success of this country and others for many years would hang mainly upon financial conditions and the good will to live on amicable terms, one nation with another. The League of Nations was

the greatest political cause that women could support at the present time. The girls who were growing up now had the opportunity of studying the history of other nations as well as that of our own, and getting to know the conditions of trade, commerce and industry on international lines, and not merely from the British standpoint. Let them take advantage of all the wider teaching that was offered them and so grow up to be able to take worthy part alongside men in guiding humanity through the difficult years ahead of every nationality.

While the call of public duty was to rest on men and women alike in the future, the special qualities of womanhood would still be theirs to maintain. The high traditions of British homes and home-life would still be the starting point from which British women would set forth to play their part in public work. The same spirit of self-sacrifice, of gentleness and affection which had sweetened the family life of this country for generations would now be carried into the wider arena of national life by those women who had leisure to obey the call of public duty to its full extent.

The President afterwards explained the proposed formation of Junior Branches of the National Council of Women. She said the Council comprised about 120 Branches and 150 affiliated women's organisations, and its work was very far-reaching. It supplied that intimate knowledge of organised work among women which was requisite when young workers were considering how best to apply their energies in the social activities of their own neighbourhood or in some national cause or movement. Moreover, the British National Council was one of the twenty-eight National Councils of Women which were banded together in the International Council of Women, and it was therefore in a position to be of real, practical assistance to young women and girls who were desirous of getting into touch with some other country, for various purposes—educational or otherwise. Where junior Branches or Sections of existing Branches were formed, it was the intention of the Council to encourage the young people to carry on all the responsibilities for themselves, and have as great freedom as possible in determining their activities, provided only that these should be in harmony with the main objects of the Council. The chief object was to promote the social, civil, moral and religious welfare of the community, and this object could admittedly be achieved in many other ways than those which had been adopted by the Council in the past. Some bond of connection would be established between the Junior Sections and the General Branches, where both worked in the same district, and the Junior Sections would be given representation on the great body of the Council, but these details did not concern them at the moment. The girls of Bristol had a specially favourable opportunity on this occasion, the 25th Anniversary of the foundation of the Council, for initiating in Bristol a Junior Section of this great national organisation.

MISS E. KNIGHT BRUCE began her address by describing an incident which had helped her to understand the task which lay ahead of all of us. Shortly after the armistice, she had been sleeping in what had been a General Headquarters dug-out, near an old gravel pit in the midst of a devastated area in Northern France, desolate and devoid of any sign of vegetation. Early in the morning she had heard a step outside and there came along an old "*poilu*" of over seventy. He told her he had been sleeping out in the woods that night and that he had come back to the place which had been his village, to see if he could find anything there that had belonged to his old home. He had found a board with the name of the village on it, and, holding up a bit of broken mirror he said "Ma'mselle, this looking-glass was in my wife's bedroom, it is all I can find of my home, but we will build our new home round it." She had been almost overwhelmed at the courage and pluck and devotion of that old French "*poilu*." The French had to rebuild their country, brick and stone—replan and rebuild—make a new France. England seemed outwardly untouched by the war, and it was difficult for us to understand in England that we had to rebuild our country and to mould it nearer to the heart's desire, even though we might have to reduce it to a devastated area like France before we could rebuild. We had only to look into all the things that seemed to count in life in order to see how far off we were from the great ideal. It was probable that we stood to-day on the threshold of a country which was as yet untrodden. It was a supreme moment in the history of the world; we were living in an epoch-making age and we could to-day open the doors to a land of liberty, or to a land of serfdom and slavery such as the world had never seen. For one man to be enslaved to another was not so bad as for a whole country to be enslaved in materialism: and that was what we had to face to-day.

As the Chairman had said, women had come into the fray, and they must ask themselves what they were going to do. There was the temptation just to drift into the politics and the thought of the day, to think that there were these great industrial and economic questions which other brains had thrashed out. All that men could give to the realm of thought had been given to these problems, would it not be better for us to follow where they led, and to have exactly the same mind and policy which had been followed in the past? But this was the lazy way. It did not matter whether their contribution was going to be less or more intellectual than the contribution of men, women were different and their contribution must be different. What was going to be their great contribution to the State? They had been told in the past that the great care of man was property, and of woman, life, and that division of labour seemed to stand pretty well, but she would appeal to girls really to begin thinking it out now. When one got out into life there was not nearly so much time to think things out. What we held our

purpose and aim in life to be, that we should unconsciously go towards, that would through all our life be our master. To-day, surely, there could be only one purpose in life, to finish the great work which was started in 1914, to tramp along that same road towards the day of liberty. The war which we were called upon to wage with selfishness and a self-seeking industrial system, was every whit as real and drastic and demandful as the war against Germany, and until we realised that we should never win any victory.

Our purpose would be the freeing of the children of men from every bond that might bind them. Men were meant to be free, and we owed it to the world to accomplish and forward freedom for each one. England had forced upon the world an industrial system, England evolved it and made her money by it, and history showed that English people therefore held a great responsibility. It had caused the death of thousands of men and women and children, and we found the effects of it all round the world. We had no right to cast off that responsibility. What were we going to do with it? A Serbian preacher had recently said "The people of the world are looking to England for a lead, not to show them some triumph of military power, but looking to England to show them the face of Jesus Christ." It was a wonderful moment to hear one of the leaders of Eastern thought placing that before the people of England, as the ideal for which they were looking. We had to take up that challenge and show the world the omnipotence of our creed and the bearing which the teaching and ethics of Jesus Christ had on the industrial, social and economic systems.

We had to take that industrial system and mould it according to the mind of Jesus Christ and God, to show the world that man is not a slave of the system, but can make of that system what he will. We had to think out our industrial system, our politics and our social life in the mind of Jesus Christ. In order to be able to do this there were two things we needed. First, knowledge. We were part of that great social system, and we must know where it was wrong and where it was good, before we could help to strengthen it and make the world a better place. Our purpose might be good, but unless we had knowledge it would be of little avail. The other thing we needed was love. When we talked of love we usually pictured something very sentimental, and reserved for personal relationships, but that was not the love we read of in the Gospels, It was personal, but it was absolutely universal, and it was by that love that Christ was going to free every individual, and He wanted us to go and do likewise.

One of the great factors which women should take into political life was their personal way of looking into things. We could see beyond the system into some fundamental human need, and we did not want women in politics to disregard that always and only see the system, but we wanted to keep in

our souls a great passionate love for the whole of humanity as we met these needs one by one. No legislation could possibly go further than the mind of the people at the moment. You might pass laws and sign Peace Treaties, but it was only through that personal working one for the other, that personal friendship and love and really deep compassion one for another that we should remake our country nearer to the heart's desire. It was easier to make an agitation and get laws passed than to work among your brothers and sisters and find out what they wanted, to give your whole life and your whole thoughts to it.

As a last thought—everything in the whole world was the expression of our minds, and the industrial system was the expression of the mind of the man who made it. The law of supply and demand was a rung in that system, but it was in the hands of men and women to make what they would of that law. Were we going to take the laws upon which our country was run, upon which all life was run and use them for the glory of God in the service of life, or use them just for ourselves? And we must remember that when we chose the lower things of life to live just for ourselves, at that moment we died. The choice before us was life, full, glorious, wonderful life, given out in the service of others and taking into itself the life of the whole community, or death by ourselves, alone.

The Hon. MRS. PEEL, Hon. Secretary of the National Organisation of Girls' Clubs, emphasised the need of realising the increased responsibilities that had come with greater privileges, and pointed out that everyone could do something though all had not the same capabilities and opportunities. In work in Clubs almost everyone could find a niche—it was work which could occupy one's whole life, or just a few hours a week, and any and every talent could be used, whether it were for music, dancing, gymnastics, speaking on social questions at citizenship classes, or in just exercising one's talent for being sympathetic and making friends.

THE REV. PERCY M. HERBERT, of Trinity Mission, Camberwell, spoke in the place of the Bishop of Kensington, who was unable to attend. He said he felt thankful that the note struck that evening should have been the note of looking to the future. It was his happy lot to spend his life in that crowded area of South London which had been described as "the greatest area of unbroken poverty in Europe." It was hard for the people in that district to look forward to the future at all, they were so tied down to the things of daily life that pressed upon them from every side, and filled their whole life and their whole horizon. He reminded his hearers that they had the inestimable privilege of being able to look out into the future, and that what they had to do was to build up a vision. Miss Knight Bruce's address had helped them to get something of a vision, and it would only be absolutely true if they gave a title to that vision—the name

of "The Kingdom of God." In the heart of man was put a dream—to build up a universe in which every nation and every section and every individual should have fulfilled the highest purpose for which their particular gifts and powers made them capable: in which all the material things of life would have their proper proportion—in which everything living should be for the glory of the one great Creator. We had not outgrown that vision, we had never sufficiently believed in it.

The first vision of the Kingdom of God was that of a universe with all its social and industrial life and personal relationships, in which every single one of us found out our part and tried to play it. We were all entirely different one from another. We were each unique; each of us had a part to play that no one else could fulfil, our part in the glorious design which God had in mind. It was not the greatness of what we did that mattered—whether we were called to be a Prime Minister or a street sweeper—what mattered was whether we were willing to make really big sacrifices in order to do just the thing we were capable of, and to use the gifts of character, environment, mind, etc., which had been given to us, to the best advantage for the good of the whole community. The efficiency of a machine depended on the rightness of each individual part. The world was a great machine, and if the whole was to be in accord, every part must be working. One of the greatest lessons which these days were teaching us was to play our part, not from a selfish motive, but because the happiness and well-being of others depended on how we did so.

One of the greatest needs of the age was a new ideal of self-respect. The trouble at the bottom of the present industrial crisis was that the general idea was to get as much as you could and to give as little. If we could get a vision of self-respect, it would mean that every individual would not only demand his rights, but demand with equal force for everyone else his rights, and pledge himself to give to the very fullest capacity his contribution to the good of the whole community. A great deal of the talk and effort on both sides was demoralising. We needed the vision of self-respect if we were to get things right.

Again, we must have a spirit of adventure. It would cost us something. It was no use thinking that any contribution we could make would be worth the making unless we had first paid the price. Columbus started for America with three or four boats ranging from three or four tons to ten tons. He set out in a real spirit of adventure, not knowing what to expect, but believing that there was something worth going to at the other end. In Jesus Christ we saw a wonderful spirit of adventure. He believed in human nature and was willing to stake much on that belief. He was so chivalrous that He refused to look at the bad in men if He could only see some good underlying it. He would put up with any disappointment, even in His friends. He had an amazing courage. In spite of all opposition and of the hatred that He knew would overbear Him in the end and mean



degradation and death, He went on unflinchingly, with never a glance to this side or that, and with never a doubt that the vision of the Kingdom was the only thing worth living for. We had to recapture that spirit of adventure, and we, like Him, had to face the cost. In these days people felt a great difficulty with regard to the problem of pain and sacrifice. They were saying "Why should we face it and suffer it." The pain and sacrifice Christ had to bear were supremely worth the bearing because they were laid upon Him by the men and women He loved. The only life worth living was to perfect what gifts and powers we had for the service of our fellow men, at the bidding of the great adventure of Jesus Christ.

PUBLIC MEETING, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13th.  
8—10 p.m.

DEBATE ON LORD BUCKMASTER'S MATRIMONIAL  
CAUSES BILL.

(By special request).

Chairman: MRS. EDWIN GRAY.

Mrs. Gray said that to-day the question of the Bill which was now before Parliament, dealing with the question of divorce, was to be discussed. It was a very important and difficult question, one which touched life very closely, affected the general community very nearly, and vitally affected women. They were going to hear both sides, and the pros and cons of the present Bill would be put before them. The Executive Committee of the Council, without committing the Council as a whole, had declared itself in favour of equality of divorce between the sexes and equal facilities for rich and poor.

Mrs. Seaton Tiedeman, Secretary of the Divorce Law Reform Union, said that they had assembled to consider one of the problems perhaps of all time, namely the misery existing in married life, and possible relief for it. Misery in marriage had always existed and, moreover, not only had it always existed, but when it had become a danger to the community a way out of these miserable marriages had been found. She recommended her audience to read "the History of Human Marriage," by Professor Westerman, and Edward Carson's "Revolt of Marriage."

In 1857 the Matrimonial Causes Act was passed—this was the law of to-day. The passing of that Act was an iniquity. It established in this country a double standard of morality. As a ground for divorce, adultery and adultery only, was to be recognised, but, while the man could get divorce for a single case of adultery, the wife could only get it for adultery, plus cruelty, or desertion of two years or upwards, and adultery in a man was a much more difficult thing to prove than in a woman. The

upholders of divorce law reform were the first to make a move to get that statute removed. In consequence of their efforts the Royal Commission of 1909 was appointed. The Commission sat for two years and during that time examined 246 witnesses. As a result, two reports were issued in 1912, the Majority Report, signed by nine persons, and the Minority Report, signed by the Archbishop of York and two ecclesiastical lawyers.

An attempt was now being made to place upon the Statute Book the recommendations of the Minority Report. This Report would grant equality to the sexes and some further facilities for the poor, but would not extend the grounds for divorce.

The Majority Report recommended five further grounds for divorce:—

1. Cruelty which endangered the health of either spouse and made a common life a danger.
2. Desertion of three years or upwards.
3. Incurable drunkenness, which did not respond to treatment three years after the first Order of Separation was granted.
4. Insanity, incurable after five years.
5. Commuted death sentence.

It had been stated that it would be impossible under the proposed Bill to define cruelty, and that this was not sufficient ground for divorce, but only for separation. Innumerable cases could be cited to prove that cruelty should be regarded as a ground for divorce.

With regard to desertion, surely there was no greater cruelty than the crime of desertion. A woman was deserted and left with two or three little children. She found it very difficult to earn a living, and she had probably lost all trace of her husband who might have left the country. She struggled on as long as it was humanly possible, anxious to keep her children with her. Then the convenient lodger came along, and if they could have known that she could get her freedom in three years, and be able to contract decent marriage, they would have waited. As it was there were thousands of irregular unions and illegitimate children, owing to the inability of the persons concerned to get regularly married. They might be told of the state of things in America, where there were wider facilities, but they must remember that in America there was a vast population composed of 58 nationalities. In America there were 990,000 divorces during a period of 21 years, but every one of them gave the right to legal regular marriage, with legitimate children, while every one of the million irregular unions in England over the same period meant a possible irregular union, with illegitimate children. Could we not give these people a chance to establish themselves again in the eyes of the State and the community? The separation system had led to the prostitution of woman and the formation of irregular unions. Men also suffered from the desertion of

their wives. They were often left with little children, and not being in the position to pay housekeepers, they contracted irregular unions in order to get their children cared for.

Again, was there anything which broke up the home more than drunkenness? It opened the door to cruelty and prevented the children from reaching their highest potentialities as citizens.

After reading extracts from the Debate in the House of Commons on Lunacy, Mrs. Seaton Tiedeman stated that Mr. Munro, Secretary for Scotland had pointed out the fact that in Scotland desertion had been ground for divorce ever since the Reformation, and there had been no ill effects.

The figures for the last available census were—

1900—1901.	Population.	Divorces Annual No.	Averages. 100,000 population.
Scotland .. .. .	4,472,103	175	4 increase since 1½%
Norway .. .. .	2,221,477	129	6 ..
Sweden .. .. .	5,136,441	390	8 ..
Netherlands .. .. .	5,104,137	512	10 ..
Australia .. .. .	3,773,248	359	10 ..
United States America .. .. .	73,994,575	55,502	73 ..

Concluding, Mrs. Seaton Tiedeman said there was a very great attempt in America to tighten up and unify the divorce laws, but it would never be done there, and the women did not wish it, it was an attempt of the ecclesiastics. No resolution was to be put before the meeting that night, and she was glad of it, for she deplored hasty resolutions. The matter was one for the women of England to examine carefully for themselves, and on which to pass their own judgment.

LADY BEECHAM said that in resisting the new proposals in the Bill she and those who thought with her were upholding a law which was vital for the preservation and the strength of the race. Various experiments had been made in marriage, such as polygamy, polyandry, and communal marriage, but only strict monogamy, the union of one man with one woman, would stop the spread of a national canker which sent down the birth-rate and produced blind, insane and diseased children. Race preservation and not self-preservation was the first law of nature. The Bill, extended the grounds for divorce with power to re-marry, which was definitely opposed to the spirit of monogamy, and therefore wrong in principle. Before tampering further with monogamous marriage, women must reflect also that it was that which had secured to woman the recognition of her spiritual equality with man, and had rescued her from servitude and seclusion.

In this Bill there was no appreciation of the ethical relations between man and woman, of the sense of honour, purity and duty, which must be maintained for the establishment of a sound

healthy society, based on law and governed in the highest interest of the community. It was surely not their desire to-day to reward vice and give to those who had committed adultery, desertion and cruelty, the sanction of the law.

The wording of the Bill, Lady Beecham complained, was often obscure. Clauses which appeared to have a definite meaning in one part of it, in another were totally nullified. For instance, "desertion" in Clause 25 was defined as "meaning without the consent and against the will of the other party to the marriage," but Clause 6 (1b) nullified this, for even in face of the applicant's own adultery, cruelty and desertion, and against the wish of the innocent party, the guilty party could apply for divorce and re-marry. A deserted wife would find it necessary to apply to Court for support for herself and her children, and in order to obtain this support and the custody of the children would, if the husband applied for a divorce, be forced to accept this, or starve, or lose her children. Again, in the case of cruelty, if a wife felt compelled to apply for a separation order, the husband could apply for a divorce at once, and re-marry.

After quoting the opinions of Lord Phillimore and Lord Finlay against the Bill, Lady Beecham said that if it were passed, it would put great temptation in the way of people, for it was going to make it easy to break up homes. She came from the United States where the experiment of "easy divorce" had been tried, and it was well for England that there was a modern precedent to which to refer. There were vastly more hard cases under an easy divorce code than where a high standard was strictly enforced. Lord Buckmaster's Bill went a great deal further than the divorce laws of America, for there were not in England other laws, such as existed in America, to counteract some of its proposals and to protect women, both financially and morally. For instance, in many of the States, there were laws which ensured to a wife a certain proportion of her husband's property, of which he could not deprive her by will or otherwise. In England, wives had hitherto trusted to the word of their husbands and their confidence had not been misplaced. But if the principle of keeping oaths and responsibilities undertaken with marriage vows were to be relaxed, many new situations owing to altered and less secure positions for women under this Bill, would have to be considered.

The permanency of marriage would be destroyed by the Bill, and temporary unions introduced. Desertion and cruelty, as grounds for divorce, made the great changes in the law, enabling it to be worked by collusion between the parties and effecting "divorce at pleasure." Clause 5 indeed stated that collusion was an absolute bar to divorce, but on the same page it was stated that proof of collusion would not be treated as such if there existed previously a ground for divorce. Under Clause 7(1) nullity of marriage could be obtained by collusion if one party did not defend and the other stated that there was wilful refusal to consummate the marriage. Two years temporary separation orders would allow re-marriage under Clause 11 (1).

