

# THE LINK

The Official Organ of the Humberstone Garden Suburb.

"NOT GREATER WEALTH, BUT SIMPLER PLEASURES."

No. 23.

FEBRUARY, 1914.

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The Editor,  
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## Editorial.

During the past few months there has been a noticeable falling off in the attendances at the Monthly Meetings of the Society. It may be that this is intended only as a mark of confidence in those who are entrusted with the conduct of the business of the Society; or, contrariwise, a feeling may be abroad that any suggestions put forward at such meetings can have but little influence on the policy of either the General Committee or the Estate Council. Whatever the reason the apathy of members is to be regretted, for criticism undoubtedly helps to shape policy on the right lines, and continued demonstrations of interest in administrative work have a wonderfully vitalizing effect on elected persons in increasing their enthusiasm for their duties. While it is true that the General Committee control all business carried on by or on account of the Society, it is only by constantly feeling the pulse of the community that they can adequately prescribe for the people's wants and needs, and create that feeling of satisfaction which is the concomitant of continued growth and progress. We appeal for a keener interest in the affairs of the Society, and trust the election soon to take place and the attendance at the Annual Meeting will show evidence of an awakened sense of duty. Especially do we address our appeal to newcomers, and invite their assistance and co-operation in the work of developing our Estate on business lines, and also in meeting the social requirements of our population.

"Sweet are the uses of advertisement," and we cannot resist quoting in its entirety the following appreciation of our Estate, which appeared in last month's *Co-partnership*, from the pen of Mr. Henry Howard, F.R.H.S. :-

"Those who have ever been to Leicester to see Co-partnership developments will know the estate of the Anchor Tenants Ltd.—one of the most delightfully verdant patches of residential areas that exist in the Midlands. The ride from the Clock Tower in the town of Simon de Montfort to Humberstone, is a revelation of rural pleasures for the people of Leicester that is never realised by those who rush through Leicester by train. And yet all about the Midland centre are country lanes undespoiled by the estate-planner who proceeds on orthodox lines, as well as long rows of trees by the roadside to add greatly to the pleasures of a walk thereabouts. And at Humberstone the project is one of real delight. I was there in July—a perfect evening added to the

impressions. There was a note of comfortable distinction about the cottages—the khaki colouring of many of the walls was restful and sweet; time had already mellowed the rich glare of the tiles and the gardens were luscious with fruit and almost Oriental in their many hues. I have seen a dozen Garden Suburbs; that of the Anchor people at Leicester is not the least beautiful and comfortable and convenient."

## Items of Interest.

It is possible that the "Hopieties," the well-trained troupe of girls who recently gave so much pleasure in the Assembly Room, will come again and give an outdoor concert during the summer.

\* \* \* \*

Our Whist Team beat the Village on Friday, January 9th, by 22 games to 8. In a Federation Whist League fixture they journeyed down to the Co-operative Printers' Rooms, on Tuesday, January 13th, and were beaten by the narrow margin of 13 games to 12.

\* \* \* \*

A non-golfing wag of Scotch descent suggests that small floats should be attached to golf balls, so that the time of players may not be so largely taken up in dragging the pond.

\* \* \* \*

We have had a query as to whether the superman who wrote last month's "editorial" has been operated on yet. There seems to be a general feeling that his mental activity should be curbed.

\* \* \* \*

Many scribes have found food for their pens in the marvellous array of Christmas flowers, but nobody seems to have mentioned the "wallflower," of which bloom we have seen several specimens locally, both at, and since, Christmas. Has the last faded away yet?

\* \* \* \*

During the New Year festivities, the voices of several new "songsters" were heard in the land. One of them, it is said, intends to "tune up" again at Easter, and we hear that local insurance business is brisk.

\* \* \* \*

Somebody didn't get to business on Friday morning, January 2nd. A number of others seemed remarkably sleepy that day. We wonder why?

