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Handbook of ^{Art 1} ^{- 3 -} Local Government

for England and Wales

Prepared for the
use of Councillors

Rare section

With special sections on matters of
immediate importance, Housing,
Town Planning, Milk Supply, etc.



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Rare section

This Handbook was prepared for the
LABOUR PARTY by

The Advisory Committee on Local Government
(Chairman, F. W. JOWETT; Secretary, R. PAGE ARNOT) &

The Labour Research Department

with the collaboration of

The Fabian Society and
The I.L.P. Information Committee

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PREFACE

AFTER the Labour victories in the Borough Councils elections of November, 1919, the Labour Party, in common with most other socialist bodies, found itself inundated with requests for information on every aspect of local government. From the point of view of the public this was as gratifying as it was novel. The newly elected councillors were taking their job seriously. It was the business of the Labour Party in response to make at least as earnest an effort to furnish the information they desired. Accordingly, the Labour Party Advisory Committee on Local Government undertook to prepare a handbook which would tell local councillors what they wanted to know, and perhaps find a way out of some of the perplexities that arise in local administration. It was hoped, too, that the widespread sale of such a book would enable a greater number of the workers to come forward as candidates at the next elections.

The first consideration in the preparation of this handbook was speed. It was above all necessary that the workers should have a reliable handbook as soon as possible. But the demand for speed in production did not mean any great sacrifice of useful information. What had to be omitted (because it takes time to prepare) was any description of Labour policy. A second edition may contain additional parts showing what the attitude of Labour is to each problem of local government. Pending that second edition, this handbook, though imperfect, will be found to contain information not only for the Labour councillor, but for everyone who takes an intelligent interest in the affairs of his town or village. In undertaking this work, the Advisory Committee found itself in the happy position of being able to ask for the co-operation of three other bodies whose work was largely concerned with local government. The co-operation was gladly given, and I should like, at a time when there is a tendency to insist on points of difference between Labour bodies, to say that the thanks of the local councillors and workers are due to the Labour Research Depart-

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ment, the Fabian Society, and the I.L.P. Information Committee. Upon the Labour Research Department, indeed, the whole of the editorial work of preparing the Handbook has fallen, including all the troublesome business of proof-correcting and compilation; and in addition the members of the Research Department have contributed the largest portion of the contents.

F. W. JOWETT.

PART I.
LOCAL AUTHORITIES
ADMINISTRATIVE POWERS AND DUTIES

PARISH COUNCILS.

CONSTITUTION.

A number of parish councillors elected annually for each parish. The number, which must not be less than five nor more than fifteen, is fixed by the County Council. The Chairman is chosen from within or without the Council.

[In every Rural Parish with 300 or more inhabitants there must also be a Parish Council. Where the number of inhabitants is between 100 and 300, the County Council must establish a Parish Council if the Parish Meeting so desires, and where the population is less than 100 the County Council may establish one, if it chooses, with the consent of the Parish Meeting.]

Powers.

Acts.

PUBLIC HEALTH

Baths and Washhouses, provision and management.	Baths and Washhouses Act, 1846. (Amended, 1878, 1882, 1899.)
Burial Grounds, Cemeteries and Crematoria, provision and maintenance.	Burial Acts, 1852-1906. Cremation Act, 1902.
Commons, regulation.	Commons Act, 1899.
Insanitary Ponds, etc., powers as to dealing with.	Public Health Act, 1875.
Open Spaces, maintenance and regulation.	Open Spaces Act, 1906.
Village Greens, Parks, etc.	Local Govt. Act, 1894.

EDUCATION AND PUBLIC AMENITIES

Public Libraries, art galleries, museums, schools of science and art (provision and maintenance).	Public Libraries Acts, 1892-1919.
School Managers, appointment of	Education Act, 1902.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT HANDBOOK

<i>Powers.</i>	<i>Acts.</i>
PUBLIC UTILITIES	
Housing.	Housing Act, 1909.
Footways, maintenance (other than those along public roads).	Local Govern- ment Act, 1894.
Highways, veto on stopping up or diversion.	Local Govern- ment Act, 1894.
Postal facilities, guarantee in case of loss due to extra services.	Do.
Rights of way, acquisition and protection.	Do.
Street Lighting.	Lighting and Watching Act, 1833.
Tramways, veto on construction.	Local Govern- ment Act, 1894.
Water, utilization of existing sources of supply.	Do.

MISCELLANEOUS

Allotments, provision.	Small Holdings and Allot- ments Act, 1908.
Fire, provision of apparatus and agree- ment for use of engines.	Lighting and Watching Act, 1833.
Parochial Charities, appointment of Trustees.	Local Govt. Act, 1894.

Note.—(1) *Parish Councils, through Parochial Committees, may also exercise certain powers delegated by Rural District Councils.* (2) *Parishes which have no Councils can exercise most of the above powers. It should be remembered that every Parish has its Parish Meeting and this Meeting is the Local Authority when there is no Parish Council.*

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCILS.*

CONSTITUTION.

A number of councillors elected for three years for each parish. One-third usually retire annually; but the county council may order that all councillors shall retire together triennially. Chairman is chosen annually from within or without the council.

* Many Rural District Councils have been granted certain urban powers in respect of particular parishes.

<i>Powers.</i>	<i>Acts.</i>
PUBLIC HEALTH	
Canal Boats, inspection and regulation.	Canal Boats Acts, 1877, 1884.
Burial Grounds, Cemeteries and Crematoria, provision and maintenance.	Burial Acts, 1896-1906. Cremation Act, 1902.
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops, inspection.	Public Health Act, 1875; Milk and Dairies Act, 1914.
Factories and Workshops, sanitation.	Public Health Act, 1875.
Hospitals, provision.	Do. ; and Isolation Hospitals Act, 1893.
Housing of working classes.	Housing of Working Classes Acts, 1900-19.
Infectious Diseases, administration of Notification and Prevention Acts.	Infectious Diseases Notification Act, 1889. Do., Prevention, 1890.
Lodging Houses, provision, inspection and regulation.	Public Health Act, 1875.
Nuisances, inspection and regulation	Do.
Open Spaces, provision and maintenance.	Open Spaces Act, 1906.
Refuse Removal, or bye-laws as to removal.	Public Health Act, 1875.
Sale of Horse-flesh, regulation.	Sale of Horse-flesh Act, 1889.
Sewerage and Drainage.	Public Health Act, 1875.
Slaughter-houses, regulation.	Do.
Town Planning, power to make scheme.	Housing and Town Planning Acts, 1909, 1919.
PUBLIC UTILITIES	
Electric Lighting and electric power (supply).	Electric Lighting Acts, 1882-1919.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT HANDBOOK

<i>Powers.</i>	<i>Acts</i>
PUBLIC UTILITIES—continued.	
Highways, maintenance.	Local Govt. Act, 1894, and Highways Acts.
Light Railways, construction and working.	Light Railway Acts, 1896-1912.
Postal and Telegraph facilities, guarantee in case of loss due to extra services.	
Rights of Way, and commons and roadside wastes, protection.	Local Govt. Act, 1894, and Public Health Act, 1875
Streets and Roads, town planning, maintenance, cleansing, lighting, and improvement.	Local Govt. Act, 1894. Development and Road Improvem't Funds Acts, 1909 & 1910.
Traffic Regulation.	
Tramways, construction and veto on construction.	Tramways Act, 1870.
Water Supply.	Public Health Act, 1875-8, and Amendment Act, 1890.

