

Household work done by specialists will be more business-like than when relegated to underlings or carried on by mothers brought up, as most girls are nowadays, to office or factory work, but quite untrained in the house. The commandant of this corps should be some one—preferably, perhaps, though not necessarily, a woman—of high organising ability and keen human sympathy. In early days she would have to train many of her staff. Then she must know the right type of auxiliary to send to certain families, and choose the right kind of opening for each girl. She must fit in permanent and temporary engagements, whole-time work, and work for certain days and hours weekly; she must meet reasonable requirements of her clientèle, and be both just and sympathetic to her staff. As time goes on she will have to delegate her work, training or supervision, to various officers or forewomen, and perhaps ultimately pass it over to a self-governing community of co-operative auxiliaries. The working of the corps need not preclude some choice of worker by the employer, or by the worker of her job—but engagements through the corps would necessarily be more limited in choice than in the open market. There would be nothing, however, to prevent domestic work being arranged for in the ordinary way through the Labour Bureau of the Parent Company; or some such Bureau or Registry might be worked by the corps.

Nor would there be anything to prevent any household, large or small, from carrying on its domestic work on old lines, quite independent of the "Auxiliaries" or of the Communal Kitchen. The new organisations would only become established if their co-operative methods met the needs of the households and the workers, that is to say of the consumers and the producers of the services in question. Acted on by their environment and in turn reacting on it, these organisations, starting perhaps on the lines here sug