

that the British Mission was staying to look after the wounded, it went far to reassure the people, and hundreds who would otherwise have gone to their death in the icy mountains of Albania, remained in the shelter of their homes."

In connection with munitions we get a glimpse of Miss Lilian Barker, C.B.E., and Miss Mabel Cotterell—the first, the Lady Superintendent at the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, where 25,000 women and girls are working, every one engaged by this "super-woman"; the second at Gretna, where to-day there are 64 hostels and 30 bungalows, and Miss Cotterell has an army of assistants, clerks, matrons, and factory supervisors, and as many as 200 new workers arrive in one day. Inevitably difficulties of administration are not unknown, but, we read, difficulties seem to vanish under Miss Cotterell's experienced touch.

No class of women war workers deserve the thanks of the community more than those who have taken up the hard and unaccustomed task of acting as substitutes for the men on the land. "Only a deeply-rooted motive can be the impelling force, and there can be no finer form of patriotism than the unsensational performance of these strenuous tasks, far from the glamour and excitement of direct contact with the war. Not only in the fruits of her own labour, but by the force of her example, as one of the pioneers on a new road for women, Miss C. E. Matheson (shown in the charming illustration on page 6) is performing as fine a war service as any Englishwoman to-day." After some preliminary work she went to the Prince of Wales' farm on the Duchy of Cornwall estate, where she is still working. The farm specialises in stock-breeding and the herd is a large and valuable one.

Timber felling and barkstripping is another

completely new industry for women, but an expert woodman instructor pronounces that in barking women already excel men, and in tree-felling they will certainly equal them.

Space does not permit us to refer in detail to all the varieties of work undertaken by women, and as the fine records of the late Dr. Elsie Inglis, Miss Violetta Thurstan, and Mrs. St. Clair Stobart are well known to our readers we pass them over.

The value of the work of women in the Y.M.C.A. huts, and the Church Army huts in France, in which Miss Harriet Sprot and the Misses Playfair play an important part is best summed up in the

words of a British soldier: "It seemed to me that amidst all the awful turmoil and din, with the horrors of the retreat and the first battle for Ypres imperishably photographed on my memory, I had found a haven of rest." Again Lady Baden Powell is devoting her energy to starting Scout Huts at the bases.

Another interesting worker is Miss Agnes Borthwick, works manager of a great munition factory the entire work of which is "danger work." In one year the girls under her control have increased from 24 to 4,000.

Running a Remount Depot for the War Office is the arduous work undertaken by Miss Dorothy Ravenscroft. An expert has said: "To

be able to do this work, a girl must love her horse for himself; but that is not everything. She must be practical, capable, strong, self-denying and brave."

The service rendered by Miss Edith Stoney and her sister, Dr. Florence Stoney, as X-ray specialists is second to none in importance.

A very interesting chapter is that on Lady Mary Hamilton, Miss Stella Drummond, and the skilled munition workers. Over 700,000 women engaged in munition work are employed on processes which cover practically the whole engineering and chemical



MISS CHRISTOBEL ELLIS.

Head of the Motor Branch of the Women's Legion—W.A.A.C.

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