REGULATION

Electric Meter testing.	Electric Lighting Acts, 1882-1909.
Licensing of game dealers, gang masters, knackers' yards, passage brokers and emigration runners, and pawnbrokers.	Local Govt. Act, 1894.
Rights of Common and Roadside Wastes, protection and prevention of encroachment.	Do, and Commons Act, 1899.
Trade Regulation (petroleum).	

MISCELLANEOUS

Mortuaries, provision.	Public Health Act, 1875
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URBAN DISTRICT COUNCILS.

CONSTITUTION.

A number of councillors elected for three years for each ward. One-third usually retire annually, but the county council may order that all councillors shall retire together triennially. Chairman is chosen annually from within or without the council.

All the powers of a Rural District Council as above, and :

<i>Powers.</i>	<i>Acts.</i>
PUBLIC HEALTH	
Ambulance Service, provision.	Public Health Act, 1907.
Baths and Washhouses, provision and maintenance.	Baths and Washhouses Acts, 1846-1899.
Buildings, approval of plans	Public Health Acts.
Gymnasiums, provision and maintenance.	Museums and Gymnasiums Act, 1891. (But see Public Libraries Act, 1919.)

EDUCATION AND PUBLIC AMENITIES

Where population over 20,000 at census of 1901	Elementary Education	Education Act, 1902. Do., 1918. Elementary Education (Defective & Epileptic) Act, 1914. Local Education Authority (Medical Treatment), 1909. Education (Provision of Meals) Acts, 1906 & 1914.
	Higher Education, contribution to cost of.	Education Acts, 1902 & 1918.

MUNICIPAL BOROUGH COUNCILS 7

Powers. *Acts*

MISCELLANEOUS

Where population over 10,000.	Advertisements, bye-laws. Hoardings, etc., regulation.	Local Govt. Act, 1894. Advertisement Regulation Act, 1907.
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AD HOC COMMITTEES

Where population over 20,000.	Food Control, appointment of committee. Old Age Pensions, appointment of Local Pensions Committee. Profiteering, establishment of Local Profiteering Committee.	Food Control- ler's Order, 1917. Old Age Pen- sions Acts, 1908 & 1919. Profiteering Act, 1919. Board of Trade Order, 1919, no. 1515.
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MUNICIPAL BOROUGH COUNCILS.

CONSTITUTION.

A number of councillors elected for three years for each ward, one-third retiring annually. Aldermen co-opted from within or without the council for six years, half retiring every three years. Mayor chosen annually from within or without the Council.

All the powers of an Urban District Council as above, and :

PUBLIC HEALTH

Diseases of Animals, prevention of spread. Inebriates, care of.	Diseases of Animals Acts. Inebriates Act, 1898.
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EDUCATION

Industrial and Reformatory Schools, provision and maintenance.	Children Act, 1908.
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PUBLIC UTILITIES

Borough Bridges, maintenance. Gas Meters, provision.	Gas and Water Works Faci- lities Act, 1870. Municipal Cor- porations Act, 1882.
Good Rule and Government, bye-laws.	

<i>Powers.</i>	<i>Acts.</i>
PUBLIC UTILITIES—<i>continued.</i>	
Locomotives on Highways, bye-laws.	Highways and Locomotives Act, 1878.
Motor Cars, regulation of speed.	Motor Car Act, 1903.

COUNTY BOROUGH COUNCILS.

CONSTITUTION.

Same as Municipal Borough Councils.
Have all the powers of Municipal Borough Councils as above, and, except when it is noted to the contrary, of County Councils as below.

COUNTY COUNCILS.

CONSTITUTION.

One councillor elected for three years for each county electoral division. Aldermen co-opted from within or without the council for six years, one-half retiring every three years. Chairman is chosen annually from within or without the council, and a vice-chairman may be chosen from within.

PUBLIC HEALTH

Diseases of Animals, prevention of spread.	Diseases of Animals Act.
Isolation Hospitals, provision.	Isolation Hospitals Acts, 1893 & 1901.
Lunacy and Inebriates, care of.	Lunacy Acts, 1890-1. Inebriates Act, 1898.
Midwives, regulation.	Midwives' Acts 1902 & 1918
Open Spaces, provision and management.	Open Spaces Act, 1906.
Mentally Deficient, care of.	Mental Deficiency Act, 1913.

EDUCATION AND PUBLIC AMENITIES

Elementary Education.	Education Acts, 1907-18.
Higher Education.	Education Acts, 1902, 1910, 1918.
Reformatory and Industrial Schools.	Children Act, 1908.
Public Parks and Recreation Grounds	Public Health Acts.

Powers.

Acts.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

County Bridges, provision and maintenance	Local Govt. Act, 1888.
Gas Meters, provision.	
Light Railways, construction and working.	Light Railways Acts, 1896-1912
Locomotives on Highways, bye-laws.	Highways and Locomotives Act, 1875.
Main Roads, construction and maintenance.	Local Govt Act, 1888
Traffic, motor cars and registration.	

REGULATION .

Fertilisers and feeding stuffs.	Fertilisers and Feeding Stuff's Acts.
Foods and Drugs.	Foods & Drugs Acts, 1875, 1879, 1899.
Gas and Gas-Metèr testing.	Gasworks Clauses Act, 1871.
Good Rule and Government, bye-laws.	Local Govt. Acts, 1888, 1894.
- Labour Regulation, employment of children and shops regulation.	Employment of Children Act, 1903 Shops Acts, 1912 & 1913.
Licensing of theatres, music halls, cinematographs and racecourses.	Theatres Act, 1843.
Motor Cars and Drivers, registration.	Registration of Motor Car Acts and Orders.
Trade Regulation, weights and measures, explosives, etc.	Local Govt. Act, 1894.
Wild Birds protection.	Wild Birds' Act, 1904.

MISCELLANEOUS

Power not possessed by County Borough Councils.	Building Societies, assistance in formation or extension.
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<i>Powers.</i>	<i>Acts.</i>
MISCELLANEOUS—<i>continued.</i>	
Coroner, appointment of.	Local Govt. Act, 1896.
Emigration, assistance.	Emigration Act.
Small Dwellings, aid in acquiring.	Small Dwell- ings Acquisi- tion Act, 1899.
Small Holdings, acquisition.	Small Holdings and Allot- ments Act, 1908.

AD HOC COMMITTEES

Local Pensions.	Old Age Pen- sions Acts, 1908 & 1911.
Maternity and Child Welfare.	Maternity and Child Wel- fare Act, 1918.

BOARDS OF GUARDIANS.

CONSTITUTION.

A number of guardians elected for three years for each parish or other area. One-third usually retire annually, but the County Council may order that all the guardians shall retire triennially. Chairman and vice-chairman chosen from within or without the board, and not more than two other members may be co-opted from without.

