

THE WOMAN'S LEADER

AND THE COMMON CAUSE

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NOTES AND NEWS.

Women Co-operators and Esperanto.

Possibly the recent International Conference of Woman Co-operators held at Ghent was the most representative gathering of working women which has ever taken place. England, America, Germany, Holland, Austria, Czecho-Slovakia, Palestine, Japan, Latvia, India, and Ukraina were all represented. Many of the delegates from this country, who were in the large majority, have been saving for months to pay their expenses. The *Yorkshire Post*, in its issue of 5th September, gives a vivid account of the proceedings. The leading personalities were the President, Frau Freundlich (Austria), who gave her rulings in three languages, Miss Margaret Llewelyn Davies, who received a great reception when she rose to speak, and Miss Meyboom of Holland, who urged the study of Esperanto. The Conference opened with "The Mother's International" sung in Esperanto, and each morning a "Mother's Hymn" in Esperanto, was sung. The main result of the conference was the formation of a fully constituted International Women's Co-operative Guild, which has already ten fully accredited national organizations. Frau Freundlich was elected President, and Miss Honora Enfield, of Great Britain, Secretary.

The Law of Nationality.

The question of the nationality of the wife who marries a foreigner has again been given some publicity in the Press. A case of bigamy recently came up at the Bow Street police court, where it was stated that the sole object of the marriage was to give an alien woman the status of a British subject and release her from certain obligations under the Aliens' Restrictions Act. Following on this a correspondent wrote to *The Times* urging that women should not automatically acquire the nationality of the husband. An American woman who marries a foreigner retains her American citizenship, and a foreign woman who marries an American does not acquire his nationality, and the writer urges that this country should take the same line. We welcome this letter, which brings again to the notice of the public a grievance which is limited in its application but none the less real. Nationality should be only a question of race or of a deliberate transference of allegiance; apart from any question of the injustice to the woman, there is surely something inherently absurd in an automatic change of

nationality. If the woman feels that her husband's country has become hers, it is open to her to be nationalized; if she does not feel this, what real meaning has this change in nationality?

Women and Local Government.

The *Women's Local Government News* has an interesting article by Miss Bertha Mason, on the responsibility of electors. She points out what a small proportion of electors vote at the municipal elections. The figures given cannot of course differentiate between men and women, but when we learn, for example, that at the last election of the London County Council and of the Metropolitan Borough Councils little more than a third of the electors actually voted, it is obvious that both sexes have failed to realize their responsibilities. Other districts tell the same tale. The number of women representatives is also far from satisfactory. Out of 62 County Councils in England and Wales, only 37 have any women members; 700 out of 803 Urban District Councils are composed solely of men, so too are 133 out of the 324 existing Town Councils. Amongst the Boards of Guardians the proportion is less unsatisfactory, as only 88 out of 640 are without one or more women members. The Town Council elections take place on 1st November, the County Council elections in March, 1925, and the elections for the District and Parish Councils and Boards of Guardians all fall before April, 1925. In view of these dates, the *Women's Local Government News* urges an active campaign to educate all electors, women especially, and offers advice and help to prospective women candidates (19 Tothill Street, S.W. 1).

Women Workers and the Industrial Situation.

A demonstration of women workers was held on 2nd September in connexion with the Trade Union Congress at Hull. Miss Bondfield moved a resolution expressing grave concern at the present industrial situation, especially as it affects woman wage-earners, and calling upon all women workers to join their appropriate trade union for their own protection and for the furthering of measures required for the adequate treatment of unemployment and a raising of the standard of living of the workers generally. In moving the resolution, Miss Bondfield said there was no reason why women should not do any process in industry for which they were fitted, provided they did not sell their labour for less than the recognized rate. Mr. Purcell, M.P., the President of the Congress, also spoke and referred particularly to the wages in the catering trades and to the temptations to which the women in them were frequently subjected.

The National Council for the Unmarried Mother and her Child.

We have received the sixth Annual Report of the N.C.U.M.C., which shows a fine record of work. An account is given of the parliamentary history of the Bastardy and Legitimacy Bills, already familiar to our readers. Not so familiar is the record of work performed by the Council with regard to individual cases. The case committee has dealt with nearly 600 applications during the past twelve months, and points out the difficulty of this work. The description is also given of the Consultative Committee on homes and hostels, which seems to be doing much in the way of helping representatives of residential institutions to see each other's methods and discuss difficulties. The report further draws attention to the admirable little pamphlet entitled "The Unmarried Mother and Her Child, in England and Wales," which has been specially published for the benefit of fellow workers overseas.

For the First Time.

Perhaps a day will come when there will be no functions left which women are fulfilling for the first time; at present new records are still fairly numerous. A woman, Mrs. Florence Allen, was recently "foreman" of a jury in the High Court, the first woman to act in this capacity; for the first time a woman magistrate, Mrs. S. E. Maundrell has presided over the Sittingbourne County Bench at the petty sessions. In practical scientific work, though the work is not new for women, they are forging ahead. Twenty women scientists are engaged in research work at the National Physical Laboratory at Teddington, which was first opened to them during the war; these are working at metallurgy, engineering, and even ship-building. A remarkable success in the engineering world has been won by a young Australian, Miss Butler, who was the first officer appointed by the N.S.W. Public Works Department to deal with the Sydney Harbour bridge and the new underground railway system. The technique of the specification for the bridge was hers, and she is now working on technical points connected with it for Messrs. Dorman, Long and Co., who have the contract for the bridge.

Women, Democracy, and Prohibition.

Mr. H. G. Wells has been disburdening himself in the *Westminster* of his views on Democracy, Women, and Prohibition. He accepts the view that the "enfranchisement of women was the last step in the revolution of democracy to futility. It ended the last possibilities of constructive legislation, and inaugurated the age of restraint." According to him, women are interested only in the question of prohibition, and this because "interference in the social habits of other people is innate in women. They acquire it as sisters, wives, and mothers." Well, we can afford not to argue with him, only such backsliding is a sad sight, and we would much like to know what is Mr. Wells' present definition of democracy. Amongst other comments on his article, we have noticed an article which appeared in the *Church Times*. The writer objects to Mr. Wells' labelling of all women as innately prohibitionist in sympathy, and maintains that it is only women who have come under the influence of Calvinism, Methodism, or Salvationism, who sympathize with the Prohibitionist movement. We cannot here and now embark on a discussion as to the merits of the different schools of temperance-reformers, nor intervene in the disagreements of Churchman and Nonconformist, but we do vehemently object to the implication made throughout the article that one set of women are *en bloc* true lovers of liberty, interested in constructive reform, another set all enemies to freedom who see social salvation only in externally imposed

THE DICTATORSHIP OF THE DISTRIBUTOR.

