THE

WOMAN'S LEADER

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NOTES AND NEWS

The New Session.

Before the next issue of this paper appears Parliament will have reassembled, and the House, as yet comparatively untried, will be face to face with topics of such world-shaking importance that it is no exaggeration to say that the new session promises to be one of the most momentous in history. The results of the French occupation of the Ruhr and of the failure of the Lausanne Conference cannot as yet be adequately realized, but there is no doubt of the inflammable nature of problems to be handled. At home, unemployment still casts its blight over the land, and plans for reduction in its amount and for relief of the sufferers must needs play an important part. In our "News from Westminster," which will be resumed on 23rd February, these and other matters of general interest will be dealt with week by week. A summary of the hopes of the session concerning problems which are women's "special concern" appears in another column of this issue.

Women Constables.

The Home Office has issued an announcement with regard to women police in the London Police District, which states that in accordance with the decision announced by Mr. Shortt, when Home Secretary, the number of women patrols to be retained will, for the present, be limited to twenty, including a proportion of higher ranks. The patrols will be allocated to those divisions in the Metropolitan Police organization in which their services can, in the opinion of the Commissioner, be most usefully employed. They will form part of the ordinary establishment of the division, and will work under the direction of the superintendent and his officers in the same way as male members of the force. Provision will, however, be made whereby, without prejudice to the ordinary responsibility of the superintendent, the welfare and general conditions of service of the women police, wherever stationed, will be brought within the purview of the senior woman police officer of the force, and for this purpose all necessary facilities will be afforded both for inspection by that officer and for representations to her through the prescribed channel of communication on the part of members of the rank and file. She will have the rank of inspector, and will also be taken into consultation in regard to the recruitment and promotion of women police. The women patrols are being sworn in as constables. They will thus have exactly the same standing as male members of the force. It will be understood, however, that they are not expected to undertake any duty which they

may be physically unfitted to carry out. The term "woman constable" will in future be used instead of "woman patrol." It is gratifying that the status of women police is to be the same as that of men, but we hope that their numbers will be much increased before long.

The Work done by the Women Police.

In this connection it is interesting to note the following figures in order to appreciate the work done by the former women police: Total number of persons assisted by the Metropolitan Women Patrols during 1921, 49,813. This includes: women prisoners searched, 1,089; women prisoners escorted, 322; attempted suicides watched at hospitals, 58. In a statement in which these figures are given, the Medical Women's Federation observes: "Presumably the greater number of the persons 'assisted' were women and children, and it is known that 6,465 girls had shelter and beds found for them by the women patrols. In their welfare department, 1,131 girls and women were placed in voluntary homes and hospitals, thus relieving the State of a heavy charge for their maintenance by the rates or in prison."

Policewomen in Northern Ireland.

In industrial centres such as Belfast and Derry the protection of young children is a most urgent question. The widespread unemployment, following the years of expansion in the ship-yards and mills, leaving thousands of young men idle to loaf in the streets and parks, has complicated the problem. The Belfast Women Citizens' Union and the Derry Women's Citizens' Association have renewed the agitation for a force of women police, with uniform, reasonable pay, and full power of arrest. The demand has been strengthened by the excellent work of the two policewomen already in Belfast and by the efficiency of the women searchers, policewomen trained in Great Britain, employed by the Northern Government during the disturbances. Successful meetings in Belfast and Derry were addressed by Commandant Allen, O.B.E., of the Women's Auxiliary Service and late Women's Police Service. In Derry the Women and late Women's Police Service. In Derry the Women Citizens' Association, with the help of the women J.P.s, has secured an effort on the part of the united magistrates to obtain the appointment of a policewoman in the cells. Miss Allen especially dwelt on the importance of this, and also on the really preventive work done by uniformed policewomen with power of arrest, on duty in the parks. She also pointed out that

it was an insult to suggest that women needed a uniformed body of women in the streets to keep a watch on their morals any more than men. If there were policewomen with power of arrest they could deal with women offenders, whether drunken or otherwise, and the girls brought in as first offenders were often saved by this. The meetings were enthusiastic, and a resolution was unanimously carried "that the attention of the Ministry for Home Affairs should be drawn to the need for the immediate appointment of such a force, as such action would be in the best interests of the citizens." The Women Citizens greatly appreciate the help rendered by Miss Allen, whose visit aroused great interest, and who gave most generously of her time and enthusiasm.

Woman Alderman.

At the L.C.C. meeting last week Mrs. Anna Maria Mathew was elected Alderman to fill the vacancy caused by the death of her husband, Mr. J. B. Mathew, K.C., M.P.

Women and American Citizenship.

We have already referred to the anomalous position of English women married to American citizens, but a recent letter to the Times again draws attention to it, and is sufficiently interesting to quote in full: "Sir,-I do not think that the public quite appreciate the very important point raised by the law recently passed in the United States affecting the status of alien women married to American citizens. I referred the matter to the Foreign Office for a definite statement, and I have now received the following opinion: 'According to a law recently passed in the United States, alien women do not automatically acquire American citizenship on marriage to American citizens. It is necessary for women in this position to go through a certain simplified form of naturalization. His Majesty's Government, however, cannot continue to recognize as British subjects women who are married to aliens, and, as matters stand at present, British women married to American citizens are without any nationality whatever until they become naturalized. The law does not, however, affect the children of such women, as any children of an American citizen born in wedlock are American citizens.' Unless, therefore, British women who marry American citizens do succeed in securing naturalization, their position becomes exceedingly ambiguous, particularly when they leave the country of their adoption for travel abroad. I think it is as well for these facts to be made known.—Arthur Willey.

Professional and Business Women's Hospital League.