PUBLIC HEALTH

Infirmaries, provision and management.	
Outdoor Medical Relief.	
Vaccination Officers, appointment.	Vaccination Acts, 1867- 1898.

EDUCATION

Poor Law Schools, provision and manage- ment.	Poor Law In- stitutions Order, 1913.
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(In certain groups of Unions, provision and management are entrusted to School District Managers.)

BOARDS OF GUARDIANS

11

Powers.

Acts.

ASSESSMENT COMMITTEES

Appointed for one year by guardians of unions from among their own number.

Valuation Lists, revision of.

London Govt,
Act, 1899.

DISTRESS COMMITTEES

Appointed by each of twelve borough or urban district councils. Term of office expires with that of borough councillor or guardian. Chairman chosen from members of committee, which fixes his term of office.

Relief of Distress from lack of employment.

Unemployed
Workmen
Act, 1905.

JUSTICES

Appointed by the Crown (Lord Chancellor) on the nomination of the Lord Lieutenant, or *ex officio*.

Licensing of Public Houses, beer houses,
refreshment houses, billiard rooms, etc.

Licensing Act,
1904.

APPENDIX TO PART I

Ministries concerned with functions of local government.

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

County Agricultural Committees.
Small Holdings.
Allotments.

LORD CHANCELLOR

Justices of the Peace.

BOARD OF EDUCATION

Education.
Libraries.
Nursery Schools.
Schools for Mothers.

MINISTRY OF FOOD

Food Control Committees.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

1. Public Health

- (a) *Individual*.—Maternity and Child Welfare.
Tuberculosis, venereal, and other infectious diseases.
Provision of hospitals, vaccination, etc.
National Health Insurance, medical benefits.
National Health Insurance, cash benefits for sickness,
disablement, and maternity.
- (b) *General*.—Water supply, drainage and general sanitation.
Purity of food and drugs, adulteration, slaughter-houses, etc.
Baths and wash-houses, etc.
- (c) *Housing and Town Planning*.

2. Poor Law Administration, including audit of Boards of Guardians.

3. Local Government.

- (i) Audit of local accounts.
- (ii) Supervision of local administration by Provisional Orders, sanctioning of loans, scrutiny of bye-laws under the Public Health Acts, etc.
- (iii) Provision of libraries, museums, administration of Unemployed Workmen Act, and a variety of minor duties

MINISTRY OF HEALTH—*continued*

4. Miscellaneous.

(i) Old Age Pensions.

- (ii) The Minister of Health is also responsible for the work of the Registrar-General, which includes not only the decennial census, the figures of births, deaths and marriages, but also the care of records at Somerset House and consideration of questions relating to civil marriages.

HOME OFFICE

Food and Drugs.
Factories.
Police.
Protection of Children.

MINISTRY OF PENSIONS

Pensions (War)

BOARD OF TRADE

Profiteering
Gas.
Coal.

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

Electricity.
Light Railways.
Roads.
Tramways.

TREASURY

Loans

PART II.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND THEIR POWERS.

For local government purposes, England, with Wales, is divided into sixty-two administrative counties and seventy-eight County Boroughs. The County Boroughs are all large towns, each of which has a population of not less than 50,000. A County Borough is the most complete and autonomous unit in English local government. Its Council has control of all its municipal and educational services, and, as a rule, the only other authority carrying on work within its area is the Board of Guardians.

The administrative counties are subdivided into non-county municipal boroughs, urban districts, and rural districts, and each rural district consists of a number of rural parishes.

The administrative county is not always identical with the geographical county. The former area was instituted by the Local Government Act, 1888, which, in some instances, divided the geographical county into two or more administrative counties. Each of the three ridings of Yorkshire, for example, is an administrative county.

The governing body of the administrative county is the County Council, usually consisting of from fifty to a hundred members. The county is divided into a number of electoral divisions, each of which returns one member. The councillors are elected for a period of three years from March 8th, and the term of those at present in office will expire in 1922. The aldermen, who number one-fourth of the whole Council, are elected by the councillors and hold office for six years, half of them retiring every third year. Any person, man or woman, on the register of local government electors or the parliamentary ownership register, is eligible for election.

The Council appoint the returning officer (usually their clerk), except in the case of a Municipal Borough, when the mayor carries out that duty. The chairman of the Council is appointed annually, and is a Justice of the Peace by virtue of his office. He need not be an elected member of the Council, and may be paid a salary.

In addition to the usual disqualifications of aliens, idiots, bankrupts, etc., any persons having an interest, direct or indirect, in a contract with the Council, or who are employed by the Council, are ineligible for election. Necessary exceptions to this latter rule are the Chairman (if he is paid a salary) and persons interested in the lease or sale of land to or from the Council, or the loan of money, or who are interested in contracts with the Council as shareholders in joint stock companies.

Particulars as to qualifications of local government electors are contained in the chapter on Municipal Elections.

The County Council is required by law to meet four times per annum, and some Councils still confine their meetings to this limit. The quorum is one fourth of the full membership, and, with a few exceptions, in which a certain statutory majority is required, all questions are decided by a bare majority of those who vote, the Chairman possessing a casting vote in the event of a tie. The Council may frame their own standing orders to regulate their procedure. It should be noted that no member may either speak or vote on a matter in which he is pecuniarily interested.

Meetings of the Council are usually open to the public, but there is no rule to prevent the Council from excluding the public at any time. Representatives of the Press, however, can only be excluded when a formal resolution is passed under the Local Authorities (Admission of Press to Meetings) Act, 1908; that in view of the special nature of the business about to be dealt with, the exclusion of the Press is advisable in the public interest.

Minutes of the proceedings of the County Council, or of any of its committees, which have been submitted to the Council, may be inspected by any elector upon payment of the fee of one shilling, and the elector may also make a copy of any portion of the minutes.

The County Council may delegate to committees appointed from its own members any powers or duties which they con-

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND THEIR POWERS 17

sider may be better carried out by committees, except the power of making contracts or raising loans or rates. The proceedings of the committees are regulated by the standing orders made by the Council, and every committee is required to report its proceedings to the Council, except in the case of certain statutory committees, to be referred to later, which possess executive powers. Their reports of the committees usually take the form of a record as to their action in the matters in which they possess delegated powers, and their recommendations on more important questions. These reports are printed and circulated amongst the members of the Council prior to the meetings. Members of the public who are present, therefore, occasionally find some difficulty in following the proceedings, unless they have taken the precaution of applying beforehand for a copy of the reports. The public possess no legal right to these copies, but nowadays few Councils will refuse a reasonable request from the local labour organizations for the regular transmission of one or two copies.

Any member of the Council may, of course, at any time, after due notice, propose any motion germane to the municipal affairs of the county, but although debates on such motions may be more interesting than the normal proceedings of the Council, it should always be remembered that things "get done" more by persistent and careful attention in committee than by eloquence at full meetings of the council.

The constitution of the London County Council differs somewhat from that of other councils. Each electoral division returns two members, with the exception of the City, which sends four. In addition, there are nineteen aldermen, one half of whom retire every third year.