Throughout the past week-end, the National Farmers' Union and the National Federation of Dairymen's Associations have continued their cut-throat battle over our winter milk prices. As we write the issue is still in doubt, and the public is "standing by" in preparation for an event which might well victimize it to a degree hardly exceeded by the intolerable inconvenience of the 1919 national railway strike. The British public is accustomed to bearing the brunt of disputes between employer and employed. It is now apparently within measurable distance of bearing the brunt of a dispute between producer and distributor.

But fortunately the British public is on the whole a level-headed and objective corporate entity. Since the days when the Lancashire cotton operatives sent help and greetings to the North American anti-slavery cause whose activities were indirectly bringing starvation to their own doors, our people have shown a marvellous capacity for judging a cause on its merits. And in this particular case there appears to be a strong disposition on the part of the public to sympathize with the farmers, who are opposing a reduction on retail milk prices of 1d. per quart for the three winter months, rather than with the organized distributors who are graciously attempting to confer this good gift on the consumer without themselves bearing so much as a farthing of the economic burden involved. Nor is the underlying cause of this sympathy far to seek. The intelligent town-dwelling consumer knows little or nothing of the farmer's difficulties, nor does his imagination play easily over the intricacies of agricultural costing, though he is willing to believe that farming costs are high, and likely to rise higher with increased pressure on behalf of the hired farm labourer. But he has two documents

restraints. To set up abstractions labelled the "Nonconformist Woman" and the "Church Woman," and then to generalize about them, is nearly as foolish as the anti-feminist habit of making generalizations about an abstraction entitled "Woman."

Housing Materials.

Before Parliament adjourned the Government accepted a motion in the House of Lords for an inquiry into the various alternative methods of house-building, and the Minister of Health has accordingly set up a Committee with the following terms of reference, to inquire and report as to the use of new materials or methods of construction. The committee will, of course, be dealing predominantly with technical questions, and must necessarily consist of experts, but we wonder whether there is no woman architect qualified to take part in these deliberations. Women are so vitally affected by the housing question, that an inquiry on the subject which does not take into account the woman's point of view can hardly be complete.

H. W. Massingham and Votes for Women.

An appreciation of Mr. Massingham appeared in the *Manchester Guardian* last week "from a suffragist." The writer recalls his services at a critical stage in the Suffrage Movement. He became President of the United Suffragists, and promoted the formation of the National Council for Adult Suffrage in 1917. Mr. Massingham was one of a distinguished roll of men who gave fearless support when votes for women was an unpopular cause, and we heard of his death with great regret.

Women Sculptors.

A Belgian correspondent writes:—The Rome competition for sculpture in Belgium was in 1923 a success for the Women Students, as it was in 1922 for painting. The awards were published a short time ago, the first prize (frs. 12,000—under obligation to travel and send in reports to the Ministry of Fine Arts) went to Mademoiselle Soumenie's "Annunciation" The second prize also went to a woman.

Trojan Women.

Miss Sybil Thorndike has consented to give a special Matinée Performance of Trojan Women at the New Theatre on Friday, 3rd October, in aid of the Women's International League. Lady Mary Murray will make an introductory speech. Tickets are obtainable at the New Theatre or at the W.I.L., 55 Gower Street, W.C. 1.

Women and the Metropolitan Asylums Board.

Dr. Ethel Bentham has been nominated by the Minister of Health as a member of the Metropolitan Asylums Board. There are now ten women on the Board.

fairly fresh in mind. One is the Central Profiteering Committee's report on milk distribution in 1920. The other—fresher and more comprehensive—is the Dairy Produce Section of the Linlithgow Committee on the prices and distribution of agricultural produce. From these two documents he draws certain conclusions. He knows in the first place that the business of milk distribution is highly trustified—and if there is one thing that the man in the street (and perhaps, still more, the woman in the home) mistrusts and dislikes, it is a trust. His dislike of the trust is irrespective of his political creed, it is part of the marrow of his bones, and historically it is older than any of the political parties of to-day. Moreover, he knows not merely that the business of milk distribution, in spite of its trust, is clumsy, wasteful, and inadequately co-ordinated, but that hardly more than a year ago our milk distributors were indicted by impartial and painstaking official investigators for taking unto themselves (at the expense of farmer and consumer) an unduly large share of the retail price of milk.

If present negotiations result in a deadlock and a strike of milk producers, incalculable and perhaps permanent suffering may result; for milk is the vital foodstuff of the young and the sick. But in the conflagration a few pigs may perchance be roasted. The history of our whole industrial organization bears out the old saw that necessity is the mother of invention. Our interlocked coal and iron industries were built up on the failure of our national timber supply. It would be a fair stroke of fortune for this country if, as a result of these present discontents in the milk trade, our farmers learned to co-operate with one another and with the public for the more direct and economic transference of milk from cowshed to milk-jug.

THE FIFTH ASSEMBLY OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT AT GENEVA.

One of the most interesting occasions each year at the opening of the Assembly is the service held in the Protestant Cathedral on the Sunday preceding the official opening. Hitherto the sermon has been in English, but this year it was in French, the preacher being M. le Pasteur Roberty, the aged Vice-President of the French Protestant Federation. He made a wonderfully eloquent and moving appeal to the delegates and supporters of the League of Nations to apply the principles of Christianity to international politics, and to forego narrow national interests in the spirit of a wider, Christian patriotism. It was a fitting note of introduction to the month's work.

The opening sessions of the Assembly are of course those in which the business of nominating committees, electing the President and Vice-Presidents, and adopting the Agenda, takes place. Much of this is purely formal, but the election of the President arouses a good deal of interest. This year M. Hymans, as President of the Council, took the chair till the President was chosen. He himself was President of the first Assembly, and in his speech, itself an innovation, he reviewed with hopefulness the progress made by the League since the first meeting of the Assembly in 1920. Then all was in doubt, but now, he holds, success is so assured that "scepticism" is either laziness of mind or a determination not to understand.