This League was founded to make provision for women in time of severe sickness who earn their living in professional or business callings. To such women the dread of falling ill is a great anxiety for many reasons, but chiefly because they usually have no one who is free to look after them and also because illness absorbs savings. Many workers fall ill while living alone in tiny flats or perhaps with a fellow-worker who is out all day, and it is obvious that such illness is greatly aggravated by worry and loneliness, or occasionally the doctor declares that an operation is necessary to remove some chronic trouble and the worker has no alternative but to go into a general ward of a hospital, as she cannot afford to pay for treatment in a private ward. The League endeavours to relieve these workers of the poignant anxiety which many of them feel. When all proper formalities have been complied with, the sick member receives, in the privacy of a private ward, all necessary treatment free, from the moment she enters the hospital to the moment she leaves it. These benefits include drugs, surgical, medical, and nursing treatment, and maintenance in the hospital. The patient is only responsible for getting to and from the hospital. None but those who cannot afford to pay for treatment are admitted as members for benefits, but more fortunate individuals subscribe to the League in the role of honorary members or vice-presidents. Ordinary members pay 5s. 6d. subscription for the first year, and 5s. a year afterwards, and are not entitled to benefits until six months after their election as members. All information can be obtained from the Secretary, Professional and Business Women's Hospital League, 197 Edgware Road, London, W. 2.

Women Civil Servants and State Doctors.

Women Civil Servants have been so much impressed by the lavish scheme of medical attendance for Civil Servants in Poland, to which we referred some weeks ago, that they are trying to gain some slight privileges for themselves. The question will

shortly be raised before the National Whitley Council that all Civil Servants earning less than £150 a year shall be entitled to receive free medical attention from doctors selected by themselves.

The Salaries of Health Visitors.

At a recent meeting of the Women Sanitary Inspectors and Health Visitors' Association, at which Lady Rhondda was elected president for the ensuing year, it was resolved that the low salaries now being paid to health visitors, which fall in some cases to f110 a year without any bonus, are entirely incompatible with efficiency in the vital national service which they perform. The Association protested against the drastic reductions in the number of health visitors appointed by local authorities, made in the interests of a false economy and in opposition to the best interests of the nation.

A New Law in Czecho-Slovakia.

The new law in Czecho-Slovakia is for compulsory treatment and examination for venereal disease. Poor people are treated free and the law abolishes all police regulations for, and supervision of, prostitutes. An equal moral standard is to be established for men and women. This victory is chiefly the result of women's efforts for years past.

A Woman's Discovery.

Miss Elizabeth Sidney Semmens' discovery that starch can be turned into crystals of sugar by moonlight is being investigated, along with some of the other effects of moonlight, at Liverpool University. Miss Semmens discovered that seeds germinate more quickly in moonlight than under ordinary conditions, and experiments were made with polarised artificial light. (Light reflected from the moon is "polarised".) The artificial light produced the same result and by exposing starch granules mixed with a chemical ferment called diastase to strong polarised light, the starch broke down entirely to little masses of dextrin and crystals of sugar.

Rose Mary Crawshay Prize.

The Rose Mary Crawshay Prize for 1922 has been awarded by the Council of the British Academy to Miss E. C. Batho, M.A. (University College, London), for a study on "James Hogg, the Ettrick shepherd".

The Caldecott Community.

It is with great regret that we learn of the possibility of the closing of the Caldecott community at Easter. At a recent meeting the following resolution was passed: "That the feeling of this meeting (looking to the financial position disclosed by the accounts) is that the Community has no alternative but to close, and wind up at Easter, unless sufficient financial assistance is forthcoming to pay the existing debt of £1,000 and provide funds for the future." We hope we shall hear that money has come in and that the Community will not be closed. It has done splendid work for the children of poor people, and it would be a great pity if it no longer existed. We hope to publish an article shortly on the work and aims of its Council.

Ourselves.

We have to acknowledge with grateful thanks the following donations and promises. A generous friend, who has helped us before, has sent us £150; Miss Eleanor F. Rathbone, £100; Mrs. Gandell, £25; Miss Hovey (Colwyn Bay), £10; Mrs. Rammell, £1; Mrs. Watt, 14s. 6d.; Miss Bury, 5s.; Miss Clayton, 5s.; Mrs. Payne, 3s. 6d.; Mrs. Eagleston, 3s. 6d.; Mrs. Ryan, 3s. 6d.; Miss Graham, 3s. 3d.; Mrs. Russell, 1s. 10d.; Miss Scott, 1s. 4d. We have also been much encouraged by evidence from different parts of the country that the Woman's Leader is appreciated by the type of woman we aim at catering for—the busy woman engaged in public, social, or professional work, or occupied in the home, who wishes with small expenditure of time and money to keep accurately and fully abreast of the immediate responsibilities of her citizenship.

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

WOMEN'S QUESTIONS AND THE NEW SESSION.

What will be the attitude of the new Parliament on specific women's questions is being anxiously asked by all who are interested in such reforms. Last Session was a period of unexampled activity in this respect, although—owing to the General Election—the great majority of measures dealing with women and children before the House, with the outstanding exceptions of the Criminal Law Amendment Act and the Infanticide Act, were inevitably brought to a premature end.

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The new Government, however, when approached as to its intentions with regard to the introduction of legislation dealing with reforms long overdue, such as those relating to the illegitimate child or the deserted wife, has stated that, although it is in sympathy with the proposals put forward, it is unable to give any definite pledge to initiate, or even to give time for, such legislation. This means that most, if not all, of the Bills destined to deal with these matters will inevitably have to be Private Members' Bills, so that in the case, anyhow, of those Bills to be introduced into the House of Commons, everything will depend on the fortune of the ballot. There is more hope, perhaps, for those to be introduced into the House of Lords, as time can usually be found for the various stages of a measure in this House if introduced sufficiently early in the Session.