This iniquitous proposal was that a simple or Police Court order by a magistrate could be turned into a divorce on application after a period of two years. Any person of common sense who knew anything of the cases of this sort which came before Magistrates and the kind of grounds upon which Magistrates had to act, must see that this indeed amounted to "divorce made easy."

The definition of cruelty in the Bill was extremely elastic. It was capable of letting in a vast number of cases. Under the present law a woman could get separation, protection and the custody of her children, in the case of a drunken or brutal husband. In neither of these cases should men be free to marry again and through drunkenness and cruelty wrong other parties.

In nearly all the States of America, insanity was no longer a ground for divorce. A certificate of health was customary there before marriage, and in Norway and Sweden laws had recently been passed for the control of diseases and the safeguarding of persons about to marry. With regard to the question of costs, if there was any advantage in obtaining divorce, the poor had it already. Last year out of 5389 cases, no fewer than 2504 came before the Court under the law which pays the expenses for them at the Royal Courts of Justice.

In conclusion, Lady Beecham dwelt on the law of marriage as embodied in the teaching of Christ. Our Lord said the original Divine command allowed no divorce. Christ was born into the world when morals had reached a very low level, and He showed the necessity of returning to the law of God as in the beginning. He raised motherhood from the dust again. Men were inspired with chivalry and respect for women, with lofty ideals, and right thinking and right living became a religion. Upon this basis civilisation rose to great heights. The essence of Christianity had been the effort to fix the highest of all sentiments upon the loftiest of all objects and thus to bring salvation by ennobling love. The acceptance of a low standard of loyalty and responsibility in marriage meant the acceptance of a low standard of morality. Even those who did not take the Christian standard into consideration, should realise that the moral welfare of the State was threatened by divorce facilities. Even heathen legislators held this opinion. Cicero condemned in the strongest language all such facilities because of the evils brought into the Commonwealth by the corruption of home life. Instead of the State giving people permission to break the Seventh Commandment, what was needed was that cruelty and desertion should be drastically checked. The policy of a great and self-respecting country must be conducted on the lines of honour and justice, embodying in the laws what was for the greatest good of the greatest number. "Were we now," asked Lady Beecham, "to invite the nations of the earth to come and learn a new morality from the Parliament of Great Britain, to learn that we had discarded an old prejudice, that we had discovered that religion and justice and honour and faithfulness and duty were mere rant and rhapsody? No! We must

endeavour to retain our ancient faith through our unshaken fidelity to our best ideals, and prove that we were still worthy descendants of the type of man and woman who had given us as an inheritance the British Empire. There were many who did not understand the value of a thing until they lost it. Pray God that by upholding purity and truth, we pass on to our children the inheritance we were glad to receive ourselves."

LADY FRANCES BALFOUR said that she had been asked to open the discussion upon the two speeches that had just been delivered, one in favour of the Matrimonial Causes Bill and the other against the practice of polygamy being introduced into this country. She imagined that she had been asked to do so as being one of the members of that Royal Commission which presented its Majority Report, and made recommendations that, but for the unfortunate circumstances of the death of their eminent chairman, and the war, would, she thought, have before now, been placed upon the Statute Book.

Continuing, Lady Frances Balfour said, "I do not believe Lord Buckmaster's Bill will pass exactly as it stands, but I believe it is an honest and straight-forward and absolutely clear effort to make the law in this country a just law and therefore a Christian law. I believe that the law of divorce as it now stands is an un-Christian law, for it is an unjust law. It is unjust in its administration as between man and woman, and it is unjust to the children. Marriage, whether you regard it from the civil or the religious point of view, is a contract. It is the most holy, the most important contract that can be entered into upon this earth. You cannot commit a greater sin in the eyes of God and man than infidelity to that contract. It is the ecclesiastics, and they alone, who are opposing reform in this law. The ecclesiastics lifted no voice when that bill of 1857 placed upon the Statute Book a law which was unjust. I do not intend to dispute with them on the theological ground. I am a Scot and a Presbyterian, and theology naturally has my veneration, but I say this, that no State can afford to be un-Christian and untruthful in its legislation, at the bidding of either pope or presbyter. We are told constantly that "hard cases make bad laws." It is equally true that these bad laws make hard cases. The Church said, "Those whom God hath joined together, let no man put asunder," but how often has the Christian community joined together those who they know have no feeling of the sanctity of the tie. Society of all classes has joined together, for every sort of material reason, those who have not been taught, either in the home or in the Church, what the responsibilities of marriage mean. Let us raise marriage by seeing that it is not undertaken in haste, that what it means is understood by the man and the woman. Reform must come because we will live under just laws, and women must see that these unjust laws are not used against them. They must look for reform and press for

it, with the desire to live for the good of the family and the country, and then we shall not be ashamed to meet our enemies who oppose it."

Mrs. KEMPTHORNE, who followed, said it was difficult to see what principle was at work in the Bill—was it not the principle of expediency? She feared that the view that marriage could be a transient experimental affair would grow. If the grounds for divorce which were allowed in the Bill were granted, it would lead to further and further causes: the only logical conclusion to such a Bill was divorce by mutual consent.

Mrs. WOODS said she had not been convinced by the speech in favour of the Bill that it was not still basing itself on special cases. She felt that in letting the Bill pass they would be relieving one hard case while creating others. She did not believe there was a popular demand for easier divorce. "Are we women," she asked, "going to let this Bill go through the House of Commons without being given a chance to record our vote upon it?"

Mrs. MELVILLE, speaking of the marriage law in Scotland, said that though it was possible there to obtain divorce for desertion it was not easy. The period of desertion was not less than four years.

LADY SELBORNE thought that on one point there would be general agreement, that the law should be equal between men and women. She was not in favour of making desertion a cause for divorce.

LADY LAWSON TANCREDE, who said she spoke as a Churchwoman, did not wish to see the Church relax her standard for her own members, but the law of the Church and the law of the State were not the same now. Could they not have a double standard, because the breaking of a Church law did not necessarily mean the breaking of a civil law? The Christian standard of marriage depended on other Christian standards: when people had no idea of how to live up to Christian standards such as patience, love and forbearance, it was difficult to take the particular one, namely the standard of marriage, and force it on them.

In replying to the discussion Mrs. SEATON TIEDEMAN said that with regard to the demand for divorce, how could there be a demand when there was no possibility of getting this demand met? She begged her hearers to think well before subscribing to equality of the sexes as the only alteration in the present law, for that would be no solution of the problem.

PUBLIC MEETING—THURSDAY, 14th OCTOBER,  
10 a.m.—1 p.m.

Chairman: THE COUNTESS OF SELBORNE, J.P.

THE NEED FOR LEGALISING ADOPTION.

MRS. EDWIN GRAY, J.P.

In October, 1907, the National Council of Women passed the following Resolution, amongst others having for their objects the protection of child life.

"That the National Council of Women draw the attention of the Government to the great increase in the number of advertisements containing offers to adopt children, and to the necessity, therefore, of providing some method for safe-guarding the interests of such adopted children."

The Public Service Committee proceeded to make careful inquiry into this subject. The laws obtaining in other countries were studied, enquiries were made from numerous societies and individuals, and a Conference of representatives of Societies interested was held in December, 1919.

At this Conference the following Resolution was passed:

"That it is desirable in the interests of children that the principle of adoption be recognised by the law, with the object of securing the continued responsibility of foster-parents; that the Government be urged to initiate the necessary legislation, and that the broad principles embodied in the New York State Law be recommended as suitable for this country."

In March last a Deputation from the National Council of Women was received by the Home Secretary (Mr. Shortt) with the result that he has appointed a Committee to consider

1. Whether it is desirable to make legal provision for the adoption of children in this country and
2. If so, what form such provision should take.

There is a great deal of loose talking and thinking on this subject; it is therefore necessary to define "adoption." As commonly understood, it is the complete handing over of a child, usually in infancy, by the parent or parents to the custody of a stranger in blood, who from that time undertakes, or should undertake, towards it full parental responsibility, sometimes without any remuneration, sometimes for a lump sum. This complete handing over of the child to a stranger so as to place him with regard to it "in loco parentis" for good and all, cannot be done by our law; the natural parent cannot legally divest himself or herself of parental responsibility.

This being the case, all the adoptions by or through Associations or individuals are incomplete, in that, if the natural parent claims the child, it must be returned to him, unless such return would, in the opinion of the Court, be to the disadvantage of the child. The Custody of Children Act, 1891, gives the Court, on the application of a parent, power to decide which home is the better for the child. This Act does not apply to illegitimate children, but as long as an illegitimate child is of the "age of nurture," *i.e.* 14, the Courts will support the mother's claim to the custody of it. No written agreement can alter this position, and at law such agreements are not worth the paper they are written on.

We are all, I suppose, agreed that the best possible thing is for children to remain with their parents, and in the case of the unmarried mother, for that mother and her child to remain together whenever possible. But there are circumstances where adoption affords a means for securing family life for children in precarious or necessitous circumstances, or for orphan and deserted children who might be in institutions, or boarded out for payment by statutory authorities. The practice of adoption is of benefit if duly safeguarded. The happiest relations often exist between adopted parents and children. Canon Barnett in his book "Social Reform" wrote thus of the value of family life:

"Inasmuch as the Divine law has instituted families, and inasmuch as the greatest virtues grow unconsciously in the home, I would plead that each child be given the chance of being reared in somebody's home, there to find its way into somebody's heart. The economic value of love yet remains uncalculated, excepting by the evidence of its absence."

We do not, therefore, desire to forbid the practice of adoption: if we disapprove of it, we do not thereby prevent it. The practice of adoption has always existed and has much increased of late. There are reasons for this into which I need not now go.

Certain associations are at work arranging for the adoption of children; one of them actually aims at having a "National Register of those who desire to adopt and those who have children they wish to have adopted."

With the law as it stands, let me point out some of the grave objections to the present loose unregulated practice of adoption.

There is no security for the adopted child. Sometimes babies are "taken on probation"; in other cases, adopting parents, having later on a child of their own, seek to rid themselves of the adopted child and to find for it another home. In others the baby is not liked, or is found to be too much trouble, and again a new home is sought, or the foster parents find they cannot afford to keep it. Children suffer greatly from changes of home and environment. It is certain that Part I. of the Children Act, which provides for inspection when children are

placed out for reward or received for a lump sum, is at times evaded by the denial on the part of the parent and foster-mother that money has passed.

On the other hand some cautious and serious people, anxious to adopt, are deterred when they learn they cannot legally claim the child for their own. The anxiety on the part of many adopting parents to gain legal rights over the child is shown by the number of cases in which agreements for adoption are entered into, such agreements having of course no validity. "I would adopt this child if the mother would make it over," has often been said to me. I am convinced that adoption should be safeguarded and regularised, and legal sanction alone can do that. It is an absolutely necessary link in the chain of laws having for their object the protection of child life.

Some people fear lest legal sanction will increase adoption, but I am of opinion, that on the contrary, legal sanction would tend to make all parties consider very seriously before they embarked upon the formalities which would be prescribed by any Act. Inasmuch as under the law as it stands, parents cannot legally divest themselves of their parental responsibilities, they should not be allowed to do so in actual practice, unless it is clearly shown that these responsibilities are taken over by some suitable person under legal sanction, and further, foster-parents should be legally bound to carry out their duties, once adoption has been agreed upon and sanctioned.

Most other civilised countries have laws regularising adoption. Great Britain, usually so progressive in social legislation, must not remain as she is at present, the only civilised country in the world to evade the responsibility of regulating adoption in the interest of helpless little children.

In the discussion that followed, Miss RUTH PETO said that not only was legal adoption absolutely necessary, but something ought to be done to try and prevent unofficial and illegal adoptions, and she thought some form of inspection was necessary in all cases, whether the children were taken with payment or without payment. She did not think that any adopting parent would in the slightest degree object to any tactful and carefully arranged system of inspection. Girls were more popular than boys, and there was a grave danger that they would be taken in order to secure unpaid labour.

Miss ORRED, of the N.S.P.C.C., said that the work of the Society she represented had been for many years to try and prevent trade and traffic in children. She had known children pass hands down to £5. She wished to make it clear that they would welcome anything that would make adoption for money down absolutely impossible.

Mrs. SMILLIE, of Canada, gave a brief summary of the methods

of adoption in Canada, where no inspection was allowed in certain places, while in others it was required.

MISS ROSAMOND SMITH pointed out that it was necessary to distinguish between the kind of adoption that Mrs. Gray had been talking about, and that of children who went out to Canada, who were very largely sent out by Boards of Guardians and philanthropic Societies. The adoption which Mrs. Gray wished to promote was that in which a family adopted a child from its parents, and made itself responsible for that child in every respect. In that kind of adoption, inspection would do more harm than good. It was not desirable to mark an adopted child off from the rest of the community by having inspection.

#### WIDOWS' PENSIONS.

LORD LYTTON said that as this subject had been discussed by the Conference and a resolution passed in favour of widows' pensions it was not necessary that he should spend time in recommending the merits of the principle, but rather that he should submit for discussion and consideration the machinery by which it was proposed to put that principle into operation. He did not speak as a member of the Government, but on behalf of the State Children's Association—an association the purpose of which was to secure for those children a human and family life, rather than a life in an institution. He thought the real description ought to be not Widows' Pensions, but "Maintenance Grants to Children below school leaving age, to necessitous Mothers." The mother was always anxious to keep the children at home, and in almost every case it was the mother's health that finally broke down. It was better, not merely kinder, but wiser in the interests of the mothers and the children and the State as a whole, to help the mother to keep the children in her home. The one possible objection to immediate legislation was the objection of cost. The Government had given an estimate that this scheme would cost £50,000,000. It was a calculation based on actual figures which contemplated the giving of a pension to all widows, irrespective of their means, to all wives whose husbands were incapacitated, to wives who were divorced from their husbands, to deserted wives, to unmarried mothers, and to all women, therefore, in the country who might have children dependent upon them without any means to provide for them. That was the maximum scheme. The State Children's Association had put forward a minimum scheme and had asked the Government to provide only for widows who were without means, and to give them an amount equal to that paid under the separation allowances allowed to soldiers. Three-quarters of this amount should be paid from a central fund and one quarter from a local fund. This was necessary to ensure that the locality should have some interest in the economic administration of this fund—a feature which was absent if the State paid everything. He

thought they would all agree that it was desirable in these matters to use existing authorities for the administration of the fund—that it was undesirable to set up new administrative bodies. He thought the Poor Law was not suitable. He would rather use other machinery which also had the merit of existing, and was more in conformity with the present trend of opinion. He suggested a joint administration of the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Education. If the Poor Law Guardians decided to adopt the scale of relief they suggested, he would be delighted, but he would suggest that legislation be introduced to enable Poor Law Guardians to receive funds from Government to administer on this scale of relief. The Government would wait until public opinion was expressed.

MISS JOSEPH, who spoke in favour of contributory pensions, MISS WINKWORTH, MISS BRODIE HALL and MRS. BAKER took part in the discussion.

FAWCETT COLLECTION

#### THE UNMARRIED MOTHER AND HER CHILD.

MRS GOTTO said the parents of this new Bill (Children of Unmarried Parents) would hardly recognise the child; it was a very weakly infant, and its life ought to be carefully preserved. There was, however, very real value in it. It was a first attempt on the instalment system of what the unmarried mother and her child would receive in future years. It was in one respect a great improvement on the old draft. All deprecated the use of the word "bastard." and the new Bill had been called "Children of Unmarried Parents' Bill." This was a step forward in recognising that these children were of as much importance to the State as any others. The points with which it dealt were very simple. The principle of collecting officers had already been agreed on, in some parts of the country they had been appointed before, in others not. An amendment had been inserted in Committee, providing for the delegation of powers to the collecting officers. She hoped that all women would make it known that the person to whom this duty was delegated with the collecting officer's authority should in all cases be a woman. This was extremely important. That the subsequent marriage of the parents should legitimise the children was another point in the Bill. Another was that the order, once taken out, should be made permanent. She begged members to do all in their power to impress upon their Members of Parliament that they wished the Bill passed into law this session.

MISS BUCHANAN said she took exception to one point: that of forcing the unmarried mother to give the name of the father of her child. She might be forced to give the name of a man but she could not be made to give the name of *the* man. It was a law which could not be enforced.

## BYE-LAWS FOR THE EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN.

MISS H. W. JEVONS said one of the greatest claims for children was freedom from excessive work, time for recreation and leisure and rest, so that they might be fresh for education. She wished to speak on what had been done already and what still wanted doing. The Act of 1903 was the first to deal with employment outside school hours and was only very partially successful. It gave local authorities power to make bye-laws and regulate employment outside school hours, also street trading among children up to nearly 16 years of age. The authorities were the County Council, City Council, Town Council or Borough Council. Authorities were always slow to act. By 1917 only about half had taken action. There were no recent figures of the total number of children employed outside school hours. In Birmingham in 1914, 5,000 children were employed; during the war the number increased. In 1919 and 1920 returns published from certain towns gave the numbers of children working. Manchester published the following figures early this year:—

34 children of 7 years of age working.

122 children of 8 years of age working.

690 children working from 30 to 40 hours a week.

127 children working from 30 to 50 hours a week.

17 children working for 50 hours a week.

They were in school  $27\frac{1}{2}$  hours in the week, so that this made a 77 hour week for those who worked longest.

In 1918 the Education Act had been passed, giving powers to make things better. It handed the administration and the power to make bye-laws over to the Local Education Authorities. It fixed the minimum age for employment at 12 years, though an amendment was made allowing children to work for their parents at the age of 10, if the local authority passed a bye-law permitting it. Very few had done so, so far. The Education Act also fixed the hour for finishing employment at 8 p.m. on any day, and for commencing at 6 a.m. on non-school days. When the Bill was introduced it contained a clause that there should be no employment before school hours on any school day. It passed in the House of Commons, but in the Lords pressure was brought to bear by the newsagents. It was a difficult time and the Bill had to be got through by compromise or not at all. So an amendment was passed allowing local authorities to make a bye-law allowing employment for one hour before school if limited to one hour in the afternoon. Then Sunday work was limited to 2 hours altogether. If no bye-laws were made, what was the position? There were 100 authorities who had not got their bye-laws through. The child might work for 2 hours on Sunday, from the close of school to 8 p.m., or from 6 in the morning till 8 at night on a school holiday—a 14 hour day, including meal times. The authority for confirming bye-laws was still the Home Office. A Sub-Committee of the Education Committee drafted the bye-laws, they were submitted to the

Education Committee, and from there they went to the Town Council or County Council. They were returned with suggestions and the Home Office appeared to be very fair to both parties.

Very often there was a clash of opinion between the Education Committee and the Town Council. Many authorities had wished to prohibit all street trading under 16 years of age, but some boys had to be allowed to trade in the streets under 16. Some tried to prohibit all employment on school days, but that was not permitted. One authority even wished to prohibit all employment of children, but that was not allowed. It was now desired to bring in a Bill empowering local authorities to make bye-laws regulating the employment of young persons up to the age of 18.