\* \* \* \*

Owing to the very limited space available for dancing in the Assembly Room, the Estate Council have reluctantly been compelled to make a rule that non-resident dancers must be introduced by a resident, and in future the charge for outsiders will be sixpence. The above condition will not apply to Thursday dances.

\* \* \* \*

The Estate Council have already been considering the next Flower Festival, and we understand the classes will be arranged on a wider and more varied scale. It has been decided to throw four classes open to any residents in the parish of Humberstone who care to compete.

\* \* \* \*

The usual Ladies' "At Homes" will be held in the Institute on Thursday afternoons, February 5th and 19th, and ladies are asked to turn up in force.

## Peeps into the Past.

### ROUNDHEAD v. CAVALIER.

One of the commonest experiences in visiting an English village, if it contains a ruined or partly ruined building, is to be told by the natives that it used to be a fine place but it was knocked down by Oliver Cromwell. This is so general a belief that it seems as if Oliver is only known to the average rustic as the arch-vandal of English history; and it may be of interest to enquire into his proceedings in this neighbourhood.

He was probably never in Humberstone, his nearest approach thereto being, so far as we know, after the battle of Naseby, when he passed the night at Noseley—the residence of the Hazelrigg family—who by the way once had extensive possessions in this parish—and came on to Leicester the next day. This battle, which was the Waterloo of the Civil War, was fought on June 14th, 1645. The Royalist forces coming southward stormed and captured Leicester at the end of May, and then proceeding in the direction of London met the Parliamentarians at Naseby, just over the Northants border. The Royalists were defeated, Charles and his nephew Rupert flying for dear life and passing through Leicester on to Ashby-de-la-Zouch before making a halt, Cromwell and his troops following in a more leisurely fashion.

This is probably the period mentioned in the record of local history which states that Henry Hastings who inherited the manor of Humberstone from his father in 1629, “and lived at Humberstone private was however taken prisoner by Cromwell’s troops during their occupation of the place and fined £2,072 13s. 4d. by the sequestrators, and his brother Anthony was fined £80.”

On the face of it, it looks rather queer that a man should have to pay a sum so large as that for “living at Humberstone private”; but we shall perhaps see some of the reasons why if we look into the characteristics of the people and the time. First the fighters needed the money badly, as warmakers have done before and since, and do now; for “no man goeth to war at his own cost” if he can help it, and at that time the practice of saddling posterity with the cost along with the other doubtful benefits of a war was not yet in operation. About another half-a-century elapsed before the institution known as the National Debt was formed, the liquidation of which we are “enjoying” at the present day. Needing money badly it was only natural that they should try to get it from their enemies, the “malignants” as they termed the Cavaliers, and although Henry Hastings does not seem to have been an active enemy, some of the family were, for one of the Hastings, of Ashby Castle, was very active in the king’s cause; among other things, he made a raid on Belgrave, and some twenty men were killed in the skirmish.

Now the Puritans were literal believers in the Old Testament, taking their names and their maxims from that book; their regimental muster rolls looking like the genealogical chapters in Chronicles and Nehemiah; and in that book there is a statement about visiting the sins of the fathers on the children to the third and the fourth generation. Well the Puritan improved on that and visited the sins of the family on the cousins to the third or fourth remove. His name was Hastings, he belonged to one of the most powerful Royalist families in the county, and most important thing of all

he possessed something that could be turned into money which they sorely needed, and there you are!

“And his brother Anthony was fined £80.” There is a nice little problem in jurisprudence or law or something in this statement; surely he could not have done less than “live private” like his brother Henry; but his fine was only a fraction of his older brother’s. It seems as if in Puritan justice it was not so much the serious nature of the offence, as the wealth of the culprit that regulated the punishment. In both cases it is likely that the sequestrators tempered the fines according to the power of the delinquent to pay; and in both cases they evidently took all the two brothers possessed.

“PENDA.”

