

THE LINK

PRECEDED BY THE A. T. FORERUNNER.

The Official Organ of the Humberstone Garden Suburb.

"NOT GREATER WEALTH, BUT SIMPLER PLEASURES."

No. 11.

FEBRUARY, 1913.



Application
for
Share Capital
5% Interest,
and
Loan Stock 4%
Invited.



Loans
for short periods
taken at
rates of interest
and
Terms of
Withdrawal
agreed upon.



The best form of investment for those of small means—who cannot afford to take large risks—is that form of investment which concerns itself with Real Property only—particularly that form known as Tenants' Societies. It eliminates many of the risks of ordinary property owning, by sharing the responsibilities with its Tenants. This system has proved itself a success and offers a fair remuneration to Investors.

Full particulars - Secretary, ANCHOR TENANTS LTD.

Humberstone and District Supply Association Limited.

YOUR OWN STORE IS THE PLACE TO GET YOUR
CLOTHING, BOOTS and SHOES,
HOSIERY, DRAPERY and SMALLWARES.

See our Stocks before going elsewhere.

He that would reap, must sow! Seedtime is near!

Order your Seeds from the Stores at once, and be ready.

The "Link" is published monthly.

All Communications should be addressed not later than the 25th of each month to

The Editor,
"Burnbrae," The Avenue.

Occasional Advertisements inserted at a charge of
1s. per inch.

Small Advertisements (Sale or Exchange, &c.), 25
words, 6d.; every additional 10 words, 3d.

Editorial.

Perhaps no news during the past month has created a more widespread interest, or evoked a deeper sympathy than that of the disaster to Captain Scott and his brave companions of the Polar Expedition. There is something in brave, valorous self-sacrifice that stirs our deepest emotions, and forces us to recognise that at such times, humanity appears at its noblest.

We venture to assume, however, that the stuff of which heroes are made is not uncommon. It may be true that one cannot pick up a modern newspaper without finding therein some account of sordid selfishness or callous indifference to suffering, or harrowing wrong that causes a feeling of shame to every right-thinking person, and yet it is just as true that every newspaper contains a record of some deed of valour, or sacrifice that thrills one with joyous emotion.

The fact is, that while a tragedy like the one under notice, or a mine explosion, or some other contingency calling for the display of heroic virtue brings man at his best into the limelight, there are innumerable men and women who are bravely fighting adversity day by day, evincing just the same qualities of heart and spirit as the heroes upon whose deeds of valour the limelight of publicity shines, and while we would not desire to abate one iota the honour due to the valiant dead, we would that our pen were powerful enough to draw attention to the valorous deeds of self-sacrificing brave hearts, who continuously are fighting adversity with a splendid courage and loyal devotion worthy of all praise.

There is no heroism of value unless it is a heroism that seeks to save. For instance a man may risk his life in endeavouring to perform some foolhardy feat for a wager or a prize, and we rightly dub him a fool, but he who ventures into a burning mine to save a comrade, or in some other way risks his life to save other life, and we dub him a hero, by which we acknowledge that life alone is worth the sacrifice of life.

We would it had been possible to save those Antarctic heroes, for a living hero is of far more value than a dead one anytime.

Although this is just the truth we are too slow to learn. Some heroic souls sacrifice their lives before we recognise that they are of the breed, some we kill out-

right, leaving our posterity to recognise their heroic virtues as our fathers did before us, and some we kill inch by inch by sheer inhumanity.

Some day we shall awaken to the fact that there is a lot of heroism squandered or misplaced which might be utilised more advantageously.

For example, official figures recently issued by the Board of Trade prove that on the British railways nearly 100,000 adult men are paid less than £1 a week, the actual figures being: under 15s., 6,440; between 15s. and £1, 88,430. Presumably some of these men are married, and some have families to keep, yet the railway system of the richest country in the world in return for their labour, hands over to them £1 a week with which to rear "The Boys of the Bulldog Breed," of which in our patriotic moments we boast so loudly. Heroism and valour! forsooth. Many a man and woman with the stupendous task of rearing a family on utterly inadequate means are heroes of the first magnitude.

