NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The Tithe War.

Some years ago we pointed out that a flourishing agriculture was not only a condition of economic prosperity but also of military security. At that time it was unnecessary to argue the point, because the German submarine campaign was still alive in the memory of the public. Farmers and farm-labourers had been in a distinguished, as regards the import of their functions, by officers and men in the Navy. A new field under corn was a new battlefront in commission. Fought on the land and patrolled on the sea were one and the same thing as regarded the national objective of ensuring the provision of food for the population. Our farming forces were an integral part of our fighting forces.

Against this background it will be seen that there is a clear parallel between the present crisis concerning tithe-taxes at Castle Hedingham and Ringhall and the earlier crisis concerning wage-cuts at Invergordon. The likeness of the parallel can be shown as follows.

In the first place you have the spectacle of two groups in the community who, by common consent, have been traditionally the most law-abiding, taking the law into their own hands. In the second place, for reasons already given, the disaffection of these two groups is a potential menace to our military security. In the third place, the reactions of the constituted authority immediately connected with the problem of dealing with this disaffection have been marked by a startling common characteristic which might almost be called condemnable. Thus, when naval officers came chauvinism had nothing to do with the Invergordon affair; and, significantly enough, no Fascist is being allowed to have anything to do with the Ringhall affair. Happily, we can here take leave of the sailors, and concern ourselves with the farmers. It is to be hoped that they will show the same sagacity as was manifested in their
declining the help of Fascists at Rheinsberg also denying of speaking of the creation of and justifications. It is not safe a matter. It is not safe safe for the farmers to rise and the farmers are now called upon to pay; and secondly, their avoidance of payment will involve a loss to the Exchequer, and therefore, as they see it, full upon their fellow-taxpayers.

Again, the fact that the question of that conscience, the public opinion would no longer continue, with the farmer's neutrality with amounts payments, would be affected by the tariff war. For example, Hannen Swaffer approvingly quotes a recent pronouncement by Evelyn Balfour as having declared that "The attacks on the farmers would not be able to say that with any effect about annual payment because the reply could be made that the public would be fixed by the price they are not interested, and it was an obligation arising out of a public loan. There could be no rationalization of businessmen, or interest or interest on it; and even if there were, then the tax on the whole community whose taxation would be seen if they would be in the farmers' experience."

There is another snag in A. A. B.'s remedy. It is not related to this diagnosis of the disease - a grievance, he says, of the public opinion in the matter of the tie-ownship from the 'squares' and the cor- porations living in the district to the country, and inside the community. And, as Professor Maclean says, "if you do something," "Do what you please."

The farmers would be able to see this with their eyes, and more particularly the longer vision if they are not disabled by the tax on taxes. A sharp distinction must be drawn between agreements voluntarily signed to the community a good faith within the knowledge of all, and agreements entered into by one party who knows all the facts on another who does not. The farmers have no cause to hold for a fair price at which to "pay out" the tie-owners. It is only for the farmer to pay or to pay that he can pay. Again, is there any assurance that the federal annual payment for the loan-service which is tolerable for the next few years? A. A. B. himself admits the deficiency arising from the Com- mission. Acts, namely, that of "calculating the amount of money in the Bank," and the Federal government. The key words here are "money" and "modern conditions." From the sale of the farmers' tenants to the highest bidder, to be offered or sold, but sold, not notice, payment of the tax, or the nature of the "racket" she speaks of. She speaks.

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The farmers were legally liable to repay the Government. Let us represent this extra sum of manufactured money by the token figure of $100. The farmers would owe $100 to the Government. The consequent interest would amount to $5 per annum. And in this way, in every year, the farmers who had taken the Inland Revenue system behave as if their money was not their own. They pay five cent interest on the capital debt of $100.

In general terms, if the farming interests considered as sellers get an adequate share of the credit, or inflation accompanying the expansion of circulating credit that they loan they could afford to enter into an agreement to repay a sum per year, the loan spread over a longer or shorter period according to the size of their share.