Private Bill legislation is subject to a very high death rate, and without a helping hand from the Government it does not, as a rule, result in many Acts reaching the Statute Book. It is a grievous disappointment when Bills such as the Guardianship, etc., of Infants, the Separation and Maintenance Orders, or the Children of Unmarried Parents Bills, which have all of them been many times before the House, have not been promoted to be Government measures.

A considerable number of promises have been received from Members of Parliament to ballot for the Bills mentioned above. An account was given in these columns of the Children of Unmarried Parents Bill, England and Wales, 1923. Should such a Bill win a place in the Ballot and pass through its earlier stages in Private Members' time, there is reason to hope that the Government might facilitate its later stages.

Should it not win a place in the Ballot, this Bill will be introduced first into the House of Lords.

Should the Separation and Maintenance Orders Bill, England and Wales, 1923, also fail to obtain a place in the Ballot, it will be introduced into the House of Lords. There is every reason to think that the Government will allow time for the later stages of this Bill, and that it will become law this Session.

A new Bill which it is hoped will obtain a place in the Ballot this Session is the Matrimonial Causes Bill, England and Wales, 1923, whose object is to secure that a wife may divorce her husband on the same grounds as those on which a man may divorce his wife. Such a reform was unanimously recommended by the members of the Royal Commission on Matrimonial Causes.

It is hoped that many useful little Bills which were before the House last Session, and which came to an untimely end owing to the General Election, will be reintroduced. Such, for instance, is the Adoption Bill (to legalize the adoption of children), the British (Married Women) Nationality Bill (which permits a wife to choose whether to change or to retain her nationality on marriage with an alien), the Lunacy (Visiting Committees) Bill, which provides for the appointment of women on the Visitors' Committees of public asylums, etc.

The Government is, shortly after the Session opens, to introduce the Universities, Oxford and Cambridge, Bill, which provides for the setting up of Statutory Commissions for each University to carry out the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Oxford and Cambridge. Provision may be made in the Bill for the Admission of Women to Membership of Cambridge University. Failing this, the House will be asked by supporters of this reform to express its opinion.

The Guardianship, etc., of Infants Bill, which is now three Sessions old, will be introduced by Lord Askwith into the House of Lords soon after the beginning of the Session.

Last, but not least, comes the question of Equal Franchise. Whether or not the Government can be induced to introduce any legislation on this subject remains to be seen. If no mention thereof is made in the King's Speech, amendments to the address will undoubtedly be moved by Members of the Opposition parties.

THE RESULT OF AN EXPERIMENT.

The Beckenham Working Women's College has now completed three years of life and is starting hopefully on its fourth. Judging from its steady progress during a most difficult period for launching educational enterprises, there is good hope that, as times improve, it may secure a permanent place in the educational system of this country. Certainly, for some time to come, if working women are to take their right place in the nation, there will be need of such colleges to repair some of the havoe wrought by taking girls from school and plunging them into industry at the age of 13 or 14.

The College was planned for this purpose, and has set itself deliberately to supply the needs of women, who, after a brief elementary schooling and ten or twelve years of wage-earning, have discovered for themselves the need of further education. It has, therefore, worked experimentally, basing its curriculum upon the expressed wishes of its students and leaving the organization of its life mainly in their hands. In this way, by frank discussion and free co-operation, a plan and method of work and a way of living have been arrived at which seem to meet the needs of women from all kinds of industry and from all parts of the British Isles, not to mention the two students from Denmark and the three from America.

The plan of work for the year is as follows:—

AUTUMN.
Politics and Institutions
General Geography
Social Administration
Shakespeare's Plays
Dramatic Elocution

SPRING. SUMMER.

Social and Industrial History

European History, chiefly 19th Century

The Elements of Economics

General English Literature

Modern English Poetry

The Elements of Biology

Singing, Unison and Choral . . How to listen to Music . . How to read the newspapers . . Public Speaking Psychology (Juniors) How to study the Bible First Aid and Hygiene Handicrafts . How to read the newspapers . . Public Speaking Psychology (Juniors) Social Psychology (both sets) Subject chosen by Class First Aid and Hygiene Handicrafts . The Life of Christ Subject chosen by Class The Life of Christ Subject chosen by Class Handicrafts

Students enter both in September and in January, so that even in a one-year course continuity of tradition is maintained. This makes it necessary for the Autumn courses to be complete in themselves, and it makes little difference whether they are

taken at the beginning or the end of the year. No course is compulsory, and every student is responsible for making her own time-table and organizing her own studies. Of perennial interest to our visitors are our Newspaper Club and our system of orderly duties. These are perhaps the best examples of the method of co-operation, which is a marked feature of our life. The students share the reading of our plentiful supply of daily, weekly, and monthly papers by taking weekly turns at reading each of the nine groups into which they are arranged and reporting once a week, when we meet for the discussion of one or two topics of current interest. These are chosen, and the chairman for the week elected, at the previous meeting. The staff take part, though they are not allotted any special papers; this means that in practice they are expected to have between them a working knowledge of all, and be prepared to answer awkward questions. A recorder enters in a book those which no one can answer for submission to any visitor who is likely to be helpful.

Our other unique feature is our system of orderly duties. We have no resident domestic staff, and only two helpers who come in day by day. The bulk of the domestic work is arranged in eight orderly duties, done each week by a pair of students. The whole is organized and supervized by the Bursar, but can at any moment be taken charge of by a competent student. An average of one or two hours a day from each student suffices for this, supplemented by the Bursar, who finishes off everything not complete when study hours supervene. The Principal and Resident Tutor responsible for the academic part of the work and the general organization and correspondence take but an occasional part in this domestic routine, but all the staff attend to their own rooms and personal needs. Staff and students alike work in the garden, according to individual tastes and capacities. All changes in the routine are made by the House Committee of all residents, and modifications and developments have been from time to time suggested by each group of students on the eve of going down.