## THE OVERSEAS SETTLEMENT OF BRITISH WOMEN.

MISS BRODIE HALL, after referring to the virtual suspension of emigration from the United Kingdom during the war, said:

“The position is now improving, and the attractive offer of our Government—to give a free passage to all ex-service men and women and their dependants—provided they are going to assured employment, or are otherwise accepted by the Governments of the Dominions to which they desire to go—is arousing considerable interest, and applications for settlement overseas are now being received at the rate of about 1000 a week. The privilege of a free passage is also accorded to anyone who can prove a *bonâ fide* case of hardship arising from the war. Up to August 31st, 1920, the total number of applications received by the Overseas Settlement Committee was about 40,000 from men, and 10,000 from women, but as each application may, and in a large majority of cases does, represent one or more dependants, the total applications represent probably not fewer than 125,000 persons. These applications are, of course, not always accepted, as the conditions attaching to the grant of a free passage are necessarily stringent, and all cases have to be finally approved by the Emigration Agents of the Dominions and Colonies concerned.

So far the number of warrants issued by the various Colonial Agents represent about only one third of the applications received. Some are definitely refused, others are waiting opportunity of transport, or, knowing they have another year during which the offer holds good, have sent in an application on the chance of deciding later on to settle overseas. Although the privilege of free passage extends to December 31st, 1921, all applications for it must be sent in by December 31st of the present year.

Of the 14,391 persons who had actually sailed up to August 31st, 1920, 2848 were women, of whom 1491 went to Canada, 830 to Australia, 240 to New Zealand and 222 to South Africa. A few have gone to India, Egypt, the Straits Settlements and other Colonies. If dependants were included in these totals, the

number who have left this country during the year would probably be about 30,000."

After explaining that it would be impossible in the time allowed to her to give details as to the openings, conditions, and requirements of the various Colonies, Miss Brodie Hall continued:

"I shall take this opportunity of explaining the new system inaugurated last year by the Colonial Office, for controlling and assisting emigration, confining my remarks to that part of the scheme which affects women.

It was with the view of dealing effectively with problems likely to arise after the war that the Colonial Office decided to assume responsibility for the supervision and conduct of Oversea Settlement, and to this end created at the close of 1918 the Oversea Settlement Committee as a sub-department of the Colonial Office. A series of Conferences was arranged between this Committee and the High Commissioners and Agents-General of the self-governing Dominions, and close touch is still maintained with them. Lord Milner, at one of the opening meetings, gave the key-note to all future negotiations, in pointing out that the problem of oversea settlement should be regarded from the standpoint of the unity of the Empire, and not as a matter in which there was any conflict of interests between the Dominions and the Mother Country.' It is on this principle that all emigration is now being conducted.

The Oversea Settlement Committee quickly realised the desirability of securing the co-operation—not the elimination—of voluntary Societies engaged in the emigration of women, and to this end they invited the three old-established Societies, the British Women's Emigration Association, the South African Colonisation Society, and the Colonial Intelligence League to drop their separate organisations and to unite under the title of the Society for the Oversea Settlement of British Women. To the newly formed Council were added representatives of the Women's Services, the Girls' Friendly Society, the Catholic Emigration Society, and three Labour organisations,

The Society for the Oversea Settlement of British Women is now an Incorporated Society, registered under the Companies Acts. In order efficiently to carry out the work entrusted to it, a Government Grant of £5000 a year is made to the Society—and although its work is still entirely voluntary, the Chairman of the Executive is appointed and paid by Government, and thus forms an official link between the authorities and the voluntary workers. All the necessary work of interviewing, of making arrangements for shipping and transit, is arranged by the Executive Committee who are in constant correspondence (through their Chairman), with the Emigration Agents of the Colonies. Both the Imperial and Colonial Governments make a great point of efficient protection on the voyage, and Government Conductresses are appointed in specified ships for this purpose. No free passage emigrant is allowed to sail in other ships. Whenever circumstances require it, the Society for the Oversea

Settlement of British Women sends its own conductress with parties who have booked through its office, but not in ships carrying the Government Conductress. A very efficient system of reception and care on arrival overseas is assured to all women sailing with protected parties. "Escort cases" can also be included in such parties.

In all the Colonies their respective Governments are now controlling and regulating emigration, and a very stringent standard of character, health and capability is required of intending settlers. Besides, this, the Labour organisations (especially in Australia), are insisting that the number of any specified class of worker admitted, shall correspond with the actual demand for their work. In Canada (and this is generally applicable to Australia), only women willing to enter domestic service, or to act as home-helps, are accepted, unless, in the case of selected factory and other workers, assured situations have been secured for them. It is not, however, absolutely correct to say that "girls must secure a situation before landing." The Canadian Emigration Agent can set this order aside, if he sees good reason for doing so. In fact the final decision as to suitability and medical fitness rests with the Agent for each Colony, and he alone can supply, or withhold the landing ticket without which no one is permitted to land. Even the approval by the S.O.S.B.W. of an applicant does not ensure acceptance, unless confirmed by the Colonial Agent—confirmation never, of course, being withheld unless for very good reasons. Every emigrant must possess \$25 on landing, but the Canadian Immigration Officer can exempt from this rule women going to domestic service, and near relatives of persons already settled in the country. In any case they must have sufficient money for the inland train expenses.

The Canadian Government has approved the formation in Canada, of a Council of Emigration of Women for the Household, and branches of this Council, established in every Province, make themselves responsible for receiving and advising new settlers. Hostels (subject to Government inspection—if not owned by Government), for the reception of women settlers exist in every Province, and from these, after twenty-four hours' stay, situations are found for the domestic worker. Indeed, every new comer is obliged to pass through these Hostels, unless she is met by friends, or representatives of a Society of which she is a member, or by an employer who had already engaged her—before she sailed.

As regards other occupations than household work: for teachers, nurses, clerks, typists, shop-assistants, there is little or no demand, and teachers and nurses, even if qualified here, have to go through additional training according to Canadian regulations, and cannot therefore find employment immediately. There is in Canada some demand for land workers, but a certain amount of household work is always required of them. A limited number of women, with some capital, are making a success of small holdings of their own, in market-gardening, poultry and bee-keeping.



Undoubtedly the heavy increase in fares will prevent many non-free passage women from emigrating—the third class fares being now, to Canada, £19 to £30; to Australia, £37 to £51; to New Zealand, £40 to £46. A reduction of £10 is given to domestic servants going to Australia, and New Zealand gives free passage to domestic servants. A third class fare to South Africa is £21—and there are considerably greater varieties of openings here than elsewhere. Domestic servants are welcomed, but there are also good openings for more educated women—as governesses, school teachers, and hospital nurses, especially for nurses with the C.M.B. Certificate. Women should not go to South Africa without securing the assistance of the S.O.S.B.W. which receives applications from employers, and fills vacancies before the settler sails.

“There is undoubtedly,” Miss Brodie Hall said in conclusion, “in this country a strong under-current of feeling against any system of emigration, however little it may take the form of open objection. Especially is this the case when it is known that the demand overseas is chiefly for domestic servants at a time when the shortage of this class of worker is so acute at home. But, may I urge a wider and more imperial view? As a result of the war, the population of the United Kingdom showed on Jan. 1st, 1919, an excess of women over men of 1,266,000, as against 566,000 at the census of 1911, an increase of not far from three-quarters of a million. On the other hand, the male population of the Dominions has always been so largely in excess of the female, that even the war has not altered, though it has, of course, modified the position. How desirable is it therefore to encourage the settlement overseas of women, and so diminish the surplus of men in the Colonies, and of women in this country.

The average number of British subjects who emigrated during ten years previous to the war was about 250,000 a year. During the suspension of emigration owing to the war—to speak of Canada only—a very considerable influx of settlers from the United States took place, but very few were of British birth. It seems, therefore, that there is urgent need for new settlers, British by birth, and British in sympathy, to settle in that Dominion if we desire to build up a new and strong British nation overseas. Let me conclude by quoting a few lines from last year’s Report of the Oversea Settlement Committee which is really an appeal to the community for a far-sighted and balanced judgment on emigration.

“Exhaustive care has for many years been devoted by the Governments of the various parts of the Empire to the perfecting of agreements for the exchange of food-stuffs, raw materials, mineral products, and manufactured goods. Such agreements are of the first importance, but they will have no lasting results unless at least equal care is bestowed on the problem of distributing and using the population of the Empire to the best advantage. The men and women of the British Empire are its true foundation. They have brought us to the present stage of its develop-

ment. They have in the past for the most part been drawn from the Mother Country, and have carried with them overseas to the vast territories which cannot achieve their full development without a large increase of population, British energy and perseverance and British ideals of freedom and self-government. In the interest of the unity of the Empire, and of its future defence, it is vital that the additional population which the Dominions require should be drawn from the same source in future, but if settlers of the right kind are to be directed from this country to the Oversea Dominions, His Majesty’s Government must assume more direct responsibility in the matter.”

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THURSDAY, 14th OCTOBER. 2-30—4-30 p.m.

**PUBLIC MEETING ON “HEALTH PROBLEMS AND  
THE CARE OF THE YOUNG.”**

*Chairman:* THE LADY FRANCES BALFOUR.

**HEALTH PROBLEMS OF THE MOMENT.**

LADY BARRETT, C.B.E., M.D., M.S., asked, What were the health problems of the moment? Were they problems which dealt with the people living to-day, or were they those problems which would affect the future race? She felt that no health problem of the moment was comparable to that which would affect the race of the next generation. If we worked to improve the health of the coming generation we should, to a certain extent, improve the health of the existing generation, and in so far as we succeeded in altering for the good the health of the present generation, we should learn something ourselves as to what health really is. We had not yet really reached a perfect conception of what we were aiming at when we talked of health problems. When we thought of the coming race we should begin by thinking about the mother. What were the conditions which were at the present moment affecting the health of motherhood? In the first place they must consider the effect that child-bearing was having on the health of the mothers of the country. She had no hesitation in saying that child-bearing ought not to be in the slightest degree detrimental to the health of women, but should be a factor which would enhance the health of women. The statistics for maternal mortality among married women were 3.7 per thousand, but among unmarried women in child-bearing the death-rate was 6.8 per thousand, that is, practically, double. There was also a great deal of maternal morbidity, that is, the condition of mothers who do not die but have illness produced in the lying-in period, or permanent incapacity for the rest of their lives. If the bad effects of child-bearing and of gonorrhoea could be wiped out, considerably more than two-thirds of the patients in the out-patients departments of the hospitals would never be there.

The next point to consider was the effect of work on the mother. Experiments had been made during the war and it had been possible to find out what conditions of work left the worker in the most healthy and most efficient condition. Long hours did not produce a big out-put. It was found that when work was gradually reduced to six hours a day not only was a more comfortable time for the workers obtained, but also a bigger output of the most efficient work. This discovery had justified every philanthropic and humane principle on which certain great employers worked, from the financial and economic, as well as from the humanitarian point of view from which they started. As to the conditions of work in the home, mothers endured long hours of anxious arduous work. Research had shown that noise, agitation, and worry, though they might be borne with equanimity, took a toll of the health of the workers which diminished their out-put. If we wanted mothers to be healthy and to rear a healthy offspring, we should have to improve their conditions of life.

With regard to the effects of housing on mothers—the home-keeping members of the family—the mother must not be considered purely as a mother, but it must be remembered that she was an individual with a life of her own and not only a child-bearing person. Several of the evil results of bad housing were depression, weariness, exhaustion, loss of power of work, and greater susceptibility to diseases of every kind. Again, where there was overcrowding a higher death rate would always be found, and where the death rate was high the general power of resistance of the people was always low. Bad housing conditions affected the mother herself as an individual, but also through her they affected the vitality of the child, both the unborn child, and the child to whom she played the part of home-keeper and home-maker.

Passing to the important question of nutrition, merely to provide a sufficient quantity of suitable food was not enough. There must be assimilation and absorption of nourishment, and to ensure this the mother must have proper periods of exercise and rest; a sufficient amount of oxygen must be assured. Where new cottages were being built a central kitchen might be provided, under the charge of a competent cook and a good housekeeper, where meals could be obtained for adults and for children of all ages. The provision of a central laundry where the women could wash the family clothes quickly and efficiently, and of day nurseries for the use of home-mothers, as well as for the children of those who were out at work, would add greatly to the health and comfort of the working class mothers.

Various proposals had been made for remedying the evil results of the wrong conditions under which the working mothers of the country lived. First of these was the provision of a more efficient midwifery service of doctors and midwives. The General Medical Council and Central Board of Midwives were

recognising the necessity for more efficient instruction in this connection. It was the duty of every one to make some enquiry in the particular district in which she lived, in order to ascertain whether there was an efficient midwifery service provided for it. Another necessity was the provision of beds for those women whose homes were unsuitable for their confinement, and for those cases which needed special attention. The Government would grant half the cost of this if the local authorities would find the other half. If the best type of woman was to be encouraged to take up midwifery it would be necessary to introduce a higher scale of pay. Important reforms in the lives of working mothers were also needed, as had already been pointed out, in the direction of housing, conditions of work and nutrition.

In relation to health problems as they affect the young people of the industrial classes, the most pressing need was for the provision of healthy exercise and recreative facilities for young men and women, and this would prove the greatest factor in the prevention of vice and disease.

Steps were now being taken by the National Council for Combating Venereal Diseases to educate young people on the lines of sex hygiene, and propaganda work was being carried on by the National Society for the Prevention of Venereal Disease, which advocated instruction in the use of prophylactics. She strongly deprecated the latter policy, firstly, because preventives were not without risk and therefore such remedies were a delusion to the young and inexperienced, and secondly, because the instructions issued to women were in themselves pernicious and would be received as an insult by all right-minded women, and, thirdly, because it assumed that, though chastity might be good, it was not expected from most ordinary men and women. The real fact was that you could not divorce morality from preventive medicine. She was not in favour of keeping young people in ignorance of danger, as had been the case in the past: we should expect the best of them and instruct them in all we knew they ought to know. We got from people very largely what we expected of them, we must expect the highest and keep clearly in mind that all men and women are capable of a high standard of life.

#### THE RECREATION OF YOUNG PEOPLE.

MR. CLIFT, of the Juvenile Organisations Committee of the Board of Education, began by saying that there should be no formal time-table where the recreation of boys and girls was concerned. Half the advantages and all the joys of recreation disappeared if even a semblance of compulsion were introduced. We should play the rules of the game, but if we had to play with an eye ever on the clock, and if we must play, not what we wanted, but what persons in authority thought we ought to want, then it ceased to be play and became something very much like work. What were the existing opportunities for recreation and how

were they related to the needs of the young people of to-day? First, there were the opportunities in the home, which nothing could possibly replace in potency for good or evil. From his own experience in a big industrial area in the North, he could testify to the thousands of parents who were doing their best, in the face of great difficulties, to bring up their boys and girls to be good men and women; but where the homes were small and overcrowded, home recreation was difficult, and in cases where, for instance, the whole family could not sit down to meals together, it was quite impossible. Outside the home, for those who were interested in literature, science and art, there were free libraries, art galleries and museums. There were also parks and bowling greens, but these were mostly for the use of adults, and the municipal authorities had, until lately, done little to provide for the special needs of young people. The streets were too often the only playground for a large proportion of the boys and girls in our crowded centres of population—vast numbers spent their leisure hours in aimless play in the streets, varied perhaps by occasional or frequent visits to picture palaces. The new Education Act was going to mean much to the boys and girls in the future. There would be more children in attendance at school and the need of facilities for recreation would be greater, since school children had more leisure than working boys and girls. The country owed a great debt of gratitude to the foresight and devotion of Mrs. Humphry Ward in inaugurating Play Centres. This movement had grown apace and the evening play centres were frequently established in elementary schools. Many more of them were wanted. The need of a place where children could go and find jolly games and interesting occupations, such as those more fortunately placed might find in their own homes, was apparent in every town. The women of the country should use their influence to instigate and encourage the establishment of play centres. They offered a magnificent field for personal service of the greatest value to the nation. Voluntary workers were badly wanted, women who knew how to play with children; who knew how through play to win their confidence and affection; who knew how much can be done through the organisation of games which will teach practical lessons in the team spirit, and lessons of unselfishness.

With regard to working boys and girls, there were the same disabilities as to restricted room at home, lack of playing fields, etc. Although their leisure might not be so great as that of their younger brothers and sisters, it was of equal potency for good or evil. The playground too, was usually the street, where they wandered aimlessly to and fro and loitered about finding excitement in jostling the passers-by. They had money at their disposal. What opportunities had they for spending it wisely? There were the picture palaces, in which boys and girls were often much more bored than was supposed, but they had nowhere else to go. They drifted into the billiard halls, dancing saloons, and later on to the public house. What did

these young people go out to seek? Evil? Not a bit of it. They went out to seek opportunities of meeting their fellows, to experience the joys of friendship, to get good games, to learn to dance. They could only get those things under conditions that were bad. That was not their fault but their misfortune. They would take advantage of better facilities if they were offered to them, and these might be made a valuable part in their lives.

It was impossible to exaggerate the value of the work which voluntary agencies such as the Girl Guides, Boy Scouts, Boys' and Girls' Clubs were doing, but they were not dealing with more than 35% of the young people between the ages of 14 and 18. Did the Education Act help? Good as the Continuation education in the day time might be, it must be remembered that it would increase the leisure hours of boys and girls of that age. How could that leisure be properly filled? There was only one way, he thought, in which it could be done—by the combination and co-ordination of existing effort; by bringing all the voluntary agencies to which he had referred into closer touch with one another, into co-operation with the Education Authorities and the schools. Juvenile Organisations Committees were being formed in all the big towns throughout the country to accomplish this work of co-ordination, and in so doing to promote that wise use of leisure upon which as much as upon anything else, the welfare of the young citizens of the future depended.

#### CONTINUATION SCHOOLS.

BY MRS. GEORGE CADBURY, O.B.E.

During the last few years the official mind has become aware of the insufficient character of our national system of Education. It is realising that the State, having kept a heavy and repressive hand on the child for nine years, has turned him off into the business world at a critical age, with barely awakened mental faculties; confused by an accumulation of unassimilated facts and inaccurate knowledge. The greater number of these children on leaving school close their books, and rapidly forget all that might have been fostered into a possession. The teachers cannot be blamed for the inadequacy of the equipment of their pupils; smaller classes, less rigidity, less cramming, better physical conditions would have given better results; it is the age selected by the State as a terminus, which has been found to be a mistake. The age of 14, or thereabouts, Nature chooses as a new starting point; there is development, psychical, physiological, emotional. At this crucial moment the boys and girls of the State Schools rush into the world and become wage earners; parental control is often non-existent; they have leisure, and money and opportunity to indulge their insufficiently trained desires.

Education Authorities have endeavoured to meet the case by Secondary Schools, Evening Schools, Technical Schools, Lecture Courses, Domestic Science Centres, etc. The workers have

recognised the need, and have organised Workers' Educational Associations, Co-operative Guilds; there are Working Men's Colleges, Women's Colleges, but all these agencies touch only a small proportion of the population. The Secondary Schools of the country are at the present time entirely insufficient for the number of candidates.