The election of M. Motta, Head of the Swiss Federal Political Department, to the office of President by 45 votes to 2, was expected. He is already a well-known figure at Assemblies, and his abilities need no commendation. The only regret over his election as President is that he is thereby debarred from making more of his eloquent contributions to debate from the floor of the Assembly.

Exactly the same nations as in 1922 and 1923 have sent women substitute delegates or advisers to the Assembly. Three have been at every session, viz. Fru Wicksell, from Sweden, the only woman on the First (Legal) Committee and the only woman on the Mandates Commission; Dr. Bonnevie, on the Fifth Committee (Humanitarian Questions), and with Madame Curie, the only woman on the Commission on Intellectual Co-operation; and Fröken Henni Forchhammer, present as technical adviser on women's questions, with the Danish delegation. For the last two years the British delegation, the Australian and Rumanian have included one woman substitute-delegate. This year Mrs. Swanwick is here with the British delegation and has been appointed to the Fifth Committee. Mrs. Allan, lawyer and journalist, is here from Australia and Mlle. Vacaresco, from Rumania. The countries that have once tried sending a woman have always repeated it, but others are slow to follow, and the women substitute-delegates are still too few in numbers to be regarded as sent for the general work of the Assembly. They are accredited to Committees as a rule where what are considered "women's questions" are dealt with, and this in some cases where they may be more expert in wider questions of international politics. This year Mrs. Swanwick is rapporteur to the Assembly for the Committee on "Traffic in Women and Children".

THE PROBLEM OF MATERNAL MORTALITY IN WALES.

By Mrs. COOMBE TENNANT, J.P.

Public opinion has again been drawn to the scandal of the preventable mortality of women in childbirth by the issue of the Fifth Annual Report of the Ministry of Health. To illustrate the existing state of things it is sufficient to turn to the section dealing with the work of the Welsh Board of Health and to examine the statistics there given. The figures given show no improvement, and they indicate that the position in Wales is even worse than that in England in this respect.

The figures of the mortality of women in childbirth from all causes in England and Wales together were 3.81 per 1,000 in 1922 as compared with 3.91 in 1921 and 4.33 in 1920. The figures for the same period for Wales alone were 5.43 in 1922, 5.35 in 1921, and 5.52 in 1920.

We are told that the high maternal mortality in Wales is receiving the special attention of the Department. It should surely receive the special attention of the citizens throughout the Principality. Whereas in other directions mortality rates are decreasing, we are in Wales losing mothers at a preventable rate, and continuing year by year to do so.

The problem cannot be solved through one approach, since the

The presentation of the report on the work of Council and Secretariat, and on the measures taken to carry out the decisions of the last Assembly, which follows the formal business, gives the first opportunity for speech-making. The report itself reveals the enormous variety of activities the League is already undertaking. Enumeration of all is impossible; the question of legal assistance for the poor, organized internationally, has offered scope for the co-operation of private financial enterprise backed by international government authority to carry out investigations; quarrels over frontiers and administration of such areas as Danzig and Memel have given opportunity for common sense settlements by means of beneficent or "informal communications" to different governments; a report is being presented on the replies received from a few (too few) governments to a questionnaire on State Regulation of Prostitution. It is interesting to note that, of six governments who replied, only one (Panama) has made any defence of the system. The question of the Employment of Women Police is awaiting further consideration at the next Advisory Committee, but it is reported as one point to note that the movement in their favour is steadily growing in the U.S.A. The Advisory Committee on Emigration and Immigration sent an interesting series of resolutions to the Emigration Conference in Rome (May-June) mostly aimed at the protection of women and child emigrants and the safeguarding of their interests without interference "with the personal freedom of women of full legal age."

It is worth while dwelling on these points of the report, though no detailed discussion of them may take place in the Assembly itself, as they are typical evidence of the importance to women of the work affecting them that is being carried on as the outcome of the Assembly resolutions and of the need to watch its proceedings with alert critical interest. Of course, the feature of the week has been the arrival and attendance at the Assembly of the Premiers, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and M. Herriot. Any who doubted the public interest taken in this year's meeting must have been astonished at the enthusiastic crowds that gather to cheer the delegates, and the overwhelming number of applications for tickets for the Assembly sessions. Straws which show the way of the wind are such incidents as the awaiting of the arrival by car of M. Herriot; and of the appearances of Signor Salandra, M. Branting, and M. Hymans, and of journalists such as Mr. Robert Dell, with his memories of exile from Paris under a previous Government.

The ovations received by both Premiers in the Assembly were revelations of the fresh hope aroused by the recent agreement between the Governments. There is this year at Geneva a sense of new beginnings, of growing power, and of determination to achieve great steps forward in the peaceful international organization of the world. Mr. MacDonald's speech was courageous, tactful, and full of serious appeal. It was a great occasion, which will, one may foretell, stand out as a landmark in League history.

K. E. INNES.

contributing causes are many. The apathy of certain among the public bodies (upon which women are for the most part conspicuous by their absence), the insanitary conditions due to bad housing and to over-crowding, the lack of an adequate supply of trained midwives (especially in scattered rural areas), the lack of the provision of facilities for ante-natal work, the prejudices and ignorances in some cases of the women themselves—all these are contributing factors. There are others which are as yet imperfectly recognized, but whatever the causes the scandal of maternal mortality in Wales is a challenge to every thinking woman and should convince public opinion of the urgent need of the greater co-operation of women in public affairs.

Those of us who are fighting the uphill battle of securing equality of opportunity for women in social service in Wales have been heartened by the recent election of Professor Barbara Foxley to the Cardiff City Council. When women are directly represented upon every public body in Wales we shall get this problem of maternal mortality tackled in a more determined manner than it is at the present time. This preventable tragedy of many a humble home has got to cease.

"DAME TROT."

It seems that the latest authorities declare that Trotula is not the name of a woman who professed medicine in the School of Salerno in the 11th century, and who wrote the book of which so many manuscripts and printed editions exist, but of the work itself—*Trotula Mulierum* being its manuscript title—and that work not a woman's. There is a name Trottus, and it would be, we are told, in accordance with the custom of the Italian schools to call the writings of a Doctor Trottus "Trotula."

A lay School existed at Salerno as early as the 9th century, and the legend goes that it was established by four learned men in combination, a Greek, an Arab, a Jew, and a Latin. This is one of the legends that embodies a truth, for the most recent investigations show Oriental influence already exerted by Hebrew and Saracen settlements in Southern Italy at a very early date, and the Græco-Latin civilization never died out there.