THE MUNICIPAL BOROUGH.

The constitutions of the Council of a County Borough and that of a Non-County Borough are identical, the difference being in the extent of their powers. Each Council consists of a Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors. The Councillors, who number from twelve to eighty, according to the size of the borough, must be local government electors, either men or women, who have resided in the borough for twelve months, or persons who would be local government electors by virtue

of the occupation of property in the borough, if they resided within seven miles of the borough, but who actually reside within a further radius of eight miles. In this case, however, they must possess a property qualification. (See chapter on Municipal Elections.)

The disqualifications are the same as those for the County Council.

The returning officer at elections is an Alderman specially assigned for that purpose, if the borough is divided into wards, or, if there is no such division, the Mayor.

The Mayor is elected annually on November 9th, and may be a person of either sex qualified to be a Councillor. He is, by virtue of his office, a Justice of the Peace for the petty sessional division of the county in which the borough is situate, or, if the borough has a separate commission of the peace, he is Chairman of the Justices for his year of office and is also a Justice for the following year. He may be paid a salary, which tradition expects him to expend either in what is euphemistically known as "hospitality" or in supporting semi-public objects upon which it would be illegal to contribute from the rates. The Mayor of some of the largest towns in the kingdom enjoys, by letters patent, the title of "Lord Mayor."

Each Councillor is elected for three years, and one third of the whole number retire triennially on November 1st.

One fourth in number of the Council are the Aldermen, who are elected by the Councillors for a period of six years, one half of them retiring each third year. Although many Councils elect their Aldermen on the basis of ward representation, or of seniority, there is no legal rule in the matter. Every person, male or female, entitled to be elected a councillor may also be elected an Alderman.

The provisions as to inspection of minutes, appointment and powers of Committees, in the case of County Councils, apply also to the Councils of Municipal Boroughs.

The twenty-eight boroughs in the County of London differ in many respects from the ordinary Municipal Borough. They were created from the former parishes and districts, by the London Government Act, 1899. Any person of either sex on the list of local government electors is eligible for membership of the Council, and, in addition, any person who has resided in the borough for twelve months or who owns

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND THEIR POWERS 19

property within the borough. The whole of the Councillors retire triennially on November 1st in every third year, and the Aldermen, who are only equal in number to one-sixth of the Councillors, are elected by the latter for six years, half of them retiring every third year. The Town Clerk is the returning officer. The usual disqualifications, already referred to in the section dealing with the County Council, prevail, and in addition a member loses his seat if he is absent for six months from the meetings of the Council, unless his absence is due to military service, illness or some reason approved by the Council.

All the inhabitants (and not merely the burgesses) of a Municipal Borough, constitute the "Corporation." Technically the grant of a charter of incorporation, elevating an urban district to the status of a borough, is a royal privilege. A petition from a large proportion of the inhabitants must first be sent to the Privy Council. The latter body then depute a commissioner to hold a local inquiry into the matter, and, following his report, the Privy Council either refuse the request, or grant a charter, which settles all such preliminary details as to the division of the borough into wards, the number of members for each ward, etc. If the petition is not successful, the cost of the inquiry has to be paid by the applicants, but if it is granted, the expenses may be paid out of the borough fund. No limits have been fixed as to the area, population or rateable value which must be attained before a charter will be granted, but two or three self-contained provincial towns with a population of about twelve thousand have recently been promoted into boroughs. At the time of writing, there is a general movement in several of the large urban districts in the Metropolis to secure charters, as some measure of protection against what they regard as the encroachment of London.

When a borough has attained the population of 50,000, the Council may apply to the Ministry of Health for a Provisional Order constituting it a County Borough. The Ministry will hold a local inquiry into the application, and, if it is granted, will introduce the necessary Bill into Parliament to confirm the Provisional Order. The borough is then cut off from the county so far as the normal work of local government is concerned, and its Council will have practically all the powers of a County Council given them.

THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

The Urban District Council is the legislative creation of the Local Government Act, 1894, which set up the machinery of local government outside Municipal Boroughs. Its singularly unattractive name is perhaps responsible for the prevalent idea that it is largely inferior in power to the Borough Council. In practice, its powers are almost identical with those of the Non-County Borough Council. The chief distinction between the two is that the organization of the District Council is less picturesque, and there are a greater number of urban districts whose lack of population or rateable value hinders the expansion of civic work, and detracts from public interest. Out of over eight hundred urban districts, the population ranges from 218 in Childwall (Lancashire) to 160,000 in Willesden. In the new suburbs of London, and in the mining districts of South Wales, there are urban districts which are far larger and more enterprising in local government than the average Non-County Borough Council. Rural parishes which have attained an urban character may be created into urban districts by the County Council. Upon application to them, the County Council may hold an inquiry and take a poll of the electors on the matter, and then make an Order for the constitution of an urban district, including all such details as the division into wards and the number of councillors to be elected for each ward. This Order must, however, be confirmed by the Ministry of Health before it becomes operative. The County Council may also from time to time vary the ward boundaries, or the number of members, after holding a local inquiry.

Any person of either sex, who is on the list of local government electors (as to which see the chapter on Municipal Elections), or has resided in the urban district for a year, or who is on the ownership list of Parliamentary electors, may be elected a member. The elections take place early in April, upon a date fixed by the County Council, and the Clerk of the District Council acts as returning officer. The term of office is three years, and it is customary for one third of the members to retire annually, but the County Council may, upon a request from the District Council, provide that the whole of the members shall retire every third year. The Chairman is elected annually in April, and need not be an

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elected member of the Council. He is an ex-officio Justice of the Peace for the county petty sessional division in which the district is situate, but he cannot be paid a salary, and his office lacks the glamour of antiquity and dignity that surrounds the Mayor of a Municipal Borough. The disqualifications referred to in the case of persons employed by or contracting with the County Council also apply to the District Council. In addition, a member who is absent from all meetings for six consecutive months loses his seat, unless his absence is due to military service, illness or some reason approved by the Council.

Urban District Councils must meet monthly. The quorum is one-third of the whole number, but in no case less than seven. The remarks with regard to the minutes of meetings and the appointment of Committees by County Councils also apply to District Councils.

THE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

The Rural District Council consists of members elected from the various rural parishes within the district. The Councillors are also Guardians of the Poor, so that in a rural district there is no separate election of Guardians.

Candidates must be local government electors, or have resided for the whole of twelve months preceding the election in the rural district. It not infrequently happens that, owing to the lack of public interest in the work of both the Guardians and the Rural Council, no candidate is nominated. In such a case, the County Council may order a new election, or (if the failure to elect is so great as to prevent the district council from acting), the County Council may appoint persons to form the District Council until the newly-elected Councillors come into office. The elections are held early in April, upon a day fixed by the County Council, and the term of office is three years. One-third of the members retire annually, unless the County Council, upon the application of the Board of Guardians, direct that they shall retire *en bloc* every third year. The County Council may also fix and vary the number of Councillors to be elected for each parish. The Chairman is elected annually, and is an ex-officio Justice of the Peace for the county during his or her time of office. The provisions as to meetings committees, etc., already

described in the case of Urban District Councils, are generally applicable to Rural Councils.