If only we could turn on the limelight and see the sacrifice and struggle which it entails, the impaired physique and the dulled intellect, and the shocking waste of heroism's raw material, it were perhaps good for us all. It cannot be impossible surely, for a nation growing richer and richer as returns prove our nation to be, to afford to every worker sufficient income to live in decency and comfort.

Our boasted national wealth and resources are indeed but a fool's empty boast if they are alone obtainable by sweated labour and resultant poverty.

A truly heroic nation will endeavour surely, to save its units from the soul-destroying demoralising conditions which result from these things, recognising that heroic effort may be utilised far more effectually in developing life to its maximum possibility, than in merely sustaining it on a minimum basis.

A GENTLEMAN!

In Edinburgh one bitterly cold winter's afternoon, when a biting wind swept along the dark street in a manner that made the warmest of clothing seem useless for keeping one warm, a crowd of young children poured out of a mission hall, where they had been having the unusual luxury of a good meal. The children were the poorest of the poor, and their clothing of the thinnest and scantiest. Most of them had no shoes or stockings, there was not a glove among them, and as they stepped out on to the wet pavement and met the cruel wind they huddled together and tucked their hands under their arms in a vain attempt to get some warmth into them. It was bitterly cold!

One little barefooted maiden had to wait about in the street for a companion, and as the wind cut her she danced about on her poor little blue feet, for to stand still seemed to be courting death. For a moment or so a poor boy of about her own age watched her dancing cheerfully and patiently, then, as a sudden happy idea struck him, he snatched the cap from his own head and threw it at her feet.

"Ye maun staun' on that," he said shyly.

That was all, but the true heart of a gentleman shone through the brief remark.—*Unidentified.*

Estate Council Report.

Practically our whole attention during the last month has been occupied with consideration of ways and means concerning our "Home Industries" Exhibition, although we have had the usual run of Saturday evening entertainments, of which we must make special mention of the one provided by Miss Patty Smith and friends, which was of an exceptionally good quality and thoroughly enjoyed by all.

During this month we have had our Half-yearly Meeting, notice of which was given in the previous issue of the LINK. Our worthy president, Mr. S. Wilford occupied the chair, and in submitting the balance sheet he remarked on the fact that we had not only paid our way but also had a balance in hand, notwithstanding the fact that we have run two institutions which have produced no revenue. One of these is Mr. R. Law's class and the other is Mr. Peutrill's class. Our Saturday evening and mid-week engagements have also been the means of producing a financial return to the General Committee from our engagement of the Assembly Rooms.

As regards the new membership on the Council it is perhaps unfortunate that we get no election this time, which is due to the fact that only just enough nominations for the positions vacant have been received, there being eight members retiring, and although we originally received nine nominations one of the nominees withdrew, so that the eight names remaining are hereby declared as duly elected members of the Council, viz., Mr. R. Scott, Mrs. R. Scott, Mrs. Dye, Mr. Vass, Mr. S. Wilford, Mrs. Langley, and Mrs. Aston.

To those members who are leaving us we would say that we have enjoyed their fellowship in the common cause of taking care of the social and educational side of our Estate life, whilst to those new members who join us for the first time we would hold out the hand of welcome.

Our "Home Industries" Exhibition was a grand success, as the exhibits testified to the interest which had been taken in the matter by a large number of our residents. There was certainly enough needlework to stock the Drapery Department of our Store twice over, and the pictures, drawings, &c., reflected great credit to the exhibitors. To all friends who assisted us in this way we wish to extend our best thanks.

The cake competition was entered into with a spirit far beyond our expectations and we extend our heartiest congratulations to Mrs. Jays for procuring the first place in this notable event, the judging of which was carried out by Mr. Squires, the well-known Leicester Baker, who also supplied the flour and the recipe. On the whole we are so satisfied with our first attempt that we hope the "Exhibition" has come to stay.

