

THE WOMAN'S LEADER

AND THE COMMON CAUSE

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NOTES AND NEWS.

High Hopes.

In a dark world of home politics we look abroad and see a new hope for the future of civilization; for indeed it is almost impossible to overrate the importance of the naval agreement which was achieved during the week-end between France and Italy. Perhaps it can best be gauged by considering what might have happened had it not been achieved. France and Italy would undoubtedly have embarked upon a competition in armaments. France, for economic reasons, would have led. Italy would have therefore been stimulated to pursue her sectional policy of European alliances. Germany would have received new proof of the disinclination of the victorious powers to expedite Article 8 of the Covenant of the League. That would have been a new source of exuberance for the disruptive Nazis. At the same time, under the conditional clauses of the Three-Power Naval Treaty of London, Great Britain would have been side-tracked by European competition from her treaty policy of limitation in relation to Japan and the U.S.A. And all this would have happened on the eve of a Disarmament Conference which is at best a precarious matter of "to be or not to be" for the future of the League of Nations as a determining factor in world policy. But fortunately it has been achieved. An agreed tonnage ratio between the French and Italian navies heals a diplomatic sore which has plagued European politics for the last year, and opens a way for the translation of the Three-Power agreement into what it was always intended to be: a Five-Power Agreement. This is a good preliminary for the Disarmament Conference. It is, moreover, a tribute to the extent by which the wisdom and goodwill of the Italian Foreign Office exceeds that expressed in the public speeches of its dictator. We may add that it is also a tribute to the wisdom and goodwill of our own unpretentious and indefatigable Foreign Secretary, who has acted as mediator between the parties. There are times when we take quite peculiar pleasure in recalling his close connection with the woman's suffrage movement and claiming him as an old friend.

The School Attendance Bill.

The loss of the Education Bill will come as a great blow to many of our readers, though doubtless there will be others who

regard it as justified on the score of economy. But those who are educationalists will view with dismay the postponement for an indefinite time of that extra year's schooling which is an essential part in the Hadow scheme of reorganization. Those who are in closest touch with unemployment will think of the many thousands of young people who are to be shot out at the age of 14 upon an overcrowded labour market, and still more perhaps of their elder brothers and sisters, adolescents between 15 and 18, for whom the withdrawal of the younger fry might have made room, while they will now be compelled to continue their profitless and demoralizing search for employment. Those who believe in family allowances will regret the loss of an opportunity to insert the thin end of the wedge by securing for much-burdened parents that coveted maintenance grant of 5s. in lieu of the somewhat larger wage which the young people will now be able to earn at the cost of the displacement from industry of their elder brothers and sisters. To all these it will seem that the warfare of sects and parties has indeed produced a lamentable crop of casualties among those who should be non-combatants.

Wills and Intestacies (Family Maintenance) Bill.

The Wills and Intestacies Bill sailed triumphantly through a somewhat dangerous passage on Tuesday, 3rd March, when the House of Lords agreed to appoint members to serve on a Joint Select Committee together with members appointed by the House of Commons. Lord Buckmaster and Lord Danesfort, who are opposed to the Bill on the grounds that a man should do as he likes with his own—and (in the case of Lord Buckmaster) that married women, even with children, should invariably be able to earn their own living—objected to the appointment of a Joint Select Committee before the Bill had been discussed in the Lords. The Lord Chancellor and Lord Reading pointed out, however, that the promoters of the Bill were only asking for the careful investigation of the problem such a procedure involved, and that by agreeing to a Joint Committee the Peers were committing themselves to nothing on the Bill or on the principle which underlay it. The motion to appoint was carried by 33—12, and the Bill will now have its opportunity of being thoroughly well considered and probably amended before being brought in again next session.

War on Gambling.

On Wednesday of last week Mr. Morris asked, and obtained leave to bring in and read a first time, his Bill to amend the Betting Act of 1928. It is designed to meet a particular abuse which had crept in owing to the inept drafting of that Act and which is in fact contrary to the intentions of many of its promoters. Mr. Morris pointed out that one object of the Act of 1928 was to confine the operation of totalizators to the race-course, the only place where cash betting is allowed. Thus it was presumed that the new totalizators administered by the Racecourse Control Board could not in fact be used to provide facilities for credit betting. Nevertheless, the Control Board has now countenanced a method of evading this restriction through the agency of a newly established company called Tote Investors, Ltd., which by special arrangement with the Board, is prepared to transact tote bets on the course for credit clients all over the country. It is this activity, together with the acceptance of tote bets by post and the use of the tote on other than horse-racing courses, that the amending Bill is designed to frustrate. And yet—and yet—what a drop in the ocean it is, to frustrate the knavish tricks of those who would reap a

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harvest from small bets, while, by the senseless operations of our betting laws, the large bets pursue their sanctified course—while the rare fruits of financial speculation continue to inspire the buzzing drones of business and finance—while our syndicated Press proclaims day by day through its multi-million sales the showy possibilities of something for nothing—and while the agents of the Industrial Insurance Companies foster in thousands of drab homes the precarious hope of getting a windfall out of an insurance policy.

Militancy in Bermuda.

It is a sad thing when reaction, by its wilful failure to see, hear or feel, impedes evolution and turns it into revolution. The result is always, in fact, subversive of the highest ideal for which reaction professes to stand. It is the beginning of the end of ordered security. This misfortune occurred in a minor degree during the immediate pre-war years of the British women's suffrage campaign. Whether or no it is about to occur in Bermuda seems at the moment to depend upon the Colonial Office, and its readiness to inquire into and espouse the just claims of the organized women of the island. Bermuda is, as it happens, one of those parts of the British Empire which has a tradition of democratic self-government: a tradition of long and peaceful history beside which the democracies of the large self-governing Dominions appear as *nouveaux riches*. But like many old democracies, it is not as democratic in relation to the contemporary world as it was in 1834 when its present franchise was conceded, or in 1691 when its last distribution of seats was made. And the largest degree in which it now fails to correspond with modern standards of good government is in respect of its women. In 1919 a committee of the Assembly was appointed to prepare a Women's Suffrage Bill. In 1923 the Committee promised that steps would shortly be taken. . . . In 1929 a Parish Vestries Act explicitly confined the parochial franchise to males. In the same year a reasoned appeal by the women to the Colonial Secretary evoked the reply that he felt confidence in the ability of the Colony to work out its future political and constitutional development. . . . (One may remark that the Imperial Government appears invariably to experience this happy confidence where the interests of women are concerned.) In the Autumn of 1930 the Acting Governor-General omitted to make any reference to the matter in his address to the Bermuda Parliament. And in December, 1930, the long-drawn patience of one woman suddenly snapped. Mrs. Morrell refused to pay her taxes on the ground that she was unrepresented! So far those in authority have not ventured to put Mrs. Morrell in prison—though she is, it appears, perfectly willing to go. But need it come to that? Need Mrs. Morrell and her colleagues be provoked to the point, not merely of endangering their own property by tax resistance, but of smashing up other people's with stones and hatchets? The lesson of British militancy—or for that matter of Irish and Indian militancy—suggest that it may have to come to that. But in the name of justice and common sense, why should it?