The State, having at last recognised these facts, piloted by Mr. Fisher, has planned a system of Day Continuation Schools, whereby boys and girls can continue their education after entering industrial life. A few such schools, organised in large factories, existed before the Act was passed. One of these was opened in 1913, and acceptance of tuition was made a condition of employment. Other firms in some 14 trades have tried similar experiments. Since the Act, a few schools managed by Education Authorities, have been opened in different centres, but attendance will be voluntary, until the Authorities settle with the Board of Education on an "Appointed Day" for acceptance of the responsibility. The Birmingham Authority has three schools already established, and fixed August 23rd, 1920, as the Appointed Day, the regulations will come into force and attendance become compulsory in January, 1921; provision is being made for the opening at that date of nine schools in Central Districts for girls and boys, between the ages of 14 and 16.

These details are probably known, but are a necessary introduction to this paper. Having had some experience of such schools already at work, I will endeavour to indicate the problems of the venture, the attitude of the young people towards continued education, the difficulties in organisation, and also tell of the results, the encouragement and successes.

At the present time there is a tremendous demand for increased opportunities of education. The Continuation School will not satisfy all demands, but the prolonged stay now possible at the Elementary School, with an eighth standard, plus the Continuation School, is a considerable step in this direction. At the same time, numbers of parents and young people are satisfied with the old methods. The chance of increased education has been received by such with suspicion and dislike. Parents were not convinced of the need; the boys and girls who thought they were grown up find themselves sent back to tutelage and reckoned as school children. "A boy will in preference, do any amount of mechanical writing rather than think for a few minutes," says one teacher. "Girls want to listen and be amused, anything rather than *think*," says another. This distaste is not confined to youth. As Bertram Russell said the other day, "Men fear the pain of thinking more than they fear the pain of death." One teacher speaks of being appalled at the mental inertia of the average adolescent worker, and of a definite unwillingness towards mental exertion.

In places where a successful Continuation School has been carried on for some time, this attitude is less apparent, but it is one of the difficulties to be reckoned with until the schools

become generally established. Because of this attitude, success in the beginning depends mainly on the personality of the Head Teacher and the Staff. They must not only be certificated and trained, but sympathetic, adaptable, keen, interested and interesting; the key note of success in these schools is the creation of an atmosphere of co-operation and comradeship.

Another continually recurring difficulty is that of grading the pupils. The circumstances are very different from those of a Secondary School. The convenience of the works must be studied, for in large factories the arrangement of the hours in which the various girls and boys can best be spared from the various rooms and workshops is in itself a tremendous task. The ages and ability of the scholars, usually the first consideration, must necessarily be subsidiary,

A further question to be considered is, whether the necessary eight hours shall be taken in one day, or two periods on two days. This depends partly on the distance from work to the school, the nature of the work and the convenience of employers. The Birmingham Committee is in favour of two days; it seems impossible for young persons to be able profitably to study for so many hours for just one day, when for the rest of the week they are probably engaged on mechanical repetition work. Two mornings would be the best arrangement, for if young people have been working hard all the morning, and go to classes in the afternoon, slumber is apt to lay a heavy hand upon a victim. But two mornings could not be spared from work. Two periods on two days, preferably not consecutive days, is therefore generally arranged. The two attendances, say Monday and Wednesday, or Tuesday and Friday, give a recurrent contact with the teacher, and keep alive the impulse to study.

In Bristol one whole day is found to work very well; so elasticity in policy is most important.

The employers in various neighbourhoods must necessarily be consulted as to this question of hours, especially in the smaller factories, where it is more difficult to arrange substitutes; in this, as well as in other questions that will arise, it is absolutely essential to secure the goodwill of the employer, and the co-operation of foremen and forewomen.

*Discipline* is another problem. The authority of the teacher being intermittent, and the pupils living in the larger world of the factory the greater part of the week, special thought and care is necessary as to the method of discipline; it is not merely the maintenance of order that is required, but the fostering of a spirit of appreciation, industry and attention.

The type of teacher required for these schools is of the highest. Imagine getting into real live touch with the students when the contact is for just two short periods out of a busy working week. Imagine facing a fresh class of girls or boys every day of the week. The work is infinitely worth while, but it requires infinite patience, tact, resolution, knowledge, determination and physical strength.

The Head Teacher must not only possess all these qualifications, but must have a genius for organisation. The planning of the time-table each term is a truly herculean task; 1,000 boys, or 1,000 girls coming from different centres where the exigencies of their employment may cause change at any moment. A few illustrations from notes of instructions from one factory will show some of the difficulties:—

- (a) "A" Department has 11 girls of Day School age, but no two can be spared at the same time. Morning school preferred in this room.
- (b) "B" Department has 44 girls in 19 groups, and no two from any group can leave at the same time.
- (c) It upsets the work of another department if any boys go to school on Friday morning.

There are also the cases where a fall in output keeps another department waiting; where a junior habitually assists a senior; or when boys and men work together in groups or gangs and the work of the latter is held up by the absence of the former.

Then there is the possibility when all is planned, of dismissal or departure from the workshop; the introduction any week of fresh pupils; the different types of mind, ability, class; all these points make this part of the work more intricate, bewildering and exasperating than anyone could imagine until they tried to do it.

The choice of subjects to be taught in such restricted hours is again a matter needing experience and sympathetic insight.

I will give a short outline of the work at the schools I know best, and where boys and girls from two factories are taught:—

History and Geography need to be made very much alive and dramatic, in order to enforce attention; or with a glance back to their nine years' experience the scholars remark:—"Oh the same dry old stuff."

Literature with an able teacher soon becomes a favourite study, especially accompanied with dramatisation. One class after taking Jane Austen, arranged "Pride and Prejudice" in dramatic form and acted it with evident understanding of its delicate humour. In the same way they have taken—"The Mill on the Floss," "Cranford," Galsworthy's "Strife," etc. Shakespeare's plays are regularly taken, Milton, Tennyson, Stevenson are also studied.

At the closing Session this summer, the girls produced "Antigone"; they performed in the open air before 1,000 spectators; their acting was spirited and intelligent; the chorus secured just the right atmosphere, the singing was excellent; most of the costumes were made by the girls, helped by the staff, and were very effective.

Powers of expression need to be developed; a step is gained when the pupils recognise the inconvenience of being unable to express their thoughts; debates, narration, and composition are therefore introduced. Some of the girls have written charming stories and verse.

The subjects of the debates include Industrial Problems; the discussion of these, and instruction on economic questions, have been very useful and are very popular.

Citizenship, Social and Industrial History are other useful subjects. Industrial History has been studied with reference to Blue Books on Factory Acts.

The lives of Elizabeth Fry, Florence Nightingale and Shaftesbury have introduced other social topics.

In the same connection, visits to the City Council, to the Law Courts, to Prisons, to Factories, to Welfare Centres, as well as to the Art Gallery and other places of interest have been made. Since the visits to the Law Courts, mock trials have been arranged, and the girls once conducted an exciting case concerning a theft of jewels.

A love of arithmetic has to be fostered at first, it requires too much thought; but it has been found after good teaching that a class, when asked to vote on choice of subjects, generally chose arithmetic by a large majority.

Class Singing, with talks on Musical appreciation, is a favourite hour.

Choice is also made of such subjects as Nature Study, Art Metal Work, Science and Part Singing.

Dressmaking, Cookery and Laundry are taken in the evening in voluntary classes. The Head Mistress of the Bournville Schools, where there are now 1,000 girls, deprecates too much Domestic Science Teaching until the age of 16; the girls get a good deal more of this class of work than they care for at home, and not till there is the dawning idea of a home of their own does the subject become particularly attractive.

Hygiene and Mothercraft are very carefully taught in this school. The atmosphere in the classes is admirable, as should be the case, when taken by a wise and experienced teacher. The Old Girls' Association has asked for an Evening Course in order to continue the study.

Guarded teaching on Sex Hygiene has been given, but in time, with present opportunities, mothers ought to be able to give this to their children, and not leave it to be taken as a school subject. Our Head Mistress's experience is, that too much attention to the subject concentrates thought upon it. Safety lies in filling the leisure time with occupation and sport, Scout companies for boys, Guides for the girls, games, athletics, gardening, swimming, etc. Physical exercises are a very popular part of the curriculum, and in the school to which I have alluded, swimming has been a regular and much enjoyed lesson; it is possible, however, that this will have to be taken in the future in a voluntary class.

So far, I have spoken mainly of the girls' school. At the boys' school, corresponding to that of girls already described, English and Mathematics have been made the basis of instruction and a four-year course planned. In Mathematics, the work includes arithmetic, algebra, theoretical and practical geometry.

In teaching Geography, the first-year boys take a broad outline of world geography on a scientific basis; the second year, the Continent of Europe. History is taught from the industrial and civic standpoints. English is arranged with the object of teaching the students to appreciate the best literature.

The time devoted to Drawing or Metal Work is  $1\frac{3}{4}$  hours per week. This has been one of the most successful classes and extremely good work has been done; the teacher reports a "growth of appreciation of beautiful objects, from a simple bowl to a Cathedral."

Physical Training is of utmost importance; apart from the actual benefit to the body, physical training is a great stimulus to mental development; it improves general health; in classes in this school the average increase in lung capacity is 25% the first six months; it promotes cleanliness, as the boys are made to change completely for the lesson.

Three years ago, the boys in this school were offered the opportunity of attending Voluntary Classes in addition to the compulsory ones; 30% availed themselves of this offer, and classes were formed for Art Metal Work, Elementary Practical Science, and French. One of the results has been that a Matriculation Class was formed and many successes obtained in the Matriculation and Intermediate Science examinations, and one or two boys have taken the B.Sc. One boy is now at the Birmingham University taking a course for a degree in Science.

The third school already established in Birmingham is at Aston. There are 500 boys from five engineering firms in attendance. The spirit is excellent, the Headmaster enthusiastic, and the results so far very satisfactory.

In planning the curriculum, organisers are divided into those who believe in vocational or non-vocational methods. The first argue that the object of the school is to train better workers for their various industries; the second, that the training should concentrate on preparing the young for their future responsibilities as citizens, broaden their outlook on life, and stimulate their intelligence. It is of the utmost importance for the future of the world that the democracy should be truly and not superficially educated.

A very valuable part of the Continuation School Work for girls and boys is the Social Side. In planning new buildings this has been very generally recognised, though with the present difficulty of building anything but homes, it will be some time before all the amenities hoped for are available. Still, social activities, such as football, cricket, tennis, hockey, etc., are already centring round all the schools, and arrangements for indoor games, amusements, library, reading-room, clubs, etc., are being inaugurated. In most big works now, clubs of various kinds exist; in the schools described, there are athletic clubs, with memberships of 1,000 girls and 1,000 boys. An important opportunity for the development of communal life has been the Camp School. In a book which has just been brought out on

Continuation Schools, edited by Wray and Ferguson, there is an account of Camp School life near Birmingham, with illustrations. The order of the day, after the usual camp amenities and duties, is study in the morning, then visits to all kinds of interesting places in the afternoon, through which historical, geological, botanical, and architectural information is gained. A Camp School has also been run successfully on a canal barge. The girls' school has also had opportunities of camp life. The aim of the teachers has been to foster a sense of corporate or communal life, and to give the pupils something of the splendid spirit of fellowship to be found in our public schools.

The boys some time ago, started a Magazine of their own, and the girls have now followed with a similar venture. These are not only for the present boys and girls, but serve as a link for those who have passed out of the classes.

Interest in the school is not lost by those who have once been pupils, they are constantly found returning to help in the social life of present students. For instance, recently there was a demand for the formation of a Company of Girl Guides; the Head Mistress made great efforts to obtain officers from amongst the class of leisured girls, but without success; a number of girls who had passed through the school volunteered to take the necessary training, and run a company. An Old Girls' Association was started in 1915, and now numbers over 300 members. They have organised Study Circles, a Rambling Club, a Pierrette Troup, Classes for Botany, History, Dramatic Literature, Dancing, French Conversation and Singing. Every term there is a Social Gathering for the Members. One girl has gained a scholarship for Ruskin College, another for the Y.W.C.A. Working Women's College at Beckenham, and two others are training as teachers.

The next consideration is, the General Organisation of the Schools. It has been suggested that they shall be run on co-educational lines. Personally, I consider that will be a mistake. In the first place I believe it to be essential that the boys should be under a Head Master, the girls under a Head Mistress. A man can best understand boys and their needs, and a woman can best understand girls, at the critical and impressionable time of adolescence. It may be possible, and advantageous, if the schools are in the same building, to unite classes for certain subjects; but in most cases separate classes are preferable; the choice of subject is often different; mixed classes add to the difficulties in grading; from experience the teachers find that in separate classes attention is sooner obtained, and that there is greater concentration. But the chief argument for separate schools is, that it is most important for the Heads to have some personal contact with, and knowledge of their pupils. The numbers proposed (2,000 to 2,500) to be taught in each Centre make, to my mind, the idea of one big Mixed School impossible. How can one Head know anything of the individuals in such a crowd, or ever hope to gain an influence over them?

They would not have any real knowledge of more than a few dozen. The great aim of the teachers should be, not merely to put a few more facts into the minds of the young people, to make them more dexterous in handicraft, not even only to make them more physically fit, but, in the belief that a wider education will make a finer type of manhood and womanhood, to strive to teach them the art of life, inspire them with a sense of their responsibility, and train them to become thoughtful and useful citizens.

I should like at this point to refer to a very successful Continuation School in Bristol, in connection with Messrs. Fry's Works. I am told that it is so popular, that girls due to arrive at 9 turn up at 8 in the morning. It was opened in April, with 400 pupils, but the number has rapidly increased. The Horfield School, as it is called, is splendidly equipped, the staff excellent, it is on an ideal site, adjoining the recreation grounds of the firm; the rooms are bright and well ventilated; there is a canteen at which the girls can obtain dinner, as at this school the eight hours are all taken on one day. This arrangement appears to work very well in this case. The curriculum and general management is very much on the lines already described. There are three other well organised and equipped schools in Bristol, but I have not been able to visit them.

The cost of Extended Education, together with the increased cost of Primary Education, has been the subject of discussion and criticism in Parliament recently. The building scheme for Birmingham for the first seven years of Continuation School work, is estimated at £520,000. Other cities are no doubt contemplating similar programmes. Owing to the impossibility of raising that amount of money at the present time, Birmingham is making use of temporary buildings and annexes of light construction, for the nine schools to be opened in January.

The London County Council has fixed October 27th of this year as the appointed day, and they hope to open 22 Schools in the beginning of 1921. Manchester has already twelve schools, attended by the employees of 120 firms. Very few of the other County Borough or County Authorities seem to have taken definite steps. In the administrative County of Lancashire there are five Day Continuation Schools already in operation, and two in the West Riding of Yorkshire. In Scotland the appointed day is postponed, and several other Authorities have asked for postponement.

There are Special Works Schools at: Port Sunlight, Boots at Nottingham, Tootal at Bolton, Osborne's at Sheffield, C. & J. Clark at Street, and Harrods. East Suffolk proposes a residential school for a term of weeks, rather than a certain number of hours a week.

With regard to national expenditure, it may be recalled that the estimate of the Board of Education for 1914 was £15,245,000; the estimate for the current year is £45,755,000 and will shortly, when the new schemes are all carried out, be

£100,000,000, rising rapidly to £120,000,000. This is a great sum, but we can afford it, if the improved or extended system of education becomes effective. There has been universal complaint that, despite great efforts, children have left school not only unfit intellectually, but unfit physically; the new system will be free from many of the disadvantages of the old; child labour is practically abolished; the health of the children has been substantially improved, but we have still to see that education is not handicapped by the sickness and backwardness due to unwholesome conditions of life and bad housing. The most important field of creative government activity is Education. If it is successfully developed, there should be immense saving on Poor Law administration, asylums, the broken by-products of an ill-organised social system, and pensions for the poor. After all, the cost is only equal to the cost of twenty days of war. Surely one of the great preventives of war in the future, will be efficient and rational education for all classes, and for all nations. At no time has there been such a universal demand for education throughout the civilised, and even partially civilised world, as there is at present.

I must add one word about Moral or Religious Teaching. In our Birmingham Education Committee, the question of the inclusion in the curriculum of definite religious, namely doctrinal teaching, was debated. It was agreed that it would be impossible to carry out such a suggestion, if the different denominations were to be satisfied with the teaching given. The fact of having a different set of pupils each day of the week, probably representing many different schools of thought, made it obviously impossible. In the Schools which I visit, however, there is each morning an "Assembly," a hymn is sung, a small portion of Scripture read, and a short talk from the Head Teacher sets the tone for the morning. This, I believe, is not only valuable, but appreciated. Incidentally, a teacher with the right ideals can bring inspiring thought into the teaching of ordinary school lessons. Here again, we see the immense importance of the choice of the right teacher.

I feel sure that all concerned in the education of the coming generation, believe that with all the present efforts to improve material conditions and educational opportunities, our hope for a brighter and better future depends on the cultivation of the spiritual side of our nature, on our appreciation of the fundamental truths of Christianity, and on the recognition of the supreme importance in our lives of a stimulating faith.

## THE POLICEWOMAN OF THE FUTURE.

BY MISS D. O. G. PETO, O.B.E.

(*Director of Bristol Training School for Women Police and Patrols.*)

I have been asked to portray for you the Policewoman of the future. When I last had the honour of addressing this annual gathering of the National Council of Women—at Leicester—I told you something of the chaotic conditions under which the pioneer policewomen of the present day were carrying out their task; and pointed out that the remedy appeared to lie in the establishment of an inquiry by the Home Office into the whole position regarding policewomen.

Such an inquiry was instituted in February of this year. The report of the inquiry was issued in August last, and whilst still waiting for it to be given effect by the Home Office, it may be taken as depicting the lines which policewomen's employment will follow in the future.

The policewoman of the future will be sworn-in as a constable, and she will be invested with the full responsibilities, powers and duties of that office. The Sex Disqualifications Act, 1919, removed all question of disability in this connection, but in advocating that all policewomen *shall* be sworn-in in future, the Committee of Inquiry goes a good deal further, for it recognises the *necessity* of giving policewomen a proper status if they are efficiently to perform their duties. The question has been at the head and forefront of every discussion on policewomen for the last six years; and its concession will smooth many difficulties in the policewoman's path.

Obviously, if a Chief Constable swear-in a woman as a member of his force, she must come under his authority as fully as do the men, with regard to appointment, dismissal, and also with regard to general discipline and control; but in order to give the policewoman an opportunity of responding to discipline in the best way, she needs the control of officers of her own sex. In future she is to have them, where numbers permit. But she is to have more than this—a Woman Assistant Home Office Inspector of Constabulary is to be appointed "to inspect and to make recommendations with regard to the efficiency of Policewomen; to be available to advise Chief Constables, if they so desire, in the selection of recruits, or otherwise to give special attention to the discipline and *morale* of Policewomen." Of all the recommendations in this Report, the appointment of a woman as H.M. Inspector, appears to me to be the most important; it not only gives dignity to the policewoman's office, but it contains the germ of co-ordination and representation.

With regard to pay:—Women Constables are to start at 60s. a week with boot, rent, and other allowances and uniform. Sergeants at 90s.; Inspectors at £260 a year, and Superintendents at between £320 and £350. This scale is about 10s. less than

that of the men, though the allowances are the same. Pensions are available after twenty years' approved service.