During the coming month we have a good programme of concerts, and would call special attention to March 1st, when our own friends of the Male Voice Choir are booked for an engagement. Will all residents please rally round them, as like the rest of our organisations, they need the money. We would also call your atten-

tion to the evening of Saturday, March 29th, when we are to have a Song Recital by Miss Phillips, assisted by a party of friends. Miss Phillips, we understand, is a very gifted lady having the distinction of several letters to her name.

The usual list of Coming Events will be found in another column.

Humberstone & District Supply Association Limited.

The fifth quarterly meeting was held in the Assembly Room, on Friday evening, January 31st, Mr. J. T. Taylor presiding over a good attendance. The minutes of the previous meeting having been confirmed, the secretary presented the report and balance sheet, which showed receipts of £108 in excess of last quarter; the profit also showed increase, although the high prices of goods still militated against large profits. The report and balance sheet with the Committee's recommendation regarding disposal of profit were adopted.

A scale for the payment of share capital where it had not been paid in the specified time, was adopted as under: 25 per cent. of dividend due, to be deducted if less than half a share had been paid up, 15 per cent. if less than three-quarters of a share, and 10 per cent. if over three-quarters and less than a complete share had been paid, the minimum deduction in every case to be 1s., it being also decided that the scale take effect at the end of the present quarter. It was also hoped that members would help the Society by investing share capital with them.

Messrs. J. T. Taylor, J. Jays and H. Folwell were re-elected members of committee, Mr. G. H. Hecks being appointed in place of Mr. Keywood, resigned, and Mr. C. W. Purdy being re-elected auditor.

CRICKET CLUB.

Our Whist Drive was a great success, as many as sixty players sitting down; but why is it that at a Whist Drive there is always a dearth of ladies and at a dance we are always short of men? Next time we will combine the two and thus try and even matters up a bit.

Our fixture list for the coming season is full, and as applications for games continue to arrive it is quite evident that our fame has gone before us; or is it that they all think (on the strength of last year's results) that they can beat us? If so we are afraid some of them are in for a surprise packet, as we are going to play cricket this year, not play at cricket.

It is rather a coincidence that the ladies' first and second whist prizes were won by the captain's and vice-captain's wives respectively, but it was a shame the gentleman's first prize was not on hand to be presented to the winner, anyway if our friend Aston is as good at catching poultry as he was at catching the ball last year, we can see the finish of that cockerel.

THE GROWTH OF ECONOMIC THEORY.

PART II.

By R. LAW.

In my last article I tried to indicate some of the chief ideas which were held by the first school of Economists, namely, the Physiocrats. To France, which had for a time been under the influence of Colbert, these theories gave a sort of reaction. Agriculture had been sacrificed to manufactures; now it was argued that agriculture was the basis of all wealth; that the latter alone could give us a *surplus* after meeting all costs of production. They went to the other extreme and as always happens, their exaggerations led to their destruction.

Now I propose to examine the leading ideas held by the school of economists of which Adam Smith may be held to be the typical exponent; sometimes referred to as "The Classical School." Now Adam Smith occupies a unique position among economic thinkers. He has been termed the "Father of modern Political Economy," and I think rightly so. His "Wealth of Nations" is a valuable contribution to Economic Science and may be read with advantage at the present time.

If I may make a little digression here, it is interesting to note that certain landmarks stand out in the development of economic theory during the first half of the nineteenth century, each of which may be associated with a great economist. Four such may be noted. The first may be associated with Adam Smith's book "Wealth of Nations" (1776). This was written on the eve of the Industrial Revolution, and deals mainly with the *causes of wealth*. The second may be connected with Malthus, whose "Essay on Population" deals with the *causes of poverty* (1798). As you will see this was written about the middle of the revolution. The third centres round the book published by Ricardo in 1817. This treatise—"Principles of Political Economy and Taxation"—tries to explain how wealth is distributed under free-competition as outlined by Adam Smith and developed by Ricardo. The fourth may be associated with J. S. Mill, who in his "Principles of Economics," first raises the question of *equity* in relation to the distribution of wealth, a question which is by no means settled yet. In this article I shall only deal with the first landmark, which centres round Adam Smith.

