

WHAT WILL BE DONE WITH SURPLUS WOMEN AFTER WAR?

(By the Duke of Manchester.)
What is going to be done about the excess of English women after the war?
Already before the war the excess amounted to some 2,000,000 and was increasing steadily. We have already 130,000 men dead from the flower of the nation and about 130,000 permanently disabled, and I fear before all is over that we must face the loss of nearly a million and a half of British breadwinners and potential fathers.

What is going to be the result after the war?
There are two principal effects that have to be considered. The future generation and work. It is almost impossible to consider these questions separately, for in these days they are absolutely interdependent and yet all conditions will have changed so much after the war that we must examine the new factors in each question before coming to the joint future.

What is going to happen?
Some three million men are going to return, after months of open air life, in a condition of physical fitness which they did not know was possible; with an outlook broadened to an incredible extent, with minds that have been toned and tuned by constantly facing death.

Is the clerk going back to toil with bent shoulders on an office stool for a lifetime, after, perhaps, leading a platoon or a company in the field? Is the sergeant going back to be an agricultural laborer? The lieutenant, or company sergeant major a domestic servant? Or the victorious soldier to the factory or mine?

Some trades and professions, of course, they will go back to, but the conditions of all forms of work will have to be materially changed, although there are going to be thousands who will seek a different form of employment with more responsibility and more freedom.

And women in the meantime are working. They have found that there is practically no form of wage-earning that they cannot do, and do satisfactorily. Will those who have just made the discovery go willingly to rearing children in cramped and cheerless quarters? Some may, but most will not.

Yet the wastage of lives must and will be replaced, and the enormous increase of our trade after the war must be seen to. Women will undoubtedly, in enormously increasing numbers, continue to be wage-earners; men and women must earn higher wages, have a higher standard of living and employment, and yet child-bearing must increase and infant mortality must decrease.

How is it to be done? How are women to rear children, feed children, husband and themselves, and yet keep their jobs in factory and office?

The answer seems to be of necessity one word—co-operation. The co-operative dining-room, the co-operative nursery. Think what a difference to the bulk of the population just these two things would make. The clean, wholesome food in light, clean, bright rooms, prepared by trained cooks, instead of badly cooked, badly served scraps in a dingy kitchen. And then the saving of expense in the buying of large quantities instead of in ha'porths, in the fuel, in the preparation and in the productive force of the workers properly fed instead of starved or stodged.

Then the children, what it will mean to the rate of infant mortality to have the babies hygienically looked after and fed is incalculable, and that is an enormous gain to the country, when we pause to think that more babies die every year than the total of our killed in the war to date.

Add to these co-operative laundries and you have broken the back of domestic work, and if, as is sure to come in time, we have proper dwellings in towns for working people—not the dirty, gloomy tenement of former days, but bright, clean, tasteful flats, with hot water and heating from a central furnace, and electric light, which, on the co-operative plan could easily be run at a price to suit modern wages, and domestic drudgery would be practically done away with.

You have the foundation here of clean, wholesome, useful lives, and a possibility of a decent balancing of work, sleep and recreation, which lead to healthy and consequent efficiency. It will seem to old-fashioned people a crime to suggest that surroundings and comfort should be weighed, should be allowed to weigh, against the bearing of children; but it is so, and everybody who does not wilfully shut their eyes must know it.

In every rank of life, practically, children are limited to the amount that allows of the most comfort to the parents, from the fishermen and factory hands, to whom children are an asset and a necessary provision for the future, and who, therefore, eliminate the possibility of a childless marriage beforehand, at one end

of the scale to the other end of the scale where they have no children at all because it is too much trouble.

There is a great and increasing body of people who either avoid marriage altogether or limit their families with an absolute view to attainment or maintenance of some luxury or comfort, and the worst of it is that the class that have most children are those least able to provide for the children on arrival with healthful, happy and comfortable surroundings under the old conditions.

Now, as we all know, men and women are an asset of the highest value to a nation, and after the devastating war everything will have to be done to make up the wastage.