Nursing as a Profession.

As will be remembered, the cause or causes of the very serious shortage of candidates for nursing the sick in general and special hospitals is being inquired into by a special committee set up last December by the *Lancet*. An interim report has just been issued by this Committee, the members of which include Mrs. Oliver Strachey and Miss Edith Thompson. Summaries of answers received to various questions are given in this interim report, but so far no opinion of the Committee is expressed. There is almost general agreement that the wider and better opportunities open to women entering the labour market adversely affect their entering a profession which affords, at any rate in the initial stages, smaller salaries and involves the sacrifice of much personal freedom. In the view of a considerable number, however, the cause is considered to be due only to the false ideas held by the general public as to what are in fact the present conditions of the nursing profession, ideas based on the practices of last century which are no longer tolerated. It would appear doubtful if this really can be the main cause; it is much more likely to be the varied choice now open to women. An important part of the report is devoted to considering methods of training and openings for promotion, which are linked up with the lack of applicants for posts, particularly in the smaller hospitals. The training and experience gained in these hospitals not being recognized for qualifying or for promotion, nurses naturally prefer to enter the larger hospitals. It is to be hoped that something will come of the suggestion that some at least of the theoretical training given to

nurses might be given at a time when they are not also engaged in very hard practical work. It ought not to be beyond our powers so to organize the work undertaken by nurses that the right type in sufficient numbers will be attracted to the profession.

Miss Delphine Reynolds.

Another airwoman has started on a flight that should prove of real value to aviation. Miss Delphine Reynolds, daughter of Sir J. Reynolds, M.P., left Hanworth on Monday with Flight Lt. Pudney to fly to Cape Town via the West Coast of Africa. Speed is not the aim of this flight, but a survey of the rivers of the African Coast, to see if the use of seaplanes on that route would be practicable. Miss Reynolds is to be heartily congratulated on her enterprise and good wishes accompany her from this country for the success of her investigations.

Dr. Jane Walker, C.H.

Doctor Jane Walker was invested by the King on 26th February as a Companion of Honour, a well deserved honour. Dr. Walker was among the first women to enter the medical profession in this country. She was a pioneer in the open-air treatment of tuberculosis, and in 1901 started the East Anglian Sanatorium, which may be regarded as a permanent memorial to her work. Dr. Walker's marvellous energy is not content with her medical work, she is a Magistrate, a member of the Agricultural Wages Committee, and a well-known writer and speaker on medical subjects. She is one of the most whole-hearted feminists who ever breathed, and was a devoted friend of Dame Millicent Fawcett.

Clean Food.

The December number of *Mother and Child* contains valuable hints on the important subject of clean food. These notes for speakers would be particularly useful to Townswomen's Guilds who are turning their attention to the dirty methods of handling food still far too prevalent in our shops. A vast improvement in the health of families might soon be effected by the pressure of public opinion on the archaic practice of permitting food to be exposed to contamination by dirt and flies.

PARLIAMENTARY TIME-TABLE.

GOVERNMENT BILLS.			
Agricultural Land (Utilization).	Dr. Addison	Passed, 10th Feb.	
Agricultural Marketing.	Dr. Addison	Committed to a Standing Committee, 9th Feb.	
Consumers' Council	Mr. William Graham	Second Reading, 2nd March.	
Education (School Attendance).	Sir Charles Trevelyan	Passed, 21st Jan.	
Hours of Industrial Employment.	Miss Bondfield	Second Reading, 2nd March.	
Probation of Offenders (Scotland).	Mr. Secretary Adamson	Second Reading, 2nd March.	
Representation of the People.	Mr. Secretary Clynes	Committee, 2nd March.	
PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS.			
Children (Provision of Footwear).	Colonel Watts-Morgan	Committed to a Standing Committee, 28th Nov.	
Living Wage	Mr. Maxton	Committed to a Standing Committee, 27th Feb.	
Married Women (Torts).	Mr. Tinne	Second Reading, 3rd March.	
Nationality of Women.	(The late) Dr. Ethel Bentham	Committed to a Standing Committee, 28th Nov.	
Nursing Profession (Wages & Hours).	Mr. Brockway	Second Reading, 5th March.	
Rights of Way	Mr. Simon	Committed to a Standing Committee, 30th Jan.	
Rural Amenities	Sir Hilton Young	Committed to a Standing Committee, 23rd Jan.	
Sentence of Death (Expectant Mothers)	Miss Picton-Turbervill	Committed to a Standing Committee, 17th Feb.	
Wills and Intestacies (Family Maintenance).	Miss Rathbone	Committed to a Joint Committee, 20th Feb.	

FROM STRENGTH TO STRENGTH.¹

This Council Meeting is notable in the annals of the N.U.S.E.C. because the number of the guilds who have affiliated to us at Headquarters reminds us older members of our wonderful growth during the exciting years of the women's suffrage movement. Nearly half of our affiliated societies represents these new groups of women pledged to the modern conception of citizenship as including all duties and activities of the responsible individual.

On the one hand the guilds bring us wider interests and aims. On the other hand we invite the guilds to enter into a precious heritage of tradition, to become partners in that national union which of all the women's organizations has best represented women at Westminster. Just as in developing a new country the forest must be cleared and enemies warded off, so our N.U.S.E.C. has been chiefly occupied in clearing away the forest of old laws, customs and disabilities which have handicapped women in their work since the time when a married woman's property and even her earnings belonged to her husband, not to her.

We can claim for the N.U.S.E.C. a steady concentration of Parliamentary work under such leaders as Dame Millicent Fawcett, Miss Rathbone, and Mrs. Hubback which has resulted in great victories. The annual report will give you the latest, but I want to remind you of the vote won in 1918 and 1928, the increase in women M.P.'s, the presence of British women in the world councils of the League of Nations, and of the International Labour Office, the presence of women on an immense variety of Royal Commissions ranging from infant and maternal mortality to agriculture and the Civil Service. More and more industry and professions, commerce and sport show us women accepted as human persons valued for their work. We find the third most critical position in the Cabinet is given to a woman, and political parties welcome women candidates, especially for hopeless seats! Above all, we have won that freedom and self-respect, which allows our girls to take advantage of the new opportunities.