As regards selection and training:—Each Chief Constable is to be left free to select and train for himself in the future as in the past; but a recommendation is made in favour of giving part of the training to women officers as soon as they are available, and in the meantime Voluntary Schools such as those of the Federation may still be used by Authorities if they so desire.

The hours of duty advocated for policewomen are: eight a day where the work is partly patrol and partly of a less strenuous order. Seven a day, if the whole time is given to patrol duty. The policewoman, like the policeman, will have one day off each week, and fourteen days leave a year, the latter increasing with promotion.

The age of entry is to be from twenty-five to thirty years: but during the next five years, older women who have served in any auxiliary police force, or with H.M. Forces, are not to be refused on the ground of age, provided they do not expect a pension. The physique of the recruits will conform relatively to that of the men, and a strict medical examination by a woman doctor is required. As regards education, a moderate standard is set, which will cover women from the elementary and secondary schools. Married women are to be accepted under certain conditions.

So much for the Report. What I most earnestly wish to emphasise is this: it is not only the Home Office which has to give effect to this Report; it must also be done by the women who are appointed. This Report would never have been written had it not been for the splendid achievements of pioneer policewomen during the past five years. The only thing that can wreck the work of policewomen is an inadequate supply of the right women for appointment; and it seems to me that a body like the National Council of Women cannot lightly put off their own responsibility in the matter. To a Conference that has met to consider the claims of youth, one may plead this cause with some confidence, and appeal that women be forthcoming, now and in the future, with the essential qualities for this work; judgment, tact, sympathy, discipline, initiative, and social knowledge.

MISS TANCRED endorsed all that Miss Peto had said. She pointed out that they had these good recommendations in the Report but the great point now was, how were they to be given effect? Nothing could be done until Parliament re-assembled, but then they must demand and press that these regulations should be made for policewomen and come into force. No fresh legislation was necessary—the Sex Disqualification Act had done all that was required.



## PUBLIC MEETING—VALEDICTORY.

OCTOBER 14th. 8—10 p.m.

*Chairman:* MRS. OGILVIE GORDON, D.Sc., J.P.

MRS. OGILVIE GORDON said that at this, the last of the public meetings of the Conference she would remind her hearers that the National Council had as its main object the promotion of sympathy of thought and action among women. All the work undertaken had that as its further and wider aim and purpose. They had had amongst them during these meetings not only women from all parts of the United Kingdom,—England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland,—but they had also had the good fortune to welcome here in Bristol throughout the meetings, representatives from the National Councils of Women of Canada, of South Africa and of Australia. Mrs. Sanford, President of the Canadian National Council had been present, and only an untimely chill had prevented the President of the Australian National Council from taking part. They had endeavoured to bring together here representative women from some of the great dominions of our Commonwealth of British States, and now on this last occasion it had been thought well to place before the Council some of the thoughts of those who had been closely connected with India. She would like the meeting to think for a moment or two of the great problems that would have to be worked out in that far land during the next ten or twenty years, and especially how these concerned the women of India and their entry into citizenship. In the case of India also, their Council must endeavour to promote sympathy of thought and action. Some of the wisest men of many generations had been sent forth from the universities and the political field to do their utmost to advance the best interests of the Indian people in that teeming land, and in more recent times British women had also done what they could. Since they had been trained in medicine and nursing, they had taken India as one of their special fields of work because they could accomplish there what was not permitted to men. Members of the British N.C.W. must do their utmost to increase their thought for and their understanding of India. They had the pleasure of having with them that evening one of the women of India, Madame Sarojini Naidu, and they had with them as the first speaker, Mrs. G. H. Bell, known to many present by her pen-name, John Travers, who was familiar with many aspects of India, and would give them her knowledge at first hand.

## OUR RELATIONS WITH THE WIVES, WIDOWS AND MOTHERS OF INDIAN SOLDIERS.

MRS. BELL said that a relationship of sentiment existed between the wives, widows, and mothers of Indian soldiers and all Englishwomen. It came into existence in January, 1748, when the first Indian sepoy was enlisted, since when the husbands and sons of Indian women and British women had served in the same regiments. Only a very few wives of British officers were acquainted with the wives of Indian officers and Indian soldiers. That this was not due to racial feeling was obvious, since British and Indian officers and men were serving side by side in their units, sometimes for thirty-two years at a stretch. It was due to feminine customs; the Indian soldiers' womenfolk were "purdah," spoke many different dialects, and lived for the most part in remote hamlets. Pathan and Gurkha soldiers had their homes beyond the borders of India. Only a very small percentage of Indian soldiers' womenfolk visited the cantonments in which British officers' wives lived. When they did so they brought with them the exclusive customs of their own villages, where the populations are not mixed but—with insignificant exceptions,—are formed from one class, caste, and creed. The average wife of a Sikh, or Dogra soldier did not make the acquaintance of the wife of a Punjabi Mahomedan soldier, though their husbands met all day long in the lines of the regiment and were often great friends. On account of the differences of languages, Indian soldiers' wives remained always unacquainted with the wives of Pathan and Gurkha soldiers.

Passing to her personal experience, Mrs. Bell said: "Under the present circumstances, therefore, the relationship between the wives, widows and mothers of Indian soldiers and British women exists almost without demonstration. They are not ignorant of the valour, the honour, the fortitude of our British soldiers—we are not ignorant of the valour, the honour and the fortitude of their Indian soldiers. I think that we should go further than that, I think that our relationship should lead us to desire to know how Government expresses for us its recognition of the sacrifices, and status, of the Indian soldier's wife, widow, and mother. Indian soldiers' womenfolk come from the landed classes. The holdings are small. Much of the land is unirrigated. When and if the monsoon fails the family depends on incomes derived from military service or military pensions. Purdah women may not work for hire. There is no old age pension, no poor law relief. The menfolk support the women, and all women have to be married, but high-caste Hindu women may not re-marry as widows. The family is the unit which uses its resources to support its dependants, the aged, the women, and the children. Among the military families there is nearly always one man who stays at home, looks after the land, and sees to the family affairs, and to him the boys and the old pensioners lend their aid. In a military family with few men serving in the

Army, with few surviving pensioners, with but few and unfertile acres, and with several widows and several young children to support, poverty is often extreme poverty.

Roughly that is the situation that Government has to meet, and this is how at this moment it meets it (it must be remembered that the family is the unit.) Five members of the family are eligible for nomination to the pension:—Father (if over 50), mother, widow, unless and until she re-marries, son till he is 18, daughter till she marries (probably at 14 or 15). On the death of the first nominee the pension can be transferred to one of the other four eligible persons. The Indian soldier nominates one of the five for the pension. Pensions are given at present in two degrees—the higher for battle death (which includes death from wounds received on active service) and the lower for death due to illness contracted on active service. The lowest pension given is that which the nominee of a sepoy receives when the sepoy dies from illness contracted on active service, and is now 4 rupees a month. It costs 3 rupees 6 or 8 annas to feed one adult person a month.

LORD ESHER'S Committee urges "Any Government which sends a married soldier of any race to a war in which he loses his life, should be actually responsible for providing a pension sufficient to keep his widow and children from want." The Committee further recommends an allowance for each child and that will mean an enormous advance in the comfort and safety of the home life. Further, it will mean a tremendous difference in the status of the daughter as such. It will also feed her better during her brief girlhood, and thus by improving her physical well-being fit her to become a joyful mother of children.

The recommendations of the Committee as regards the wives, mothers, and widows of Indian soldiers are the greatest advance possible in the right direction. In some cases mothers and widows have received grants of land from Government in acknowledgment of their men's services. You have only to read the appendix in a pamphlet entitled "Indian Women and Englishwomen," which gives a brief précis of the Hindu and Mahomedan law as it affects Indian women and real estate, to see how this action of Government improves the position of that woman as regards the land in whose defence husband, or son, laid down his life.

I shall close with words that are better than any I could utter:

"Those friends thou hast, and their adoption tried,  
Grapple them to thy soul with hoops of steel."

MADAME NAIDU said she had not expected to have the great privilege of addressing the meeting that night. She had come the day before and attended the sessions of the National Council of Women as a learner, so that she might go back to her own country and tell the women of her great land that the problems of humanity knew no distinction of race or creed or colour. To-night Mrs. Bell in her beautiful and touching speech had but confirmed

her own experience. She had spoken of that unity which bound the women of India to the women of England. It was the unity of human experience, the unity of common suffering, of common sacrifice to the highest interests of liberty and truth. She had spoken of one part of India, and yet as Madame Naidu had listened to her, knowing the length and breadth of her own land so intimately, she found it in her heart to echo every word she had said when she spoke of the loyalty and the courage of the women of her land. But Mrs. Bell had also spoken of the duty of Englishwomen. Madame Naidu wished to speak of the duty of the women of her land towards England. She believed that the women of the world had the destiny of the world in the hollow of their hands, because she believed that women did not go by policy but by intuition, women did not judge by the standards of greed or gain, but rather by the quiet, noble-minded, wiser standards of motherhood, dedication and sacrifice, and the realisation that comes through sacrifice. It had been proved through the war; the women of this land and the women of India were givers of the most priceless things. It was not when we dreamt of differences of race that we came close to the truths of humanity, not when we measured it by distinctions of caste and creeds that we came to the following of the law founded in Jerusalem or in Benares, where Buddha taught that love was the fulfilling of the Law. Madame Naidu said she thought love was the message of the Council to-day, as expressed in the speeches of the men and women she had heard.

MISS WALFORD (Hon. Secretary of the Women's Indian Study Association) said she was glad to have this opportunity of bringing to the notice of the Council the Women's Indian Study Association, which was one of its sub-Committees. The object of this Committee, of which Lady Sydenham was chairman, was to further what Mrs. Gordon had so very aptly expressed as sympathy of thought and action between Indian and English women. She herself had met Indian women at the London School of Economics, and when she thought of the time they must have spent studying our language, she felt that it was a small thing to ask English women to give a little time to the study of India, so that they might gain this sympathy of thought and action.

#### CONDITIONS IN THE FAMINE-STRICKEN AREAS OF EUROPE AND THE EAST.

LORD TREOWEN, after expressing his appreciation of Mrs. Bell's splendid speech, and of the eloquent address of Madame Naidu, said he felt that an apology was due because he was only present as a very inefficient substitute for a very distinguished officer who was to have spoken. He could not pretend to his oratorical powers, still less to that wonderful power of expression which made the literary word of Sir Frederick Maurice such a delight to read, but he could claim one thing, perhaps even

against Sir. F. Maurice,—that he had perhaps a wider personal experience of the Slavonic fringe of Europe than possibly 90% of his fellow countrymen. He had lived for many years in Russia and visited every part of the Slav country and had studied questions connected with them for a great many years. It was to that Slavonic fringe of Europe that he would like to draw the attention of the meeting. It was an immensely interesting country. Its area extended from the Baltic Sea near Dantzic down to the Black Sea and even to the Aegean. And it was particularly interesting at the present moment: first, because we could now see being enacted there one of those great movements, partly racial, partly political, which in the past had disturbed the even course of the world's evolutionary progress, and had marked a great crisis in the rise and fall of nations. Secondly, because the physical condition of that region was now such as must awaken the feelings of humanity with pity and desire to help. Those who had lived among the Slav races had long felt deeply interested in the future of this struggle between the Slav and the Teuton, and had speculated as to the outcome of it. He, personally, had held long ago and had stated at the beginning of the war that it was in that racial animosity and rivalry that lay the origin of this great war, and we had only witnessed the climax of a long drawn out struggle which had been looming long in the distance. Whether that was so or not, he still held very strongly to that opinion and believed that, had we in this country had more knowledge of the Slavonic temperament, we might have exercised a much stronger force in preventing the struggle. But to that animosity we owed the misfortunes of the last five years. It was that animosity which had inspired the attitude of Austria towards Serbia; it was present always in the relations between Russia and those parts of Poland which she had annexed. And now perhaps the bitterest struggle was taking place in the hearts of some of those people—those who had failed in the great war,—when they saw the reviled race being set free and possibly put on the road to attain to the chieftdom of Central Europe. The war had been fought and the result of it had been that of those two Germanic Empires one had disappeared, had ceased to be a unit in the family of nations; the other had fallen from its pride of place and would only be built up again painfully by generations of labour, and then in a form which would long prevent it from assuming anything like the position of importance and influence which it had exercised six years ago. But for one cause we should see emerging from this great war the domination of the Slav races of Europe. It might very well have happened, after the absolute collapse of the two great Teutonic nations, that the Slav races of the East of Europe had obtained the domination of Europe. That it had not happened had been due to one fact only—the inherent weakness of the Russian Slav who had never been able to understand, had never been educated to understand what freedom was. Therefore we saw as a result of the great war that great section of the Slav race lying down enslaved under a more degrad-

ing tyranny than that which had preceded it. The Russian Slav was not the truest example of that great race. There were truer types of the Slav in the Lithuanians, the Czecho-Slovakians and the Ukrainians, and it was to these Slavonic races that we had to look for the regeneration of a large part of Central and Eastern Europe. And now he came to the really tragic position. We had to look for the rebuilding of this central belt of Europe to these newly-formed States—races that had once more regained their liberty and had, even under the bondage of military conquests, held to the traditions of their history of former liberty, and were showing a capacity for self-government, and building up new institutions on western lines. But the tragedy was that at the moment when this work of reconstruction was to be carried out, the whole of that country was now threatened with the most fearful pestilence, to compare with which there had been none in history. Poland had been the centre of all the fighting that had taken place during the war on the Eastern front. The whole country had been swept by waves of invasion. First the Russians had come; then they had been driven back by the Germans; then there had been a further advance of the Russians, and lastly the terrible retreat of the Russians when they had destroyed everything behind them and left the whole country a positive desert. He was at that time connected with Polish relief in this country, and the tales of horror that came to him were indescribable. We had been so “fed up” with horrors that our mentality had changed and we now received such stories in a more practical spirit, and said at once: “What can we do?” That brought him to one of the practical suggestions that had been made and embodied in the Imperial War Relief Fund. The Committee of the Red Cross in Poland had said that when peace with the Bolsheviks came, a flood of refugees would pour in from Russia bringing with it not only typhus, but smallpox, syphilis, and many other diseases. Since then events had been precipitated, the Bolsheviks had made an attack upon Poland. The refugees, first driven into Russia, were driven back again, but they were infected with these horrible diseases. It was in the interest of the world to restore these districts to well-being. This could never be accomplished while they were under the scourge of a terrible disease. The appeal recently made by Mr. Balfour as Chairman of the Council of the League of Nations to the Governments of Europe, could not be improved upon, and the speaker addressed it with confidence to the women of Great Britain and Ireland. He did not come to ask for money, but to ask the Council to use its great influence to make known what action was being taken. The Imperial War Relief Fund was working and he wanted to let the Council know what was being done. An appeal to the British Empire, the first that had been made for one single cause of humanity to the whole Empire, had been issued, and the whole Empire was making the same response as it had made to the war.

MRS. OGILVIE GORDON in introducing the next speaker,

explained that Lord Ernle, who was to have spoken, was prevented from doing so by illness. Mr. Barton, Headmaster of the Bristol Boys' Grammar School, had kindly consented at short notice to fill his place.

### THE CLAIMS AND THE RESPONSE OF YOUTH.

MR. BARTON said that some time ago in those vanished days when we had leisure for abstract thought, a discussion took place in certain newspapers on the question of what would be saved in a burning house, the Raphael or the baby. The Raphael was a priceless work of art, capable of inspiring thousands in their generation. The baby was just an ordinary baby. You had to assume that you could only save one of the two, and you had to give reasons for your choice. The strange thing was that even those who felt most strongly the claims of the baby felt compelled to give reasons. They based their choice of the baby on great principles, such as the sacredness of human life, and no one even thought of the one true solution. A woman would have saved the baby without thinking about it. She would not have saved it from a sense of duty, or from conviction, or because she belonged to a federation for the saving of babies. She would have saved it by instinct. In so saving the baby she would have been true to the spirit of the Raphael, because it was only those geniuses who acted on their great instincts who produced Raphaels. When the Council was discussing this week the growing recognition of the claims of youth in modern society, there was anything but an extinction in modern society of that maternal instinct which cold men of science had described as the moralising influence of evolution. To-night we came to the question of what was to be our general attitude towards these claims. It seemed to him the proper line of thought was to say that our attitude must be a simple attitude based on nature herself. We heard a great deal of the alleged revolt of youth; the revolt from its parents and teachers had been for some time the favourite theme of literature and drama. "Milestones" was an instance of this, or still better, "The Younger Generation," by Mr. Houghton. The parents were not usually the heavy parents of melodrama, but the nice, kind, ordinary people who flattered themselves on their breadth of mind. They told him the girl was worse than the boy. And so the agitated parents and teachers raised their hands and said: "How are we to stem this tide of insurrection?" He thought there was one quite safe and encouraging answer: that the old kind of discipline must be regarded as defunct and scrapped for ever. The old idea that we were lawgivers dispensing life and gifts to the young had entirely gone, never to return. It was no good to stand on our dignity now, because youth had discovered that those who did so had little else to stand on. At a certain school a lecture was announced on the blackboard, "Our eyes, and how we see through them." Later in the day the boys were

found to have altered it to: "Our pupils, and how they see through us." They knew all about us, and what we older people had to learn was not how to recover our rule which was lost, but how to get on with the young, how to induce them to tolerate us in the new scheme of things. Crabbéd age and youth could not live together. We must now see to it that age brisked itself up and declined to be crabbéd. We must not be conscious of any barrier. All people who were very fond of children must have found out that children must be treated in all fundamental matters as equals. One must not talk down to them or patronise them, one must not be too facetious with them. They were serious and must be taken seriously. In all relations with young people we must cultivate an atmosphere of nature and freedom. No antithesis existed between true discipline and true freedom. True discipline was the first condition of freedom. The only freedom worth having was a by-product of discipline. But of course this was not an external thing. It sprang inevitably from the fact that true ideals were shared by old and young alike. If one went back to the age when people took most pleasure in their work—to the thirteenth century—one found that the secret of their communal joy and free activity was a discipline which sprang from a dogmatic religious belief which they shared in common. "The truth shall make you free." If we could look into the hearts of young people, we should find they wanted leaders. They wanted to look up to someone who was young in spirit and at the same time had an added experience, and if they found such people they would never hesitate to follow them. We had heard of experiments of self-government among pupils, on the model of our adult representative institutions. He did not attach very much importance to these experiments. They seemed a little artificial and precocious. He did not think the young had any passion for sitting on committees. What they craved for was not any form of government, but something which was high and excellent in itself. After all, without being cynical, what were our grown-up institutions? The forming of them was a concession to human weakness, vanity and compromise. The young did not want us to cater for their weaknesses. Something which had the glamour of difficulty and danger was what they wanted put before them.