We regard this co-operative organization of our daily life as by no means the least result of our experiment. It keeps us in touch

with ordinary working life and sends students back to this afterwards better equipped to cope with it, practically as well as theoretically, and less cut off from it than they would be after living the usual life of a woman's college. We value our "chores" and endeavour by means of them to lessen the gulf which has to be bridged when the time comes for going back. Twentytwo out of our forty-two Old Students have gone back to the same work as before, or to some development of it.

The College may thus fairly claim a measure of success in this short time which is of the greatest encouragement for the future, while its steadily increasing stream of applicants of the right kind shows that there is ample scope for its work for years to come. It is also winning recognition in the form of grants in aid of students from Local Education Authorities, and looks forward hopefully to permanent establishment when the present economic

THE LAW AT WORK: POLICE CELLS.

At every Police Station of any importance are to be found police cells. These are for the temporary custody of prisoners who are either awaiting trial at the police court or removal to prison, or who are serving a sentence of detention for four days or less. These cells are usually very small and bare, and contain an open sanitary convenience. The law is at present quite definite that no convicted person may be kept in the police cells for more than four days. If a longer detention is needed the offender must be conveyed to the nearest prison.

The expense of taking prisoners under escort to and fro between court and prison is considerable, especially when it is remembered that last year the number of persons who received a sentence of two weeks or less was over 14,000. The cost of these journeys has lately been increased through the closing of eight prisons and five female wings, involving more and longer journeys for the prisoners. As a form of economy a proposal (Economy Miscellaneous Provisions Bill) was brought forward in Parliament last year to allow police cells to be used as places of detention for as long as fourteen days. It is desirable to state clearly what are the objections to this.

A prisoner in a police cell is without the daily visits of the prison Governor or the services of the Chaplain or Medical Officer, which are available in prison. He is in charge of the police, and except, of course, in case of actual illness, of the police alone. The ordinary mitigations of prison life, such as employment, books from the library, chapel services, and daily exercise, are also almost completely absent. The prisoner is simply "detained." It must also be remembered that, whether he is on remand or serving a short sentence, a prisoner in the cells is at any time available for examination by the police on any further charges which may be pending against him.

But it is with regard to women prisoners that the gravest objections must be raised to any longer use of the cells than is allowed at present. Occupants of cells are liable to inspection through the spy-hole of the cell-door at any hour of the day or night, and as there are always policemen on duty at policestations, and not always women, this inspection of women prisoners is often exercised by men. It is stated to be necessary on account of the possibility of the prisoner being ill or attempting to commit suicide, but the result is that the woman in the cell can never be sure at any time that her privacy will not be disturbed. Where there is a proper service of police matrons these are able to undertake the duty of looking after the women who are detained in the cells. But a very usual practice is for a police matron or a woman searcher or a policeman's wife or a woman cleaner to receive a woman prisoner and to look after her food and washing arrangements, and then, as she does not remain on duty all night, to hand the responsibility over to the policeman on duty. This system is indefensible, and should be remedied throughout the country.

Police cells are, in the provinces, under the general supervision of the Watch Committee in Boroughs, and of the Standing Joint Committee in Counties, and it is the duty of members of these Committees to visit the cells from time to time. But in London, where the police force is directly under the Home Office, there is no such power on the part of representatives of the public. Women magistrates in London are now asking for permission to visit the police cells in which women are detained. It is much to be desired that this permission should be granted, and also that

This Section of the paper is under the direction of Mrs. C. D. Racknam, J.P., Miss S. Margery Fry, J.P., with Mrs. Crofts as Hon. Solicitor.

the visits should be repeated from time to time, so as to ensure that satisfactory conditions are maintained.

A further reason for resisting the proposal that police cells should be used for fourteen days is that it would create a tendency among magistrates also to increase the number of short sentences and remands in custody if it were known that the offenders concerned could be cheaply and conveniently housed in the cells without the expense and trouble of a journey to the

THE CHILD AND THE SCHOOL.2

Many members of the London Children's Care Committees do not realize to what a large body of social workers they belong. It was reported recently to the London County Council that there were 933 Care Committees working in 1,064 of the elementary schools (i.e. in all but eighteen), and that the total membership was just over 5,000.

Each fully constituted Care Committee is entitled to send a delegate to the Local Association of Care Committees for the Borough and through this their ideas and suggestions for the welfare of the children in the schools can be sent on to the Central Care Sub-Committee of the Education Committee.

But the ideal of most of the care workers is "deeds not words," and it is to their unobtrusive friendly intercourse with the parents that much of the health and happiness of the 650,000 youngsters in London's elementary schools is due.

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE.

Some important things were said at a conference of London Juvenile Organizations' Committees on Day Continuation Schools, held recently. Mr. Fisher, from the chair, spoke of our failure to operate an adequate scheme for the education and supervision of our young people as one of the two chief blots on our present social system. Mr. Mallon pointed out that we teach our children to read, write, and do simple arithmetic, and then turn them out to govern our Empire, with no further preparation after the age of 14. The destruction of all but a few of the Day Continuation Schools, after their start on admirable lines, was felt by all the speakers to be largely due to want of adequate propaganda work on the part of social workers, and to want of friendliness from the Press. It was agreed that our children had been deprived of this right to further education for wholly inadequate reasons, Mr. Ammon, M.P. pointing out that even in actual cash more has probably been spent than if the schools had not been closed, since almost similar schools have had to be started at once, to meet the appalling deterioration of hundreds of young people, stranded without work or school. How long can we bear the thought of this sin against the youth of our

JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT EDUCATIONAL CENTRES.