So much for the sunny side. What of the shadows? First world-wide economic depression with its accompanying unemployment and heavy taxation which threatens the standard of living of every family second the failure to achieve security or disarmament so that in spite of Mr. Henderson's latest success in Rome and Paris troubled clouds lie thickly on every horizon.

Custom, Trade Union regulations and legislation combine to exclude women from new work. Health insurance passes the mother by except for the crisis of childbirth; smoke cuts off sunshine from her children and crushes her under a fruitless burden of dirt. Only when her man is out of work has the

NOTES FROM WESTMINSTER.

So far as the Chamber is concerned, the week has been one of incredible dullness, the only periods of real interest being afforded by question time. The subject on both days has been Supplementary Estimates for the expenditure in a number of the minor departments of Government. These estimates bring up a good many points of interest and doubtless should afford an opportunity for the kind of careful supervision of public expenditure which is supposed to be one of the chief functions of Parliament. In effect, however, debates "in Committee of Supply" are looked on by the Opposition and by some of the Government back bench chiefly as opportunities either for sheer obstruction or for airing particular grievances or hobbies entertained by individual Members. It thus becomes difficult for those who are not constantly in the Chamber to follow what it is really all about. Members saunter in and out. Sometimes the mere sight of the Member on his legs and the sound of a monotonous or raucous voice drives one speedily out again; or if the speaker is one of those obstructionists who play the game with skill and humour, one lingers half an hour or so, much in the same spirit as a not particularly interested casual observer at a game of football or polo, in the hope of seeing a good run or hit. Thus Capt. Crookshank or Mr. Macquisten can always tempt one into the sheer waste of a few minutes which might have been more profitably occupied in writing letters or reading some of the innumerable memoranda, sometimes really valuable, which reach one relating to subjects before the House which are of interest to expert bodies. The former is a lank and languid-

¹ Presidential address to be delivered by Mrs. Corbett Ashby, at the Annual Council Meeting of the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship, on Wednesday, March 11th, 1931.

mother the guarantee that extra money comes in to feed the new baby, for whose life she runs as great risk as her mother a quarter of a century ago. Lower salaries, lack of promotion, earlier retiring age threaten the unmarried, and the moral problems of youth and maiden are largely the result not of degeneration but of the economic situation which postpones marriage. As long as education ceases for the majority at 14 so long will men and women remain ignorant of health rules, economics and politics. The average child is not awake intellectually until 14, when we cease to educate. The rush of the population into the towns produces conditions of intense loneliness keenly felt by the young woman who has given up office or factory with its bustling companionship for the call to build her own small nest; can the drab ugliness around her stir her to meet it by her own creations in art and handicraft, and the old British traditions of song and dance and drama?

So we are met here in council from metropolis and country town, from new clean suburb and historic borough, from the soft climate of the west, the bracing air of the Scottish coast, to tackle problems old and new with patience, good humour, and intense conviction, secure in the autonomy of each society and guild, and anxious to contribute to our common policy.

How splendidly ambitious we are in our Council: no phase of life is outside our care. We realize that within twelve months the nations of the world will meet to choose between reduction in armaments or competition which can only culminate in war. We recognize our peculiar responsibilities to the Empire, especially for child life and the vitality of the race.

We are deeply concerned with our responsibilities in local government, and our need for more women in all the services.

Finally, we are not afraid to tackle questions which must deeply divide us because they touch our deepest convictions of right and wrong and our religious faith. We can discuss such vital problems as birth control, divorce and sterilization, because we realize we are the first guardians of the race, and because these questions present themselves insistently to the younger generation. We can afford to discuss them because the constitution of the N.U.S.E.C. protects our individual liberty of conscience and allows each society and guild to adopt only so much of the programme as its own members adopt as their own convictions. We know no heresy hunting or exclusion, we are united in the one belief that woman is equally important with man as an individual and as a member of the community. Physique and vocation may be different, duties may vary, but since the seed of all life is in her tender keeping so we believe that all good, peace and happiness lies in her intelligent comradeship with man her equal partner.

looking gentleman, faultlessly groomed and always wearing a top-hat, who has carried to perfection the art of sounding as though he was a serious and interested inquirer into possible sources of extravagance, while engaged in Minister-baiting and in carrying out "the duty of an opposition to oppose". The latter has a pawky Scotch humour and brings into the debates of the House the spirit of the after-dinner club smoking-room. Both are good fun, but scarcely worth the £500 per hour which House of Commons debates are said to cost. Good-natured old George Lansbury was the Ministerial butt of these gentries' pleasantries during most of one long day's debates and when he was goaded into describing as "nonsensical twaddle" some of the queries and criticisms addressed to him, he had the sympathy of Cross Bench and probably of most other Members present, except of course, those, engaged in playing the game.

Another long evening was divided between the real subject of Probation of Offenders in Scotland and the unreal subject of Grey Seals' Protection. No doubt even the Grey Seal has his rights and some of the Members interested in him were genuinely interested, but the very name of the Bill is always an irresistible temptation to the professional obstructionist. On the other hand, the House emptied as usual, when the Scottish Bill was under consideration, of all but Scottish Members, who settled down to a friendly family discussion, made notable, however, by one Member for an English constituency, Sir Thomas Inskip, who chose this homely occasion for his maiden speech in this particular Parliament. Another new Member introduced this week, though she has not yet spoken, is Mrs. Manning. She looks both forceful and good-humoured and from her long experience with the N.U.T., should be a valuable

recruit to the little band of women Members, where she fills the gap left by the death of Dr. Ethel Bentham.

But the real "events of the week" have all taken place outside the Chamber, either in the Standing Committee Room, where the Trades Disputes Bill is being discussed, or in the secret meetings of the Cabinet and the Labour Party. The Government defeat on a Liberal amendment to the Trades Disputes Bill, was one bombshell which seems to have caused as much perturbation—to judge by the anxious looking little groups of whispering Members in the Lobby—to those who exploded the bomb as to those who received it. Another bombshell was the announcement on Thursday's "Business of the Week" programme of the Government's intention to proceed at once with the Representation of the People Bill and that with the aid of the guillotine. Under this programme one day's debate will suffice to change the Electoral system which has lasted for generations by the substitution of the Alternative Vote for the single non-transferable vote. Another half-day—and that to be shared with another clause—is allotted to the proposal to abolish the institution of University Representation, which began in the reign of Edward I and has been steadily developing since James I. This should give us about the same time for University representation as that devoted to grey seals, or to the discussion as to whether Mr. Lansbury was spending too much on the furniture of additional employment exchanges. The third and most unexpected bombshell¹ has been caused by the announcement of Sir Charles Trevelyan's resignation from office. No doubt the loss of his Education Bill, for the second time in this Parliament, is a very bitter disappointment to the Minister, who has given infinite trouble and thought not only to the Bill but to his efforts to arrive at a concordat between the religious bodies. But Members are wondering whether in this case the blame really rests with the Government. The destruction of the Bill is clearly due mainly to the dissensions of the said religious bodies and to the House of Lords. No doubt Mr. Snowden's famous economy speech gave the latter an additional excuse, but as it was generally understood that they would in any case have rejected the Bill, the Minister's wrath seems a little misdirected.