But what is it going to be? I have heard polygamy very seriously discussed as a probability, but I don't suppose we shall really come to that in the near future.

I suppose, also, there will be no softening of the savage illegitimacy laws, although, undoubtedly, when women have the vote, as they surely will, some of the flagrant unfairness to women of those laws will be made more equal of incidence; but at least, without any moral revolution, we could offer to the fathers and mothers the maximum of facilities and inducements.

The lessons of the past show that nature does her best to restore the balance when war has decimated the manhood of a country, and although, I believe, for physiological reasons, that will not be so obvious after this war, still, it is sure to take place.

So to counteract the excess of women make the next generation as large as possible.

THE BRITISH NAVY TO TIGHTEN GRIP

London, May 9.—A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, in a letter to the German raids on east and south coast towns, foreshadows some changes in the disposition of Great Britain's naval forces which are likely to prevent in the future German raiding squadrons from escaping severe punishment.

Mr. Balfour says that the net results of such hasty attacks on unfortified towns are "singularly futile." He expresses the opinion that the Germans have made their last raid, because, "having duped the Irish rebels to their destruction by the promise of a serious attack on Great Britain, they made a show of fulfilling their engagement by bombarding Lowestoft and Yarmouth for thirty minutes."

Warning to Enemy.

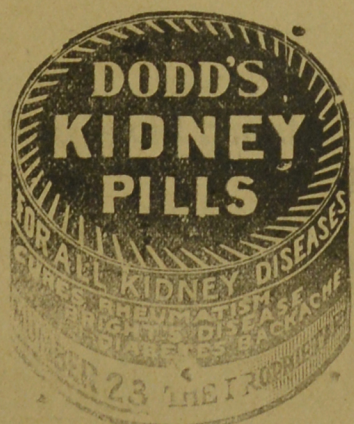
He adds: "It is not an experiment, so far as I can judge, they would be well advised to repeat. This would be true even if the distribution of our naval forces on the east coast was undergoing no alteration. In the earlier stages of the war considerations of strategy required us to keep our battle fleet in more northern waters. Thus situated, they could concentrate effectively against any prolonged operation, such as those involved in an attempt at invasions, but not against brief dashes made under cover of the night."

"With the progress of the war our maritime position has improved. The submarine portion of the grand fleet is now available in growing numbers for coast defence, and what is even more important—the increase in the strength of the grand fleet itself will enable us to bring important forces to the south without impairing any naval preponderance elsewhere."

It would be impolitic, says the First Lord, to go into details, but adds:

"Another raid on the coast of Norfolk—never a safe operation—will be henceforth far more perilous to the aggressor than it has been in the past, and if our enemy is wise, is therefore less likely."

If the fond mother and father both ask you whom you think the baby resembles, the safest way out of it is to tell them it looks absolutely neutral.



GinPills FOR THE KIDNEYS

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Here's the remarkable experience of a Nova Scotian:—

"I was once a terrible sufferer with kidney and bladder troubles, and at times I would lose the use of my legs, and could not go away from home without some one with me. I was treated by different doctors for 3 years, and only got temporary relief. My son advised me to take Gin Pills, and after taking the first 2 or 3 doses I got relief. I continued to take them until I got completely cured. I owe my life to Gin Pills."

Yours very truly,
P. M. KEMPTON,
Port Medway, N. S.

GIN PILLS are 50c. a box or 6 boxes for \$2.50 at all druggists. Sample treatment free if requested.
National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada Limited, Toronto

THE KISSING GERMS ARE NOT HARMFUL

(Philadelphia Bulletin.)

No impetus, but some importance is given the "Swat the Kiss" movement by Philadelphia doctors. Three of them, each bashfully begging that his name be withheld in view of the fact that this is leap year, declared today that they were in full sympathy with Dr. Charles E. Page, head of the health school in Boston.

"And do you know what he said?"

"No."

"Why he said, 'Keep on kissing, girls; don't be afraid of the germs.'"

"Twas like this: Dr. C. V. Chapin, a health official in Providence, R. I., talked recently at the Harvard Medical School on the evils of kissing.