If the seven hundred year old tradition of "Dame Trot"—Domina Trota or Trotula—be indeed a legend, is it not one similarly based on truth—the truth that, as in later years at Bologna, at Padua, at Salerno itself, women in this earliest of Italian universities had from the first their part and lot? It was in 1075 that Robert Guiscard, the Norman, wrested from Gisulphus II, of the line of the Lombard Princes of Beneventum, the Duchy of Salerno. In 1059, according to Ordericus Vitalis, in his *Rerum Salernitarum Historia*: "Rodolph Malacorona came to Ouche and remained there a long time with the Abbot Robert, his nephew. This Rodolph had been a zealous student of letters from childhood up and made himself famous by visiting the schools of France and Italy in pursuit of recondite knowledge. In this way he became very learned, not only in grammar and dialectic, but also in astronomy and music. Moreover, he was possessed of so extensive an acquaintance with the natural sciences that in the city of Salerno, where from of old were the best schools of medicine, he found no one to equal him with the exception of a learned matron." Now Ordericus was a monk of this same monastery of Ouche in Normandy, and it is improbable that he was misinformed as to the fact he relates concerning a visitor there not so many decades before—he died in 1142—or in recording an opinion such as no chronicler would be disposed to invent. "Trotula" dates from the 11th century, and assuming it to be written by a woman, it was natural to identify the writer with this learned matron whose name is not mentioned by Ordericus. The lay of "The Two Lovers," by Marie de France, written in the 12th century, confirms the tradition of medical learning in the women of Salerno. The scene is Rouen, the theme a task set before the knight who would win a king's daughter. She loves him and determines to do all in her power to help him achieve his venture of carrying her up a steep mount without resting before the top is gained. Where shall she turn for a draught that may give him needful strength? With that delightful unconcern for obstacles of time and distance and perils of the way that we find not only in fable but in fact in the Middle Ages—when men journeyed over half a continent as pilgrims on the Way of St. James, or as travelling scholars—she sends her lover to "her kinswoman at Salerno who was well practised in medicine." He journeys safely there and back, bringing the strengthening potion, and meanwhile she has done her share by fasting so as to make his burden lighter. But his ardour is too great. He will not stay to drink from the phial which his love bears in her hand as he carries her, and, hastening too eagerly, drops dead on the summit. The story is told in A. Kemp Welch's *Six Medieval Women*, one of whom is Marie de France.

It is again in France, and in the next century that we find "Madame Trotte" become a familiar figure. Ruteboeuf, the popular poet, describes an open-air herbalist making known his pretensions to be much more than "ces pauvres herbiers qui portent boîtes et sachez—ainz suis à une dame qui a nom Madame Trotte de Salerne."

What Professor Sudhoff and his fellow-workers, who have made of late a special study of documents relating to the origins and early history of the famous School of Medicine at Salerno, are concerned to deny, is that there is any evidence that a particular woman of the name of Trotula (or Trota) was a diplomat of the University, teaching and practising medicine and wrote the books which have been associated with the name. What we can be sure of is the repute that the Salernitan women gained for their learning and skill. We find a further reference in Gauthier de Coins's *Miracles de Notre Dame*—

"En Salerne, ni à Montpellier
N'a si bonne fisciennne,
Tant soit bonne médecine;
Tons ceux saens cui tu touches."

And without a study of first hand of the whole result of Professor Sudhoff's investigations we are not convinced that a woman, Trocta or Trotta (these names exist) was not the originator of the "Trotula" rather than Trottus, a male physician. Renzi, the Neapolitan doctor, has averred in his *Storia della Scuola di Salerno* that the books we know were derived from an earlier work, the compiler—writing about the 13th century—referring to the original writer as a woman "quasi magistra operis" curing a woman patient of hernia. Dr. Lipinska tells further of a codex discovered at Breslau in 1837, in which are passages cited with the signatures of various professors of Salerno, one of whom signs "Trotula." Rashdall in his *Universities of Modern Europe* accepted the identity of this woman professor. But these are authorities anterior to the Leipzig investigations. Professors Meyer Steinetz and Sudhoff say in the only statement of their views which I have been able to find in the British Museum (*Geschichte der Medizin im Ueberblick*: Jena, 1921): "Closely examined, Copho's reference to 'Mulieres' smacks of folk remedies, nursery cures, and midwife's lore, as contrasted with which the learned doctor generally affirms his better knowledge with an *ego autem*? One must not be misled by the fact that already in the 11th century [so they accept Malacorona's evidence as correctly reported] a French cleric was amazed at the learning of a Salernitan matron; that only shows that in the medical atmosphere of Salerno a gifted woman had acquired a thorough knowledge of the current science. The *Trotula Mulierum*, as it is called in manuscript, is in no sense the name of a medical woman but of a gynaecological work which bears the title *Trotula* and which is based on old accepted doctrine."

Copho was the name of two Salernitan physicians; they are known as the elder and the younger, and no doubt either of them would have enjoyed saying *ego autem* after quoting women. Leipzig professors, and those of other universities, have been known to take up a similar attitude at more recent dates. But whether or not Domina Trota actually existed, and practised medicine, and wrote books, she stands for the women who in their study and teaching and exercise of the profession took such opportunities as were given or could be made, and for the fine pre-eminence of Italy in affording, and Italian women in seizing, such opportunities at the Universities through many centuries.

On the 10th September, 1321, Charles, Duke of Calabria accorded permission to Francesca, wife of Matteo de Romana, of Salerno, to practice surgery after obtaining the public certificate of the University declaring that she had a sound knowledge of the art and had passed an examination held by a commission of doctors and surgeons. The permit contains this passage: "But since the law permits women to exercise the calling of medicine, and that, moreover, with a view to good morals, women are better adapted to the treatment of sick women; after having received the oath of fidelity we . . ."

And there I leave for the present the question of "Dame Trot," and "the Salernitan women."

F. de G. M.

INSPIRATIONAL DRAWING.