CROSS BENCH.

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

HONG-KONG (MUI TSAI SYSTEM).

Mr. Day asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he is now in a position to make any further statement with reference to the Mui Tsai system in Hong-Kong.

Dr. Shiels: A copy of the Governor's report of the 4th December, 1930, which covers the second six months of 1930, and which is the latest report on the subject, which my noble Friend has received, will be placed in the Library.

Mr. Day: I asked whether my hon. Friend had anything to state with regard to the position. Can he give the House any further information?

Dr. Shiels: There is the report of the Governor. As my right hon. Friend is probably aware, we are having six-monthly reports from the Governor on this subject.

¹ The final bombshell was the announcement on Tuesday of the withdrawal of the Trades Disputes Bill.

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

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OUR FOOD AND COOKERY HERITAGE.

By F. WHITE (ANN POPE).

"THE SCOTS KITCHEN."

One of the most charming cookery books that has ever appeared was published in 1929 (*The Scots Kitchen—Its Traditions and Lore with Old-Time Recipes*, by F. Marian McNeill, Blackie & Sons, Ltd., London and Glasgow, price 7s. 6d.). It is a model for all time and every country in the world of the manner in which a book of national and traditional cookery should be written. There is not its equal anywhere.

Its author says: "The object of this book is not to provide a complete compendium of Scottish cookery, ancient or modern—for many of the dishes prepared in the Scots kitchen are common to the British Isles; some, indeed, to Europe—but rather to preserve the recipes of the old national dishes, many of which in this age of standardization, are in danger of falling into an undeserved oblivion. . . . In the preliminary sketch I have tried to show how from the earliest times—through the period of romantic semi-savagery in the Highlands, the period of cosmopolitan elegance (Edinburgh's golden age) in the days of the Auld Alliance, the sober kail and brose period that succeeded the Reformation, and on to modern times—the pageant of Scottish History is shadowed in the kitchen." The same might be said of every nation in the world; as a man eats and drinks so is he and a history of civilization might well be written from this angle.

There is plenty of material for it, and within the last forty years Professor Geddes has indicated the way in the sociological Outlook Tower he created towards the end of the last century in what was formerly the town house of the Laird of Cockpen in the Lawnmarket, Edinburgh.

"The history of gastronomy is that of manners, if not of morals; and the learned are aware that its literature is both instructive and amusing," wrote Abraham Hayward, Q.C., in 1852 in *The Art of Dining*. This work was based on two articles contributed by him to the *Quarterly Review*. The first, "Gastronomy and Gastronomers" (July, 1835), took as its text the fifth edition of Brillat-Savarin's *Physiologie du Goût* (Paris, 1835), and the twelfth edition of *The French Cook* by Louis Eustache Ude; the second, which appeared in February, 1836, dealt with *The Original* of Mr. Thomas Walker, a London magistrate and an authority on food and dining, who had just died.

Hayward tells us "that the learned have agreed to rank amongst the most valuable of the lost works of antiquity a didactic poem on gastronomy by Archestratus, the intimate friend of one of the sons of Pericles (c. 350 B.C.). This great writer, says Athenæus, had traversed earth and sea to render himself acquainted with the best things which they produced." This is an interesting form of historical research in which every housewife, housekeeper, and cook can co-operate at the present time whilst pursuing her daily household routine. Many domestic duties become mechanical in time and leave the mind free for thought and observation. It will give one's spirit wings if, whilst one's hands are occupied, one's thoughts circle outwards and recapture the homely details of the past, and connect them with the present conditions of life and industry.

To come down to brass tacks, we can each of us make note of things connected with food we actually remember as children or have heard people—old people—mention. For example, I remember as a child of five whilst eating my favourite Sunday dinner (a slice of plain suet pudding with the gravy from the meat—hearing my father say that the real Sussex pudding eaten with the meat was simply made of flour, salt, and water, mixed into a dough and boiled in a cloth. It was then cut in slices and browned in the pan under the meat as it roasted on the spit in front of the fire. This is a piece of ancient history, as my father was born in 1822. Most people have similar memories and all gathered together will be found most interesting and valuable, and I shall be glad to receive them according to the advertisement in this journal.

During March we have Mid-Lent or Mothering Sunday, sung by Herrick. Can anyone remember any special food or custom connected with it and if so in what part of the country, and does the custom still exist?

TWO GOOD NOVELS.

Two young and budding women novelists have recently published second novels, and the circumstances of their appearance challenge comparison. Miss Winifred Holtby has followed up *The Land of Green Ginger* with *Poor Caroline*,¹ and Mrs. Lorna Rea has followed up *Six Mrs. Green's* with *Rachel Moon*.² But it is Miss Winifred Holtby who has made a step in the right direction. For Mrs. Rea began with a splash and has now written a competent and readable, but much less interesting book. Whereas Miss Holtby has more wisely adopted the contrary procedure. There is about *Poor Caroline* a wealth of imagination, merriment, reality, absurdity, excitement, and pathos which raises quite considerable expectation in the minds of those who follow with interest the career of its author, and teaching them to look eagerly for her next book, while hoping for its writer's sake that it may not come too soon. For an ability which is maturing as surely as Miss Holtby's too frequent pregnancies would be a deplorable mistake.

Poor Caroline is, in one or another of her altruistic activities, known to all of us—those of us at least who dabble in one or another of the multitudinous forms of social or spiritual uplift. She rings us up on the telephone, calls upon us during the morning, drags us at the cartwheel of her good causes and extracts our money in the form of subscriptions, donations, personal loans, and the taking up of shares in undertakings which yield no dividend. But it has been left for Miss Holtby to embody her in the irrepressible and flamboyant figure of a heroine, and to consolidate her activities in the preposterous legal personality of the "Christian Cinema Co." By what queer sequence of events this company comes to focus the transitory interest of a Scottish inventor, a Hebrew financier, a modern young woman from the Colonies, a gentleman about town, an American sharper, and an Anglo-Catholic curate of singular charm and understanding, may suitably be left to Miss Holtby's telling. It is a tale well worthy of attention. Nor is its narration deficient in patches of real beauty and stretches of rollicking fun. There is only one criticism we have to make: a trivial one. Why, when Eleanor's motor lights suddenly fail to respond to their switch does she diagnose battery trouble? And why, having done so, does she describe it as "a five minutes' job"?