His Biography.

A Scotchman, born at Kircaldy, 1723, his father being a lawyer. In 1737 he entered Glasgow University, won a Snell Exhibition which took him to Oxford in 1740, entering Balliol College. His idea was to enter the Church. Later, however, he gave up the idea and returned to Scotland in 1746. Ultimately he occupied the chair in Logic and Moral Philosophy in his own University at Glasgow. In 1759 he published his "Theory of Moral Sentiments," which placed him among the front rank of the thinkers of his day. In 1764 he accepted the post of tutor to the Duke of Buccleuch (a lucrative one). Travelling with him to France he came into contact with the Physiocrats with whom he held frequent discussions; 1766 saw Adam back in London,

and for the next ten years he was occupied in the preparation of his great book "Wealth of Nations," which was published in 1776. In 1787 he was installed Rector of Glasgow University. He died in his 68th year (1790). One cannot help but feel glad that he gave up the idea of entering the Church for he was much more useful out of it than in it.

Analysis of His Book.

May be divided into five sections:—

(1) Division of Labour. Its effect on the annual produce. In this section he demonstrates how the *goods income* is increased by sub-division of labour, in that it improves the skill, dexterity, and economises the time and labour of society.

(2) He deals with the function of capital and shews the desirability of its accumulation which was certainly true at the time he wrote.

(3) He gives us an historical disquisition on the growth of wealth.

(4) He discusses the various political systems which have existed (including the Mercantile and Physiocratic) together with a careful exposition of his own. (*Laissez-faire*).

(5) He discusses the Revenue of the State and how it should be raised. His four canons of taxation have become classical, namely: (1) ability to pay; (2) certainty; (3) convenient and (4) economical.

Briefly his idea was to increase the nation's wealth. That wealth would increase as the new type of industry grew and that capital was essential to increasing wealth. He argued that the common people should be interested in the growth of capital because wages were determined by it. His theories about wages are however rather vague.

To attain this object Capital and Labour should be allowed to be used in that employment which was in most demand and which therefore paid them best, that is to say he pleaded for complete mobility of Capital and Labour. He therefore severely criticised the economic and political restrictions of his day which he said interfered with the "freedom of industry" and the "liberty of the individual." He exposed most ruthlessly the restrictive policy of Mercantilist Politicians. Ultimately his case was so strong that the whole Mediaeval ideas as to trade fell to pieces. In fact a new trade philosophy appears. Hitherto, economics had been subservient to Politics. Adam Smith separated these two, and in his book we find a scientific exposition of a political economy for the first time. Formerly, economic phenomena had been interpreted from the point of view of interested politicians, a circumstance by no means rare in the present day. As I said just now, he was concerned with the increase of the *national wealth*.

Hitherto, the object had been to increase the *national power*. That this could best be done by every part of the Empire being exploited in order to strengthen the head (England). Hence the colonial exploitation against which the United States revolted.

The different ideas can be seen by contrasting the titles of two important books: (1) "England's Treasure by Foreign Trade"; (2) "Wealth of Nations."

Adam Smith based the national wealth on goods. Previously it was based on gold and silver.

This importance of gold and silver however, has some historical justification, for as nations gradually evolved, these metals did become very important, but their functions as mediums of trade and the part they played in international trade was not properly understood.

Adam Smith was the first propounder of Free-Trade and he built his theory of *laissez-faire* on this thesis. Increase of wealth would result, *liberty being a condition*. But he said that Free-Trade would never obtain in this country as the Protective system was so firmly rooted in the English mind. But as a matter of fact it has!

Pitt was a convert to Adam Smith and would have put it into effect had it not been for the pressure of War no doubt. But Smith's idea was taken up first by Huskisson, 1824-1827; then by Peel, 1842-1846, and Gladstone, 1853-1860. Adam Smith was on many points with the Physiocrats, but disagreed with them regarding the relative importance of agriculture and manufactures. His was a manufacturing economy. He restored the equilibrium as between agriculture and manufactures however. His ideas regarding the "liberty of the individual" have been carried to a dangerous limit by some of his disciples of the Manchester School. This false notion of liberty brought into contact with Darwin's idea of the "survival of the fittest" has been responsible for a good deal of bad politics.