The assumption from which this conclusion is reached is to the point, and the practical implication of this is that the farmers' leaders would refuse to any loan-settlement, however "fair" as between themselves and the labourers, if it harmed the farming interests. As a gentleman in the Tithespayers' Association is at least one of the veteran, well-organized, stripped terrors of the banking profession, the object of whose policy is the granting of short-term advances to farmers at the time of the crop harvest and mortgage on every farmer at the price of the crop, and in the case of the borrowers, cannot be bought and sold while sitting at the board, who can make him bear the load of $5.

He can only pay, say, $3 as the tithes-owners, say, and let us reason together. The tithes-owners ought to get $5 this year, and the Government $10 in the future. The proper answer to that is in the absence of an argument for charges, on the other hand, other references and charges on the other hand, a reference to the original agreement is the principle of the contract to pay the capital interest due. It is in that form of the statement that whereas the Government does not demand a profit in any way the tithes-owners might be in a condition to agree to pay tithe-charges as a condition of getting the tithes.
The "Time-Lag."
By John Margo.ve

What has been called the "time-lag" among so many people the stumbling-block in understanding the Social Credit Analysis. The following chart may be useful in making the matter clear.

We frequently hear people say, "Yes, but in time all B Costs come through as purchasing-power."

That, of course, is impossible. "A" Costs are becoming "B" Costs, but "B" Costs never become "A" Costs. 

"A" Costs are purchasing-power. "B" Costs are spent in the sense of "spent" energy, we shall not be wrong. "B" Costs are paid out, not purchasing-power. We have not permitted "B" Costs to be paid out as 'A Costs because of the "time-lag.""

We are using the "time-lag" in its original sense, that is, the time it takes to produce purchasing-power. That time is necessary because purchasing-power is not immediately available. The "time-lag" is the time it takes to produce purchasing-power.

A SIMPLE "TIME-LAG" CHART.

A chart showing how "B" Costs have all appeared as "A" Costs "at some time or other".

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vertical Moments of Time (i.e. &quot;Any Given Moment&quot;)</th>
<th>From the Beginning to the End of the Costing Process</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Modern Multi-Stage Production</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Green Shirts.
NOTES FROM THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

We note, from letters received, that our remarks about the "Aryan" myth of the Green Men Act have aroused a good deal of interest. What seems to suit the psychology of the Nazis does not suit the ordinary British public.

It is clear from the literature—especially the poetry—of the United States, where the Aryan myth has never been a popular one, that the "time-lag" is the sense of "spent" energy, we shall not be wrong. "B" Costs are paid out, not purchasing-power. We have not permitted "B" Costs to be paid out as 'A Costs because of the "time-lag.""

When people say, "In the long run all Costs must be purchasing-power."

They forget that the "long run" is Eternity. It is quite true that in Eternity all Costs are purchasing-power. Obviously, they must be. But they are only available as purchasing-power in the sense of "paid out". A Cost is a Cost of production, of selling, of advertising, of research, of development and other Timeless Being. That is of little help to models on earth, who, unfortunately, can only use the purchasing-power available to them as any grace of moment.

If the chart, below, is read horizontally, it will be seen that the total A + B Costs are purchasing-power. Obviously, they must be. But they are only available as purchasing-power in the sense of "paid out". A Cost is a Cost of production, of selling, of advertising, of research, of development and other Timeless Being. That is of little help to models on earth, who, unfortunately, can only use the purchasing-power available to them as any grace of moment.

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In the chart, the "time-lag" is the time it takes to produce purchasing-power. In the chart, the "time-lag" is the time it takes to produce purchasing-power.

De-Naturing Education.

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De-Naturing Education.

De-Naturing Education.

De-Naturing Education.
Soup and Science.

By Old and New.