With *Rachel Moon* we are in a world of more commonplace literary happenings—a subjective world of thwarted impulses and psychological kinks. Rachel Moon is one of nature's self-constituted martyrs. And her martyrdom is, as martyrdoms are often apt to be, a domestic nuisance. Led by the clever and penetrating analysis of Mrs. Rea we follow her through the first intoxicating experience of the spirit of self-sacrifice to the growing obsession of personal devotion to a bed-ridden and insensible mother. Her health is sacrificed, her looks are sacrificed, her marriage is sacrificed, finally her power to stand alone without the prop of some object of devotion, however inanimate, is sacrificed. On the last page, with dramatic appropriateness, Mrs. Rea provides her with another prop, and the last three words of the book indicate the whole direction of her life to come. The story is cleverly told, yet Rachel Moon is a less interesting character than Poor Caroline, and it is, without any real sense of personal loss that we bid her and her environment farewell.

M. D. S.

THE THIN END OF THE WEDGE.

In Switzerland.—At the last synod of the Swiss evangelical church, held at Basle, it was decided to admit qualified women as auxiliary pastors to take up duties in hospitals, hostels, and parishes.

In Portugal.—Mme Cesar da Silva, a Portuguese woman doctor, has received an appointment under the maritime sanitary service of Cabo Verde. It is her duty to board all the numerous boats which enter the port of St. Vincent.

In the Polar Regions.—The first woman to take a leading part in an Arctic expedition is the geographer, Nina Petrovna Demney, aged 28. She has fifty male colleagues in the expedition organized by the Soviet Republic to the Frithjof Nansen country (formerly Franz Joseph Land).

In Finland.—For the first time in Finland, a woman has been appointed Professor of Obstetrics and Gynaecology. She is Dr. Laima Leidenius, a well-known physician, and takes up her work as professor at the University of Helsinki.

¹ *Poor Caroline*, by Winifred Holtby. (Jonathan Cape. 7s. 6d.)

² *Rachel Moon*, by Lorna Rea. (Heinemann. 7s. 6d.)

LADY FRANCES BALFOUR.

From a Correspondent.

Lady Frances Balfour, who died on 25th February, was for some 30 years a worker in the cause of Women's Suffrage. She took up work for the London Society in 1889 and became a member of the Executive Committee in 1892, and President in 1896. In 1898 she was appointed as one of the representatives of the London Committee on the Joint Committee, which at that time constituted the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, and in 1907, when the Union was set up as a permanent organization with a constitution and offices of its own, she was elected to its first Executive Committee and remained a member till the franchise was won.

The movement was deeply indebted to her staunch and indefatigable support throughout the strenuous years of labour for political recognition. She took a leading part in the education of public opinion through her eloquent advocacy of the cause in the Press, on public platforms and in private life. She spared herself nothing, she knew no fear, and throughout England and Scotland she was everywhere known. Her picturesque figure, her fiery spirit, her wit, her noble voice, her deeply religious outlook combined to make an indelible impression on her hearers.

Her heart was profoundly moved by the sufferings of women in their unequal battle against superior odds, but she recognized the supremacy of the forces of order and she maintained throughout those years of agitation and anguish a steadfast faith in the leadership of Mrs. Fawcett, which was stronger even than her flaming admiration for the acts of courage and self-sacrifice of the militants.

The war diverted all energies into new channels; enfranchisement came to women and in 1919 Lady Frances withdrew from office both in the National Union and in the London Society. She had taken a full share in labours which had found their reward.

A SCOTTISH TRIBUTE.

The passing of Lady Frances Balfour and the beautiful memorial service in St. Giles Cathedral and Dr. Norman Maclean's words "There was no tarrying at the ferry" bring vividly to mind an extensive speaking tour by motor which she undertook throughout the Highlands and even to Kirkwall for the Scottish Federation of Women Suffrage Societies.

She will not easily be forgotten by those in the clachans and townships who heard her words, sometimes witty, sometimes full of burning sarcasm, always insistent that women should have their political rights. There was something of the soldier in her ready and unquestioning falling in with the arrangements for the tour, yet, great lady as all felt her to be, she could stoop to plead with those who had honest doubts. When the castle refused to welcome her she cheerfully accepted the garret bedroom at the local inn, saying gaily that she loved garrets. Those were brave days and the companionship of women like Lady Frances Balfour will live in the memories of all who were privileged to share it.

M. B.

P.R. IN THE IRISH FREE STATE.

There is, it appears, some prospect that the Redistribution Bill by which the Government of the Irish Free State proposes to bring membership of the Dail into relation with recent changes in population, will turn out to be something more than a Redistribution Bill. According to the Dublin correspondent of the *Observer* the Government is considering changes in the basis of the electoral system which is at present Proportional Representation. We are, however, given no indication of what form the proposed change is likely to take, except that it "may be a modification of the present British system combined with certain features of the German plan." Since the German plan is a highly impersonal form of P.R. by which electors are called upon to vote for alternative party lists—seats being subsequently allotted to the parties on the basis of the number of votes cast for their respective lists over vast electoral areas—it is difficult to see how this can be combined with the British system of single member constituencies in such a way as to constitute a retreat from P.R. That the proposed change is in fact a retreat from P.R. is indicated by the *Observer's* suggestion that it is likely to be resisted by the smaller parties who believe that without P.R. "they will be virtually wiped out." We believe that there is good ground for such belief.

COUNTY COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

With a few exceptions the County Council Elections will be over by the time this paper is published. In London 52 women were nominated in 37 of the 60 divisions. As far as we are aware 192 women stood for provincial County Councils. It is evident that the new powers and duties of these Authorities stimulated interest in the Elections as was shown by the increased number of contests and new candidates in many counties. We append a list of the women candidates who have been returned unopposed, and a list of those elected will be given in a later paper.

WOMEN COUNCILLORS: UNOPPOSED RETURNS.
(* Stood for Re-election.)