Garden Notes—February.

The planting and re-planting of fruit trees and shrubs which were not finished in the Autumn should be taken in hand as soon as the soil is in a fit condition (that is not sticky).

Take cuttings of early flowering chrysanthemums and perennial phlox, insert them in a cold frame with plenty of silver sand or road-grit; these will be ready to plant out in April and will give far better quality blooms than those reared from the division of old roots.

Re-pot indoor window plants such as ferns and aspidistras, &c., these should be turned out of their old pots and if possible new ones a size larger substituted. Should the old ones have to be used again they must be thoroughly brushed inside and out with clean water, then take out the crocks and cut away about one inch of the old root and soil from the bottom, also pare off the network from round the outside, this will encourage fresh root action. Re-pot with a compost of half each peat or leaf-mould and turf soil with a dash of silver sand. If they can be placed in a greenhouse for about six weeks it will ensure a better start.

Prepare onion beds by deep cultivation, working in plenty of decayed manure also a fair amount of soot and wood ash and tread firm before planting. Autumn sown onions may be transplanted to their permanent quarters as soon as convenient.

All rough digging should be got forward as early as possible and plots staked out for the different kinds of vegetables in accordance with plans already prepared on paper. Cold frames should be given plenty of air on favourable days.

T. R.

Letters to the Editor.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

Letters to the Editor need not be signed. Writer's name and address, on a separate slip, must accompany letters, but will not be published unless required. Will correspondents and others please write on one side of the paper only.

To the Editor.

Dear Sir,—While fully congratulating the Estate Council upon the scheme and the purposes which lay behind it, which had its results in the Exhibition of February 22nd, the fact strikes one, that those results, good though they were, came very far short of what might have been accomplished. In this respect I think the Council itself might have done much more, especially seeing that the scheme has been on foot since about November last. The whole thing seems to me to have been left largely to take care of itself. While the free and easy attitude may be all right for an occasional Saturday night, it is not well to allow it to permeate our more serious educational work, for the old saying is still true, "no gains without pains." The work shown at the Exhibition is a standing evidence of this, and just as each article shown bore the mark of a personal touch, just so the scheme had been more successful had all its parts, in one way or another, gained the personal touch of each of the members of the Council. Thus it seems to me the scheme might have been better known to the residents by a wider personal contact in advertising. Then a little persuasion, properly engineered, might have gone a long way, for it is true of such a scheme as this, as it is with a football match, where we find numerous spectators who might be gaining greater physical benefit by playing themselves instead of watching others.

I trust, Mr. Editor, that these remarks, though critical, may be of some use to the Council in its future work in an educational capacity.—Yours truly,

E. W. HARRIS.

False honour, like a comet, blazes broad,
But blazes for extinction. Real merit
Shines like th' eternal sun, to shine for ever.
—Sir J. Hill.

BROUGHTON & JONES, General Ironmongers, MARKET PLACE, LEICESTER.

FIRE GRATES, MANTEL PIECES,
and COOKING RANGES in great variety.

GARDEN TOOLS, WIRE NETTING.

SHEFFIELD PLATE AND CUTLERY
at lowest prices.

Coming Events.

- March 1st—Male Voice Choir Concert.
 „ 8th—Belvoir Quartette Party.
 „ 15th—Mr. Wadestone and Party.
 „ 22nd—Dance.
 „ 29th—Song Recital by Miss Phillips, assisted by
 by a party of friends.

A CASE OF HONOUR.

Emily Wright, one of the last-engaged stenographers in a large office, suddenly found herself dismissed. There were more workers than were needed during the summer months. "Have they fired you?" questioned the girl who sat next to her, as she returned from the office where she had been summoned. "It's a shame! If I were you I wouldn't hurt myself with work this week, I know."

This had been Emily's first impulse—not, indeed, in retaliation—but she pulled herself together. "I'm paid for the week's work; I must give honourable service," she said to herself, sternly.