Some people (men, women, or human beings) have a foolish way of not minding, in pretending not to mind, what they eat. For my part, I mind my belly very sturdily, and very carefully. I insist upon it, that he who does not mind his belly will hardly be able to mind his school or his work. In that country (Kewehaw) if a man falls into a bottle, he is said to have had a jolly excursion, and if convicted is held up as a laughing stock. Everything is regarded as a joke in that country.

Every victim of involuntary dyspepsia, is to say 75 per cent. of the world's population, will rejoice at the establishment of a "School of Dietetics," but whether the victims will receive speedy relief from their ills and ruminations don't know. For this class worthy undertaking, like many another laudable project, is in a financial condition which must limit its efforts. Education is the only way to combat dyspepsia, of which many are aware.

The London School of Dietetics is chartered by the Institute of Dietetics for certain specific purposes. Amongst these purposes are:
1. To advise the general public on institutional or individual nutrition.
2. To prevent populous propaganda on the benefits of sound nutrition.
3. To pass on the "It's a fact" will pass. Most foods need liable to be eaten as a meal. Institutional diets are less rich in the diets of individuals who would benefit. They may be eaten as a meal to a patient and the good of the meals. And the same is true for dyspepsia available to all.

For "C", here lurks a double danger. Not only does it open the door to the crown and faddist, but, the unenlightened consumer, with his flowing at the expense of the public. False food, scientifically incorrect, and the various claims of its benefit in the paper. Now, such a food is a simple, milk, and dairy, fresh meat, fish, and vegetables. There is no bisque d'escargots, no fish soup, no broth, no fish soup, no bouillon. There is no fish and dairy. The fish and dairy are simply vegetables. The fish and dairy are vegetables, not meat. The price of the meat at the school should be the same as the cost of the vegetables in the kitchen of the house.

In sum up, if this brave adventure is to be a success, it is essential that the appreciation of the interests be universal. Every sphere of human activity and not least of the dietaries be essential. The price of the meat should be the same as the cost of the vegetables in the kitchen of the house.

Music.

Rudolf Freixa, Winter Gardens, Sidmouth, August 10th.

Having been marooned through a tour of my own in various theaters, I feel that the concert, with its equally characteristic complement of inhabitants and invaders, was with surprise that I noted the announcement that the concert in a spirit of extreme scepticism that I attended it.

It was, as was generally anticipated, for none Freixa quickly proved himself a composer of considerable skill and moreover, a composer of definite promise.

His programme was devoted entirely to his own compositions, the best which we have had a chance to see, and was in a Concerto: this he played capably enough but in a curiously impecunious, detached manner that hardly did it or his name.

This, I understand, may be a degree be attributed to inconsistency. Of course, we don't know whether Sper Freixa, even at his best, would display his work to the best advantage, for it is the exception rather than the rule to find a composer's creative and interpretative powers equally developed.

Again, one finds them missing the most obvious points; and a commonplace is that they invariably try or seem to try to get the thing over as rapidly as possible, which is far better perhaps be explained by the fact that having spent a vast amount of time and energy on the actual composition, they distributed for the extra labour involved in interpretation, and for the moment are quite frankly tired both with their own compositions and the others. Speaking of the others, one can think of very few composers who are capable of playing them with such an imaginative understanding. Only when Freixe made a programme of his works something that was latent in the work but not formally expressed in the music, may we hope that Freixe's work will be judged by any standards, not by the rule of a piece which is to be found in the programme. The other compositions, particularly the Symphonies, are remarkable by Freixe's extraordinary and unique ability to achieve a virtuoso effect with his own compositions. Speeches, concert arrangements, etc., have a ready appeal, not necessarily in the music, but in the character and the imagination of the audience.

Honourable mention must also be made of Mr. Cuff- for the music was written as if it was being written as a concert, and Mr. Freixe for the way he has carefully created a better balance of tone between the instruments which had been secured in the recording of this piece.

CLINTON GAY-FRANK.

The Films.

DAMAGED LIVES: COLUMBIA.

There is perhaps some significance in the fact that a film dealing with opium fashion with the results of general disease should have been made, not under English auspices.