	<i>London.</i>
Westminster, St. George's	*Dr. Barrie Lambert, C.B.E., M.R.
	<i>Provinces.</i>
Bedfordshire	*Mrs. Moore Fawcett, Ind.
Cambridgeshire	*Miss Ellen Briscoe, Ind. *Miss Constance Cochran, Ind.
Cornwall	*Miss Dorothy Foster, Ind. Mrs. Harcourt Williams, Ind.
Cumberland	*Miss Dorothy Hasell, Ind.
Denbighshire	*Mrs. Breeze, Ind. *Mrs. Fenwick, Ind.
Derbyshire	*Mrs. Bourne Wheeler, Ind.
Devonshire	Mrs. Phillips, J.P., Ind.
Middlesex	*Mrs. E. H. Brooks, Ind. *Mrs. Fairfield, Ind. *Mrs. Tudor Rhys, Lab. *Miss M. Carr, Ind. *Miss E. M. Godfrey, Ind. *The Dowager Lady Suffield, Ind. *Lady Walsingham, Ind.
Norfolk	*Miss Beatrice Cartwright, J.P., Ind. *Miss C. H. Greet, J.P., Ind. Mrs. Hamilton, Ind.
Northants	*Mrs. Kayser, Ind.
Northumberland	*Mrs. S. B. Gillett, Ind. Mrs. Brocklebank, Ind. *Mrs. E. A. Haward, Ind. *Mrs. F. A. Haward, Ind. Mrs. Hope, Ind. *Miss Short, Ind.
Sussex, East	*Mrs. Meads, Ind. (Mayor of Bexhill). *Miss Scovell, Ind.
Sussex, West	*Miss Barnett, Ind. Miss Du Cane, Ind. *The Duchess of Richmond and Gordon, Ind. *Miss Payne, Ind.
Warwickshire	*Mrs. Dykes, O.B.E., Ind.
Worcestershire	*Miss Severn Burrow, Ind.
Yorkshire, North Riding	*Miss A. S. Tindall, Ind.
Yorkshire, East Riding	*Mrs. Holtby, Ind.

NOTES RE WOMEN COUNCILLORS.

Mrs. Hamilton, Ind. (Northumberland, Berwick), takes a keen interest in education, and is a governor of both Berwick Grammar and Berwick High Schools. She contested a ward for the Town Council last year.

Miss Severn Burrow, Ind. (Worces., Great Malvern), has been a member of the Worcestershire County Council since 1919, and has served on the County Education Committee for the past twenty-six years.

Mrs. Harcourt Williams, Ind. (Cornwall, Truro), was one of the pioneers of the Women's Institute movement in Cornwall, and is President of the Cornwall Federation. She is a member of the Cornwall Education Committee and Chairman of the Governors of Truro County School for Girls.

Mrs. Phillips, J.P., Ind. (Devonshire) was the first woman member of the Honiton Town Council, and filled the office of Mayor for four successive years. She is the first woman to be elected to the Devon Council.

Miss Greet, J.P., Ind. (Northumberland, Northam), was elected to the County Council in 1925. She has served on the committees for Public Assistance, Property, and Public Health, Maternity and Child Welfare, Agricultural, and Establishment. She is a member of the Northam and Islandshires District Council, and is Chairman of the North No. 1 Guardians Committee.

Dr. Barrie Lambert, C.B.E., M.R. (Westminster, St. George's), stood for the L.C.C. in 1922, for Bow and Bromley, and failing to secure election was elected as one of the Municipal Reform Aldermen. In 1928 she was returned for Brixton. She has been Chairman of the Public Health Committee and is Chairman of the reorganized Health Committee, which is now responsible for the administration of the old Poor Law infirmaries and hospitals, formerly under the Metropolitan Asylums Board.

THE WILLS AND INTESTACIES BILL.

We print below the divisions list on the above Bill for the convenience of readers. The present position of the Bill is described in a note on the first page.

AYES.

Adamson, Rt. Hon. W. (Rife, W.); Alpess, Joseph Herbert; Ammon, Charles George; Arnott, John; Atholl, Duchell of; Ayles, Walter Henry; Baldwin, Oliver (Dudley); Barr, J.; Benson, George; Berry, Sir George; Bevan, Stuart James (Holborn); Bowen, John William; Boyce, Leslie; Brown, Ernest (Leith); Buchan-Hepburn, Patrick G. T.; Buxton, Charles; Caine, Derwent Hall; Campbell, Edward Taswell; Carter, William; Charleton, Henry C.; Chater, Daniel; Cocks, Frederick Seymour; Cowan, Dugald M'Coig; Cripps, Sir Stafford; Daggar, George; Day, Harry; Duncan, Charles; Ede, James Chuter; Edmunds, James Ewart; Edwards, Charles (Bedwellty); Evans, Ernest; Everard, W. Lindsay; Falle, Sir Bertram Godfray; Ferguson, Sir John; Ford, Sir Patrick J.; Freeman, Peter; Fremantle, Lt.-Col. Francis E.; Ganzoni, Sir John; Gardner, B. (West Ham, Upton); George, Megan Lloyd (Anglesey); Glassey, Alec Ewart; Gosling, Archibald G.; Grattan-Doyle, Sir Nicholas; Gray, Milner; Grenfell, D. (Glamorgan, Gower); Griffith, F. K. (Middlebrough); Hall, G. H. (Merthyr Tydvil); Hall, James H. (Whitechapel); Hamilton, Mary A. (Blackburn); Hamilton, Sir Robert (Orkney); Harbord, Arthur; Harris, Percy A.; Hastings, Dr. Somerville; Haycock, Alexander W. F.; Hayes, John Henry; Henderson, Rt. Hon. A. (Burnley); Henderson, A. (Cardiff, South); Henderson, T. (Glasgow); Henderson, W. W. (Enfield); Hennessy, Major Sir George; Hills, Rt. Hon. Major John Waller; Hirst, W. (Bradford, South); Hopkin, Daniel; Horrabin, James Francis; Hunter, Dr. Joseph; Isaacs, George Alfred; Iveagh, Countess of; Johnston, Thomas; Jowett, Rt. Hon. F. W. (Bradford, E.); Jowitt, Sir William A. (Preston); Kelly, W. T.; Kennedy, Right Hon. Thomas; Kirkwood, David; Lathan, George; Leach, William; Lee, Jennie (Lanark, Northern); Longbottom, Arthur William; Longden, Fred; Lovat-Fraser, James Alexander; Lowth, Thomas; Lunn, William; McEntee, Valentine La Touche; MacNeill-Weir, Lauchlan; Maitland, Adam; Mander, Geoffrey le Mesurier; Marley, James; Mathers, George; Maxton, James; Messer, Frederick; Mills, John Edmund; Morris, R. H.; Morrison, R. C. (Tottenham, N.); Mort, David Llewellyn; Muff, George; Newman, Sir Robert H.S.D.L.; Noel-Buxton, Lady; Oliver, Philip M. (Manchester); Palmer, Edward Timothy; Parkinson, John Allen; Percy, Rt. Hon. Lord Eustace S.C.; Peters, Dr. Sidney John; Pethick-Lawrence, F. W.; Phillips, Dr. Marion; Picton-Turbervill, Edith; Pole, Major David Graham; Potts, John; Pybus, Percy John; Ramsay, Thomas Bridgehill W.; Reid, David Douglas; Richardson, R. (Houghton); Romeril, Herbert George; Rosbotham, Samuel Thomas; Rowson, Guy; Samuel, Rt. Hon. Sir H. (Darwen); Samuel, H. Walter (Swansea, W.); Sandeman, Sir N. Stewart; Sanders, William Stephen; Sawyer, George Francis; Scott, James; Scrymgeour, Edwin; Shaw, Rt. Hon. Thomas; Shepherd, Arthur Lewis; Shiels, Dr. D. (Edinburgh, E.); Shillaker, James Frederick; Shinwell, Emanuel; Short, Alfred; Sinclair, Col. T. (Queen's Univ.); Smith, Benjamin (Rotherhithe); Smith, Frank (Nuneaton); Smith, Rennie (Yorks, Penistone); Snell, Harry; Sorensen, Reginald William; Strauss, George Russell; Taylor, W. B. (Norfolk); Thomson, Sir F. C. (Aberdeen, S.); Thorne, William J.; Thurtle, Ernest; Tinker, Joseph; Todd, Captain Alfred John K.; Turton, Robert Hugh; Viant, Samuel P.; Walkden, Alexander George; Walker, James; Wallace, Capt. Euan (Hornsey); Watkins, Frederick Charles; Welsh, James (Paisley); Westwood, Joseph; Wilkinson, Ellen C.; Womersley, W. J.