She was tempted to drop things at five o'clock, as some did, but she stayed, putting into exquisite order each day's work. It was Friday, while she was wearily typewriting some specifications, that she was startled by Mr. Davis' voice beside her.

"Miss Wright, what are you doing here?" "Finishing this work; it came in the last mail," Emily answered. "Are you not to leave on Saturday?" "Yes," the girl answered, briefly. The question seemed needlessly cruel. "Yet you are staying overtime?" Emily looked at him gravely. "My work is here until Saturday night," she said.

Mr. Davis' keen glance flashed from her face to her copy, perfect in each detail. "Miss Wright," he said, "I'm going to take the responsibility of asking you, for the company, to continue your services with us. We can better afford to lose a little money than to lose one who so honours her trust—and herself."

Out in the summer evening Emily walked home with shining eyes. It was good—oh, so good!—to have the place, but underneath was something better—she had not failed herself.—*Selected.*

There are, indeed, some spirits so ardent, that change of employment to them is rest and their only fatigue a cessation from activity.

—*Colton.*

My riches consisted not in the greatness of my possessions, but in the smallness of my wants.

—*Brotherton.*

Our advantages fly away,
 Gather flowers while ye may.

—*Ovid.*

WHO SAID "CAKE"?

Friends, Romans and Countrymen I hereby make a very strong appeal to you to be very careful when mentioning the name of that most delicious commodity called "Cake," as to whose company you are in, for the work "Cake" to some of our friends whose names shall be unspoken is as the proverbial red rag to the bull. So strong is the attraction to two of them in fact that they will even enter the dwellings of some of our most respectable and law abiding citizens and therein possess themselves of the newly-made concoction of cake which the good housewife has recently prepared for the competition. Then gathering together a few kindred spirits, who though not so daring in their desire to become possessed of the Cake, yet are quite willing to share in the spoils, they hie themselves to the public banqueting hall and make uproarious mirth at the fact of their successful coup, meanwhile dividing the cake. And all this after other peaceable citizens have left the public meeting-place and retired to their homes.

Then again, on another occasion, these same two adventurous spirits did repeat the offence, so I would say again when talking about Cake, "Beware."

Love is life's end; an end, but never ending;
 All joys, all sweets, all happiness, awarding;
 Love is life's wealth; ne'er spent, but ever spending,
 More rich by giving, taking by discarding;
 Love's life's reward, rewarded in rewarding;
 Then from thy wretched heart fond care remove.
 Ah! shouldst thou live but once love's sweets to prove,
 Thou wilt not love to live, unless thou live to love.
 —*Spenser.*

PILLS FOR HOME REMEDIES.

TRY OUR SPECIAL FAMILY PILLS.

HEAD and STOMACH, DIGESTIVE, LIVER, BACK and KIDNEY, RHUBARB.

ANY OF THE ABOVE MAY BE HAD AT

6 for 1d. Large Box of 24 for 3d.

VIOLET POWDER, FULLERS EARTH, SHAMPOO POWDER.

All at One Penny per packet

TO BE OBTAINED FROM

Willowdene, Laburnum Road, Garden Suburb,
 HUMBERSTONE.

GENTLEMEN, SAVE MONEY!

BY HAVING YOUR

SUITS PRESSED EQUAL TO NEW.

Satisfaction Guaranteed. Orders promptly attended to.
 Moderate Charges at—

E. J. ROWLETT, Junr.,

"Clematis," Keyham Lane.

GENUINE HAND-PAINTED WATERCOLOURS

BY GOOD ARTISTS.

Single Pairs at Wholesale Prices. Sizes from 8in. x 5in. to 25in. x 20in.

Prices from 6d. per Pair
 (UNFRAMED).

CASHMORE, Fern Rise.

Items of Interest.

IS IT TRUE that a raid has been made upon the Drapery Store by the ladies for material for Gymnastic Costumes, and that the manager has had to order a special supply to meet their requirements?