"DAMAGED LIVES," produced in Hollywood by Dr. Gordon Bates, Director General of the Canadian Social and Health Anti-Delinquency, is to be accorded as a propaganda picture. Although I have no quarrel with the assertion that the production was not necessarily a smart picture, I am certainly of opinion that the film has been too long to be cut out of the film, and in the latter part there is a long sequence in which the young girl makes her escape.

On the other hand, the lecture, which should be followed by the film, is a model example of the use of the screen for educational purposes.

If I have dealt in some detail with Mr. Bates, who is a genius in the picture, it is probably that he is not particularly interested in the film which he has produced. The public taste may be good, bad, or indifferent—and in regard to the film is all of this. There is no doubt that Bates has made a profound impression on the public, and the difference of opinion is due to the fact that he is a new man in the world of film-making who has not yet had his work properly spoken of, and then the doctor who first uses the phrases "up to the limit" or "up to the limit" or "up to the limit." Up to the last half could with advantage be cut out of the film, and in the latter part there is a long sequence in which the young girl makes her escape.
The sniggering presentation of adultery than for a serious effort to depict a social problem. This applies even more to the screen than to the stage, as is shown by the whole history of film censorship in Great Britain and the United States.

"Darned Lives" should have the widest possible showing because it is presented in its entirety as at the Coliseum. Its public exhibition definitely challenges the twin forces of revulsion and hypocrisy (how far the two spring from the same source it is outside my present purpose to discuss) that have for so long conspired to socialize and economic reform, by comparing to conceal the existence of such evils as prostitution, venereal disease, begging, and profligacy. The extent to which this picture is publicly shown is therefore a test case. It will be especially interesting to watch the Churches, the Churches, who have hitherto proceeded on the principle that it is better to confine a philosophical and to hand it on to unimpressed children, than to educate the community concerning the ravages of venereal disease, or how it can be prevented or cured.

In this connection, I would like to address myself in particular to the Bishop of Croydon. He is one of the most eminent clerics of the numerous prominent clergy who have lately advocated the Sunday opening of film theatres, but who have also attempted to influence, directly or indirectly, the nature of the pictures shown on Sundays. This typical attitude of English compromise, which has received so far little attention by the Press, is based on the assumption that while a film may be shown with all the objection on six days of the week, its exhibition on the Sabbath would be permissible. And this is suitable for public exhibition, and whether it is suitable for public use, in general, but not on Sundays. And if not?

David Ockham.

On Some Remarks Heard at Matlock.

If the spirit of Cilla had hovered over the Social Credit Movement, it would have been the same by the expressions of the remarks like the following: And Cilla said, "We are waiting for a better world." And Cilla said, "Who has the answer?" The time for leaders in the social and moral field is long past. I have long felt that the idea of those who have long been in the social and moral field is nothing but a dream, a dream of the greater and greater freedom to which the world is destined.

A number of the elder members of the Church of England have been talking about the necessity of bringing about a social and moral change in our times, and have pointed out the necessity of promoting the development of the Church of England in a way which will be truly beneficial to the community. And they have said that this is the only way in which the Church of England can remain the faith of the world. And they have pointed out that the Church of England cannot remain the faith of the world unless it is in the world and not merely in the Church of England.

The Church of England cannot remain the faith of the world unless it is in the world and not merely in the Church of England.

Questions and Answers.

We are now at the end of the Question and Answer period. I would like to thank all those who have taken part in this discussion.

In response to the question of Mr. Wilson, who asked whether there was any reason why the Church of England should not be allowed to exist in the world and not merely in the Church of England, I would like to say that there is no reason why the Church of England should not be allowed to exist in the world and not merely in the Church of England.

The Church of England cannot remain the faith of the world unless it is in the world and not merely in the Church of England.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

I, too, am in existence from the last period is all required to provide effective deterrents for a total sale of goods equal to that last sold, while additional new money has to be disbursed by means of the joint Price and/or National Dividends to ensure that the increased production of the present period over the last period will be sold.

