sary effort to meet the requirements of the bill in order to receive the financial aid it affords.

We sincerely hope that you will not only endorse this bill, but that you will put the necessary pressure behind your Congressman to secure its passage.

America's strength lies in her citizens. Those citizens must be trained and developed mentally, physically and spiritually if she is to lead the world in all that is highest, noblest and best.

Adventures in Citizenship

A HARTFORD County Citizenship Institute will be held in Hartford March 24, 25 and 26 under the direction of the Citizenship Department of the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association. The plan of the committee is to conduct a free school for the instruction of prospective voters in the intricacies and mysteries of local and state government in each county of the state. The Hartford Institute which is the first of the series of county citizenship schools, will be open to all women of the state, but is particularly planned for the residents of Hartford County.

Mrs. C. E. A. Winslow, of New Haven, chairman of the Citizenship Committee, will have charge of program arrangements for the Institute and will be assisted by Mrs. Harrison B. Freeman, of Hartford, a member of the Committee, who will act as chairman of the Committee on local arrangements. Mrs. Lewis Rose, Hartford County Organizer, will have charge of advertising the conference throughout the county.

The Institute is modeled after similar citizenship schools which Mrs. Nancy Schoonmaker, director of citizenship for Connecticut, Vermont, New Hampshire and Rhode Island, has been conducting in Vermont and New Hampshire. Mrs. Schoonmaker is now in Connecticut co-operating with the citizenship committee in working up the program.

An interesting feature of the Institute, which will be peculiar to the Hartford Conference, will be a school held every morning from 9:00-11:30 for county organizers and a selected list of volunteers who wish to teach citizenship classes.

The program will also include morning lectures by Mrs. Schoonmaker on the Machinary of Connecticut Government, a lecture by Mrs. Winslow on the Ideals of Citizenship, lectures by prominent state authorities on Americanization, Child Welfare, and Women in Industry.

Evening meetings, which like the daily sessions will be open to the public, will be held on March 24 and 25. A speaker of national importance, whose name will be announced later, will address one of these meetings on "Women's Connection with the International Situation." On the other evening a symposium on health, education, and social relief will be conducted by men and women prominent in each of these fields.

The morning sessions will be open at nine o'clock and the afternoon sessions at 2:30 o'clock. Luncheon will be served each day.

The committee in charge has not yet completed arrangements for the building in which the Institute will be held, but it is understood that negotiations are under way for some building in the center of the city.

A State Asset

Much praise has come to the Iowa School of Citizenship, in which the state university cooperated. Miss Julia B. Mayer of the University of Iowa, writes that the school of citizenship conducted by the Iowa League of Women Voters and the University was "a marvelous success."

The connection between American citizenship and the women's campaign has become so close that Mr. O. E. Klingman, Iowa State Director of Americanization, has sent a copy of the University's bulletin No. 60, "Great Charters of Americanism," to the president of every woman's club, as well as to the superintendent of each school, thus including the organized women of the state as one of the agencies for education in citizenship.

"At a time when much is being said about Americanization and when the women of this state are being enfranchised," says Mr. Klingman, "this bulletin seems timely."

The Woman Engineer

The WOMAN ENGINEER is an English periodical, not an individual. It speaks for so many individual woman engineers that although it was a new born infant in Decem-

ber, 1919, its first issue was an eight-page quarto journal. It is published quarterly by the Women's Engineering Society, Piccadilly, London, with "the object of encouraging and stimulating women interested in engineering and to remove the prejudices and artificial restrictions which now prevent women from taking up engineering as a trade or profession."

This is just one indication of the numbers of women who have gone into this profession and its allied trades of late. On January 30, 1920, it was pointed out by the American Chamber of Commerce in London that 1400 British Engineers and steel firms are reported as satisfied with the work done by women in these factories. Those figures indicate that over 60 per cent of engineering firms, who have tested women's work, are ready to continue employing them.

"Nor would it be fair," says the American Chamber, "to conclude that the remaining 40 per cent are unwilling or dissatisfied with women's labor, but many are handicapped by trade union regulations which vary in different districts."

The American Chamber also notes that not only Oxford and Cambridge, but several of the modern universities are admitting women to their engineering courses.