

view to establishing complete equality between men and women in the service. But judging from the debate on Major Hill's recent resolution, the orders-in-council when they appear will be eminently satisfactory!

—*Christian Science Monitor.*

WOMEN AND THE SERVICE

The Federation of Women Civil Servants has actively intervened in the Ilford election campaign. In a manifesto the federation asserts that "the reorganization of the civil service now in process of completion has brought disappointment to the women, in that their status has been in no way improved. They still hold an inferior position and pay to men who are in the same grades and who entered the service by a parallel examination, in spite of Acts and resolutions in the House affirming the principles of equality for state servants." Whichever candidate becomes Ilford's M.P., these women officials declare, he shall be an additional pledged champion of their cause in Parliament.

—*Civilian* (London).

Two orders in council, dated July 22, appear in the *London Gazette* dealing with admission to the civil service.

The powers of the civil service commissioners are now to include power "to make special regulations providing for and prescribing the mode of the admission of women to the civil service, and regulations reserving to men any branch of, or posts in, the civil service in any of his Majesty's possessions overseas, or in any foreign country."

Power is given to the Treasury to make special regulations as to the classification, remuneration and other conditions of service of women, whether permanently or temporarily employed.

—*Civil Service Gazette* (England).

HALCYON CLUB NOTES

(Ottawa)

About two hundred delegates to the conference of Women's Institutes of Eastern Ontario, which was held in Ottawa on the 14th and 15th of October, were entertained at a delightful tea in the club rooms on Thursday afternoon the fourteenth, by the Local Council of Women. Mrs. J. A. Wilson, the president of the Local Council and Miss Florence M. Burt, the acting president of the Halcyon Club, assisted by a number of executive members of each institution, welcomed and served the guests. During the afternoon two vocal selections were ren-

dered by Mrs. I. W. Shepherd, accompanied by Miss I. Whelan. The delegates were also invited to make use of the rooms while in the city, and this privilege was very much appreciated.

On Tuesday evening, October 19, Miss Mary Louise Bollert, M.A., the superintendant of the widely known Sherbourne House Club for business women in Toronto, very kindly delivered a most entertaining and inspiring address in the rooms. Miss Mary D. Doyle, the president, presided and before the address Miss Vera Robinson rendered two piano solos which were much enjoyed.

Miss Bollert spoke of the numerous difficulties confronting the business woman who has no home but must board. She said people may be divided into those who board and those who live at home, and the latter is not a trifling unimportant division, for to this class belong those who labor. While much has been done for the worker within the institution very little has been done to better the condition for the worker without. Seventy-two per cent. of the business girls' life is spent in "home life", and on this life depends her health and fitness for business. Apartments and light house-keeping has not proved a good system, which led to the organizing of business women's clubs.

Miss Bollert then told of the Sherbourne House Club in Toronto, of which she is the superintendant, and as it is the intention of the Women's Canadian Club to build one similar, suggested that the first thing to do was to find a public-spirited citizen who would give the house gratis, as a member of the Robert Simpson Co. did in Toronto. If no generous citizen comes forward the next best plan is to buy a house which can be remodelled; it is generally thought that it is necessary to have a membership of 75 and not less than 150 better. There are three requisites in the organization: first, it must be homelike, second, the rates reasonable, and third, absolute freedom for its members.

Miss Bollert then told of the homelike system of Sherbourne House, where members could extend hospitality to their men and women friends alike and where the rates this year did not exceed \$6.25 a week for room and two meals a day with three meals on Sundays and holidays. Educational advantages are offered the members for a nominal sum. One of the im-

portant features of the home should be its surroundings and the next important a food dietician to prepare proper and nourishing food.

Mrs. J. A. Wilson in moving the vote of thanks said she hoped some citizen in Ottawa would be generous enough to follow the example of Toronto and offer a house to be used for the Canadian Club's housing scheme. Mrs. R. A. Kennedy seconded the vote of thanks.

LADIES OF THE JURY

"Ladies of the jury!" It seems like a Gilbertian joke still to many people that their wives and daughters should be thus addressed, and they are remembering with a blush the days when they pictured the impossible, "father at home minding the baby and mother making the laws of the country and attending the courts of justice." With the many responsibilities that have now fallen to the lot of women in England, this matter of serving on juries will be a test of their sincerity of desire for work for the public good. It is stated that some women have asked to be excused on account of their domestic duties, but the more patriotic have come to see that it is one of their household affairs, and that while "charity begins at home" it cannot be confined within four walls.

DID LABOR BRING THE VOTE?

It is well for the newly enfranchised women voters to remember that this right of suffrage, which is simply long-delayed justice accorded them, was won largely through the agitation of the organized labor movement. Long before it became fashionable to espouse the cause of women suffrage the American Federation of Labor was in the thick of the fight. In 1890 the Detroit Convention of the American Federation of Labor startled the reactionary press of the country by declaring for "women full citizenship as a matter of justice." In 1891 the American Federation of Labor presented to Congress a petition for national woman suffrage which bore 270,000 signatures. The later activities of the labor movement in behalf of the woman suffrage cause are too well known and too numerous to enumerate.

People say "advantage" and "profit" instead of "benefit" and "earnings" because our system urges us to get rather than to do.