"Don't do it," said Dr. Chapin, "unless you want to get all plugged up with germs."

To which Dr. Page made reply: "We are getting germ crazy. Now we've put the bug into kissing. Why should we frighten courting couples?"

"Why indeed?" ejaculated one Philadelphia doctor, recently married; "a kiss in time saves alimony. Of course there is really danger of contagion if you kiss a very germ person. But the human race has been doing this thing for quite a few years now. I believe Japan is about the only country where lovers don't kiss each other—and unless I'm mistaken the Japanese are not any more free from ills induced by germs than are other folk."

Another doctor said Dr. Chapin's idea was scientifically excellent. "But impractical," he added. "Of course, we might educate the public up to rubbing noses, as the Eskimos do; but in an epidemic of gripe this would be both unpleasant and dangerous. Actually, there is little peril in a kiss, unless the kisser or kissee has a bad sore throat or something of the kind."

The third doctor objected to this statement. He agreed with Dr. Page that people were "germ crazy," but he became excited when told that a confrere pronounced kissing a harmless diversion.

"On the contrary," he argued. "Kissing ought to be abolished by law. The habit is a direct and prolific source of acute heart trouble."

WONDERFUL FOR THE BLOOD

Cures Sallow Skin, Headache, Langour And Tiredness.

You don't need to be told how you feel—blue, sort of sickish, poor appetite, vague pains, tired in the morning. This condition is common at this season.

Fortunately there is prompt relief in Dr. Hamilton's Pills, which immediately relieve the system of all poisons and disease-producing matter.

Thousands have been so utterly depressed, so worn out as to be despondent, but Dr. Hamilton's Pills always cured them. "I can speak feelingly on the power of Dr. Hamilton's Pills," writes C. T. Fearman of Kingston. "Last spring my blood was thin and weak, I was terribly run down, had awful headaches and a gnawing, empty feeling about my stomach. I couldn't sleep or work until I used Dr. Hamilton's Pills—they did me a world of good." At all dealers in 25c. boxes.

SOMETHING NEW.

The Lady—Didn't I hear you quote Omar Khayyam just now?

The Broker—I think not. In fact, I don't think I ever heard of the stock.

"I expect to raise my voice for our friend at the convention," remarked the willing worker.

"Don't bother," rejoined Senator Sorghum, "raise funds."

"What are you crying for, my little man?"
The umbrella and he's gettin' all the 'Wa-ooo-o-o!' He's makin' me hold wet!"

KEEP THIS CHART; TELLS SEASONS OF VEGETABLES

(Boston Record.)

Hot season vegetables, easily injured by light frost, are corn, tomato, cucumber, melons, squashes, pumpkins, beans, okra, egg-plant, red pepper and sweet potatoes.

Cool season crops, which are more "hardy" and can stand considerable frost are: All root crops, potato, all onion-like plants, peas, spinach, parsley, lettuce, celery, cress, asparagus, rhubarb.

The root crops are radishes, beets, carrots, turnips, rutabaga, parsnip and salsify.

Tuber crops are the common or Irish potato, and the sweet potato.