THE PARISH MEETING AND THE PARISH COUNCIL.

In every rural parish, a meeting of the Local Government electors must be held at least once a year. If the population of the parish, according to the census of 1891, was 300 or upwards, a Parish Council must also be elected. If the population is between 100 and 300, the Parish Meeting may ask the County Council to issue an order establishing a Parish Council, and the County Council are bound to do so. If the population is less than 100, the Parish Meeting may make a similar request, but the County Council may refuse it. Where there is no Parish Council, the Parish Meeting must be held twice annually, and a meeting may be convened at any time by the Chairman of the Parish Meeting or six electors. Where there is a Council the Chairman of the Council or any six electors may convene a meeting. The meeting must not be held before six o'clock p.m. Any public elementary schoolroom may be used for such a meeting.

The Chairman of the Parish Council is Chairman of the Parish Meeting, except when he is a candidate for election at the triennial election meeting. In his absence the meeting elects its own Chairman. Where there is no Council, the Chairman is elected annually.

The Parish Council consists of between five and fifteen Councillors, the precise number being fixed by the County Council. The Council is elected by a show of hands at the Parish Meeting, unless a poll is demanded by five electors, or one-third of the meeting, whichever is the lesser number, or by one elector with the consent of the Chairman of the Meeting. Any local government elector, or any person who has resided within the parish or within three miles of it for the previous twelve months, is eligible for election, and the term of office of the elected Council is three years. The Chairman may be chosen from anyone who is qualified to be a Councillor, whether elected a member of the Council or not. Casual vacancies are filled by co-option. The parish may be divided into wards by the County Council. Any public elementary school may be used for meetings of the Council. Four meetings at least must be

held during the year, and special meetings may be convened by the Chairman or any two members. The quorum must be at least one-third of the whole membership. Any of the Council's duties may be delegated to Committees, consisting wholly or partly of members, but the acts of the Committees must be submitted to the ensuing meeting of the Council for approval.

POWERS OF AUTHORITIES.

The County Council derives its constitution and the bulk of its ordinary powers from the Local Government Act, 1888. The Council of a County Borough obtains its county powers also from that Act, its municipal powers from the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882, and its ordinary powers as a sanitary and highway authority from the Public Health Act, 1875, and the amending Acts to that measure. A Non-County Borough Council's general powers are also contained in the Municipal Corporations and Public Health Acts. Metropolitan Borough Councils owe their constitution to the London Government Act, 1899, and their general powers principally to the Metropolis Management Acts and the Public Health (London) Act, 1891. Urban and Rural District Council's powers are conferred upon them by the Local Government Act, 1894, and the Public Health Acts, and the powers of Parish Councils and Parish Meetings are derived from the former Act.

All of the larger Authorities have usually obtained special powers by local Acts of Parliament. County, Borough and District Councils may promote Bills in Parliament after such Bills have (in the case of Borough and District Councils) been approved by a meeting of the Local Government electors, but a poll must be taken if demanded by the Council or 100 electors, or, if the number of electors is under 2,000, one-twentieth of them. The Council may oppose bills which threaten the interests of the district, but no approval of a meeting of electors is required.

The Public Health Act, 1875, which forms the basis of the public health powers of Borough and District Councils, has been amended and extended by many subsequent Acts, the whole of which, with the principal measure, are in urgent need of codification. The Public Health Act, 1890, for example, considerably extends the 1875 Act. It is

divided into five parts, any of which may be adopted by Borough and Urban District Councils outside London, whilst Part III may be adopted by a Rural District Council. The Public Health Act, 1907, on the other hand, or any of its ten parts, may be extended to any district to which they are applied by order of the Ministry of Health or (in the case of the provisions dealing with fire brigades, police and sky signs) by the Home Secretary.

PROVISIONAL ORDERS.

The powers of the Local Authorities referred to are further complicated and extended by Provisional Orders, for such matters as the compulsory acquisition of land, the execution of improvement schemes under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts, the constitution of joint boards for establishing hospitals, etc. The Order is granted, after holding a local inquiry, by the appropriate Government Department (usually the Ministry of Health), and, where a confirming Act of Parliament is necessary, the Bill is introduced into Parliament by that Department.

BYE-LAWS.

The powers of the Council also vary from district to district, according to the nature of the bye-laws which have been made by the Council. Bye-laws can only be made under the power of specific Acts of Parliament, and after public notice has been given to the inhabitants by the Council. They require the sanction of a Government Department (usually the Ministry of Health), but those made by a County or Borough Council "for the good rule and government" of the county or borough (including such matters as street betting, street cries and music, noisy animals, etc.), are required to be submitted to the Home Secretary, who does not officially sanction them, but may disallow any which he considers unreasonable. The approval of a Government Department, it should be noted, does not make a bye-law valid which is outside the powers of the Council, and it is not unusual for a bye-law to be upset by the Courts on that account.

PART III.
PROCEDURE AND FINANCE.

" THE COMPLEAT COUNCILLOR."

The aim of every Labour Councillor should be to possess full knowledge, not only of the powers of the Authority of which he is a member, but also of the methods of business used in running the administrative machine. Acquaintance with procedure is essential if the time and energies of the Councillor are to be occupied to the best advantage. This is as true of a member of a Parish Council as of the London County Council, or a member of any municipal authority of the first rank.

Assuming that a local Labour Party has returned a number of members to a Local Authority, the Labour Councillors should meet before the first meeting of the Authority in order (a) to agree upon common policy and united action, (b) to appoint a leader or Chairman, and secretary or whip, (c) to draw up a list of nominations for the various committees, and, if the Labour members are in the majority, to select the person to be nominated as Mayor or Chairman of the Authority. It is important to arrange this preliminary business as soon as possible after the election day, especially in the cases, which are at present the rule, where the Labour members are in the minority. At the first meeting of the Authority it is usual for the Mayor (or Chairman) and Aldermen to be elected, and a Selection Committee to be appointed, which has the duty of allotting the members to the various Committees. The Labour Chairman or whip should be nominated for this Committee, to which are submitted the personal choice of committees sent in by the individual members of the Authority. It has happened that a reactionary majority has refused to appoint Labour Aldermen, even when Labour was in sufficient strength to entitle it to one or more, and also declined to appoint a proper proportion of Labour nominees to the more important committees,

Such action should not be allowed to pass without a vigorous and dignified protest, which has been known to effect a change in the attitude of the majority on these matters.

In selecting members for committees, care should be taken to see that the Labour nominees for the Finance Committee are men who can devote time to, and have knowledge of, financial subjects. If the Labour Party is in the majority this is all the more necessary, as the Finance Committee has the important duty of preparing the estimates and apportioning expenditure, and it is of the utmost importance that the financial side of the authorities' work is so arranged that, as far as possible, the cost of new developments should not be all thrown upon the revenue of too short a period. On the other hand, when the Labour Party is in a minority, it is essential that Labour representatives should endeavour to prevent the Finance Committee holding up, as it can do, necessary work on the score of expense. The Labour Party, on a local authority, when in a majority, should look upon the Finance Committee as a regular body, and when in a minority, it should look upon the Committee, as it nearly always is, a body for preventing new things from being done.