It is to be hoped that the London Juvenile Unemployment Educational Centres will be opened very shortly now. The proposal is to open the centres in connexion with, but distinct from, the present voluntary Day Continuation Schools. All unemployed juveniles who are in receipt of unemployment pay will be obliged to attend, or they will forfeit their pay, others may attend voluntarily. They will work there for either a morning or afternoon session each day, but never for both. This will leave them time to go in search of work. The centres will be in close touch with the Juvenile Employment Exchanges. It is estimated that there will be about 5,000 compulsory students. The number of the voluntary ones depends upon the enthusiasm of those who are in touch with the young people, and their homes, club workers, parish workers, Care Committee workers, etc. A very urgent piece of work to be done is to get as many unemployed juveniles to enrole as possible, and thus to take advantage of the opportunities which are open to them all.

COOKERY. Want of knowledge of the best way to cook the most simple articles of daily fare is largely responsible for the troubles of digestion and bad teeth, so prevalent among industrial workers. The admirable school instruction ending at 14 is liable to be forgotten, and the home meal is often a marvel of wastefulness and bad cooking. To help the busy mother in the simplest way single page leaflets are being prepared, with the help of the Food Education Society. Two of these are already available, 'How to cook a cabbage" and "Potatoes-how to make the best use of them." Price 1s. per 100 from the Warden, Mary Ward Settlement, Tavistock Place, W.C. 1.

HOUSEHOLD ADMINISTRATION.

[The Editor does not hold herself responsible for the views expressed in this column—comment on them will be welcome.—Ed.]

The Woman's Leader may be small in size, but its influence extends over a wide area. The "Experiences of a Lady Servant," published in its columns two years ago, were used last year for an article on "Mistresses and Maids" in a shilling monthly magazine that has an extensive colonial circulation, and since this column has been started, a well-known daily newspaper has made a special feature of the Domestic Service question. The last occurrence may be a mere coincidence; the first is a fact

A great deal of correspondence has resulted, and the upshot of the greater part published is that girls refuse to take up domestic work because they consider that by doing so they lose caste amongst their own friends. This conclusion was printed in these pages two years ago. One remedy is for more middleclass girls to take up the work. There are plenty of prizes to stimulate effort and arouse ambition. Only the other day Trinity College, Cambridge, was advertising for a manager for their kitchen, and offering a salary of £500 a year, and there is no reason why a woman should not be chosen, as the first lady appointed, four years ago, at St. John's, was speedily pronounced great success.

The greatest need is propaganda, drawing-room meetings, talks in girls' schools, clubs, institutes, and mothers' meetings. Both "Mistresses and Maids" need to realize the true "inwardness" of the home, and home life—their influence, interest, and

It is too absurd that an old woman can see romance where a young thing can't; but apparently that is what is happening. One aged person I know can live a whole novel whilst peeling potatoes, to mention only one homely duty, and so could anyone else who had once had brought before her the idealism, mysticism and romance of simple everyday household service.

We need vision to see "a world in a grain of sand" and eternity in an hour," for

"Without vision, the people perish."

When women wanted the vote, it was not the mere voting paper or going to the polling-booth they craved for. It was all the vote meant to them; and they took the trouble to explain this to those who did not see eve to eve with them in this matter.

All that Domestic Service means to the nation and the world needs explaining. It is quite as important as Government service, Military and Naval service, and it has the distinction of being the oldest service. It is only ignorant and stupid people by "earth's mists blinded" who under-value it. It is just as much of importance in the world of social economics as sunshine is in Nature's economics

The remaining space this week must again be devoted to laboursaving cooking.

Most people have a mincing machine; let me beg you to spend 4s. 6d. on a nutmill. With it every scrap of bread can be grated to the last morsel, and crumbs are so useful for cooking purposes. Keep the white and light brown in separate tins. (Any burnt or dark pieces must be discarded.) The same saving may be made with cheese. Carrots and other hard vegetables may be grated, and, of course, nuts! And a nutmill is even easier to keep clean than a mincer; no more trouble than an ordinary grater, and a more valuable time and labour-saver when crumbs, etc., are required.

CHEESE FONDU.

A delicious pudding, which can be partly prepared in the morning and finished off with very little trouble in the evening, can be made with bread-crumbs and grated cheese

Pour half a pint of hot boiled milk over 2 oz. of white breadcrumbs and 1 oz. butter, season with a little made mustard. salt, pepper, and a pinch of cayenne. Butter a fireproof dish. Grate 4 oz. cheese (Parmesan can be bought for 2s., 2s. 6d., or 3s. 6d. per lb.) Then half an hour before serving stir in the cheese and the well-beaten yolks of two eggs. Beat the whites to a stiff froth and stir lightly in. Pour into the fireproof dish, and bake fifteen or twenty minutes in a good oven, until a

ANN POPE.

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

Offices: Evelyn House, 62 Oxford Street, London, W. 1. Telephone: Museum 6910.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL AND RESIGNATION OF WOMEN

The Chairman of the General Purposes Sub-Committee received a deputation of representatives of the N.U.S.E.C. and of the London Society for Women's Service, which consisted of Dame Helen Gwynne Vaughan, Mrs. Corbett Ashby, Miss Strachey, and the Parliamentary Secretary, to lay before him the views of the National Union and many other organizations concerned with the right of married women to work. Applications had been made to the Education Committee to receive a larger deputation, with representatives of many other organizations, which was refused. As a result, however, of the combined agitation of ourselves, the Teachers' Association, etc., the Education Committee, at its meeting on the 31st January, decided to postpone consideration of a resolution providing for the enforced resignation of women teachers on marriage for a fortnight, in order to give the Education Committee opportunity to hear further evidence on the matter.