Youth in its heart had a kind of pure intuition which told it that there was no easy road to the high peaks of equality. It was aware that truth and sanctity bristled with obstacles. A few years ago in every little girl's album one could find: "Be good, sweet maid, and let who will be clever." That would not do, because it was natural and healthy for the girl to be clever. They knew that this did not cover the whole of the higher life of man. They wanted something less parochial. Two years ago he had walked round Wells Cathedral with a very young colonial soldier who was an artisan. When they came to the marvellous river of steps that passed up into and

behind the Chapter House, he had said: "Well, what do you think of that?" The boy answered: "It is like moonlight." That was the response of youth to the beautiful, and one could not afford to neglect these windows of the soul. The modern youth on the surface was flippant; he was very fond of shocking his elders, but secretly he was inclined to mysticism. He was not afraid of extremes and had no desire for compromise.

Real teaching was human contagion—something from which they caught fire. Therefore he ventured to sound a rather warning note. The modern youth was growing up to-day in what was *par excellence* the age of organisation. Every boy or girl had to run the gauntlet of three powerful forces—the parent, the propagandist, and the pedagogue. Perhaps these were the three most dangerous classes in the community. Each sought to mould, and, unfortunately, too often they succeeded. It had been made a reproach to our education of boys and young men that we produced a fatal conformity to type. We conducted educational institutions for the welfare of the young, with full apparatus and machinery, and we liked to see it all working smoothly. It was easy to sink into the frame of mind in which one took a delight in one's product, one's method, etc. We forgot that we were dealing with a fluid human material. Therefore, all of us concerned with any institution for human welfare must make up our minds, first, to start the organisation, and then, to fight it for all we were worth. In relation to the great eternal ends of education, to the good, the true, the beautiful, we should all be unbending Tories, but in relation to officialism we should be violent revolutionaries. That was why he felt there was special hope for the world in the fact that women were taking up this work for the young. Woman had not yet lost her birthright of variety, individuality, unexpectedness, spontaneousness. She had not yet been standardised, subjugated to a pattern. Therefore he hoped that women would approach youth on the lines of young spontaneous human feeling. As for response; youth did respond. We heard and read of these rebellious ones, but he ventured to say there were many present who would agree that what one noticed in modern youth was the extraordinarily willing gladness of youthful co-operation. Responsibility meant development, and development did not mean developing just in our way. Milton was sent to Cambridge to become a parson, but he decided to become a poet, and an anti-clerical one at that. His father said: "You have disappointed my first hopes. I see you are going to be a poet. You ought therefore to go to Italy: here is the money to take you there." Edmund Burke was sent to England to study law. He wasted six years on various things—including getting married. His father said he would cut off his money. Then he sent his father his treatise "On the Sublime and Beautiful," and his father sent him a cheque for £200. These two fathers deserved a high place on the roll of fame. They knew that nothing was too good for youth, whether it was going their

way or not. We did not want the young to be like us, we wanted them to be better. Whatever we gave to the young could never be anything compared to what they gave us. They brought into the world the latest revelation. Our only chance of life was to get into touch with the young. The response of youth was our foretaste of immortality. They brought the miraculous freshness of nature and springtime into our jaded state. We talked of the claims of youth, but their claim was not a thing for argument, it was self-evident like the flowers of the field.

FRIDAY, 15th OCTOBER. ~~FAWCETT~~ COLLECTION  
SPECIAL SERVICE IN THE CATHEDRAL.

Sermon by the RT. REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF BRISTOL.

THE BISHOP, taking for his text "There is that scattereth and yet increaseth, and there is that withholdeth more than is meet, but it tendeth to poverty" (Prov. xi., 24), said that the study of history would reveal the fact, that broadly speaking, every age had been marked by some special characteristic of its own. There had been periods of the world's history when men's thoughts and efforts were turned mainly to the pursuit of warfare, when partly through a sense of chivalry, and partly through lust of domination, men went forth to conquer and to win. Those were ages of the founding of empires and the birth of nations. There had been again, the great creative periods of literature, architecture and poetry. There had been times when men had been dominated largely by thoughts of religion, when all their policy and constructive efforts were directed in accordance with theological teaching, and in those ages the thought of God had been predominant. To-day, if there were one characteristic which above all was present, it was the desire for social service. Every sphere of life showed it. It was an age of service. The war had surely quickened this thought. In that vast Titanic struggle there was a call for service, and every class responded to it. No little of the restlessness which manifested itself to-day was due to the fact that the large avenues for the outlet of service had become more or less closed. Nor was this service confined to one sex. Women were included in it and had given service in almost all departments of life. And to-day, when the stress of warfare was over, and there was the greater crisis of the time of peace, still from the hearts of women came the cry "I live for the cause that needs assistance, and for the wrongs that need resistance." There were two laws illustrated by the text which he had chosen, and these laws, applicable to all aspects of human life, were especially so to that of service. One was the law of increase, and the other the law of decrease. If they would succeed in impressing upon the world a great

ideal, they must give and they must surrender. Except a corn of wheat fell into the ground and died, the seed remained unfruitful. Again, they were taught that it was more blessed to give than to receive. Why? Because just in proportion to what they gave, they scattered and increased. Then with regard to the law of decrease. "There is that withholdeth more than is meet, but it tendeth to poverty." In proportion as they withheld some gift or contribution they might bestow, not only was their effort partial, but the result was poor. All the slow progress towards better conditions might be traced to that. Women's efforts in the past had been spasmodic and partial, and so comparatively little had been achieved. That was the law of decrease. "From him that hath not, shall be taken away even that which he hath." It was the recognition of these laws which was giving force and power to their movement. On every hand there was now a vast number of earnest and noble women, devoting themselves to social work and social uplifting. The failure of the spasmodic and partial was being perceived, and they were now working together in a definite and distinctive manner. They were refusing to be deterred from efforts in various directions by the disability of sex. To-day, women had an altogether different status. The nation had become conscious of the fact that if the body politic was to be catholic and progressive, it must be through the contribution of all sections of its members. The State had bestowed upon them the highest gift—the franchise—and had recognised, if tardily, the infinite variety and value of their contribution.

With the new conditions and new opportunities afforded to women, they were called to rise to further service for their fellows. He would remind them that they had a special power in their direct control over what was the fundamental basis of society—the home. To the stability, security and happiness of the home, they were called to direct their service and energy. With the power they now possessed they could effect much. Above all, with the religious instinct which was especially the characteristic of womanhood, they could bring to bear that, without which all movements crumbled and broke,—Christian ethics, and Christian ideals. He would urge them to a wise and patient policy, and to see to it that they stood for all that was really best.

#### MEMORIAL TO MISS CLIFFORD.

After the unveiling of the Clifford Memorial in the Cathedral a short address was given by the Archdeacon of Bristol, who said that it was no beaten track that lay before the woman worker here in England when Mary Clifford set out on her life's journey. Incredible as it might seem to the present generation, the splendid mission of Florence Nightingale was met with obloquy and opposition. It was a few years later than the Crimean war when Mary Clifford set her hand to the purpose

which was steadily maturing, but the obstacles were still in existence. There was need of patience, of brave endurance; much had to be overcome before in 1882 she became a Guardian of the poor.

Passing to some personal recollections of Miss Clifford, the Archdeacon said, "It was with her a conspicuous instance of 'Do the thing that's nearest'—her father's parish, her father's widowed home,—there is no basis for life's afterwork and achievements that is comparable with all which is implied in these two. Again, how inscrutable and withal how extensive a power is that of personality. It counts and it tells in a thousand ways, not always easy of definition. But there it was. The kindness of countenance that reflected the greatness and generosity of heart, the general bearing that suggested at once tenderness and power: her voice, too, was ever gentle, "an excellent thing in woman." She loved this ancient city of her birth, which we long sojourners therein call "the city of our adoption." She was keenly alive to its beauties, its features of majesty, the clues and links with history, nearer or remote, which its older thoroughfares, its nooks and its corners, hold in such abundance. Her desire was that those who come after us should enter on no diminished heritage, but that it should be continually enriched. She was the founder of the Kyrle Society among us, though another hand drew up the forewords of its objects and its aims. Once more, the aim of her life was an inclusive ministry. It was not one district, so to say, of humanity, but a province, that became the field of service. None knew better than she that there is a poverty of undeveloped soul as well as that of a scanty purse, and that there are deep and pathetic needs in circles where lack of means is never known. Of such a discipleship there is but one efficient cause. "Your life is hid with Christ in God."

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Gilbey, Mrs. Alfred (1919 and 1920)	1	0	0	Hancock, Miss L. E.	5	0	
Giles, Miss S.	10	0		Handford, Hon. Mrs.	1	1	0
Gillett, Mrs. J. A. (1919 and 1920)	10	0		Harcourt, Hon. Mrs. Vernon	1	0	0
Gilmore, Deaconess (1919 and 1920)	1	0	0	Hare, Mrs.	5	0	
Gilmour, Mrs.	5	0		Harper, Mrs.	5	0	
Gittins, Miss C. (1919 and 1920)	10	0		Harper, Miss Isabel	5	0	
Gladstone, Miss F. M.	10	0		Harris, Miss	5	0	
Gladstone, Miss Helen	1	0	0	Harris, Miss M. L.	5	0	
Gladstone, Hon. Mrs. Henry			3 3 0	Harston, Miss	5	0	
Gledstone, Miss	5	0		Hart, Miss K. H.	5	0	
Glover, Mrs. Arnold	1	1	0	Hart, Miss M. A. Berry	10	0	
				Harvey, Miss B.	1	0	0
				Harvey, Miss E. C.	2	0	5 0
				Harvie, The Misses	1	0	0
				Haslam, Mrs.	5	0	
				Hassell, Miss	10	0	

Subscriptions.		Donations.		Subscriptions.		Donations.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Hawes, Miss S. H. B. (1919 and 1920)	10	0		Humbert, Miss (1919 and 1920)	10	0	
Hayes, Miss Ann	5	0		Hunter, Lady	1	0	0
Hayne, Miss A. S.	5	0		Huntsman, Miss	5	0	
Hayter, Mrs. H. F.	5	0		Hurle, Mrs. Cook (1919 and 1920)	10	0	
Hayward, Miss Curtis	5	0		Hutchinson, Miss L. A. (1919 and 1920)	10	0	
Head, Mrs. Bessie	5	0		Hutton, Mrs. E. M.	1	1	0
Healey, Miss	5	0		Hyam, Miss	10	0	
Heath, Lady	10	0					
Heaton, Lady Henniker	10	0		Imlach, Mrs.	5	0	
Heitland, Mrs. W. E.	10	6		Indermaur, Mrs.	5	0	
Henderson, Miss	5	0		Innes, Mrs. Guy (1919 and 1920)	10	0	
Henderson, Miss H.	1	1	0	Ironsides, Miss (1918, 1919 and 1920)	15	0	
Henn, The Hon. Mrs.	5	0		Irvine, Mrs. J. K.	5	0	
Henniker, Miss E. M.	5	0		Irving, Mrs. H. B.	1	0	0
Henriques, Mrs. A. Q.	5	0		Irwin, Mrs. John (1919 and 1920)	10	0	
Henriques, Mrs. C. Q.	1	1	0	Isaac, Mrs.	5	0	
Henry, Miss R. A.	5	0					
Herbert, Mrs. (1918, 1919 and 1920)	15	0		Jackson, The Misses	1	0	0
Herford, Miss C.	5	0		Jackson, Miss G. E. M. (1919 and 1920)	1	1	0
Hertz, Miss	1	0	0	Jackson, Lady Mather	5	0	
Hertz, Miss A. T.	1	0	0	Jaffe, Miss D. J.	1	1	0
Hertz, Miss Olga	2	2	0	Jalland, Mrs.	1	1	0
Hetherington, Miss M. G.	5	0		James, Hon. Mrs. Bernard	5	0	
Hett, Mrs. H. H.	10	0		Janes, Miss Emily	5	0	
Hewett, Miss Edith H.	5	0		Jastrow, Miss	5	0	
Hewett, Miss H. E.	5	0		Jebb, Mrs.	5	0	
Heywood, Mrs. Charles (1919 and 1920)	2	0	0	Johnson, Mrs.	5	0	
Higgins, Miss E. C.	10	0		Johnson, Mrs. W. H.	1	1	0
Hignett, Mrs. Geoffrey	1	0	1 0 0	Johnson, Miss Bryan E. (1919 and 1920)	10	0	
Hildreth, Miss Jane	5	0		Johnston, Mrs T. (paid in advance)			
Hill, Lady	5	0		Johnston, Miss H. M. (1919 and 1920)	10	0	
Hill, Mrs. G. H. B.	10	0		Jones, Mrs.	5	0	
Hirst, Mrs. E. (1918, 1919 and 1920)	15	0		Jones, Mrs. G. Phillips	5	0	
Hitchcock, Miss Agnes	1	0	0	Jones, Miss A. (1919 and 1920)	15	0	
Hoare, Mrs. E. N. (1919 and 1920)	10	0		Jones, Miss Eveline (1918, 1919 and 1920)	15	0	
Hobson, Mrs.	10	0		Joseph, Miss (1919 and 1920)	10	0	
Hoc, Miss Mary	10	0		Joyce, Hon. Mrs.	5	0	
Hocke, Mrs.	5	0		Judson, Mrs.	5	0	
Hodge, Miss Marie	5	0					
Hodgkin, Mrs. Howard (1919 and 1920)	10	0		Kempthorne, Mrs. (1919 and 1920)	2	2	0
Hogg, Miss Cecilia S. (1919 and 1920)	10	0		Kerly, Miss M. (1918, 1919 and 1920)	15	0	
Hogg, Miss F. W. (1919 and 1920)	10	0		Kerr, Mrs.	5	0	
Holland, Miss	5	0		Kiddle, Rev. J. W. (Legacy)			50 0 0
Holland, Mrs. Spencer	10	6		Kilgour, Miss (1919 and 1920)	10	0	
Hollins, Miss Henrietta (1919 and 1920)	2	2	0	King, Marion, Lady	1	1	0
Hook, Mrs.	5	0		King, Mrs. H. R.	5	0	
Hooper, Miss E.	5	0		King, Mrs. Wilson (1919 and 1920)	10	0	
Hope, Miss S. M. (1919 and 1920)	10	0		King, Miss Meade	10	0	
Hopkins, Mrs. J. (1919 and 1920)	10	0		Kinnaird, The Hon. Emily	1	1	0
Hopkins, Miss A. M.	5	0		Kirk, Mrs.	1	1	0
Horsfall, Mrs.	5	0		Knight, Mrs. J. M.	10	0	
Horsley, Lady	1	1	0	Knight, Miss M.	5	0	
Hort, Lady	10	0		Knightley, Lady	5	0	
Hoster, Mrs.	10	0		Knowles, Mrs. L. (1919 and 1920)	10	0	
House, Mrs.	5	0					
Hovenden, Mrs.	5	0					
Howard, Lady	1	0	0				
Howard, Mrs. H. R.	5	0					
Howl, Miss	10	0					
Howl, Miss Clara	10	0					
Howlett, Mrs.	10	0					
Hoyle, Miss	5	0					
Hudson, Mrs. Donaldson	5	0					
Hughes, Miss Amv	5	0					
Hulse, The Hon. Lady	1	0	0				

	Subscrip- tions. £ s. d.	Dona- tions. £ s. d.		Subscrip- tions. £ s. d.	Dona- tions. £ s. d.
Krauss, Mrs. H. J. (1919 and 1920)	1 1 0		MacGilchrist, The Hon. Mrs.	1 0 0	
Laird, Miss A. A.	5 0		Maclagan, Miss D. (1919 and 1920)	10 0	
Lamb, Mrs. (1919 and 1920)	2 2 0		MacLehose, Miss A. R.	10 0	
Lambert, Mrs. A. R.	5 0		Macmillan, Mrs. George (1919 and 1920)	2 0 0	
Lampart, Miss E. (1919 and 1920)	2 0 0		Macmillan, Miss Chrystal, B.Sc., M.A.	5 0	
Lane, Mrs. Pelham	10 0		Macnaghten, Miss E. M.	1 0 0	
Lang, Mrs. H.	1 1 0		Macrosty, Mrs. E. J.	5 0	
Lang, Mrs. R. T.	5 0		MacSwiney, Miss E.	10 0	
Lang, R., Esq.		5 0 0	MacSwiney, Miss N.	10 0	
Lawrence, Miss	5 0		Mair, Miss S. E. S.	1 1 0	
Leacroft, Mrs. (1919 and 1920)	10 0		Malkin, Mrs. (1919 and 1920)	2 2 0	
Leaf, Miss Ellen	5 0		Mann, Mrs.	1 1 0	
Le Blanc, Mrs. Lindsay	5 0		March, Miss Norah	5 0	
Leche, Mrs. (1919 and 1920)	1 0 0		Margaret, Sister	5 0	
Lees, Dame Sarah	2 2 0		Marriott, Mrs. E. A. G. (1919 and 1920)	10 0	
Lées, Miss J.	5 0		Marris, Miss M. D.	7 6	
Lefroy, Mrs.	5 0		Marshall, Miss Isabel	5 0	
Lefroy, Mrs. C. P.	5 0		Marshall, Miss M. E.	5 0	
Lehmann, Mrs. R. C.	10 0		Martin, Mrs. W. A. (1919 and 1920)	10 0	
Leland, Mrs. (1919 and 1920)	10 0		Martin, Miss Mary E. R.	10 0	
Lemon, Miss A. (1919 and 1920)	10 0		Martindale, Dr. L. (1919 and 1920)	2 2 0	
Lenwood, Mrs. Frank	10 0		Marvin, Mrs.	10 0	
Leon, Mrs. Arthur	2 2 0		Maskell, Miss E. M. (1919 and 1920)	10 0	
Leppington, Miss Blanche (1919 and 1920)	2 0 0		Mason, Miss Bertha	1 1 0	1 1 0
Lewis, Mrs. John	5 0		Mason, Miss M. H.	5 0	
Lewis, Mrs. Herbert	5 0		Matheson, Mrs. Leonard	5 0	
Ley, Lady	2 2 0		Matheson, Miss M. C.	7 6	
Lev, Miss A. W.	5 0		Matthews, Lady	10 6	
Liberty, Miss Octavia	10 0		McArthur, Mrs. Gordon (1919, 1920 and 1921)	15 0	
Lidgett, Miss (Legacy)		5 0 0	McClure, Miss A.	5 0	
Lilford, Clementina, Lady	1 1 0		McDiarmid, Mrs. J.	5 0	
Lindsey, Miss	5 0		McRobert, Lady	10 0	
Linnell, Miss	10 0		Medlicott, Mrs.	1 0 0	
Lister, Miss	5 0		Melly, Miss Eva	5 0	
Little, Mrs. Archibald (1919 and 1920)	18 0		Merryfield, Mrs.	5 0	
Livingstone, Miss	5 0		Meyer, Lady	1 1 0	
Lloyd, Miss M. J.	1 1 0		Millburn, Mrs. C. M.	5 0	
Lock, Mrs. Noel	5 0		Milligan, Miss	1 1 0	
Lock, Mrs. B. Fossett	1 0 0		Mirrlees, Mrs.	2 0 0	
Lockyer, Lady (1919 and 1920)	1 0 0		Mitchell, Mrs. C. T.	5 0	
Loder, The Lady Louise (1919 and 1920)	2 0 0		Mitchell, Miss	10 0	
Lodge, Miss	5 0		Mitchell, Miss Lynette	1 0 0	
Longman, Mrs. C. J.	5 0		Model, Mrs. L.	10 6	
Longman, Mrs.	5 0		Moller, Miss M. (1919 and 1920)	1 0 0	
Lucas, Mrs. Arthur	5 0		Moncrieff, Lady Scott (1919 and 1920)	2 0 0	
Ludlow, Lady	2 2 0		Montagu, The Hon. Lily	3 3 0	
Lumley, Hon. Mrs.	5 0		Montagu, The Hon. Marian	3 3 0	
Lundie, Mrs. (1919 and 1920)	1 0 0		Montenore, Mrs. C. G.	1 1 0	
Lyall, Mrs. Hudson	5 0		Morant, Miss	5 0	
Lyndon, Mrs. Arnold (1919 and 1920)	1 0 0		Morgan, Mrs. G. (1919 and 1920)	10 0	
Macadam, Miss Eliza- beth	5 0		Morgan, Mrs. H.	5 0	
Macan, Mrs.	10 0		Moro, Mrs. Arthur	2 0 0	
Macdonald, Mrs. C.	5 0		Morrell, Mrs. Herbert	1 1 0	
Macdonald, Mrs. David	10 0		Morris, Mrs.	5 0	
Macdonald, Mrs. W. A. (1919 and 1920)	1 1 0		Morris, Mrs. Howard	5 0	
Macdonald, Miss M. A.	10 6		Morrison, The Lady Mary	10 0	
Macdougall, Miss (1919 and 1920)	10 0		Morton, Miss E.	5 0	
			Mosely, Mrs. Robert S.	5 0	
			Moss-Blundell, Mrs.	5 0	
			Muir, Lady	1 0 0	