Some time ago we referred to the work of Mme. Jarintzoff, who suddenly found herself possessed of a power of drawing without having had any training or previous inclination to draw. She is now showing some of her work at the Graham Gallery (72 New Bond Street). No one would guess from seeing it that Mme. Jarintzoff has escaped all technical drudgery; there is a delicacy and at the same time a precision in the workmanship which only complete mastery of technique can give. The pictures are full of atmosphere and a sense of space, things which so many black and white artists fail to achieve. Some of them are interpretations of music. Such interpretations are of course essentially personal, since no two people respond in exactly the same way to a piece of music, but it is impossible not to recognize their fundamental sincerity and imaginative truth. Mme. Jarintzoff is evidently most at home with trees as her subject; she catches, absolutely, their grace, their mystery, and their occasional grimness (as in her drawing for Rachmaninoff's Prelude). The whole collection has an unusual psychological interest as showing the work of an artist, who was, so to speak, hatched fully fledged and relies entirely on inspiration. But quite apart from this, the pictures are justified on their own merits; anyone who appreciates black and white work and imaginative drawing will enjoy the beauty of this little exhibition.

W. A. E.

A CHOICE OF BOOKS.

ESSAYS ON ADVENTURES OF A LABOUR M.P. By Col. the Right Hon. JOSIAH WEDGWOOD, D.S.O., M.P. (Allen and Unwin, 7s. 6d.).

Colonel Wedgwood pushes his passion for independence to the greatest lengths. He is anti-everything political, and from the theories he presents in the Essays included in this book it is difficult to imagine a state carrying on at all on the lines he advocates. The section devoted to adventures takes us, characteristically, to wherever there is fighting. He served in the Boer war and on the western front. He landed at Gallipoli from the *River Clyde*, and pursued his way up hill till he was shot down. He is a connoisseur on the subject of courage, and his comments on its diverse manifestations and examples are illuminating.

SECRET SOCIETIES AND SUBVERSIVE MOVEMENTS. By NESTA H. WEBSTER. (Boswell Printing and Publishing Co., 20s.).

Though the British temperament is not one in which the passion for secret societies has ever flourished, it is a subject which has always exercised a certain fascination. Mrs. Webster exhibits much erudition in her accounts of the nefarious doings of Continental Freemasonry, but grants the British variety a blameless character, indeed, she makes the surprising statement that English Freemasonry and the Roman Catholic Church are the chief bulwarks of faith and morals against the machinations of these disruptive forces. One cannot help wondering what such strange colleagues think of the situation in which she yokes them together, and also whether Mrs. Webster is not unconsciously exaggerating her reasons for making our flesh creep. The book contains a mass of valuable and interesting information.

ALMAYER'S FOLLY.

AN OUTCAST OF THE ISLANDS.

TALES OF UNREST.

THE ARROW OF GOLD. By JOSEPH CONRAD. (Nash and Grayson, 2s. 6d. each).

Much has been written lately about the mysterious stranger who has made of our English language a thing of his own, and out of the treasures of his experience and deep knowledge has written as no one hitherto has done of the British seaman, his simplicity and wildness, his courage, his stupidity, and his essential goodness of heart. Conrad is only now slowly coming into his own in the public mind. He has never been a popular writer, though from the first critics announced that here indeed was one who counted supremely. Many of the early books have been out of print, and the price of a first edition puts it beyond the reach of all save the wealthy collector. It may, therefore, be appropriate to remind our readers of the reprints enumerated above. *Almayer's Folly* was Conrad's first novel. *An Outcast of the Islands* carries on the history of Almayer in his lonely creek with the poignant tragedy of another outcast who for a short time keeps him company. *The Arrow of Gold* is staged at Marseilles, and deals with Spanish adventurers and intrigue, and the *Tales of Unrest* take us to strange places in strange and tragic company.

SOMETHING CHILDISH AND OTHER STORIES. By KATHARINE MANSFIELD. (Constable, 6s.).

Mr. Middleton Murry, in his introduction to these twenty-five tales, explains that the author, "were she still alive, would not have suffered some of these stories to appear." They represent her thought and art at different stages of its development, and would be interesting for that reason alone. As it is, many of the tales and sketches have a full measure of her great gift. Four of them were written before her first book, "In a German Pension," appeared in 1911, the rest come before "Bliss and Other Stories," with the exception of the last two, which were considered but rejected when "The Garden Party" was published.

NEXT WEEK.

Next week we continue the series on pioneer medical women, with an article on Dr. Sophia Jex-Blake, contributed by the London (Royal Free Hospital) School of Medicine for Women. Our correspondent at Geneva will contribute a second impression on the Fifth Assembly of the League, and a Chester correspondent describes the activities of the Chester Woman Citizen's Association. Please help us by finding new subscribers.

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

THE LAW AT WORK.¹ HOME OFFICE REPORT OF THE CHILDREN'S BRANCH.

We return this week to the above Report as it contains much that is of interest to magistrates. There is a chapter on Protection of Children, which is of special importance in view of the recent appointment of a Committee to inquire into one aspect of this subject. A great decrease has taken place in the prosecutions for cruelty to or neglect of children, and there is no doubt that this indicates a real reduction, as there has been no lessening in the activity of the N.S.P.C.C. or of the horror with which such crimes are regarded by the general public. It is more difficult to state whether sexual offences against children and young persons are on the decrease or not. Prosecutions for defilement of girls under 13 went down last year from 81 to 59, of girls between 13 and 16 they rose from 203 to 210; in 1919 the number was 150. As regards indecent assaults, the number of persons tried summarily has increased from 415 in 1910 to 874 in 1923. In 1922 the number was 817. It is hard to say how far this is an actual increase in offences committed, or how far the work of policewomen and a higher standard of morals among parents are contributing to bring more cases to light.

There has been a great reduction in the number of school-children employed for wages since the new bye-laws came into force, and a reduction too in the number of hours that they work. It is a pity that the employment of children in the morning before school cannot be prohibited altogether. Medical opinion to-day is, on the whole, opposed to work before breakfast for public school boys, and it is impossible to believe that work for wages is any better. Though there is a conflict of opinion among local authorities as to how far the work is actually harmful, there is a considerable body of evidence, especially from teachers, that the children would be better without it. Boys coming late to school, with little time for breakfast, listless and tired in school-time, with a lessened interest in their lessons, are some of the complaints. The largest number of children employed before school is 2,882 in London, while Liverpool comes next with 930. Five authorities have forbidden such employment altogether.