## Monthly Meeting.

Mr. E. T. Groome presided over a small attendance at the Monthly Meeting on January 15th. Mr. J. S. Wilford presented the committee’s report. The tennis courts are nearly ready for turfing and will make a useful addition to the Estate during the coming summer. He also notified the members that the financial year ends on January 31st; all pass books are to be sent to office by that date and clerical work would be facilitated by allotment rents and small accounts being cleared up. The income tax rebate taken in hand some time ago has been successful, a cheque for £62 arriving the other day, and in future the deduction of income tax will be made when paying interest to the Public Works Loan Board. Mr. R. Scott gave the report of Estate Council, thanking the fellowship meeting for the collection for the juvenile treat, which realised £1 2s. 10d., and he also stated that the Christmas festivities were a success. Messrs. R. Scott and Winterton were appointed to attend a District Conference at Wigston on January 24th. Some discussion on the exits from the Assembly Room in case of emergency and the method of voting for general committee brought the meeting to a close.

CHURCH OF CHRIST LORD’S DAY SCHOOL.—The Annual Tea and Distribution of Prizes in connection with the above was held in the Meeting House, on Saturday, January 3rd. Tea was on the table at 4.30, and was partaken of by a large number of scholars, members and friends, the good things provided being greatly enjoyed by all the young people. The meeting was commenced at 6 o’clock by Mr. J. T. Taylor, the superintendent, with Mr. A. Mann in the chair, and although the programme was a very lengthy one, the time passed all too quickly. It consisted of sixteen items in all, several of them being rendered by the very youngest of the scholars, who attend the Primary School, which is conducted by the Misses Meekins each Sunday afternoon, and the parents who were present greatly appreciated the singing and reciting of their little children. The other items, all aptly given by the scholars, consisted of singing, reciting, and violin solos. Little time was left for the distribution of the prizes, the number of which had increased from last year, and Mr. Mann, who had again been requested by the teachers to present them, was compelled to cut his remarks rather short. The teachers desire to thank the parents for their kindly assistance during the past year in sending the children to school prompt to time and trust they will continue their help.

## Letters to the Editor.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

### THE SATURDAY NIGHT CONCERTS.

To the Editor,

SIR,—I was pleased to read the letter of "A.R." *re* the above question, and think its effect has been good, as the attendances have since been all that could be desired. But there is still one small matter, which if rectified—I hope our friends will forgive my drawing attention to it—would add to the comfort and enjoyment of the artistes and audience. I refer to the custom inaugurated by lady residents during the last few months of turning the concerts into sewing and knitting classes. We do, I assure them, honestly know that they are industrious, and there is no need for them to impress us with the fact on concert nights. Putting joking on one side, I know this has kept people away, and it is very irritating to some of the artistes to notice, while singing, perhaps a dozen members of the audience, with heads bent, poring over their sewing or counting stitches. Our artiste friends who come from the town to amuse us deserve every courtesy at our hands, and as several of them have commented on the habit, I thought this mild hint would perhaps be taken in the right spirit. I believe it is only necessary to draw attention to the matter to have it remedied.—Yours, &c.,

"A. R."

### OUTRAGED SIMPLICITY.

To the Editor,

SIR,—It was with immeasurable disgust and indignation that I perused the "Editorial" in your last issue. Such a terribly tortuous, incredibly devious, method of expressing perfectly simple sentiments by an interminable, parabolic, complex labyrinth of polysyllabic outrages, unworthy of the name of words, has never previously affronted my optical organs. The whole inarticulate composition is a cloud of meaningless, irrelevant, inconsequent phrases, tripping over one another in their haste to display their grandiloquent array of lexicographical peacocks' feathers; and it constitutes a deplorable exhibition of the misuse of considerable intellectual attainments in the gratification of a paltry desire on the part of the scribe to demonstrate his proficiency in the ignoble "art" of buffoonery. The perpetrator of this travesty of the English language has even not hesitated to enlist "apt alliteration's artful aid." Could he not have wished us the season's compliments in a simple everyday manner, instead of overwhelming us with his detestable, circumlocutory, super-Johnsonian gyrations? However, he may conceivably be one of those unfortunate quasi-human word-worshippers who suffer from orthographitis or magnoverbal mania. If so, let him study this ultra-concise epistle, that he may comprehend how to indite his literary effusions simply, and to call a spade a spade, and not an agricultural-cum-horticultural implement.—Yours &c.,

BREVITY.