	Subscrip- tions. £ s. d.	Dona- tions. £ s. d.		Subscrip- tions. £ s. d.	Dona- tions. £ s. d.
Muirhead, Mrs.	5 0		Phillips, Miss R. H. Fauvel	1 1 0	
Mulhall, Mrs.	5 0		Phillip, Mrs. Arthur	5 0	
Murray, Mrs. E. Croft	10 0		Player, Mrs. B. (1919 and 1920)	2 2 0	
Mylne, Miss N.	5 0		Playne, Miss C. E.	5 0	
			Pollard, Mrs. A.	10 0	
Nathan, Lady	5 0		Pollock, Lady	1 1 0	
Nathan, Mrs.	5 0		Portsmouth, The Countess of	1 1 0	
Nathan, Mrs. H. L.	5 0		Potter, Mrs. J. Wilson (1919 and 1920)	2 2 0	
Needham, Miss H. R., B.A.	5 0	2 6	Potter, Miss Florence (1919 and 1920)	1 0 0	
Nettlefold, Miss	5 0		Powell, Mrs.	5 0	
Neville, Miss M. E.	5 0		Powell, Mrs. Edward	10 0	
Newcombe, Miss H. (1919 and 1920)	10 0		Powell, Miss Helen	5 0	
Newsholme, Lady	10 6		Powell, Miss Rosanna	5 0	
Newton, Mrs. Banner	1 1 0		Pratt, Mrs. Charles	5 0	
Newton, Miss	10 6		Prebble, Mrs.	5 0	
Nicholl, Miss E. M. (1919 and 1920)	2 0 0		Preston, Miss Cecil	5 0	
Nicholson, Mrs. George (1919 and 1920)	2 0 0		Price, C. E., Esq.	5 5 0	
Nicholson, Miss M. E.	5 0		Procter, Lady	5 0	
Nicolas, Miss F. M. (1919 and 1920)	10 0		Pumphrey, Mrs.	5 0	
Nixon, Mrs. (1919 and 1920)	10 0		Punnett, Miss, M.A.	5 0	
Norman, Hon. Lady, C.B.E.	10 0		Punnett, Miss Evelyn	1 0 0	
Nunburnholme, Lady	1 1 0	5 0 0	Pycroft, Miss Ella	5 0	
			Pyke, Mrs. L. (1919 and 1920)	10 0	
Ogilvie, Mrs.	5 0		Quicke, Mrs.	5 0	
Oldham, Miss Reta	5 0				
Oliver, Mrs.	5 0		Rabone, Mrs. (1918, 1919 and 1920)	15 0	
Orpin, Miss I. (1919 and 1920)	10 0		Radford, Mrs.	5 0	
Orred, Miss	10 0		Rae, Mrs. J. T.	5 0	
Overtoun of Overtoun, The Lady	1 0 0		Rae, Miss Carson	5 0	
			Ralston, Miss (1919 and 1920)	10 0	
Paget, Mrs. A. H.	10 0		Ramsay, Mrs.	1 1 0	
Paget, Miss Rosalind	5 0		Randle, Miss Hilda R.	5 0	
Pain, Mrs.	5 0		Randolph, Mrs.	5 0	
Paisley, Mrs. T.	10 0		Randolph, Miss A. E.	5 0	
Palmer, Mrs. G. W.	1 1 0		Rankin, Mrs. (1919 and 1920)	10 0	
Palmer, Miss M. L. V.	7 6		Rashdall, Mrs. H.	10 0	
Parish, Mrs.	5 0		Rathbone, Mrs. H.	1 0 0	
Parr, Mrs.	1 1 0		Rathbone, Miss	10 0	
Parry, The Rev. St. John	5 0		Rathbone, Miss Eleanor	10 0	
Parsons, Hon. Lady	1 0 0		Ravenscroft, Miss	10 0	
Payne, Mrs. Sigm.	1 0 0		Rawlings, Mrs.	1 1 0	
Peacock, Mrs.	5 0		Rawlinson, Miss F. M.	1 0 0	
Peacock, Mrs. W. L.	5 0		Rea, Mrs. W.	10 0	
Pearce, Miss J. M. D.	5 0		Reader, Mrs.	5 0	
Pearse, Miss E. (1919 and 1920)	10 0		Reckitt, Miss J.	1 1 0	
Pearson, Mrs. Henry (1919 and 1920)	10 0 0		Reckitt, Mrs. Philip	1 1 0	
Pease, Mrs.	1 0 0		Redford, Councillor Jane	10 0	
Peckover, The Hon. Alexandrina	10 0		Redgrave, Miss F. M.	5 0	
Pelly, The Dowager Lady	10 0		Reece, Mrs.	5 0	
Pennell, Mrs. Edwin	5 0		Reed, Miss H. E. (1919 and 1920)	10 0	
Pennington, Mrs. F.	1 1 0		Reid, Mrs. D. J. (paid in advance)		
Penrhyn, Gertrude, Lady (1919 and 1920)	2 2 0		Rennie, Mrs. (1919 and 1920)	2 0 0	
Percival, Mrs. E. Hope	5 0		Reyes, Miss Inez de	5 0	
Percival, Mrs. Herbert	5 0		Rice, Miss M. D. (1919, 1920 and 1921)	15 0	
Percival, Miss	5 0		Richards, Miss A. F.	5 0	
Perrin, Mrs. (1919 and 1920)	12 0		Richards, Miss S. E. S.	10 6	
Peterkin, Miss A. M.	5 0		Richardson, Miss A. W. (1919 and 1920)	1 0 0	
Peto, Lady	10 0		Richardson, Mrs. Charles	10 6	
Petrie, Miss P.	7 6		Richardson, Mrs. Frederick	10 6	
Phillips, Mrs. Morton	1 1 0		Richmond, Miss D. (1919 and 1920)	10 0	
Phillips, Miss M. E.	10 0				

Subscriptions.		Donations.		Subscriptions.		Donations.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Richmond, Miss E. H. (1919 and 1920)	10 0			Scott, Miss C. K. (paid in advance)			
Riddell-Carre, Mrs.	5 0			Scott, Miss M. E. (1919 and 1920)	10 0		
Ridding, The Lady Laura (1919 and 1920)	4 10 0			See, Miss (1919 and 1920)	10 0		
Ridley, Mrs. Chas.	5 0			Selborne, The Countess of	1 0 0		
Riley, Miss R. A. (1920 and 1921)	1 0 0			Selby, Miss	10 0		
Ringrove, Mrs. (1919 and 1920)	10 0			Selwyn, Mrs.	5 0		
Rintoul, Mrs. Peter	5 0			Sewell, Miss M.	1 0 0		
Ritchie, Mrs. James	5 0			Seymour, Mrs W. F.	5 0		
Rivington, Miss C. M.	5 0			Shand, Mrs. R. E. S.	5 0		
Roberts, Mrs. F.	5 0			Shann, Miss Laura	5 0		
Roberts, Miss Dorothea	1 0 0			Sharples, Miss		1 0 0	
Roberts, Miss E. D. (1919 and 1920)	10 0			Shaw, Lady Napier	5 0		
Robertson, Miss M. E.	10 0			Shaw, Miss M. L.	5 0		
Robins, Mrs. (1919 and 1920)	10 0			Sheldon, Miss	5 0		
Robins, Miss Monica	10 0			Sherwood-Kelly, Mrs.	5 0		
Robinson, Miss	10 0			Sidgwick, Mrs. Henry	1 0 0		
Robinson, Miss H.	5 0			Sillitoe, Miss H. (1919 and 1920)	10 0		
Rocke Mrs.	10 0			Simon, Mrs. E. D.	4 4 0		
Rogers, Miss	5 0			Simon, Mrs Henry	1 1 0		
Romanes, Mrs. G. J. (1919 and 1920)	10 0			Sinclair, Miss	5 0		
Rome, Miss L.	5 0			Sinclair, Miss E. J.	5 0		
Rose, Mrs.	5 0			Skipwith, Mrs. R. W. (1919 and 1920)	10 0		
Rose, Miss Ann	10 0			Smedley, Mrs (1919 and 1920)	10 0		
Roskill, Mrs. J. 1919 and 1920	10 0			Smiles, Mrs (1919)	5 0		
Ross, Miss N. (1919 and 1920)	10 0			Smith, Mrs. Bnns	1 1 0		
Rothschild, Mrs. Leopold de		1 0 0		Smith, Mrs. Gerard	10 6		
Routh, Mrs. R. F. R.	5 0			Smith, Mrs. Martin R. (1919 and 1920)	10 0		
Roxburgh, Lady	5 0			Smith, Mrs. Melville	10 6		
Royden, Miss	10 0			Smith, Mrs. Ridley	5 0		
Royden, Miss M. C.	10 0			Smith, Miss Bentinck	5 0		
Rudduck, Miss	10 6			Smith, Miss E. H. (1919 and 1920)	10 0		
Runciman, Mrs. Walter (1919 and 1920)	2 2 0			Smith, Miss I. K.	5 0		
Rundle, Miss	5 0			Smith, Miss G. M.	7 6		
Russ Barker, Mrs.	5 0			Smith, Miss K.	5 0		
Russell, Hon. Mrs. Alys	5 0			Smith, Miss M. J.	5 0		
Russell, Mrs.	5 0			Smith, Miss Rosamond	1 0 0		
Rutson, Mrs.	10 0			Smith, Miss M. L. Stafford, M.A. (1919 and 1920)	1 0 0		
Ryle, Mrs. Herbert (1919 and 1920)	2 0 0			Smith, Miss M. Stafford	5 0		
Ryley, Miss K. (1919 and 1920)	2 2 0			Somerset, Lady Henry	10 0		
				Somervell, Mrs. W. H. (1919 and 1920)	10 0		
Sachs, Mrs. Gustave (1919)	5 0			Soulsby, Miss	1 1 0		
St. Cyres, The Viscountess (1919 and 1920)	2 2 0			Soutar, Mrs.	5 0		
St. Hill, Miss	5 0			Spackman, Miss A. B. B.	6 0		
Samuel, Lady	2 2 0			Spicer, Lady Handley	10 0		
Samuel, Dame Louise Gilbert	10 0			Spicer, Miss	10 0		
Sanday, Miss	5 0			Spielmann, Mrs. M. A. (1919 and 1920)	1 0 0		
Sanders, Mrs. (1919 and 1920)	10 0			Stables, Mrs. W. H. (1919 and 1920)	1 0 0		
Sanderson, Mrs. Cobden	5 0			Stafford, Miss E. M.	5 0		
Sandon, Miss	5 0			Stanion, Mrs.	5 0		
Savill, Miss G. (1919 and 1920)	10 0			Stannard, Mrs. Edward	5 0		
Scarth, Miss (1919 and 1920)	10 0			Steele, Mrs. R. Topham	10 0		
Schuster, Mrs Ernest	1 1 0			Stephens, Councillor Jessie	5 0		
Scott, Mrs. Fitzroy	5 0			Stephens, Miss W.	5 0		
Scott, Miss A. M. M.A.	5 0			Stephenson, Miss Grace (1919)	5 0		
Scott, Miss Amelia (1920 and 1921)	2 0 0			Stevenson, Mrs. Henry	10 0		

Subscriptions.		Donations.		Subscriptions.		Donations.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Stoehr, Miss	10 0			Unwin, Mrs.	10 0		
Stokes, Lady	5 0			Valpy, Mrs (1919 and 1920)	10 0 0		
Stokes, Mrs. F.	5 0			Vavasseur, Miss C. (1919 and 1920)	10 0		
Storr, Mrs. Frances (1919 and 1920)	15 0			Veitch of Elock, Mrs.	5 0		
Stout, Lady	10 0			Verney, Margaret, Lady (1919 and 1920)	2 0 0		
Strachey, Mrs. Oliver	5 0			Verrall, Miss M. E.	5 0		
Strachey, Miss P.	5 0			Vickers, Miss	5 0		
Strange, Miss	5 0			Villiers, Miss E. T.	5 0		
Streeter, Miss A. (1919 and 1920)	10 0			Vincent, Mrs.	5 0		
Streeter, Miss Edith (1919 and 1920)	10 0			Waite, Miss E. V.	5 0		
Stuart, Miss	5 0			Waldegrave, The Countess	1 1 0		
Stubbs, Miss E. C.	5 0			Walker, Dr. Jane	2 0 0		
Sturge, Mrs. J. E.	5 0			Wallace, Mrs. (1919 and 1920)	10 0		
Sturge, Miss Carta	10 0			Wallace, Miss (1919 and 1920)	4 0 0		
Sturge, Miss E. H.	5 0			Wallis, Miss S. J.	5 0		
Sturge, Miss Elizabeth	5 0			Walrond, Miss (1919 and 1920)	10 0		
Sturge, Dr Mary	5 0			Walrond, Miss F. E. L. (1919 and 1920)	1 5 0		
Suheld, Lady	5 0			Walter, Mrs.	5 0		
Summerton, Mrs.	5 0			Ward, Mrs. James	5 0		
Sutton, Miss F. M.	5 0			Ward, Miss F. Hunt	10 6		
Swift, Mrs. Rigby	1 1 0			Ware, Lady Fabian	1 1 0		
Swindells, Miss J.	10 0			Warlow, Mrs. (1919 and 1920)	17 6		
Symington, Miss	5 0			Warren, Mrs. G. S.	1 1 0		
				Warren, Miss E.	1 0 0		
Talbot, The Hon. Mrs. Edward (1919 and 1920)	10 0			Warren, Miss M. H. (1919 and 1920)	1 0 0		
Tata, Mrs.	5 0			Wason, Mrs. Eugene	10 0		
Tata, Miss M. A., B.A.	5 0			Wathen, Mrs.	5 0		
Taylor, Mrs. Claude	5 0			Watson, Lady	10 0	10 0 0	
Taylor, Mrs. Cooke (1919 and 1920)	10 0			Watt, Miss S. M.	5 0		
Taylor, Mrs. T. B.	10 0			Watts, Mrs. James	1 1 0		
Tennant, Mrs. H. J. (1919 and 1920)	2 0 0			Webb, Miss Helen, M.B.	10 6		
Terry, Mrs.	5 0			Webb, Miss M. H. (1919 and 1920)	10 0		
Theilmann, Miss H. (1919 and 1920)	1 1 0			Wedgwood, Mrs. A. F.	5 0		
Thomas, The Hon. Mrs.	5 0			Weir, Miss E.	5 0		
Thomasson, Mrs. (1919 and 1920)	10 0 0			Welch, Mrs. F.	1 1 0		
Thompson, Mrs. (1919 and 1920)	10 0			Wemyss, Miss H.	10 0		
Thompson, Mrs. Gilchrist	5 0			Weymouth, Mrs.	5 0		
Thompson, Miss L.	10 0			Whalley Tooker, Mrs.	10 0		
Thomson, Miss M. B.	10 0			White, Mrs. John (1919 and 1920)	10 0		
Thornewill, Mrs.	5 0			White, Miss Edna	10 0		
Todd, Miss Eveline (1919 and 1920)	10 0			White, Miss H. M. (1919 and 1920)	1 0 0		
Tomkinson, Miss	5 0			Whiteley, Lady	1 1 0		
Torrey, Mrs.	5 0			Whiton, Mrs.	5 0		
Townend, Miss K. (1919 and 1920)	10 0			Whitting, Mrs.	5 0		
Townshend, Mrs. R. B. (1919 and 1920)	1 0 0			Whittingstall, Mrs. H. O. F.	5 0		
Tracey, Miss	5 0			Whitty, Mrs. Irvine	5 0		
Trench, Miss Violet (1920 and 1921)	10 0			Wickham, Mrs.	10 0		
Trevelyan, Lady	1 0 0			Widnell, Miss M. E.	5 0		
Trew, Miss E. M. (1919 and 1920)	10 0			Wilkinson, The Hon. Mrs. (1919 and 1920)	15 0		
Trollope, Miss B.	10 0			Wilkinson, Mrs.	5 0		
Trollope, Miss C.	5 0			Wilkinson, Miss F.	10 6		
Trollope, Miss M.	5 0			Williams, Mrs. Aneurin (1919 and 1920)	2 2 0		
Trounson, Mrs.	5 0			Williams, Mrs. Theodore	1 1 0		
Tucker, Miss E.	5 0			Williams, Miss Ellen	5 0		
Turner, Mrs. (1919 and 1920)	1 0 0			Williams, Miss M. C. L. (1919 and 1920)	2 2 0		
Turner, Miss J.	5 0			Williamson, Mrs. Stephen	1 1 0		
Turner, Miss Ruth	5 0			Willis, Mrs. George	5 0		
Turquand, Miss L.	5 0						
Tyser, Mrs.	5 0						
Tyser, Miss	5 0						