Some points may be selected from the chapter on probation. The number of Courts that have not appointed a Probation officer has fallen to 166, large enough, indeed, but a decrease of 23 since the last Report. The percentage of persons placed upon Probation is the largest on record, both in the case of adults and of children. There is still a great variation in the extent to which Courts use Probation; four counties, including Monmouth, which has a large industrial population, make no use of it at all. It is to be hoped that the Criminal Justice Bill, will soon be passed into law, and will make an end of this unsatisfactory state of things. The Report complains that Courts do not keep sufficiently careful records to enable the results of Probation to be properly estimated. From certain particulars which have been supplied it appears that 87 per cent completed successfully their period of Probation. It is unfortunate that this Probation Report should appear as part of the Report on the Children's Branch, as it creates the impression that Probation is only for children.

A last point which may be noticed is a warning to magistrates to be careful how they make it a condition in the Probation Order of a girl or young woman that "she goes into a Home." This course of action is very tempting, as magistrates often hesitate to send a young woman to prison, and yet feel that she ought to be removed from her surroundings. But this does not justify them in "sending young women for periods of two or three years to homes which are not subject to regular inspection, and where the conditions may be far from satisfactory." Last year, 224 Probationers were sent to Homes for one year, 184 for two years, 34 for three years, and one for four years. It is urged that where a young person is sent to a Home the period should not exceed six months, at any rate in the first instance, and in every case the Court should satisfy itself by a personal visit or otherwise that the Home is well conducted. It is to be feared that in many cases the magistrates do not even know to what Home the girl is being sent.

Last year, local authorities and the Metropolitan Police Fund together spent £42,395 on Probation, and the Police Court Mission of the C.E.T.S. £40,000. Other voluntary societies also raise money for the work.

C. D. RACKHAM.

¹ Under the direction of Mrs. C. D. Rackham, J.P., Miss S. Margery Fry, J.P., with Mrs. Crofts, M.A., LL.B., as Hon. Solicitor.

SCIENCE IN THE KITCHEN. "THE COOKERY BOOK I WANT."

Although a great deal has been written one way or another about baking, frying, canning, preserving, etc., with thermometers, and a little information is given in one cookery book, and some more, a little different, in another, there is no English publication that especially features thermometer cooking in all its aspects. When sweet-making was first taught by Beatrice Manders about twenty-five years ago, she introduced the use of the *pèse sirop* and thermometer for sugar-boiling. The war popularized fruit-bottling with a thermometer for sterilizing the fruit, and full directions for its use are given in a very useful pamphlet issued by the Royal Horticultural Society, whilst the newer cookery books translate the terms moderate, hot, and very hot ovens into terms of degrees Fahrenheit. But there are many important details that the housewife who is trying to work on scientific lines would be glad to know. Consequently a delightful set of household thermometers will be welcomed by many, because it is accompanied by a very complete, although small, book of recipes for jelly-making, canning, preserving, home-made candy making, baking, roasting, and deep fat frying, explaining the use of the different thermometers in these different processes, each recipe being carefully tested for time, temperature, and density. This little book cannot be bought separately, only with the complete set or with one or more of the thermometers, but these little instruments are the best of their kind and the candy, fruit preserving, and frying thermometers are silver plated over copper, a great advantage because all danger from verdigris is thus avoided.

The little book is written by three experts, each contributing a section in which she specializes, and instruction is given on the effect of altitude, the difference in the heat required for gas or coal ovens, and in the temperature required for lard or vegetable fat when frying, the pectin and physical tests for jelly making, and so forth. The temperatures given can serve as guides for recipes in English books. The set is, of course, American, because American women are more advanced in scientific housekeeping than we are, but it can be bought at any high-class kitchen furnisher in England; if they don't stock it, it can be ordered through them or direct from the agents, whose address I can give. There is one detail that should be remembered when following the recipes, the American pint is less than the English measure, but this does not affect the temperature tests given in the book (sixteen fluid ounces go to the American pint, twenty to the English).

The reason American women are further advanced in domestic science than we are is because they have had to tackle the domestic servant question longer than English housewives. As long as there were plenty of good servants, who had their own ways and worked satisfactorily, cooking and cleaning operations were carried on in a more or less traditional manner in every household; when girls ceased to go in for domestic service, and it became a desperate complication, wise women began to seek the reason and its remedy.

The history of the evolution of the scientific kitchen and household managed on efficiency principles is interesting, and may be helpful to us over here who are still struggling with many domestic problems and beginning pretty generally to recognize the importance of diet in relation to personal, and therefore national, health.

When American college-bred women turned their attention to household affairs they finally decided that the centre and source of political economy is the kitchen, but that there was much to be done before cooking and cleaning could be put on a scientific labour- and time-saving basis. They recognized the fact that the mechanic who holds the leading position in the world had won it through his readiness to change old ways for new and better devices, and determined to apply the same principles to domestic matters, and for instruction by rule of thumb and continuous repetition of simple processes to substitute fundamental principles illustrated by just enough practice to illuminate them. In short, they infused menial occupations with intellectual life and showed they might be equal to any learned profession providing brains were used to guide hands and feet.

Experiments were made at Vassar, Wellesley, and Holyoke; Smith and Bryn Mawr turned their backs on the whole question. Professor Lucy Salmon (Vassar) between 1889 and 1890 carried out an investigation and published the result in "A Statistical Inquiry Concerning Domestic Service" in 1892. The National Household Economics Association was incorporated

in 1893 and finally emerged as the American Home Economics Association, organised in 1908, which has branches in all the States. During the war it did fine work, and has since gone ahead splendidly.

The result of these thirty-five years' work is that the old domestic economy teaching of former days has been scrapped, a great deal of research work has been done in cooking laboratories and housekeeping experiment stations, efficiency principles have been applied to domestic problems, and the science of Household Economics as a complementary study to domestic economy is now firmly established over yonder. Dr. Margaret Snell gave up practising as a doctor of medicine to teach people how to keep well, instead of trying to cure sick folk. In 1889 she accepted the Chair of Domestic Science and Hygiene in the Oregon Agricultural College, and since that time the new profession of dietitian has grown up and become established. Mrs. Frederick applied Scientific Management and its twelve efficiency principles, first to her own housekeeping, then on a larger scale, and wrote a book on the subject.