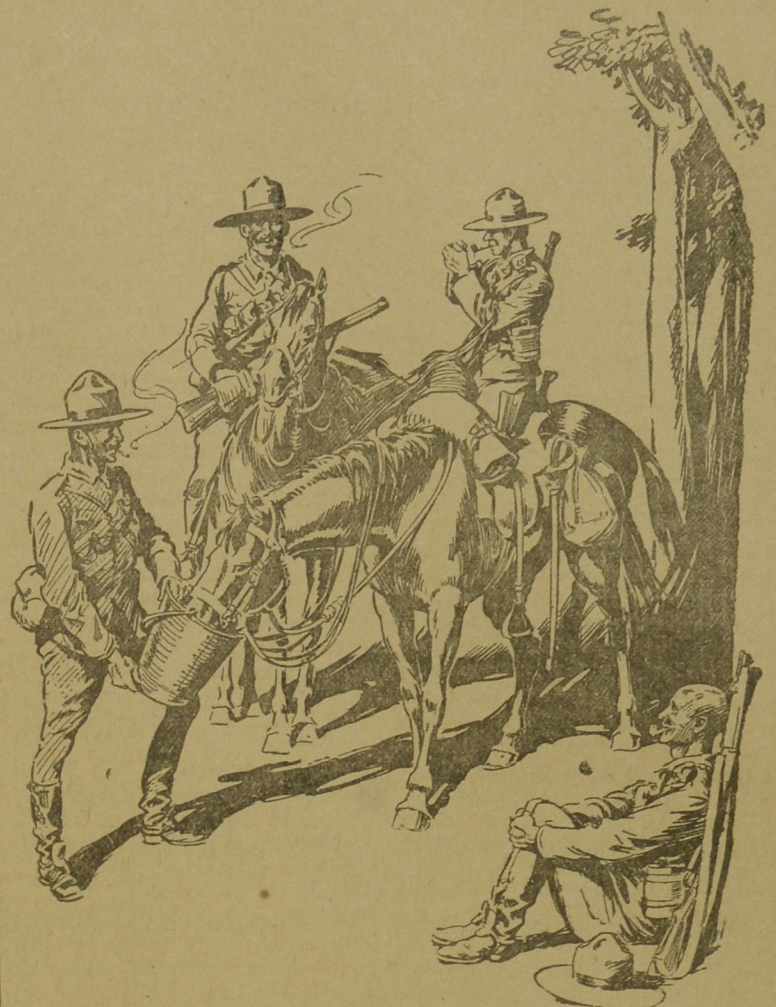
Bulb crops are onions, shallot, leek, garlic, cive, ciboule, or Welsh onion. Cole crops are cabbages, kale, Brussels sprouts, cauliflower and kohlrabi. Pot herb crops are spinach, chard, orach, mustard, dandelion, purslane.

Salad crops are lettuce, endive, chicory, cress, parsley, celery.

Pulse crops are peas and beans.

Solanaceous crops are tomato, egg-plant, peppers.

Vine crops are cucumber, muskmelon, water-melon, pumpkin, squash.



TOMMY NEEDS THE SMOKES.

Contributions to the Overseas Tobacco Fund may be left at the Board of Trade rooms or with the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Mail Ads Bring Results

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We are showing hundreds of serviceable and stylish Wash Dresses for Ladies', Misses and Children.

House Dresses in Chambray, Gingham, Linen etc. sizes 34 to 51 bust, prices \$1.00 to \$1.75. Childrens sporty Wash Dresses all sizes from 2 to 14 years, prices from 25cts. \$1.75. Boys Wash Suits Military, Oliver twist and all the correct styles for ages 2 to 7 years Prices 50cts to \$3.00. Boys Shirt Waists, ages 4 to 14 years, Price 25cts. Childrens Rompers, Boys overalls etc. Special prices on Spring Suits and Coats.

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The Printing and Publicity Specialist Talks To His Son

"Say, John, I feel quite sick today," said Mr. Blank. "Please visit the different doctors in town, and find out who will cure me for the least money. Get your quotations tabulated and then let me see them. Of course we will engage the doctor who charges the least."

"Why, I never heard of such a thing," said John. "The idea of getting quotations from a doctor; it's the asylum for you."

"Well now, why not? I am a specialist in printing and publicity. I study my business just as carefully as any doctor can do. If I do say it that shouldn't, I have just as much brains as the average doctor. I strive to give my customers the benefit of my knowledge, my artistic skill and judgement and my ideas on publicity. I give service as the term is understood in the Twentieth Century."

"When some people around here have a little printing to be done, they visit all the printing offices, get quotations from each one, and then give the work to the man who gives the lowest figures."

"The ordinary user of printing knows his own business, but he is no more a judge of the work of printing than he is a judge of what sort of medicine a doctor should give him for the cure of his ailment. If people ask me for quotations and pass me by if my price happens to be a little more than the other fellow, why shouldn't I apply the same method to the doctor, lawyer, dentist and painter? Why not? It's a mighty poor rule that won't work more than one way."

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