A Labour Councillor should be assiduous in his attendance on committees, for it is in committee that the main work of a local authority is done. Failure to adopt this course is not compensated for by brilliant propaganda speeches at the open meeting of the full Council or other authority. Moreover, it is in committee only that new proposals can be effectively brought up and put into shape. If a Councillor wishes the authority to carry out or establish some new activity, he should first bring the matter before his Labour colleagues who should be made fully aware of the scope and significance of his proposals. He should then place a notice of motion on the agenda of the appropriate committee in order to get its support, and to have it brought before the whole of the members with its backing. If he fails in this he should then put a notice of motion upon the agenda of the full meeting, when the proposal can be discussed in public, and an attempt be made to induce the Council to instruct the appropriate committee to bring up a scheme embodying it.

For the purpose of securing united action in cases of this kind, a periodical meeting of the Labour Party should be

held, if possible, before every full meeting of the authority. At this Labour Party meeting the agenda of the full meeting of the authority can be considered, and a common line of action be decided upon. For the smooth working of Labour local administration, the habit of "team" work should be acquired by the Labour members of local authorities.

The Labour Councillor should be insatiable in his thirst for information. He should want to know what other authorities are doing in connection with any new development for which powers have been given to local authorities. The easiest way to acquire information is to put a motion on the agenda of the appropriate committee, asking that the clerk of the authority should be instructed to write to other local authorities for particulars as to their activities in connection with any new matter of importance. Questions of procedure very often arise, and it is sometimes useful to have instructions given in this way to the clerk to obtain from other authorities information as to their methods of dealing with business. In order to be well equipped with knowledge in regard to the powers of local authorities, Labour Councillors should insist, where it is not already the custom, that copies of all new Acts which give power to, or place duties upon local authorities should be circulated to all members by the clerk. They should also seek to have provided at the municipal office a collection of books dealing with local government, and kept up to date for the use of members.

When Labour Councillors desire to promote any new activity (especially in regard to any project for which they are not certain the authority of which they are members has powers), they should have the clerk of the authority instructed to prepare and submit a report on the subject. In framing this instruction it should be indicated that what is required is not a report of the difficulties of establishing and carrying on the new activity, but a statement of the best means to adopt to get it established. If the report does not appear to be satisfactory, information should be sought from either the Labour Research Department or the Fabian Society.

The Labour Councillor should study carefully the standing orders of the body of which he is a member, and should any
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rule appear to him and his party to be unbusinesslike, or calculated to be unfair to a minority, he and his party should move for amendment.

It is advisable for the Labour members of an authority of considerable size to apportion the work among themselves so that each may become an expert in the administration of one or more departments. The ideal should be for each member to know "something of everything, and everything of something" in connection with the body of which he is a member.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE.

Since the days of Queen Elizabeth, the main source of income, first for the poor law and later for the other purposes of local authorities, has been the "rating" of the occupiers of land and buildings. This source of income has been supplemented by grants-in-aid from the National Exchequer.

In order to obtain as clear a view as possible of the financial powers of local authorities it is necessary to understand that there are two broad divisions which can be made in the kind of rates levied. The oldest rate is the poor rate. This rate is for the relief of the poor, and generally comes under the authority of the Board of Guardians. Since the creation of local government, as we now understand it, with the setting up of County Councils, Borough Councils, Urban District Councils, Rural District Councils and other bodies, new rates have come into force. As a wide distinction it can be said that there are two classes of rates—the poor and the district rates. It is, however, important to remember that the poor law system of rating is intimately connected with the district rating system, because the valuation for the poor rate is, speaking generally, and with the exceptions specified later, the valuation used for the other local rates.

RATING AUTHORITIES.

There is a vital difference between the authority which fixes the amount to be raised (the rating authority) and the authority which fixes the contribution which particular occupiers or properties must make (the valuation authority). As the poor rate is the oldest rate, the Overseers of the Poor (in London now the Borough Councils, and in rural districts by each Parish Council or Parish Meeting where there is no Council, or by the Town or District Council where that body has obtained the necessary powers under

Section 33 of the Local Government Act, 1894) have long had a valuation for the purpose of their rate, and this valuation is, in the main, the basis upon which the rates are paid; but the rating authority fixes the amount in the £ which is to be paid on that valuation. There are exceptions to this rule—as will appear—but generally the rule is correct. Bearing this in mind it is possible to state how the different local governing bodies levy their rate.

(a) COUNTY COUNCILS.

County rates are assessed on the various parishes within the county in proportion to the values shown on the *poor rate valuation list*. These values are shown in what is called the "county rate basis." This basis is prepared by a committee of the County Council, called the "County Rate Basis Committee." For the purposes of preparation this committee may call upon the Overseers of the Poor (i.e., the parties responsible for the poor rate valuation) for full particulars of the valuations made by the poor rate authorities. This county rate basis may be made, and may be altered either wholly or in part at any time. The list is prepared, and is valid subject to appeal, the procedure in regard to which cannot be detailed here. If the Committee desires, it need not base its rate on the poor rate valuation, but may make an entirely independent valuation. Having prepared the basis of the rate by the valuation (the county rate basis) the County Council fixes the amount of its claim on each parish. The actual collection is effected by the County Council issuing to the clerk of the Assessment Committee of the Guardians a precept for the whole amount, which is then collected from the overseers of each parish as part of the Poor Rate.

The county police rate is levied in a similar manner.

(b) BOROUGH COUNCILS.

The rates levied by Borough Councils outside the County of London are the general district rate and the borough rate. For the former rate the Council invariably accept the valuation of the poor rate authorities, but the Council usually has its own collectors. Most of the ordinary expenses of the Council are paid out of the general district rate. Certain special expenses, such as cost of education, burial grounds,

libraries, salaries of Town Clerk, and Surveyor, etc., are paid out of the borough rate. The Council levy this rate by a precept on the Overseers, who include it in the poor rate, and it is collected by the poor rate collectors.

(c) URBAN DISTRICT COUNCILS.

The rate of an Urban District Council may be made at any time according to the state of the Council funds, and is called a "general district rate." The basis is the poor rate valuation, and for this purpose an Urban District Council may obtain all necessary information from the poor rate valuation authority. The Urban District Council then fixes the amount of the rate, and collects it through its own collectors, unless, as is often the case, arrangements have been made for a joint collection of the poor rate and general district rate.

(d) RURAL DISTRICT COUNCILS.

The general fund of Rural District Councils is raised by precept upon the Overseers, who include the amount required in the poor rate. A part of the Council's expenditure consists of expenses for drainage or otherwise incurred in respect of a separate parish or parishes, and charged to them.

(e) METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCILS.