Something of the things they have learnt have dribbled over here, Miss A. G. Bowden-Smith, a Newham girl, who took her History Tripos at Cambridge and a post graduate course at Cornell, on her return wrote about the domestic work at Holyoke being done by the students to keep down the fees, and other interesting facts, in her book *An English Student's Wander Year in America* (1910). Mrs. Frederick's book has been published by Routledge, and is pretty widely known.

Mechanical contrivances to lighten labour have been imported and used successfully. English housewives have invented others. Quite recently the automatic gas regulating cookers have been investigated by British gas firms and adapted to the British market. The "New World Cooker" is in the gas exhibit at the Empire Exhibition, and as Canada, Australia, and New Zealand have all been making experiments it is probable that Wembley will teach us much more, therefore this little book is doubly welcome. As one housekeeper said the other day: "It is the cookery book I have wanted for years." Another instance of the value to the home of modern business methods. The more science we apply to kitchen matters the more interesting and easy will be the work.

ANN POPE,

Member of the American Home Economics' Association.

MONEY LENDING.

In the article we published last week by Miss Eskridge on the work of the Liverpool Women Citizens' Association, there was a paragraph which referred to an inquiry made into the Money Lending Evil. The trouble is so widespread, and it is so often women who are the sufferers, that we think further information on this subject should be of interest to our readers. We have said it is often women who are the sufferers; it would be equally true to say that it is often women who are the money lenders. Of 1,380 registered money lenders in Liverpool and Birkenhead, over 1,100 are women. The money lending firms in a comparatively large way are run by men, but it is the moneylending of the poor streets that, more frequently than not, is carried on by women. The proportion of women lenders shows, therefore, what a large part money lending to the poor plays.

The chief cause of complaint against the money lenders is the rate of interest charged. The money lending firms usually charge rates varying from 22 per cent. to 66 per cent per annum, but the money lenders of the poor streets charge usually 1d. a week for every shilling borrowed, or 433½ per cent. The inevitable result is that the unfortunate borrowers go on paying interest till they have paid a sum far in excess of the original loan, but still the loan itself may remain entirely to be paid off. It is by no means an uncommon thing to find a borrower contracting a second loan to pay off the first if the lender presses his claim, until borrowing becomes chronic, and the position of course gets increasingly difficult with every fresh loan.

Many of the troubles into which the borrowers drift arise from ignorance. To begin with, they do not realize what is involved in the weekly payment of small sums. Then they are given no proper records. The cards they hold state simply the sum to be repaid, and a record of the repayments; they do not state the sum actually received which is frequently less than the amount of the loan, since interest is deducted straight away, consequently it is impossible to reckon what rate of interest is being charged. It is astonishing how frequently the borrowers are unable to state either the sum borrowed, the sums repaid, or the rate of

interest. Here is a clear line for legislative reform. It should be obligatory for every money lender to give a contract with every loan, clearly stating these particulars, and to have a far more drastic limitation of the rates of interest charged.

It is ignorance of business methods which also gives rise to another difficulty, namely, the readiness with which sureties are given, often on behalf of people of whom the guarantors have little knowledge. This is by no means an uncommon cause of debt, which only education can remedy. Another form of raising money that is frequently found when larger sums are involved is the giving of bills of sale, with the furniture as security. If one payment is missed, the lender has the right to sell up the furniture.

These evils are serious because they are widespread. For example, of 32 applicants who applied on one day to the Liverpool Personal Service Society, 12 owned to being in debt to money lenders. Of 40 households of casual labourers investigated on another occasion in Liverpool, 25 were in debt. It is imperative to limit the evil, and advertising by money lenders in any form should be illegal. It is so often the knowledge of the opportunity which produces the client for the money lender, and when one step has been taken, it is so difficult for the borrowers to climb out of the financial morass in which they find themselves.

We hope to return to this important subject later, when we will deal with the Bill drafted for the Liverpool Association and compare it with the Bill to be introduced into Parliament by Lieut.-Col. Ashton Pownall, M.P.

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

President: Miss ELEANOR RATHBONE, C.C., J.P. Hon. Treasurer: Mrs. SODDY. Hon. Secretary: Miss E. MACADAM. Parliamentary Secretary: Mrs. HUBBACK. Offices: 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1. Telephone: Victoria 6188.

PRELIMINARY WORK FOR WOMEN CANDIDATES.

Rumours of a general election will no doubt lead to increased activity among prospective women candidates. The N.U.S.E.C. has, however, been at work for some time, and Miss Auld is at present engaged in organizing Autumn Meetings for Miss Picton-Turbervill, who is standing as Labour Candidate for the Stroud Division of Gloucestershire. Miss Auld's reports of the beautiful Cotswold Country recall the delights of the campaign on behalf of Mrs. Wintringham at this time three years ago, and speakers and other voluntary workers could not fail to enjoy a few days spent in these parts.

SPEAKERS.

A more systematic effort is at present being made to organize a group of speakers who are in close touch with Headquarters and Parliamentary Activities. Frequent meetings for speakers will be held at Headquarters, and they will be regularly provided with up-to-date material for meetings. Offers of help in speaking at meetings from those not already on our list, who have knowledge of our subjects will be gratefully accepted. As a rule, speaking is voluntary, but travelling expenses and hospitality are provided. Occasionally, however, a fee is offered.

TOWN COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

Societies are reminded of the importance of making preparations for the Town Council Elections to be held on 1st November. The vital need of having more women representatives is well known, and we hope that many among our members will have come forward as candidates themselves, or be prepared to work for other women candidates. Our "Questions for Candidates," brought up to date, will be issued after the next meeting of the Executive Committee on 25th September. Leaflets dealing with the work of Town Councils can be obtained from the Women's Local Government Society, 19 Tothill Street, S.W. 1.

AUTUMN SCHOOL, 9th-13th OCTOBER.

An Autumn week-end school of the Glasgow S.E.C. and W.C.A. is being held at the Waverley Hydropathic, Melrose, from 9th to 13th October, during which the following subjects will be discussed:—(1) Equal Moral Standard. Lecturer Mrs. Bethune Baker. (2) The legal position of women (a) as wives, (b) as mothers. Lecturer Miss Eleanor Rathbone. (3) The Problem of Mental Deficiency. Lecturer Mrs. Dendy. (4) Women in the Church. The inclusive terms for board residence (single room), registration, and lecture fees, are £3 for the period of the School. The fee for members attending part of the time is at the rate of 15s. per day (registration and school fee, 5s. extra). Application for membership of the School must be made to the Honorary Secretaries, 172 Bath Street, not later than 15th September.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We gladly welcome correspondence in these columns, but in view of the shortage of space available we remind our readers that letters not exceeding 300 words have, as a rule, a better chance of insertion. Our correspondents are also reminded to write on one side of the paper only.