Tellers for the Ayes, Miss Rathbone and Sir John Withers.

NOES.

Acland-Troyte, Lt.-Col. G. J.; Beamish, Rear-Admiral Tufton P.; Bowater, Col. Sir T. Vansittart; Bowerman, Rt. Hon. Charles W.; Bowyer, Capt. Sir George E. W.; Cautley, Sir Henry Strother; Croft, Brig.-Gen. Sir Henry Page; Davies, Major George F. (Yeovil); Gower, Sir Robert; Hamilton, Sir George (Ilford); Herbert, Sir Dennis (Watford); Jones, F. Llewellyn- (Flint); Jones, Henry Haydn (Merioneth); Law, Sir A. (Derby, High Peak); Leighton, Major Bertie E. P.;

(Continued in column 2, page 39.)

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

President: Mrs. CORBETT ASHBY.
Hon. Treasurer: Mrs. VAN GRUISEN. Hon. Secretary: Mrs. RYLAND.
General and Parliamentary Secretary: Mrs. HORTON.
Offices: 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1. Telephone: Victoria 6188.

ANNUAL COUNCIL MEETING.

We again publish the programme for the Annual Council Meeting, which opens on Wednesday, 11th March:—

Wednesday, 11th March.

2 to 5 p.m. *Business Session*: Presidential Address.
8.45 p.m. *Reception*, King's College for Women, Campden Hill, W. 8. Songs: Madame Milva.

Thursday, 12th March.

10 a.m. till 12.45 p.m.; 2 p.m. till 5 p.m. *Business Sessions*.

Friday, 13th March.

10 a.m. till 12.45 p.m. *Business Session*.
1 p.m. Criterion Restaurant, *Public Luncheon*. Speakers: The Countess of Iveagh, M.P., Miss Ellen Wilkinson, M.P.
3 p.m. till 5 p.m. *Conference* for Townswomen's Guild delegates (by request).

There are still a few places at the *Luncheon*, for which application should be made as quickly as possible, and tickets are also still available for the *Reception*. Visitors will be welcome at the Sessions of the *Council Meeting*, of which tickets may be obtained in advance or at the door. As already reported, the *Agenda* has now been published, and may be obtained from Headquarters, price 7d., post free.

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

As in the case of the County Council Elections the Local Government Committee of the N.U.S.E.C. has drafted four simple questions on: Equality between the sexes; Housing; Maternity Services; and Women on Committees; suitable for submission to candidates for the Urban District Council Elections. These have been sent to our affiliated Societies, but we should be very glad to send them to other readers who would like to have copies.

PERSONAL.

An appreciation of Lady Frances Balfour, in whom the feminist movement has lost a very keen supporter, appears elsewhere. The N.U.S.E.C. was represented by Mrs. Adrian Corbett at the memorial service held at the Scottish National Church, Covent Garden, on Saturday last. At the memorial service in Edinburgh the Scottish Federation of Societies affiliated to the N.U.S.E.C. was represented by Miss A. McD. Teacher, and Mrs. Harkness represented Glasgow S.E.C. and W.C.A. amalgamated.

NEWS FROM SOCIETIES.

SUTTON COLDFIELD W.C.A.

Mrs. Corbett Ashby has honoured the Sutton Coldfield W.C.A. by becoming President for this year, and on 19th February members and friends gave her a warm welcome at an At Home in the Town Hall. Many hundreds listened with deep interest to her address on Modern Women's World-Wide Responsibilities.

CORRESPONDENCE.

STERILIZATION OF DEFECTIVES.

MADAM,—There are five points on which I would like to comment in Mrs. Welfare's letter upon the above topic which appears in your issue of 27th February.

(1) She writes that the incidence of defectiveness would only be reducible by 4 or 5 per cent in one generation if all defectives were prevented from having children. This statement has been repeatedly made by Dr. Tredgold, in whose experience at most 4 or 5 per cent of defectives are born of defective parents; the remaining 95 per cent being born of normal parents. But on the numerous occasions that Dr. Tredgold has given publicity to this estimate, he has not stated what were the criteria by which he judged the parents of his 4 or 5 per cent to be defective. Is his criterion that the parents were actually certified as defective, or that they were certifiable as such? In so far as only some one in twelve certifiable defectives are, in fact, certified, a good deal turns upon this question. According to the Wood Report the bulk of high-grade defectives are born from sub-normal or low-grade stocks. How many of such passed unrecognized among the parents of Dr. Tredgold's defective patients?

(2) Mrs. Welfare points out that only 3 to 5 per cent of the inmates of institutions for defectives could now safely be discharged. This is not surprising, since institutional provision is to-day so inadequate that the institutions contain as inmates only the worst cases. But Mrs. Welfare ignores the recommendations of the Wood Report which have formed the basis of the Eugenics Society's plea for sterilization. The Wood Committee recommends that the Institutional provision under the Mental Deficiency Acts be quadrupled, so as to accommodate 100,000 defectives instead of 25,000, their present quota. Even in these optimal circumstances, there will be 200,000 mental defectives living at large in the community. These, it is proposed, are to pass through the institutions (where they are to be stabilized and trained), as a stream flows through a lake. Does Mrs. Welfare seriously contend that sterilization is inapplicable to those defectives who have passed through the "institutional lake" and are about to take their place in the life of the general community? If she does, her view differs from that of the Board of Control Report for 1928, Part I, page 63.