In London, generally speaking, the Borough Councils are the valuation authorities, and also the rating authorities. The rate demand note is a composite demand, including rates for the poor, the amount required by precepts for the London County Council (for education, etc.) and the receiver of the Metropolitan Police District, in addition to the general rate for the purposes of the Borough Council. It should be noted that a separate rate is demanded by the Metropolitan Water Board to cover the Board's annual deficiency, but on the valuation of the Borough Councils.

ASSESSMENT.

(a) HISTORICAL.

The first Act of Parliament for providing local authorities with a revenue for strictly local purposes was passed in 1601, and was entitled "An Act for the Relief of the Poor."

It is interesting to note that this Act, in addition to establishing certain parish officials called "Overseers," also provided for the assessment of every person and every occupier upon the sum total of all his property. Apparently for some time the rate was levied on all the property of an individual, whether realty or personalty, including movable chattels, and stock in trade; and this form of assessment was continued, theoretically, at any rate, down to the Act of 3 and 4 Victoria c. 89, passed in 1840, by which personal property was exempt from rating, and assessment was confined to the value of occupancy of land or buildings. For at least a century before this Act, however, the rating of personal property was only reluctantly conceded by Courts of Law, and in practice only partially or rarely acted upon. Then came a whole series of Acts in George II, George IV, William IV and Queen Victoria's reign, which ultimately determined the principles and set up the machinery by which valuations and assessments of property are conducted, and settled how a man shall be rated, and upon what sum he shall pay rates.

(b) GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF ASSESSMENT.

In the first place it would be well to set out a few facts and principles bearing on the matter before describing the methods and machinery of valuation :

(1) With respect to the particular person to be rated, it is to be noted that the occupier alone, whether owner or tenant, is liable to be rated. You cannot rate an owner as owner. This was laid down in the Statute of Elizabeth, and has been continued ever since. Hence a ground landlord pays no rates unless he also happens to be an occupier at the same time.

(2) All occupiers of property, whether individuals or corporations, whether public or private companies, co-operative societies, or Municipal bodies, such as Borough Councils, Boards of Guardians, School Boards, and the like, are liable to be rated. The only occupier exempt from rating is the Crown, and the principle applies not only to the Crown itself, and the direct and immediate servants of the Crown, but all properties occupied for the purpose of the Imperial Government, such as police stations, courts of justice, post offices, and so on. As a matter of fact, the

Government as an act of grace, and without prejudice to their rights in the matter, make an annual contribution in lieu of rates to all local authorities in whose areas buildings occupied for Government purposes are situate. But the contribution is generally ludicrously inadequate, and has no relation to the true value of the premises. For instance, the annual value of the Tower Bridge Police Court and Police Station, calculated on the site value and outlay, is between £3,500 and £4,000 per annum, whereas the Government pay rates based on a value of £1,000 per annum. Again, the site value alone of Somerset House is calculated by the London County Council valuer at £27,450 per annum, apart altogether from the value of the buildings, and yet recently the Government only paid rates on £7,000.

(3) In order that a property (called in technical or legal phraseology a "hereditament") may be rated, the occupation must be of such as to be of value—that is, the occupation must be what is called a "beneficial occupation." Consequently empty property cannot be rated. It is not necessary for the occupation to be beneficial to the occupier, for in that case trustees, who occupy for many and various reasons, would not be liable. The rule to be followed is that the occupation of the property must be of value *for the purpose for which it is used.*

(4) (Most important principle of all.) Rates are levied upon the *annual* value of every hereditament, and the ultimate end and object of all valuation procedure is to ascertain the actual annual value, for the purpose for which it is used, of each separately occupied property in the borough area. Whether we are dealing with a private dwellinghouse, a shop, a factory, a beerhouse, a town hall, public baths and wash-houses, an institute, an advertisement station, or buildings used as an electric-light undertaking—whatever the class of property, the point to be ascertained in all cases is—what is the *annual* value of such premises?

This is the aim and object of all valuation for assessment purposes. Every problem in valuation and assessment work hinges upon that one point—"annual value."

(c) METHODS OF VALUATION.

Annual value is of two kinds—gross value, and net or rateable value, Gross value (or gross estimated rental, as it

is termed by one Statute), is defined by Law (Sec. 4, Valuation (Metropolis) Act) as "the rent which a tenant might reasonably be expected, taking one year with another, to pay for an hereditament if the tenant undertook to pay all the tenant's rates and taxes, and if the landlord undertook to bear the cost of the repairs and the insurance, and any other expenses necessary to maintain the hereditament in a state to command the rent." For example, if you rent a private house on a quarterly agreement with your landlord at a yearly rent of £40, and he does all the repairs, then the gross value of that hereditament is £40.

The *net annual value or rateable value* means (again quoting the Act) "the gross value after deducting therefrom the probable average annual cost of repairs, insurance, and other expenses, as aforesaid." If the gross rent or gross value of your house is £40, the annual average cost of repairs will be about £4, insurance £1, and renewal fund, £1, i.e., the total deduction will amount to about £6, which is the sum necessary to be spent annually to maintain the hereditament in a state to command the rent. The gross value then is £40, and the rateable or net value is, therefore, £40 less £6 = £34. To state the definition again in less technical language, the net or rateable value is the estimated rent obtainable for the property less the annual average cost of repairs and insurance. This is the standard to be applied to every possible description of property, without exception when endeavouring to make a valuation. In trying to arrive at the estimated gross rent for any property, whether a private house, a co-operative stores, or a town hall, we must always assume a hypothetical tenant willing and anxious to rent the property for the purpose for which it is now used, and a hypothetical owner equally willing to let. The rule looks simple and easy enough when stated in that manner, but it is exceedingly difficult and full of technical complications and subtleties in actual practice.

But, it will be said, "the probable average cost of repairs" will differ enormously in different classes of buildings, and even amongst buildings of the same class, according to the age of the house, whether it was originally well-built, and so on. Certainly, and in order to simplify matters, and to render the calculation of rateable from gross value to be made readily and easily, the Valuation Act, in the 3rd Schedule,

recognizes this fact, and lays down a scale of maximum rates of deduction which may be allowed in every class of property. For example, Class I consists of houses or buildings where the gross value or rent is under £20 per annum, and here one-fourth of that sum, or 25 per cent., may be deducted to convert gross into rateable value. Thus, if the rent of a cottage is £16 per annum, the maximum sum allowable under the Act as a deduction for repairs and insurances is one-fourth, or £4, and the rateable value is, therefore, £16 less £4=£12.

For Class II (houses and buildings with gross value between £20 and £40) one-fifth, or 20 per cent. is the maximum allowed, so that with the house rented at £30, £6 is deducted leaving the rateable value at £24. For Class III (houses and buildings of a gross value of £40 and upwards) one-sixth or sixteen and two-thirds per cent. is the maximum allowed, giving, in the case of house rented at £60, a rateable value of £50.

There is, of course, a very good reason why, as a general rule, properties under £40 per annum gross value should have the benefit of a larger percentage of reduction than those above that amount. The smaller the rent and the cheaper the class of house, the more shifting the type of tenants, and the more destructive they generally are, and the expenditure upon decoration and sanitary repairs is, therefore, an element of risk much larger than in other and better classes of property.