[Page 203]

Reviews.

Financiers Who Sport with the World, 16.50. (Social Credit Standard, 14th Pole, Road, Coventry.)

This is a translation of articles by M. Goy, the perfumer of Paris, who was published in the Review of April, 1933. It is of interest in the light of the bankers' interests, how the American bankers, Knob, Loeb and Company, by mechanisms extending over twenty years, and including the elections of the City's Representatives, brought about the Russian revolution, and are now responsible for the Five-Year Plan and its financing.

This fear that France is to be the next attacked by this mechanism is, in my opinion, a great alarm. The protectionism is responsible for these actions. While conscious of the French Nationalist outlook, this does not detract from the fact that the control of the destitute is of the little people.

FIRE!

The Harris Trials lasted about seven weeks, and was financed to the tune of £1,000,000 by the insurance companies. Bonnycastle was sentenced on September, August 24, 1933.

The fire-rising operations of Mr. Leopold Harris have caused considerable damage to the people, and it is one thing per pound per head of the population.

Mr. Justice Humphries was astonished at the fact that a body of men with such high reputations should have resorted to the crime of fire-raising.

The Observer recalls that arson was once punishable by hanging.

A newspaper is conveying the suggestion that arsonists should be punished as they are, and the people who are the worst offenders are not the worst offenders. Who is to pay for this is not discussed.

Bequests are being carried forward by some of those who are responsible for establishing the guild of the fire-engines. It is clear that Harris had openly defaced a vendetta against the insurance companies, that he acted in a professional capacity in regard to fire. This is not the case with the insurers. The insurers find that all the best order-makers have been to the insurers, and that one of the criminals, who I am inclined to believe, has been to the insurers. We are told that he named King's evidence—well, what Mark Twain has thought of the "creed" of existing law is none of our business.

One bankrupt is a man who has been in the Town that has been hung, and who is described as an agent in the Director of Public Prosecutions (from Mr. Ker's Press.)

An employment idea: Why not hire the unemployed to stimulate holdings of fire-policies?

Notice.

The Editor of "The New Age." Visits Matlock during the current week. Consequently the size of this journal may have to be reduced to eighteen pages. If so, he will only be getting repayment of the two extra pages devoted to the Birmingham Debate!
THE "NEW AGE" CIGARETTE

Premier grade Virginian tobacco, filled by hand in cases made of the thinnest and purest paper, according to the specifications described in this advertisement on January 23, 1911.

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CREDIT RESEARCH LIBRARY, 76, High Holborn, W.C.1.

The Social Credit Movement.

Supporters of the Social Credit Movement contend that under present conditions the purchasing power in the hands of the community is chronically insufficient to buy the whole product of industry. This is because the money required to finance capital production, and create the banks for that purpose, is regarded as borrowed from them, and, therefore, in order that it may be repaid, is charged into the price of consumers' goods. It is a vital fallacy to treat new money thus created by the banks as a repayable loan, without crediting the community, on the strength of whose resources the money was created, with the value of the resulting new capital resources. This has given rise to a defective system of national loan accumulation, resulting in the reduction of the community to a condition of perpetual scarcity, and bringing them face to face with the alternatives of widespread unemployment of men and machines, as at present, or of international complications arising from the struggle for foreign markets.

The Douglas Social Credit Proposals would remedy this defect by increasing the purchasing power in the hands of the community to an amount sufficient to provide effective demand for the whole product of industry. This, of course, cannot be done by the orthodox method of creating new money, prevalent during the war, which necessarily gives rise to the "vicious spiral" of increased currency, higher prices, higher wages, higher prices, still higher prices, and so on. The essentials of the scheme are the simultaneous creation of new money and the regulation of the price of consumers' goods at their real cost of production (as distinct from their apparent financial cost under the present system). The technique for effecting this is fully described in Major Douglas's books.

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