[Whit wey is the wicht doffin' an' gabbin' in sich dowie, drumlie haivers? Belyve awl hae tae 'red the cumber.—EDITOR.]

### DOES POULTRY-KEEPING PAY?

To the Editor.

SIR,—One of the commonest by-industries recommended in connection with a garden is poultry keeping, and the question if it pays is often disputed. It might be of interest to readers of the LINK to know the result of the working of a pen on the Estate for last year. The number of eggs produced was 2,362, the number of fowls varying from twenty-two to ten at different times during the year; and taking the total income at 100 per cent., the result works out as follows:—Value of eggs, 91 per cent.; value of poultry used in house or sold, 9 per cent.; and on the expenditure side, cost of food, 29 per cent.; stock bought, 6 per cent.; value of stock less at end of year than at beginning, 4 per cent.; leaving 61 per cent. of income for gross profit. Regarding depreciation of plant, the bulk of the food being obtained from co-operative sources, the "divi." on that item and the manure used on garden about balance that. Poultry will pay with proper attention. They are so much domesticated animals that they will respond profitably to a little care. The feeding must be regular and generous, but they must not be over-fed; plenty of greenstuff, and plenty of light and room for exercise are needful. We live up here for more room, and more air and sunshine, and our animals are better for the same, the fowls are healthier, and the eggs are so much nicer too. Of course they are a bit of trouble, but a gross profit of 61 per cent. is worth it.

"LA VOLAILLE."

### A THOUGHT FROM JOHN RUSKIN.

"We are always in these days endeavouring to separate intellect and manual labour; we want one man to be always thinking, and another to be always working, and we call one a gentleman, and the other an operative; whereas the workman ought always to be thinking, and the thinker often to be working, and both should be gentlemen in the best sense. As it is, we make both ungentle, the one envying, the other despising his brother; and the mass of society is made up of morbid thinkers and miserable workers."

FELLOWSHIP MEETING.—The ordinary routine of services has been varied during the past few weeks by two Sacred Concerts, one of which, by our own Choral Society, resulted in a substantial collection for the Children's Treat Fund, and both were highly successful from a musical point of view. The services have always been bright and enjoyable.

MEN'S ADULT SCHOOL.—The meetings held during the past few Sundays have been among the most interesting and animated that the writer remembers. This is due not so much to the efforts of any speaker as to the fact that nearly every man present has made his contribution week by week, and that our lessons have led us to realise the simple basis on which all our strivings and our aspirations depend for their ultimate success. This little group of fellow-seekers after unity of aim in life, accompanied by variety of method and expression, is doing a good work; the only regret being that the number is not larger.—"STILL A SCHOLAR."

## Estate Council Report.

The Christmas Holiday Programme arranged by the Council went off splendidly. The first item, the Fancy Costume Dance on Christmas Eve, provided a really bright and jolly night, over seventy residents turning up in gorgeous dresses and costumes—gipsies, sailors, soldiers and numerous other characters, not forgetting the towering red Indian. Dancing was kept up till midnight, closing with the eternal "Auld Lang Syne." Miss Gladys Lant was in splendid form on the violin, and the same may be said of Miss Evelyn Langley, piano.

On Saturday night, December 27th, we had a welcome return visit of Mr. John Hardy. There was a very fair attendance and all were well repaid for turning out to hear him, the selections from "David Copperfield" being very much appreciated and also the humorous recitals. Mr. J. Rowlett rendered two musical items.

Monday, December 29th.—Children's Day.—The youngsters will not forget it for a long time. There were plenty of seasonable games, refreshments and a Christmas toy for each. The older children also had a splendid time in the evening.