* * * *

ALSO that a special requisition has been sent to the General Committee to extend the horizontal and parallel bars upon the large playground to meet their requirements?

* * * *

AND THAT already there is talk of a public display for the benefit of the husbands?

* * * *

EASTER HOLIDAYS.—We are wondering whether our Estate Council are organising this year as in past years, Children's Sports for Easter Monday.

* * * *

IF SO, whether they will consider the question of running these more on the lines of Old English Village Games.

* * * *

AT LAST the long-promised steam roller has come "and gone." Fernrisers are now bringing out their bikes—mending old punctures and looking forward to being able to ride in comfort.

* * * *

Now may we see the completion of the Green at the bottom of the Rise and the long-wanted seats fixed ready for weary travellers.

* * * *

IF SO, can we trust our children to help us keep them clean and tidy and fit for sitting upon.

* * * *

NO!—Six days shalt thou labour, but on the seventh thou must not do the washing.

* * * *

BECAUSE they require to be hung out afterwards, and this looks rather unsightly for a Garden Suburb on Sunday.

* * * *

IF wives should not wash, certainly husbands should not dig—for the same reason.

Hard lines, Scott. No, we are not referring now to Captain Scott, but to our old friend Bob Scott who, having discovered a rabbit (when the village policeman wasn't about) sent it, like a true Estate Councillor, up to the Exhibition to shew what could be done by "early risers." But it was too bad for somebody else to grab it, Bob, much too bad. We thought we were honest folk.

'Tis February's changeful mood

When eve to morn is seldom true,
And day which broke gusty and rude

Oft shuts in skies of softest hue:

In mild repose one sun goes down,

The next comes up in murky frown;

But scarce hath tolled the hour of day

When glittering roll those frowns away.

—*Caroline Webb.*

Ladies' "At Home."

Thursday, February 6th saw the suggested initiation of a new feature in connection with this meeting. In the absence of a speaker from town, Mrs. Parsloe, a resident, volunteered to speak on Physical Culture for Women. Our friend argued that it was a mistake to suppose that physical culture could afford no benefit to women, for it was a fact that physical culture meant for women who indulged in it, without going to excess, improved health and a physique better equipped for household duties. It also improved a woman's spirits, as it was a relaxation from the monotony of household duties and tended to greatly increase a woman's enjoyment of life.

After Mrs. Parsloe's address it was decided by the ladies present to commence a class under her tuition, and Thursday, February 13th saw the commencement of the class, in the Institute, when a fair number of ladies had a first lesson in physical development, enjoying without doubt their exercises, and it is hoped that the best results will accrue from their exertions; at anyrate there can be no doubt that moderate indulgence in exercises that tend to make the physical frame fit and well are as necessary to women as to men and it is to be hoped that our ladies will persevere in their new venture.

At the meeting on Thursday, February 20th, Mrs. Bond was the speaker, her subject being "Personal Service." After pointing out the advantages of residence upon a Garden Suburb, Mrs. Bond described the numerous opportunities for service which it afforded to women to be helpful to each other, in many ways, and especially in case of sickness, and hoped the ladies present would fit themselves by acquiring as much information in regard to sick nursing and kindred duties, as possible, so that they would be able to afford help in times of necessity. Mrs. Bond evinced a great interest in the different organisations on the Estate and pointed out the virtue of service in rendering life happy and useful. It was a good address, full of inspiration to good deeds and much appreciated.

The next meeting will be on Thursday, March 6th, when Miss Margaret Noble, Lady Superintendent of the Nursing Divisions of the St. John Ambulance Association, has promised to attend and speak on nursing matters, when it is hoped every lady on the Estate will find it convenient to be present.

H. MAWBY, ASFORDBY HOUSE, LABURNUM RD.,

FOR

CYCLE ACCESSORIES AND REPLACEMENTS.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

**Church of Christ Lord's Day School,
GARDEN SUBURB.**

SCHOLARS' ANNUAL OUTING on SATURDAY,
JUNE 28th, to SUTTON-ON-SEA.

Thinking that some of the Scholars would be glad of an opportunity to spend the week-end at the Sea-side, the Teachers will be glad to take charge of such and make the necessary arrangements.