TEACHERS ON MARRIAGE.

We hope that we shall continue to have the help of our London members in approaching the representatives of the L.C.C. to state the case in favour of the retention of the Married Women teachers. The situation is decidedly more hopeful.

WHITECHAPEL BY-ELECTION.

Compared to the great Newcastle meeting, the meeting of women voters in the Town Hall, Whitechapel, was a small affair. It was at the very beginning of the campaign, and Whitechapel s a difficult constituency, but there was a fair attendance of both men and women to hear the two candidates on Wednesday, 31st January. Mr. Gosling (Labour) spoke as an old friend, not only of the constituency, but of the Women's Movement. He declared himself in favour of an absolute equality between the sexes—politically, economically, and in the home. Mr. Holden (Prohibition Candidate) also said that he had been a life-long supporter of the franchise for women, and that he favoured

complete equality. Unfortunately, the Liberal candidate, Mr. Kiley, refused to attend the meeting. Both Mr. Gosling and Mr. Holden replied in the affirmative to all our questions, and Mr. Kiley referred us to his replies at the General Election, which were all favourable. Though small, it was an interesting little meeting, and several good questions were asked. Both candidates gained the interest and attention of the meeting, and it was gratifying to hear their support of equal franchise, pensions for widows, women police, etc., greeted by applause from the men as well as the women present.

ANNUAL COUNCIL MEETING, Y.M.C.A., Tottenham Court Road, March 7th to 9th, 1923.

We are pleased to be able to announce that Lord Robert Cecil and Mr. Philip Snowden have both accepted the invitation to be guests of honour at the public luncheon on Friday, 9th March. The names of the other guests will be given next week.

NEWS FROM SOCIETIES. Kensington S.E.C.

The Kensington Society for Equal Citizenship held its annual meeting on 31st January, at 15 Upper Phillimore Gardens, by kind permission of Miss Richmond. The large drawing-room of this beautiful historic house was packed to capacity, and the annual report, read by the Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Fyffe, was listened to with close attention. As Miss Beaumont-in the chair—remarked, it showed that the Society had been very much alive during the past year. In connection with the reported disbandment of the Metropolitan Police Women Patrols, it did particularly good work, and at the General Election it made itself felt in both North and South Kensington. Mrs. Claude Taylor, Hon. Treasurer, read an equally satisfactory financial statement. At the open meeting, which followed immediately upon the business meeting, Miss Eleanor Rathbone spoke on Why a Women's Movement is still needed," and reminded the audience of the debt of honour still to be discharged by the

² Information of recent experiments, etc., of interest to workers among children from different parts of the country will be welcomed by those responsible for this section of the paper.

better-off women, who had climbed to their enfranchisement

on the grievances of their less fortunately placed women. Realizing the great need for a sister Society in Fulham, where no women's organization of the kind exists and where there is no woman on the Borough Council, the Kensington S.E.C. decided to try and start one. Miss Cameron undertook the preliminary work, with the result that on Friday an inaugural meeting was held, by the kind invitation of Mrs. Nartian, at 59 Castletown Road, West Kensington, where it was unanimously decided to form a Society called the Fulham and Hammersmith S.E.C. A provisional committee was selected, with Mrs. Nartian and Miss Cooper as joint Hon. Secretaries.

Barnsley S.E.C.

24th January.—This Society was addressed by Mrs. Parrish, on "Women Police." As Mrs. Parrish was the first policewoman in Leeds, she was able to throw interesting sidelights on the valuable work done by policewomen. Much interest was shown by the questions and discussion which followed on the relative value of the work done by voluntary welfare workers and the women police. The Rev. H. G. Hone, M.A., occupied the chair.

BRITISH FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN. CROSBY HALL ENDOWMENT SCHEME.

The Crosby Hall scheme is progressing admirably, and has received most encouraging support. The preliminary work of raising sufficient funds for paying the expenses of the appeal has been accomplished, and the Endowment Committee has already received a number of contributions towards the £25,000 required All the principal City companies are being approached, and two of them have already promised donations

It has been decided that donors of £1,000 shall have the right to name a room in the residential hall and shall enjoy certain privileges in connection with its allocation. It is hoped that most of the branches of the Federation in Great Britain may be able to raise special funds of £1,000 to endow their own rooms

The Directors of the University and City Association, Limited, who have shown the greatest sympathy with the scheme, have personally offered £1,000 to the Fund on condition that another £1,000 is raised in Chelsea. A large committee of influential Chelsea residents has been formed, and has already made substantial progress towards collecting the sum required. On 9th February a full meeting of the Committee is to be held, by kind permission of the Hon. Lady Lyttelton, at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, to discuss a matinée to be given at the Chelsea Palace Theatre on 15th March. The Right. Hon Augustine Birrell will preside and Mrs. Alys Russell will speak.

Among those who have consented to become patrons of the scheme are: The Lord Mayor of London, Earl Beauchamp, Viscount and Viscountess Burnham, Lady Colefax, Sir Martin Conway, M.P., Dame Rachel Crowdy, Mrs. Fawcett, Viscountess Gladstone, Viscount Haldane, Sir Samuel Hoare, M.P., and Lady Maud Hoare, Dean Inge, Viscount Milner, Viscountess Rhondda, and Mr. C. P. Scott.

NORTH-WEST FEDERATION (N.U.S.E.C.).

BIRKENHEAD AND DISTRICT W.C.A.