(3) Mrs. Welfare says that so little is known of the inheritance of mental deficiency that further inquiry into the genetics of mental defectiveness is needed before their sterilization should be legalized. There would be considerable force in this suggestion if it were admitted by anyone that defectives of any sort should have children. It is obvious that, if a person is certifiably defective (whether his defectiveness be primary or secondary), that person is unfit to rear children. I would be grateful to Mrs. Welfare if she could inform me of a single authority who thinks that defectives of any sort should have children. In view of this unanimity, it is obvious that an investigation into the aetiology of mental defectiveness, however interesting from other standpoints, is irrelevant to the issue here under consideration.

(4) If, as Mrs. Welfare says, "Some Local Authorities are holding up schemes for the provision of institutional accommodation, so urgently needed, in the hope that sterilization may be legalized," the Eugenics Society will be the first to deplore the fact. The position in regard to the need for institutional accommodation taken up by the Eugenics Society has been consistent from the first. The Society has associated itself with the recommendations made in this connection by the Wood Committee, and has further pointed out that, from the racial point of view these recommendations would be valueless unless combined with a policy of safeguarded, selective sterilization. For diplomatic reasons, doubtless, the Wood Report failed to draw attention to this. The Board of Control, however, remedied this omission in the passage already referred to.

(5) In a footnote Mrs. Welfare implies that she could, if asked, enumerate a number of ethical and religious objections to sterilization. Such considerations, however, would express the personal feelings of herself and perhaps of another responsible authority of the C.A.M.W.,¹ rather than those of the Association itself. The C.A.M.W. has already expressed itself upon sterilization in the following words: "... the Medical Committee are of opinion that... there are certain selected cases of mental defect in which sterilization might be an appropriate and desirable procedure. If there is any doubt as to the legality of the operation in such cases the Committee are of the opinion that the Association should favour legislation to admit of such selective sterilization, provided that adequate safeguards can be devised to prevent its improper use and to restrict its performance to such cases." From this advocacy of legalizing selective sterilization, it would not appear that the Association as a body was much influenced by the ethical and religious arguments alluded to by Mrs. Welfare.

C. P. BLACKER, M.D.,
General Secretary.

Eugenics Society,
20 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1.

(Continued from page 38.)

Lockwood, James Horace; Macquisten, F. A.; Milne, John S. Wardlaw; Muggeridge, Henry Thomas; Nicholson, Rt. Hon. W. (Petersfield); Pownall, Sir Assheton; Rawson, Sir Cooper; Remer, John R.; Roberts, Sir Samuel (Ecclesall); Ross, Ronald D.; Russell, A. West (Tynemouth); Simms, Major-Gen. John Morrow; Ward, Colonel Sir Lambert.

Tellers for the Noes, Captain Bourne and Major Llewellyn.

¹ Central Association for Mental Welfare.

THE KEY OF PROGRESS

A Survey of the Status and Conditions of Women in India

By SEVERAL CONTRIBUTORS

With a Foreword by H.E. THE LADY IRWIN

Edited by A. R. CATON

Published by the Oxford University Press under the auspices of the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship.

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COMING EVENTS.

B.B.C.

Tuesdays: 10.45-11 a.m. "Family Budgets," by representative Housewives. 10th March: "A Factory Girl."
Tuesdays: 7.25 p.m. The Census. 10th March: "A Social Survey of London."

Wednesdays: 10.45-11 a.m. 11th March: The Week in Westminster, Miss Lloyd George.

Wednesdays: 7.25 p.m.: "The Health of the Worker."

Saturdays: 10.45-11 a.m. Mrs. Oliver Strachey: "Books about People."

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH LEAGUE.

10th March. 1 p.m. Luncheon. 17 Buckingham Street, W.C. Miss Walford: "Burmuda." Chair: Mrs. Corbett Ashby.

BRITISH SOCIAL HYGIENE COUNCIL.

10th March, 5.45 p.m. Caxton Hall (Room 1). Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon: "The Foundations of Social Hygiene."

MEMORIAL CONCERT.

12th March, 8.15 p.m. Wigmore Hall, W.1. Margery Kennedy-Fraser.

MORLEY COLLEGE FOR WORKING MEN AND WOMEN.

61 Westminster Bridge Road, S.E. "Science To-day and To-morrow."
10th March, 8 p.m. A. W. Hill, Esq.: "Botany."

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR MENTAL HYGIENE.

12th March. 5.15 p.m. 11 Chandos Street, W.1. Dr. Burnett Rae: "Psychology of Sanity."

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

11th-12th-13th March. Annual Council Meeting, King George's Hall, Great Russell Street, W.C.1.

Wednesday, 11th March. 2-5 p.m. Business Session. 8.45 p.m., Reception King's College for Women, Campden Hill.

Thursday, 12th March. 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Business Session.

Friday, 13th March. 10 a.m.-12.45 p.m., Business Session. 1 p.m., Public Luncheon, Criterion Restaurant. 3 p.m.-5 p.m., Townswomen's Guild Conference. Tickets from 15 Dean's Yard. All sessions open to the public.

PERSIAN ART EXHIBITION.

To 7th March. 10 a.m.-7 p.m. Royal Academy.

ST. JOAN'S SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ALLIANCE.

14th March, 3 p.m. St. Patrick's Clubroom, Soho Square. Annual Meeting, 5 p.m. Public Meeting, Miss Pratt, M.A.: "What Countrywomen do and might do."

WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE.

12th March. 4.30 p.m. Minerva Club, Brunswick Square. Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence: "The dominant Political issue of the year."

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POST WANTED.

AU PAIR.—Mrs. Corbett Ashby would like to hear of English family willing to take French girl (18) for three months (June-August); Professor's daughter; anxious to learn English; French in exchange.—Write, Mme Professeur Laville, Lycée Perier, Boulevard Perier, Marseille.

PROFESSIONAL.

INCOME TAX RECOVERED AND ADJUSTED. Consult Miss H. M. Baker, 275 High Holborn, W.C.1. Income Tax Returns, Super Tax Returns, Repayment Claims of all descriptions. Telephone: Holborn 0377.

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

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

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MISCELLANEOUS.

RECOMMENDED by Mrs. Oliver Strachey. Swiss family receives paying guests. Large comfortable house and garden near Lake of Geneva. French lessons arranged if desired. Mlle Reitzel, le Prieuré, Tour-de-Peilz (Vevey).

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

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

FELLOWSHIP SERVICES. Guildhouse, Eccleston Square, S.W.1. Sunday, 8th March: Miss Maude Royden.

HOME HELPS BUREAU, 190 Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1, requires and supplies educated women for all domestic work. Holiday engagements. Registration: Employers, 2s. 6d.; workers, 1s. Suiting fee: Employers, 10s. 6d.; workers, 2s. 6d. (Victoria 5940.)

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

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