

The enterprises suggested here and in subsequent sections would probably be worked by subsidiary companies subject to the regulations of the Parent Company, some of them being organised by Associations of Co-operative Tenants.

**Woman's
Work.**

The house being provided, how is it to be managed? "The place of the woman is in the home" is the reply that will doubtless spring to the lips of many; and it will be accepted by the promoters of New Town, with the addition that she has also a place in State and Town, in education and in industry, or let us say simply, "she has her place in the world." When large-scale industry of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries took out of the home not only spinning and weaving, but sewing and knitting, not only brewing, but jam-making and bread-making also, women had to go forth and do this work in factories under less congenial conditions. For the married worker more than ever did it become true that "a man's work's from sun to sun, but a woman's work is never done." On the other hand middle-class women, relieved of many of their responsibilities, joined as a rule the idlers of Society, ashamed of acknowledging even the small part left to them in household arts, and anxious to disown whatever useful work they still did. Not even sewing a fine seam was legitimate—only fancy work and playing at art! Are we in our New Town to replace the useless Victorian "lady" by her great-grandparent type, or by her twentieth-century granddaughters, experts in some business or craft, even in many that were not formerly considered womanly?

**Women of
To-day.**

The answer is already in part given by the demand for women in industrial life, and their claim for entry into professional life—demands and claims which are likely to be at least as insistent in the future. Yet the very fact that