New Year's Eve was devoted to a Whist Drive and Dance. There was another record attendance and a merry social evening was spent, this finishing the holiday programme so far as the Council were concerned.

On Saturday, January 3rd, Mrs. Hope's "Hopieties," a troupe of sixteen young girls, favoured us with a visit and the entertainment turned out a special treat. The children sang duets and quartettes, danced, and also gave us short sketches, &c. One feature was the bright smiles on their faces while doing their parts, which were all very good. Bright, pretty costumes and dresses added to their attractiveness. They were a huge success, and Mrs. Hope deserves great credit. This example may inspire some of our lady residents who are musically inclined to get a troupe of our own children together. Who will volunteer?

On January 10th, we had another good night, Mr. Sutcliffe and party providing the programme. The singing was good and a sketch, "Diamond Cut Diamond," was greatly enjoyed by our residents.

## A Concrete House.

The great difficulty that always faces those who try to get better and cheaper houses for the workers to live in, is the enormous price that has to be paid for the actual building. The average builder will not provide you with a really satisfactory cottage for less than about £200. But for a long time people have felt that concrete cottages could be built for a much smaller sum, and Messrs. Rowntree have made a very successful experiment in concrete in the grounds of the Cocoa Works at York. Their architect has built a small and quite well planned detached one-storey cottage, with all its fittings, drains, &c., complete, for £90.

The cottage is a much more attractive looking building than many that cost far more, though to those used to the high English roofs, the flat roof looks quaint and unusual. One clever feature is the bathroom window which is placed high up in the wall (over the

low roof of the w.c.) and so lets all the hot air and steam out instead of collecting it in a fog on the ceiling.

The £90 represents the actual cost of building, but does not, of course, include architect's fees and the cost of land.

The cottage is double-fronted. An entrance passage 15½ by 3½ ft. has doors leading into three bedrooms on the right—two of which are 9 ft. square and the other 11½ by 10 ft. At the end of the passage is the bathroom, 9 ft. 3 in. by 4 ft. To the left of the passage a door leads into a kitchen, 15½ by 12½ ft., and opening out of this are a scullery (with a back entrance), 9 ft. 3 in. by 6½ ft., and to the left of this a coalhouse with inside door and pantry, the w.c. being just outside the back door.

It is calculated that this cottage, built on any moderately priced land, such as that just outside a town or in a suburb, could be let for a weekly rent of 2s. 6d.

The experiment should be of particular interest to all promoters of Garden Suburbs, and to municipalities contemplating housing schemes.

## Plants Children Should Avoid.

### I.—WOODY NIGHTSHADE.

Children are sometimes given to eating the berries and even the leaves of wild plants and trees, and a few short articles, the contents of which have been gleaned from a child's magazine, may serve to warn them what plants to shun, for if they are warned about certain plants before they meet them they will be armed with knowledge—when they see a nice red or black, or even green berry, they will not run and pop it in their mouths, just because it looks good to eat, for by so doing they may be poisoned.

We will start with Woody Nightshade or Bittersweet. This common plant is to be found all the summer and autumn in almost any hedge, but especially where it is shady and damp. It has a woody stem and it clambers over the hedges and climbs to a good height where it gets support. Take hold of a spray which is in flower and you will see the leaves are of two kinds; near the top of the spray they are cut into three, that is there is a big top leaf and two little leaflets at the base. The lower leaves are quite simple—they are entire and have no cut edges. The flowers are in clusters and hang down and are of a lovely violet colour. The clusters are above the leaves—not in the space between the leaf and the stem, as in most flowers. They have five violet-coloured leaves or petals, five green leaves or sepals, and five yellow stamens which stand out in the middle of the flower, and the gold dust (or pollen) they contain comes out by holes at the top. There is a tiny green ball at the base of the stamen called the pistil, and this has a green style or stalk on top. This green ball later becomes the berry, and this grows to be about as large as a currant, and turns the same colour, but is egg-shaped, not round. These berries look very nice but are poisonous, and two or three are enough to make anyone ill.