Although no special work has been done during the past month, there has been marked progress in the Ward Committees. These were started at the close of 1921, and three are now in full working order. Each ward, or a combination of two wards, has its own Committee appointed annually by the members of the ward, the Ward Secretary being appointed annually by the members of the ward, the Ward Secretary being appointed by the General Committee of the Association, of which she is an ex officio member. The Ward Committees undertake the distribution of the monthly News Sheet, collect subscriptions, have undertaken the visiting of cinemas, have brought to the notice of the General Committee certain matters affecting the sanitary conditions in the wards, and are now forming Study Circles. They also did a great deal of work in connexion with both the General and Municipal Elections. The scheme outlined by Headquarters regarding the Woman's Leader has been taken up by this Association in connexion with the N.W. Federation. Fifty copies are taken weekly, and nearly all of them are already subscribed for.

CHESTER W.C.A.
On 18th January, a well-attended meeting on "Housing" was addressed by three members of the City Council. Mr. H. F. Brown dealt with the by three members of the City Council. Mr. H. F. Brown dealt with the causes of house shortage, the high cost of houses, and the system of rating, which imposes special taxation on land and house property. Suggested remedies were (a) the creation of a more favourable atmosphere regarding land owners and house owners; (b) the removal of restrictions; (c) cheaper capital; (d) co-operation; (e) some effective method of dealing with degenerates and pauper population. Mr. H. D. D. Rogers criticized the Government Housing Policy, and urged the obligation of State and Municipality to provide housing for the full needs of the community. Dr. Hamilton demonstrated how the birth-rate was adversely affected by the lack of houses, and drew attention to undue profits made by tenants by sub-letting single rooms to families, and to the difficulty of treating illness or maternity under such conditions, which also entirely neutralized the sanatorium treatment so costly to the nation. The moral aspect of overcrowding was emphasized, and segregation of mental degenerates

LIVERPOOL W.C.A.

At the usual monthly social, Mr. F. J. Winchester gave an address on the "Humane Killer," and a resolution in favour of mechanically operated humane killers was passed. At a Lecture and Demonstration on "Proportional Representation", by Mr. R. G. Morton, much interest was aroused, and about twenty-six members of the audience took part in a distribution of the sudience took part in a sudi was aroused, and about twenty-six members of the audience took part in a Model Election. At an unusually crowded Annual Meeting, resolutions in favour of "Humane Slaughter" and the establishment of "Occupational Centres by Local Authorities" were passed, and the City Councillors asked to use all their influence to ensure these proposals being carried into

CORRESPONDENCE AND REPORTS.

CROSBY HALL.

Madam,—Mrs. Cobb's sympathetic letter on the Crosby Hall Endowment Scheme in your issue of the 26th January deserves an immediate response from the promoters of the enterprise. In the first place, I should like to assure her, and others of your readers who may be interested, that the scheme is "definitely afoot," and that donations are gladly received at the offices of the British Federation of University Women, 92 Victoria Street, S.W. 1. Cheques should be made payable to the Crosby Hall Endowment Fund

Endowment Fund.

Your correspondent will be glad to hear that she is right in supposing Your correspondent will be glad to hear that she is right in supposing that American women are warmly interested in the scheme. So are the women of all those other countries whose National Federations are affiliated in the International Federation of University Women. With regard to the co-operation of women who are not graduates, I need hardly say that their help in the establishment of the proposed hall of residence will be gratefully welcomed; and though residence there will be limited to women graduate students, it is hoped that in the future, Crosby Hall will become a 'real centre of the international activities of women, and that it will be the scene of many gatherings which will be of interest not only to women graduates but to all who have the cause of international friendship at heart.

Press Secretary Crosby Hall Endowswest Fund

Press Secretary, Crosby Hall Endowment Fund.

THE WOMEN'S FARM AND GARDEN ASSOCIATION.

THE WOMEN'S FARM AND GARDEN ASSOCIATION.

This Association has sometimes been asked to supply land-garments to its members, but did not think it fair to do so as long as this was one of the principal departments of a younger Society growing out of the War. As that has closed down, the W.F. and G.A. decided to make the experiment, and has contracted with first-class firms for supplies of the necessary clothing, boots, leggings, and sundries. A room below the office has been arranged as a sale and fitting-room for the convenience of those likely to purchase on the spot. But probably the bulk of the transactions will be by post, and this is arranged for; also terms on which things can be sent on approbation. Price lists and terms can be had on application to the Secretary, 23 Park Road, Upper Baker Street, N.W. 1.

The Members, for the most part, like good material, cut, and fit; and the stock has been bought with a view to this. It is possible that a

the stock has been bought with a view to this. It is possible that a clientèle may arise needing a cheaper class of goods, and this can be added at any time. The Clothing Sub-Committee does not propose buying a large quantity at once, but to renew the stock constantly in accordance with demands. Things made to order can be provided at reasonable notice and a small extra charge.

Members staying at the Club (Nos. 27 and 29) find it very convenient to be able to go in the staying at the club (Nos. 27 and 29) find it very convenient to

Members staying at the Club (Nos. 27 and 29) find it very convenient to be able to go in to No. 23 and select what they need. In fact, the department had to fulfil several orders before it was nominally open. Discount to members is allowed on purchases over £1; but non-members can make use of the outfitting section, and are invited to do so.

The Council sanctioned the experiment for a limited period only, so those meaning to utilize the department must give it their patronage in its early days by way of contributing to its continuance.

OBITUARY.

MR. W. J. MIRRLEES.