A SOCIAL WORKER ON BIRTH CONTROL.

MADAM,—As a social worker whose few years of experience have been almost entirely devoted to the difficulties, burdens, and problems of the working-class mother and her child, I am exceedingly interested in the reply to the Advocates of Birth Control by Mrs. Sanderson Furniss in last week's *WOMAN'S LEADER*.

We are told that all the miseries at present existing—bad houses, low wages, insufficient leisure—would be swept away "... if the workers of the country, refusing to be side-tracked, could be encouraged to close their ranks." It would be interesting to many of us who have these things at heart to know how this millennium is to be obtained? Also, the meaning of the phrase "closing their ranks" (which sounds rather like a back-handed argument for birth control!), and how many thousands of women would have to continue the unhealthy, uneconomic, and unlovely slavery of the annual unwanted baby before this happy state of things can be brought to be?

LOIS GATLIFF.

ANGLO-CATHOLICS AND BIRTH CONTROL.

MADAM,—You indulged me with space some little time ago to put before your readers the point of view on Divorce of the Party to which I belong, viz. that commonly known as Anglo-Catholic. Will you, now, allow me to put, as shortly as I can, our beliefs and motives in the matter of Birth Control? I write, not with a view of urging your readers to adopt our opinions *in vacuo* (so to speak), but—

1. To emphasize the fact that practice is here more than usually involved in belief, and probably has not much stability outside it. And

2. To inform them as to what we actually do believe. We believe, then, that a Christian husband and wife are the Ministers of a Sacrament. A Sacrament must have a Godward side and a manward side, or it is meaningless. The manward side of this one is an expression of love and mutual enjoyment; the Godward side, the creation of an immortal soul.

The outward and visible sign of this Sacrament is transient. Its inward and spiritual grace is carried on, past the period of youth, with its terrifying powers and duties, into the deep love and mutual dependence of old age, and beyond that to a joyful eternity.

But a married life involves (a) trials; (b) duties; (c) consolations.

Under (a) a considerate Christian husband will probably be faced with the necessity of periodical self-restraint. What, under (a) and (b) every unselfish mother has to face is well known. Both alike have under (c) something to help them through.

Self-restraint is undoubtedly hard on both parties. But the alternative is to let appetite alone be master in the house. The character of the intercourse of Christian spouses, then, is determined by this fact. Restricted to pleasure alone, such intercourse ousts the claim of God by imperilling family life. "With my body," says the bridegroom (taught by the priest), "I thee worship." Personally, I take it, that worship precludes the possibility of allowing his bride to make herself her bridegroom's convenience. To the objection: "But such unselfishness is impossible," we can only reply that the very object of Divine Grace is to make possible that which is right, if hard.

The hardships of married life for all but a small minority are very great. Perhaps only the optimism inseparable from Christianity can justify a desire to launch upon the world as many more human beings as a man can work for and a woman care for. But that desire—a God-given instinct, as we believe—is among us. We are ready to sacrifice our youth to it, and we confidently believe that we shall obtain, to its worthy fruition, supernatural grace.

It would make this letter too long for me to attempt to go into the reasons that impel us as citizens to oppose the broadcasting of information about birth-control, reasons which are shared by many who do not agree with our religious opinions. This is only to try and put our own position clearly, and to make one little appeal.

Our doctrine is (in a sense additional to the original meaning), indeed, "taught by the priest." But I would say one word to those who hesitate so to be taught. Is there not something to be said for a social system (for such is the Church regarded from one side) which takes account of the immense power for good of brotherly and sisterly love, as well as of parental and conjugal love? That looks upon the family as a whole, not laying stress on the claims of any one member? Much is said about the rights of fathers and mothers, but ought not more to be said about the rights of children? The sight of an only child, married to an only child, and they, in their hour of need, looking everywhere for help, is enough to make one feel how sacred is the right of every child for whom it is at all possible to have the priceless support of brothers and sisters in their contest with the world and its hardships.

MARGERY SMITH.

[Other correspondence has been unavoidably held over till next week.—Ed.]

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COMING EVENTS.

ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONGRESS FOR PEACE.

SEPT. 18. 8 p.m. Central Hall, Westminster. Public Meeting. Subject: "The Contributions towards Peace in different Countries." Chair: The Rt. Hon. Viscount Gladstone, G.C.B., etc. Speakers: M. Sangnier (Paris), George Lansbury, M.P., Dr. Quide (Munich), Rt. Hon. H. A. L. Fisher, M.P. Admission free (collection). A few reserved tickets (2s. 6d.) to be had on application to Milbank House, Wood Street, Westminster, or to League of Nations Union, 15 Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

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

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POSTS VACANT.

CANNING TOWN WOMEN'S SETTLEMENT, LONDON, E. 16.—Full-time Voluntary Workers Wanted in the Autumn for all departments of Settlement Work. Vacancy for student to train in social work.—Full particulars from the Warden.

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

KITCHEN CLOTHS.—Bundles of Kitchen and Lavatory cloths, strong durable quality. 12 cloths in a bundle, 10 kitchen and 2 lavatory. Only 7s. 6d. per bundle. Write for Bargain List—TO-DAY.—HUTTON'S, 41 Main Street, Larne, Ireland.

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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ANNOUNCEMENTS.

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

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

FELLOWSHIP SERVICES, Guildhouse, Eccleston Square, S.W. 1. Sunday, 14th September. 6.30 p.m., Maude Royden.

THE HOUSE ASSISTANTS' CENTRE,
510 King's Road, Chelsea, S.W. 10,

is now definitely CLOSED, as Ann Pope has, by medical advice, had to discontinue all active participation in social work. An article on the work of the Centre (which is being carried on as a fresh undertaking at Ealing) will appear shortly in the WOMAN'S LEADER.

HOME-MADE CAKES, made with butter and eggs (no substitutes), can be obtained from Nan's Kitchen, 15 Funnival Street, Holborn, London, W.C. Layer cakes, éclairs, meringues, etc. Regular orders undertaken. A room for tea and light luncheons. Recommended by Ann Pope.

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