The whole plant is poisonous; the stem if bitten has a bitter taste, and then it leaves a sweet taste—that is why it is sometime called "Bittersweet." Bittersweet or Woody Nightshade is a near relation of the potato, and if you notice the flower of the potato you will find it is very similar, but much smaller and much darker in colour.

## Garden Notes.

Most nurserymen by this time have issued their catalogues. Perusal of them should be made and orders despatched as early as possible, so as to avoid any disappointment through stocks being cleared early.

Digging and pruning may be pushed along as weather permits. Do not plant anything while the soil is sticky; they will be better left till winds have dried the surface. Sow Broad Beans and Shallots as soon as the soil is in a fit condition.

Keep a sharp lookout for American Blight on fruit trees, especially apples. This may be easily noticed by its white, fluffy appearance, and whenever it is found a dressing of methylated spirits or paraffin oil should be given through an oil can and brushed well into the bark. Winter-wash fruit trees with a caustic alkali. This may be made by boiling  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. of soft soap in one gallon of rain water, which should be worked with a syringe (when cool enough) until it is like cream. Then dissolve 2 lbs. of caustic soda in another gallon of water, mix the two together, and add water to make ten gallons. Put on with a fine spray and brush in where necessary.

T. R.

### PEST No. 6.—ANTS.

Ants have so often been held up as patterns of industry, that it seems like taking their character away to treat them as pests. They do some little damage by tunnelling the ground and making it light and spongy, especially near the roots of plants. The worst trouble is caused by the care they take of the young aphides, or smother-fly, removing them from an infested plant to one that is clear, and therefore a better feeding ground. The aphides secrete a sweet juice which they suck from the plant. Ants are very fond of this juice or honeydew, and will often gnaw the leaves of roses or even the blooms which are saturated with it. To get rid of them you must find the nest and destroy it; it is no use digging them up. Pouring paraffin in will often be sufficient, but a more effective method is to make a hole 6 inches deep in the centre of the nest and pour half an ounce of Carbon Disulphide, then plug the hole up. Lay aside your pipe when using this as it is very inflammable and requires careful handling. Syringing with quassia solution will drive them away from a growing plant.

### PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

## Church of Christ Lord's Day School

GARDEN SUBURB.

Owing to its success last year, the Teachers have decided that the

### SCHOLARS' ANNUAL OUTING

SHALL AGAIN BE TO

## SUTTON-ON-SEA.

This early announcement is made so that scholars who may desire to spend the week there may hand in their names at once and commence their weekly subscriptions.

Board and Lodging for the week: under 14, 5/6; over 14, 7/-.

## Monday Morning!

Saturday night may be full of riotous colour and the whole of Sunday one long hour of delicious ease; but eight o'clock on Monday morning is invariably severely unromantic. It is impossible to experience that sense of power, that gracious and ecstatic feeling of self-importance which we obtain at those exciting moments of the week when some difficult task has been accomplished with credit; impossible to look upon life except as a thing of trial; impossible to gaze through the bedroom window on to the street and see even a vestige of romance. The tasks of the day seem stupid and inordinately meaningless; they repel with their hideous familiarity. The glamour of Sunday is gone and in its place is ridiculous reality. The burden that has been temporarily laid aside has once more to be shouldered. But is this "reality" so real as it seems? It is not. For, having once breakfasted and started the day's labours, there is born a sweet and consoling zest—the work that was so distasteful two hours ago begins to attract and enthrall. We may be parts of a machine, but we are necessary parts. The machine cannot work so fitly without as with us. We are useful. We play our part. In this lies our happiness. Even those whose employment affords limited opportunities for self-expression have the knowledge that in some measure at least they take their place in the game and the fight of life. Yet this consolation is in many cases a drug, a harmful soporific, a deadly stultifier of ambition. Those who are satisfied remain inert; those who lose the dissatisfaction of Monday morning are those who have least desire to improve their lot. Perhaps, after all we should carry the "Monday morning feeling" with us through the week; perhaps we should cling to it desperately as a thing not to be lost at any hazard; perhaps we should cultivate it until it becomes an ardent sensation of revolt and rebellion. Perhaps—but who knows? Each individual must decide for himself.