The announcement of the sudden death of Mr. W. J. Mirrlees, which took place at Buenos Ayres on 26th January, will be received by suffragists with great regret. Throughout the most trying years of British women's struggle for their enfranchisement, Mr. Mirrlees—assisted by his gifted and enthusiastic wife—was always ready to give help. Nor did he shrink before any of the disagreeablenesses which suffragists had to face. Whether he was asked to drive his car through rain or snow to a village meeting, or to address an audience much ruffled in temper by the exploits of the "militants," Mr. Mirrlees was always cheerfully prepared for the fray. A dogged and dauntless Scot, his sheer determinaprepared for the fray. A dogged and dauntless Scot, his sheer determination and sincerity carried conviction to his hearers. His greatest and most chivalrous effort was in coming forward on behalf of women's suffrage alone, as a Parliamentary candidate for the Camlachie division of Glasgow at the General Election of December, 1910. In appealing to electors on behalf, mainly, if not exclusively, of non-electors, Mr. Mirrlees asked (and probably knew that he asked) too much of human altruism. He made the effort, however, for propagandist purposes and to prove that women's suffrage was a vital political question. In the same spirit of untiring devotion, Mr. and Mrs. Mirrlees, during the war, spent their means and themselves on behalf of the wounded soldiers. By friends in Cambridge, where Mr. Mirrlees had latterly made his home, great sympathy will be felt with Mrs. Mirrlees and her family.

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COMING EVENTS.

AGULE OF NATIONS UNION.

FEB. 9. Bromley Public Library, 8.75 p.m. Speaker: Frederick Whelen, Esq.

FEB. 12. Brighton Royal Pavilion. 8 p.m. Local Speakers.

FEB. 13. Edinburgh St. Andrew's Hall, Drumsheugh Gardens. 8 p.m. Speaker: 1. Hon. Lord Sand, LLD.

Newport, Mon. Assembly Rooms, Town Hall. 7.30 p.m. Speaker: Prof. W. Rees, M.A.

WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE.

FEB. 12. Minerva Cafe, 144 High Holborn, W.C. 1. 6 p.m. "The Relations of this Country with America." Speaker: Mrs. Haver Butler.

EB. 13. Croydon W.C.A. 4.45. "Uses and Abuses of Capital." Speaker: Miss Elkin. EB. 14. Heathfield W.C.A. Affernoon. "League of Nations." Speaker: Miss Verrall. EB. 16. Newport (Mon.) W.C.A. 8.30 p.m. "Parliamentary Bills." Speaker: Hubback.

EDINBURGH W.C.A.

EEB. 0. Reception to Delegates attending Meeting of Scottish Central Council of Women Citizens Associations. New Gallery, 12 Shandwick Place. 7,30-10. Tickets 2/6. Chair: Mrs. Chalmers Watson, C.B.E., M.D. FEB. 15. Dowells Rooms, 20 George Street. 5 p.m. "The Rôle of Education in preventing Venereal Disease." Speaker: Dr. Garden Blaikie.

FEB. 12. 18 Park Row. 5,30 p.m. "What the League of Nations has already done." Speaker: Colonel Forty.

STANSFELD TRUST.

FEB. 28. A Stansfeld Lecture has been arranged by the University of London to be given by Professor Graham Wallas at the London School of Economics on "The Competition of the Sexes for Employment," Chair: Dr. Christine Murray.

WOMEN VOTERS' LEAGUE FOR LICENSING REFORM.

FEB. 12. Sunderland Women's Co-operative Guild. 7.30 p.m. Lantern Lecture, "The FEB. 13. Benwell Women's Co-operative Guild. 7.30 p.m. "The Carlisle Experiment." Speaker: Mrs. Renton. Richmand Women's Co-operative Guild. 7.30 p.m. "The Carlisle Experiment." Richmand Women's Co-operative Guild. 7.30 p.m.

Speaker: Mrs. Renton.

Richmond Women's Co-operative Guild. 8 p.m. "Licensing Reform." Speaker: Miss M. Cotterell, O.B.E.

FEB. 14. Hull National Council of Women. 7.30 p.m. Lantern Lecture, "The Carlisle Experiment." Speaker: Miss M. Cotterell, O.B.E.

FEB. 25. Bridlington National Council of Women. 7.30 p.m. "Women and Licensing Reform." Miss M. Cotterell, O.B.E.

Craghead Women's Co-operative Guild. 7.30 p.m. "The Carlisle Experiment." Speaker: Mrs. Renton.

BRITISH FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN.

FEB. 13. Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street. National Council of Women Education Committee. 4 p.m. "Crosby Hall Endowment Scheme." Speaker; Mrs. Alys Russell. FEB. 15. Parliament Mansions, International Committee of N.C.W. 11.15 a.m. "Crosby Hall Endowment Scheme." Speaker: Mrs. Alys Russell. FEB. 16. Royal School, Bath, Meeting, University Women to discuss the formation of a Branch of the British Federation. Speaker: Mrs. Alys Russell.

TYPEWRITING AND PRINTING.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON. The Stansfeld Lecture on "The Competition of the Sexes for Employment" will be given by Professor Graham Wallas, Litt.D., M.A. (Professor of Political Science, in the University), at the London School of Economics and Political Science, Houghton Street, Aldwych, W.C. 2, on Wednesday, February 28, 1923, at 3 p.m. The Chair will be taken by Miss Christine M. Murrell, M.D. Admission Free by Ticket, to be obtained from the Secretary, London School of Economics. — Edwin Deller, Academic Registrar.

THE PIONEER CLUB has reopened at 12 Cavendish Place, Town Members £55s.; Country and Professional Members £44s. Entrance fee in abeyance (pro. tem.).

THE FELLOWSHIP SERVICES, Eccleston Guild House Eccleston Square, S.W. I; Sunday, 1rth February 12 noon, Little Rally, for children of all ages, 3-15, Music Poetry, Lecture, Dr. Dearmer. 6.30, Prof. J. A. Thomson.

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L ONDON SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SERVICE, 58 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—Secretary, Miss P. Strachey, Information Department for advice about Women's Work and Training, by letter or interview.

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