

not require their daughters to contribute to the upkeep of the home. These girls would be in a very favoured position, but such homes are rare, and, further, these daughters are generally more or less educated and not inclined to be satisfied with absolutely subordinate positions. They frequently possess spirit and ambition. A very much larger class of girls could, perhaps, after completing their education, remain at home, without earning, but they could not expect much dress or pocket money, and would have to be contented with the cheapest pleasures and most restricted existence. Why should they be contented so? Why should they not work and procure for themselves whatever of the good things of this world they most wish for? What if they pay a small and inadequate sum for home maintenance, so do many youths and young men. The point I would impress on all women clerks so situated is that they should use their home entrenchment, so to speak, *i.e.*, the fact of their being able to live at home so sometime without earning, as a means of raising their salaries to the highest possible, and should never, on any account, because they are not in penury, be satisfied with less than the utmost they can get. This is a plain duty, for the sake of all the sister women who are bound to work for bread.—Leah Anson in *The Clerk*.

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Some of the women are well educated, but my experience is that the untrained, educated woman (or man, either, for that matter) is the most tragic figure in the everyday workaday world. There is another figure who is also tragic, and that is the woman who has been trained for certain professions without having first been educated.

For example, there is the woman typist, trained to typing before she was educated. I happen to know a good deal about typists, and I will say that I have never known more than one typist out of ten who understood

punctuation. Now, some might think that when a girl takes up the study of typewriting she might take the study of punctuation along with it, but this is not the case. Only the person who is thoroughly well educated can understand punctuation, and, therefore, a woman to be a successful typist and earn even a fair salary must be well educated.

Some time ago, being greatly interested in a naturally brilliant young girl, who, I noticed, was quick with her fingers, I tried to teach her typewriting in order that she might obtain a position in an office. In a very few weeks she certainly had mastered the typewriting machine. Her fingers simply flew over the keys, and having, what I have not, a turn for mechanics, she was soon able to make slight repairs to my machine when needed.

But in despair I had to give up all idea of making her a useful assistant to anybody as a typist, or as a secretary, because of her lack of education. Spelling I could teach her, but punctuation I could not teach her without going back to the very alphabet of elementary schooling. And so I told her one day that typewriting was out of the question as a means of gaining a living for some years to come; that she must go to school for a long time, beginning just as a child would begin in a primer or first reader.—*The Referee*.

#### The Public Market.

“Brandon has got rid of some combines on food by establishing a public market. The city did what seems a miracle to professors of political economy — gave the farmer more money for his food and the buyer more food for his money. When Toronto gets rid of some stupidity about trying to make the market ‘pay’ she may profit by Brandon’s example.”—*Toronto Globe*.”

THE OTHER WAY ABOUT. — “Don’t be afraid,” said a mother to her child at a fair-show—“the lion is stuffed.” “Very likely,” responded the lad, “but perhaps he could find room for a little boy like me!”