LEICESTER Co-operative
PRINTING Society
 LIMITED.

Printers for those to whom
 ———— Quality Appeals. ————

Our Trade is increasing :—

The Sales for the half-year amount to £7,574, an increase of £1,096 over the corresponding period of previous year.

The Total Sales for 1911 amounted to £13,273, an increase £2,359 over the previous year.

WE GIVE SATISFACTION.

ATTENTION!

The only way to make certain that your FOOTWEAR has been produced under Fair Conditions of Labour is to ————

BUY ONLY THOSE BOOTS AND SHOES WHICH BEAR THE TRADE UNION STAMP UPON THEM.



Copyright.

ARE YOU WEARING TRADE UNION STAMPED FOOTWEAR?

If not, purchase a pair at once at your Retail Store, where they will be glad to supply you with them. By wearing Union Stamped Goods you will be helping both the Trade Union and Co-operative movements.

Further particulars about the Stamp can be obtained from E. L. POULTON, General Secretary of the Boot Operatives' Union, St. James Street, Leicester.

KETTERING Clothing
Manufacturing Society Ltd.

Noted for **FIT, STYLE, and FINISH.**

FOR ALL KINDS OF

MEN'S CLOTHING,

The Latest in JUVENILES',

OR FOR

LADIES' Tailor-Made COSTUMES,

Ask at your Store for KETTERING make.

WE CAN SUIT YOU. TRY US.

ANCHOR

:: :: **Boot and Shoe** :: ::
Productive Society Ltd.,

NEW EVINGTON, LEICESTER.

“OUR CIRCLE”

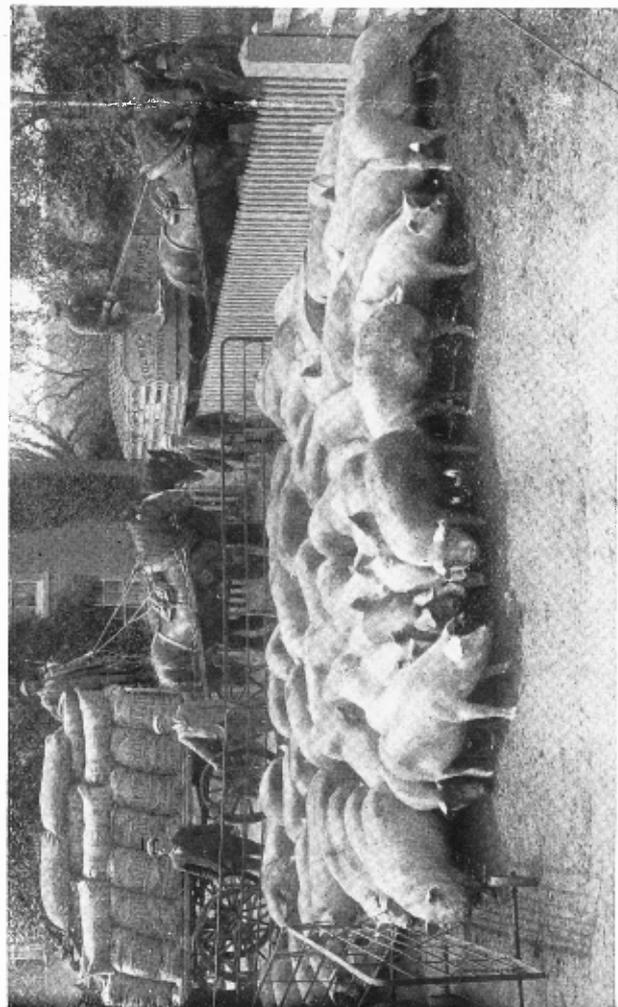
School Boot,

MADE IN BOX CALF, BOX HIDE, AND GLOVE HIDE.

G. FOLWELL & SON,

MARKET PLACE, LEICESTER.

Ham and Bacon Curers. Pork or Veal and Ham Pies.



View on our Pig Farm, Norfolk.