	Subscrip- tions. £ s. d.	Dona- tions. £ s. d.
Willmer, Miss	5 0	
Wilson, Mrs.	7 6	
Wilson, Mrs. Harold	5 0	
Wilson, Mrs. Henry J.	1 0 0	
Wilson, Mrs. J. P.	1 0 0	
Wilson, Miss J.	5 0	
Wilson, Dr. Helen	1 0 0	
Wingate, Miss	5 0	
Winkworth, Miss A. E.	10 0	
Wolmer, Viscountess	10 0	
Wolseley Lewis, Miss (1919 and 1920)	1 0 0	
Wood, Mrs. H. F.	5 0	
Woodgate, Mrs.	5 0	
Woolmer, Miss C.		2 6
Worsley, Miss M. T.	10 0	
Worthington, Mrs. W. B. (1919 and 1920)	10 0	
Wragge, Mrs.	5 0	
Wren, Miss E. M. F. (1919 and 1920)	15 0	
Wright, Lady	1 0 0	
Yarrow, Sir Alfred		100 0 0
Yate-Lee, Miss (1919 and 1920)	2 0 0	
Yates, Miss L. H.	10 0	
Yorke, Hon. Mrs. Eliot (1919 and 1920)	1 0 0	
Young, Miss Ruth	5 0	
Zabel, Mrs. E. M.	5 0	
Zimmern, Mrs.	5 0	
Zimmern, Miss E. M.	10 0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>£737 6 6</b>	<b>394 5 0</b>

**BRANCHES.**

**ENGLAND.**

Brought forward	£737 6 6	
Andover	7 0	
Ashford (1919 and 1920)	2 0 6	3 3 0
Bakewell	1 4 0	
Barrow-in-Furness	3 0 0	
Bath (1919)	10 0	
Bedfordshire	3 0 0	
Berkhamsted	1 0 0	
Birmingham	10 10 0	
Bournemouth (1919 and 1920)	4 10 0	
Bradford	4 14 4	
Bridlington (1919)	2 10 9	
Brighton and Hove	5 16 0	
Bristol and Clifton	11 0 10	
Bromley (1919 and 1920)	4 13 9	
Burnley	13 6	
Cambridge (1919 and 1920)	19 14 0	5 0 0
Canterbury (1919 and 1920)	3 1 6	
Carlisle and District (1919)	3 11 3	
Cheltenham (1919 and 1920)	2 10 0	
Coventry	2 19 4	
Crayford	1 2 0	
Crewe	14 0	1 18 4
Croydon	2 16 3	
Darlington		2 6

	Subscrip- tions. £ s. d.	Dona- tions. £ s. d.
Derbyshire	1 8 0	
Dewsbury	9 6	
Doncaster		18 0
Durham (1919)	13 0	
Eastbourne	4 6 9	
East Dorset	3 12 0	
Exeter	1 15 0	
Farnham (1919 and 1920)	1 5 0	
Gerrard's Cross (1919 and 1920)	3 5 4	
Gloucester (1919 and 1920)	5 8 0	
Grantham	10 0	
Guildford	14 6	
Halifax	5 0	
Harrogate	2 0 0	
Haslemere (1919 and 1920)	1 18 6	
Hereford (1919)	1 4 0	
Hornsey	2 17 0	
Huddersfield	2 0 0	
Hull and District	9 17 0	5 0 0
Keighley		14 4
Leamington (1919)	8 6	
Leeds	6 3 2	
Leicester	1 19 4	79 4 6
Lichfield (1919 and 1920)	2 2 0	
Lincoln (1919 and 1920)	5 12 10	
Liverpool and Birken- head	5 1 6	
London (1919 and 1920)	10 19 3	5 0 0
Luton (1919)	1 6 0	
Malvern	1 2 6	1 0 0
Manchester and Salford (1919 and 1920)	10 0 0	
Mansfield	13 0	
Middlesbrough and Cleveland (1919 and 1920)	3 7 4	
Newcastle-on-Tyne (1919)	1 0 0	
North Staffs. (1918 and 1919)	5 3 6	
Norwich	6 5 0	
Norwood	1 4 0	
Nottingham and Notts. (1919 and 1920)	6 8 1	
Oldham	3 0 0	
Oswestry and Shrop- shire (1919)	1 0 0	
Oxford	2 5 0	
Peterborough	2 0 0	
Portsmouth (1919 and 1920)	4 14 10	
Ross-on-Wye	10 0	
St. Albans	1 8 0	
Salisbury	2 10 0	
Sheffield (1919 and 1920)	12 3 0	10 0 0
Southampton	1 0 0	
Southport and Birkdale	1 0 0	5 6 0
South-West Ham (1919 and 1920)	3 14 6	
Stockton and Thornaby (1919 and 1920)	4 15 6	2 0 0
Taunton	11 0	
Thetford	5 0	
Torquay (1919 and 1920)	6 2 6	
Truro (1919)	2 0 0	
Tunbridge Wells	3 5 6	
Watford (1919)	1 5 0	
West Hartlepool (1919)	5 9	
Weston-Super-Mare	14 6	

	Subscrip- tions. £ s. d.	Dona- tions. £ s. d.
Winchester (1919 and 1920)	4 9 0	
Wolverhampton	1 10 0	
Worthing (1919 and 1920)	2 5 0	
York (1919 and 1920)	3 3 0	
Comrades' Club (Shep- herd's Bush)		25 0 0
Organisation Com- mittee		2 10 3
Meeting re Women M.P.s.		13 3 4

**WALES.**

Cardiff	1 18 11
Colwyn Bay	1 7 6
Llangollen (1919 and 1920)	3 11 0
Penarth (1919)	13 3

**SCOTLAND.**

	Subscrip- tions. £ s. d.	Dona- tions. £ s. d.
Aberdeen	4 9 4	
Dundee	1 3 6	
Edinburgh	3 0 0	
Glasgow	6 5 0	
Greenock	15 0	
Inverness (1919)	7 0	
Perth	13 0	
St. Andrews (1919 and 1920)	5 0 0	
Sterling	19 6	
Standing Committee of Scottish Branches	5 0	

**IRELAND.**

Dublin (1919 and 1920)	6 17 6	
<b>Total</b>	<b>£1035 14 10</b>	<b>553 19 3</b>

AFFILIATED SOCIETIES.

Having more than one representative on the National Council.

	Subscriptions.		Donations.
	£	s. d.	
Brought forward	1035	14 10	
Alexandra College Guild	1	10 0	
Assistant Mistresses in Public Schools, Associations of (1919 and 1920)	2	2 0	
Catholic Women's League	1	1 0	
Charity Organisation Society (1919 and 1920)	2	2 0	
Church Army (Women's Social Work Dept.) (1919 and 1920)	2	2 0	
Church of England Temperance Society (Women's Union) (1919 and 1920)	2	6 0	
Church of England Women's Help Society (1919 and 1920)	10	0 0	
Conservative Women's Reform Association (1919 and 1920)	2	2 0	
Employment of Women, Central Bureau for the (1919 and 1920)	2	2 0	
Employment of Women, Society for Promoting the	10	0 0	
Evangelical Free Churches, National Council of (1919)	1	1 0	
Girls' Friendly Society (Central Council)	1	1 0	
Girls' Friendly Society (Ireland) (1919 and 1920)	10	0 0	
Girls' Friendly Society (Scotland) (1919 and 1920)	10	0 0	
Girls' Guildry	1	1 0	
Head Mistresses, Association of (1919 and 1920)	1	0 0	
Irish Matrons' Association	1	1 0	
Irish Women Citizens and Local Government Association	10	0 0	
Jewish Association for the Protection of Girls and Women (1919 and 1920)	1	0 0	
Jewish Women, Union of (1919 and 1920)	1	10 0	
Matrons' Council of Great Britain and Ireland	1	1 0	
Moral and Social Hygiene, Association for	1	1 0	
Mothers' Union	1	5 0	
Mothers' Union (Scotland) (1919)	5	0 0	
National Home Reading Union (1919 and 1920)	1	0 0	
National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship (1919 and 1920)	5	0 0	
Onward and Upward Association (1919)	10	0 0	
Parents' National Educational Union (1919 and 1920)	2	2 0	
Post Office Women Clerks, Association of (1919 and 1920)	2	2 0	
Representative Council of Girls' Associations	10	0 0	
Salvation Army (Women's Social Work Department)	1	1 0	
Scottish Matrons' Association (1919 and 1920)	2	2 0	
Society for Overseas Settlement of British Women	11	0 0	
State Children's Association	10	0 0	
Teachers' Guild of Great Britain and Ireland (1919)	1	1 0	
Teachers, National Union of (1919 and 1920)	4	4 0	
Teachers of Domestic Subjects, Association of	1	1 0	
Trained Nurses of Great Britain and Ireland, National Council of (1919 and 1920)	2	2 0	
University Women Teachers, Association of	10	0 0	
Women's Institute (1919)	1	1 0	
Women's Local Government Society	1	5 0	
Women's Total Abstinence Union (1919 and 1920)	3	3 0	
Yorkshire Ladies' Council of Education (1919 and 1920)	2	2 0	
Young Women's Christian Association (Ireland)	5	0 0	
Young Women's Christian Association (Scotland) (1919 and 1920)	10	0 0	

AFFILIATED SOCIETIES.

Having one representative on the National Council

	Subscriptions.		Donations.
	£	s. d.	
Alexandra College, Dublin	10	0 0	
Bedford College for Women	1	1 0	
Bermondsey Settlement (1919)	5	0 0	
Bridge of Hope Mission	10	0 0	
British Women's Emigration Association	10	0 0	
British Women's Patriotic League	1	1 0	
Canning Town Women's Settlement	5	0 0	
Cheltenham Ladies' College (1919 and 1920)	10	0 0	
Church of Scotland Women's Guild	5	0 0	
College Hall, Byng Place (1919 and 1920)	10	0 0	
College of Nursing, Ltd. (1919 and 1920)	2	2 0	
Colonial and Continental Church Society (1919 and 1920)	1	0 0	
Colonial Intelligence League	1	1 0	
Criminal Law Amendment Committee (1919 and 1920)	2	2 0	
Dr. Barnardo's Homes (1919 and 1920)	2	2 0	
Education of Women, Association for the (1919 and 1920)	2	0 0	
Employment of Barmaids, Joint Committee on the	5	0 0	
Epileptics, National Society for (Sec., G. Penn Gaskell, Esq.)	5	0 0	
Exeter Diocesan Deaconesses (1919)	5	0 0	
Factory Girls' Country Holiday Fund (1919)	5	0 0	
Federated Training Schools for Police Women and Patrols	1	1 0	
Feeble-minded, National Association for the	5	0 0	
Froebel Society (1919)	1	1 0	

Subscriptions.  
£ s. d.

Donations.  
£ s. d.

Girl Guides (1919 and 1920)	2	2 0	
Girls' Clubs, Federation of Working (1919 and 1920)	10	0 0	
Girls' Clubs, National Organisation of (1919)	1	1 0	
Girls' Diocesan Association	1	1 0	
Girls' Realm Guild of Service and Good Fellowship (1919 and 1920)	2	2 0	
Girton College (1919 and 1920)	10	0 0	
Grey Ladies' College of Women Church Workers (1919 and 1920)	1	0 0	
Hastings and St. Leonards Women Citizens' Association	10	0 0	
Hereford Women Citizens' Association	10	0 0	
Horticultural College, Swanley	10	6 0	
Hospital Almoners' Council (1919)	5	0 0	
Industrial Law Committee (1919)	5	0 0	
Invalid Children's Aid Association (1919 and 1920)	10	0 0	
Irish Girls' Protection Crusade	1	1 0	
Irish Women's Temperance Union (1919 and 1920)	10	0 0	
Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford	5	0 0	
League of the Church Militant (1919 and 1920)	2	2 0	
London Diocesan Council for Preventive, Rescue and Penitentiary Work (Ladies' Committee) (1919 and 1920)	2	0 0	
Mental After Care Association	5	0 0	
Metropolitan Public Gardens Association (1919 and 1920)	10	0 0	
Midwives, Association for Promoting the Training and Supply of (1919)	5	0 0	
Midwives' Institute and Trained Nurses' Club	5	0 0	
Ministering Children's League (1919 and 1920)	10	0 0	
National Adult School Union (1919 and 1920)	2	2 0	
National Food Reform Association	1	1 0	
National Health Society (1919 and 1920)	10	0 0	
National Vigilance Association (1919 and 1920)	2	2 0	
Norland Institute (1919 and 1920)	10	0 0	
Parochial Mission Women Fund (1919 and 1920)	10	0 0	
Queen Victoria Jubilee Institute for Nurses (1919 and 1920)	10	0 0	
Ranyard Mission	5	0 0	
Representative Managers of L.C.C. Elementary Schools	5	0 0	
Rochester and Southwark Diocesan Deaconesses (1919 and 1920)	1	0 0	
St. Hugh's College, Oxford (1919 and 1920)	10	0 0	
Scottish Women's Bible Study Association (1919)	5	0 0	
Snowdrop Bands	1	1 0	
Social Guild, Nottingham	5	0 0	
Stansfeld Trust (1919)	1	1 0	
State Purchase and Control of Liquor Traffic, Women's National Committee to Secure	1	1 0	
Stead Memorial Fund (1919)	1	1 0	
Student Christian Movement (1919 and 1920)	2	2 0	
Sunday School Union (1919 and 1920)	1	0 0	
Teachers' Training and Registration Society (1919 and 1920)	10	0 0	
Temporary Women Pension Officers' Association	1	1 0	
Time and Talents (1919 and 1920)	2	2 0	
Trained Masseuses, Incorporated Society of	5	0 0	
Trained Nurses, National Union of	1	1 0	
Trained Nurses, Society for the State Registration of	1	1 0	
Travellers' Aid Society (1919 and 1920)	10	0 0	
University Women, Federation of (1919 and 1920)	2	2 0	
Wage Earning Children, Committee on (1919)	5	0 0	
Westfield College (1919 and 1920)	10	0 0	
West London Mission (1919 and 1920)	10	0 0	
Winchester Diocesan Deaconesses	5	0 0	
Women Pharmacists, Association of	5	0 0	
Women Sanitary Inspectors' Association	1	1 0	
Women Teachers, National Federation of (1919 and 1920)	2	2 0	
Women's Farm and Garden Union	5	0 0	
Women's Freedom League (1919 and 1920)	2	2 0	
Women's Imperial Health Association of Great Britain	5	0 0	
Women's Municipal Party	1	1 0	
Women's National Health Association of Ireland	1	1 0	
Women's Institutes, Federation of (1919 and 1920)	2	2 0	
Women Teachers, National Federation of (1919 and 1920)	10	0 0	
Zenana Bible and Medical Mission (1919 and 1920)	10	0 0	
<b>Ladies' Associations for the Care of Friendless Girls:—</b>			
Birkenhead (1919 and 1920)	10	0 0	
Folkestone (1919 and 1920)	10	0 0	
Godstone and Caterham Girls' Aid Association (1919 and 1920)	10	0 0	
Harrow and Willesden (Rural Deanery) (1919 and 1920)	10	0 0	
Holborn (Rural Deanery) (1919 and 1920)	10	0 0	
Notting Dale	5	0 0	
Rochester Diocesan Association (1919 and 1920)	10	0 0	
Salisbury Diocesan Association	5	0 0	
Southwark Diocesan Association	10	6 0	
Sutton Girls' Aid Association	5	0 0	

Total . . . £1171 3 10 553 19 3

# National Council of Women of Great Britain and Ireland.

Dr.

Statement of Receipts and Payments 1st May, 1919, to 31st August, 1920.\*

Cr.

RECEIPTS.				£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
To Balance brought forward, 1st May, 1919 :—				273	18	9½	
„ Subscriptions :—							
Members ... ..	737	6	6				
Branches ... ..	298	8	4½				
Societies ... ..	135	9	0				
				1171	3	10½	
„ Donations :—							
Leicester Branch ... ..	70	0	0				
“Comrades’ Club,” Shepherd’s Bush... ..	25	0	0				
Meeting re Women M.P.’s... ..	13	3	4				
Various ... ..	390	15	11				
				498	19	3	
„ Legacies :—							
Rev. J. W. Kiddle ... ..				50	0	0	
Miss Lidgett ... ..				5	0	0	
„ †Sale of N.C.W. Literature :—							
Pamphlets ... ..	14	6	8½				
Reports ... ..	55	1	1				
Occasional Papers ... ..	167	7	8				
				236	15	5½	
„ Hire of Committee Room ... ..				0	5	0	
„ Ball at Hyde Park Hotel ... ..				356	0	0	
„ Interest on 5 per cent. National War Bonds ... ..		8	15	0			
„ Co-Partnership Tenants, Ltd. ... ..		3	10	0			
				12	5	0	
				2604	7	4½	
By Salaries ... ..							1179
„ National Health Insurance ... ..							3
„ Yorkshire Insurance Co. ... ..							2
„ Printing :—							
Occasional Paper ... ..	263	10	11				
Miscellaneous ... ..	204	18	2				
							468
„ Stationery ... ..							175
„ Postage ... ..							199
„ Committees ... ..							76
„ Rent of Central Office ... ..							201
„ Office Expenses ... ..							98
„ Telephone ... ..							13
„ Reporting Leicester Conference ... ..							12
„ Press Cuttings ... ..							2
„ Travelling, Leicester Conference and Staff							39
„ Pamphlets ... ..							1
„ Speakers’ Fees and Expenses ... ..	44	11	4				
Less Refund by Branches ... ..	28	15	10				
							15
„ Delegates’ Fees ... ..							1
„ Hire of Halls :—							
Special Council Meeting ... ..	6	6	0				
Int. Meeting, Lyceum Club ... ..	2	10	0				
							8
„ Subscription to International Council Women ... ..							4

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„ Donations :—							
Committee for Representation of Women on League of Nations N.C.C.V.D. ... ..				2	0	0	
Coote Memorial Fund ... ..				1	1	0	
				1	14	6	
„ Journal of Society of Comparative Legislation ... ..							4
„ Income Tax ... ..							0
„ Auditors’ Fees (2 years) ... ..							4
„ Bank Charges :—							
Commission, etc. ... ..				1	19	0	
Interest on Overdraft ... ..				2	12	6	
							4
„ Arrears of Subs. to I.C.W. (4 years) ... ..							2527
„ Arrears of Subs. to Society of Comparative Legislation ... ..							16
							2
„ Balance in hand :—							2945
Cash at Bank ... ..				44	16	10	
Petty Cash ... ..				13	18	7	
							58
							2604

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Investments :—						
Co-Partnership Tenants, Ltd. ... ..	100	0	0			
5 per cent. National War Bonds, 1928 ... ..	250	0	0			
				350	0	0

Sepr. 21st, 1920.  
Examined and found correct,  
PRIDEAUX, FRERE, BROWN AND CO.,  
Chartered Accountants.  
12, Old Square, Lincoln’s Inn, W.C.2.

\* N.B.—Owing to the change of financial year, this statement is for sixteen months.  
† This does not include the Receipts from the Book and Pamphlet Department.

**FORM OF BEQUEST.**

*I bequeath to the National Council of Women of Great Britain and Ireland the sum of\*.....*

*to be paid to the Treasurer for the time being of said National Council of Women of Great Britain and Ireland, free of all deductions whatever, the receipt of said Treasurer to be an effectual discharge of same.*

*\*The sum to be written in full.*

*I desire to be enrolled as a Member of the National Council of Women, and enclose £ : s. d. as an Annual Subscription to the Central Fund (minimum 5/-).*

*Name.....*

*Address.....*

**Subscriptions should be made payable to the Hon. Treasurer, and forwarded to the Office of the National Council of Women, Parliament Mansions, Westminster, S.W.1.**

PAMPHLET