G.C. in *Daily Citizen*.

"Co-partnership," which is published at 1d. monthly, regularly contains news from our Suburb, and often has pictures of local as well as general interest. It may be ordered from the shop along with your groceries.

## 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.



## Children's Corner

### SAVING THREEPENCE.

I would just like to state, ere the tale I unfold  
Of the terrible fate that befell Jimmy Gould,  
That it's far from my thoughts to discourage  
Little boys who do as they are told.

But I wish to point out, and I hope you'll agree,  
That it's unwise to doubt the veracity  
Of a highly respectable person  
Who says "Boys can *not* go in free."

Now, the said Jimmy G. was instructed to go  
To the menagerie, and he did not say "No."  
But his mother said sternly, "Here's thruppence,  
And be sure that you go to that show."

Yet, 'tis sad to relate that that bad Jimmy Gould—  
The young reprobate—bore plain traces, I'm told,  
Round the mouth, of three penn'orth of chocolate,  
When up to the showman he strolled.

With a sweet, winning smile, Jimmy spoke to that gent,  
And he used quite a pile of most sound argument  
To prove that 'twas both right and usual  
To admit boys whose money's all spent.

But the obstinate man, using words most profane,  
Soon put "paid" to Jim's plan, and it gives me much pain  
To state that 'twas by means illicit  
That Jimmy his aim did attain.

For he wriggled his way 'neath the end of the tent,  
And in some straw lay with a sigh of content;—  
—Then the lion turned round and politely  
Enquired what this intrusion meant.

And that is the end of the tale of Jim Gould,  
Which tale I intend should a warning unfold;  
Though it's far from my thoughts to discourage  
Little boys who do as they are told.

R.C.

Little Boy: "Look at that puppy, Gran'dad."  
Gran'dad: "It isn't a puppy; it's an old dog."  
Little Boy (after considering): "'Tisn't an old dog. It's a  
new one—look how clean it is!"

## The Origin of Golf.

Golf has the credit of being a Scottish game, but there are evidences that the canny Scot may have had it from Holland. It is the Scotsman, however, who has kept the traditions of the game alive, and who has given it to the Anglo-Saxon peoples all over the world. The modern golf club is probably a development of the crooked stick, the curved end of which was used to hit the ball; but the earliest Dutch pictures show us people playing with an iron-headed club. Possibly that may have been because they so often played on the ice, which would be apt to break wooden-headed clubs.

It is known that the game was played in Scotland as far back as the fifteenth century and possibly much earlier; but it was not until the middle of the nineteenth century that it began to make headway in England, although there are records which show that a club was formed at Blackheath in the reign of James I., when that monarch lived at Greenwich—presumably so that his Scottish courtiers might amuse themselves with their native game. About 1850-60 a club was formed in North Devon, since when the progress of the game in England has been rapid.

It is on record also that a few enthusiastic Scots started the game at Calcutta in 1829, and later a club was formed by voluntarily exiled golfers at Pau in the south of France.

The Royal and Ancient Club of St. Andrews (founded 1754) is the "M.C.C." of golf, and acts as the law-giver of the game.

The historian does not record that since the game was introduced many new words have been added to the language in consequence—but probably he was not a golfer and had not studied that aspect of the question.

In the eastern window of Gloucester cathedral is the earliest known figure of a golfer, with the face missing, and with club upraised to hit the ball.

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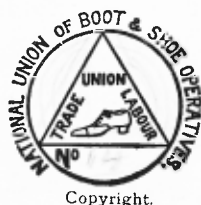
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— £204,639	1907
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— £36,390	1905
— £17,208	1904
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