It is the intention of the Statute that these proportions, one-fourth in the case of properties under £20 value, one-fifth in the case of properties between £20 and £40, and one-sixth in the case of those over £40, are to be taken as the *maximum* deductions allowable for converting gross into rateable value. But it has come to pass, nowadays, that the maximum scale is the one allowed in practically every case, and no differentiation is made between old and dilapidated properties requiring a heavy annual expenditure on repairs, and new well-built property requiring scarcely any outlay during the next few years. In practice then, to convert gross value into rateable value you deduct the maximum percentage in accordance with the schedule scale.

The deductions allowed on classes of property, other than dwelling houses as previously mentioned, are very various.

On mills and manufactories for instance (Class VIII), thirty-three and one-third per cent., or one third deduction is allowed, e.g., a factory rented at £300 will have a rateable value of £200. On warehouses and like buildings (Class V), if not inhabited and not liable to inhabited house duty, one-fifth is allowed on a gross value of between £20 and £40, and one-sixth if over £40. Again, on land with buildings such as sheds (Class VI) one-tenth only is allowed, and on land without buildings used for market gardens, nurseries, store-yards, and sq on, one-twentieth.

Definitions of gross and rateable value in the Act, proceed on the assumption that a hypothetical tenant would offer to take the hereditament, whether a house, shop, factory, shed, advertisement-station, or piece of land, at an *annual rental*, which is supposed to be computed by taking one year with another. But it is perfectly clear that many hereditaments in the Metropolis are *not* let on annual tenancies, but are either (1) in the occupation of the freehold owner, who pays no rent to anyone, or (2) are on lease for a term of years, or (3) are let for a fixed period on condition of certain premiums having been paid down at the commencement of the tenancy either with or without a subsequent annual rental. In order to assess these types of hereditaments, where there is no question of taking one year with another, it becomes necessary to reduce them all to the terms of a yearly tenancy. For example—a shop has recently been empty of a tenant. Under a very old lease the present owner has fifteen years more to run before the lease falls in. He has just let it, on a sub-lease, for that term for a premium of £150 paid down, together with an annual rent of £45. Now this £150 premium so called, has not been paid for business goodwill, because the shop was formerly in the occupation of a draper and is now let to a bootmaker. The £150 is really capitalized rent; and in order to ascertain the true annual value of the shop we must convert this £150 into its annual equivalent, which on a fifteen years' term is somewhere about £10, or a little less, and then we must add that £10 on to the £45. The landlord gets £45 rent for the shop with the premium, but if he lets the premises without a premium he would want £55 rent.

Similarly, if a house is let on a repairing lease for a term of ninety-nine years at an annual rental of £40, then in

order to get at the real respective gross and rateable values of the premises, we must take the rental of £40, and add thereto the probable average annual cost of repairs, which is usually estimated at 10 per cent. of the rent of exterior and interior repairs, or 5 per cent. for interior repairs only. We should get £40 plus £4, or £44, as the gross value of the house, less one-sixth, according to schedule, making £37, the rateable value. We have to add this 10 per cent., or £4 per annum, to the rent reserved in the lease, because the gross value as defined by law, is the rent which the tenant would pay, if the *landlord* undertook the cost of repairs. But here, under a repairing lease, the tenant undertakes to bear these charges and they must, therefore, be added to the rent to obtain gross value.

Where the amount of outlay on the purchase of land and the erection of buildings is known the capital sum is converted into its annual equivalent by taking 5 per cent. of the value of the land and 7 per cent. on the cost of the buildings and adding these together. This method cannot often be applied where old properties are concerned, but should be employed wherever new buildings are being assessed.

The above are merely a few instances where various calculations have to be made in order to ascertain the gross annual value from other data than the supposed annual rent. Technical rules comprising tables, divisors, percentages and factors have been drawn up whereby the capital value of freehold, leasehold, and other classes of property can be converted into annual value, and copies of these rules must be consulted for necessary details.

A very special instance of difficulty of proper assessment exists in the case of licensed premises, where often there is a collection of complex circumstances which make the determination of real annual value an extremely contentious matter. In the first place the value of such premises is increased by reason of the existence of the license, which gives a special monopoly value to the hereditament, a monopoly which does not belong, for example, to a shop of similar size and otherwise similar value next door. Secondly, the vast majority of licensed houses in London are "tied," that is owned by large brewing firms which compel the licensee to take the whole of his stock from him. The

brewer-owner often puts in as licensee a man who is really only a manager, and not a bona fide tenant, that is to say a man who in some form or other is paid a weekly, monthly or quarterly wage and who pays a merely nominal rent. Even if the licensee is not a manager, the rent he pays to the landlord is still often a merely nominal sum, the brewers looking to recoup themselves from the profits on the sale of the beer. In a free house the publican buys his beer and gets a 25 per cent. reduction or allowance on the price on which the beer is sold to the public, and in addition he can buy his beer from any brewing firm he likes. That 25 per cent. is, of course, his profit out of which he pays his rent. But in a "tied" house, the unfortunate publican is compelled to buy his beer solely from the owners of the house, and he only gets a 5 per cent. allowance. The difference between 5 per cent. and 25 per cent. is really part of the rent which the brewers are exacting from the "tied" licensee, and ought, of course, to be taken into consideration in fixing the annual value of a public-house. The principle on which we ought to proceed is this: "What is the rent which a would-be tenant would be prepared to pay for the house, on the assumption that it was licensed, that it was not 'tied,' and without any other consideration whatever?" In this short article it is not possible to go into the details of the method by which the assessment of a special property like a public-house is arrived at. The important thing is to make clear the basic principle in the matter.

In the case of premises where the annual valuation is enhanced by the presence of plant or machinery essentially necessary to the carrying on of the business, and which it is intended should remain attached to the premises so long as they are used for the purpose of the business, such enhanced value is also taken into account in ascertaining assessable value. As a rule 6 per cent., 7½ or 10 per cent. of the capital value of the machinery is added to the rent to obtain the gross value. But great divergence of practice exists in different boroughs, some authorities taking one figure and some another—everything depending on the constitution of the Valuation Committee, and how many members of the Committee are interested financially in factories or in premises containing machinery.

(d) MACHINERY OF VALUATION.

(1) *London.*—We pass from the general method of valuation to the machinery by which the law relating to assessment is carried out. Assessment procedure, so far as London is concerned, is governed by the Valuation (Metropolis) Act, 1869, modified to some extent by the London Government Act, 1899. Throughout London the Borough Councils, taking the place of the old "Overseers" and bodies of "Governors and Directors," as they were called, are now the constituted valuation authorities. Each Borough Council elects a committee, called the Valuation or Rating Committee, which does, or is supposed to do, all the work of valuing properties within its area. Any ratepayer who feels himself aggrieved by a decision of the Valuation Committee, can appear before the Committee, either personally or by agent, and ask for a reconsideration of his case. If the Valuation Committee refuse to modify their original decision, he then has the right of appeal to the Assessment Committee. The constitution of the Assessment Committee varies in different parts of London. Under the London Government Act the Valuation Committee must be appointed by, and be a part of, the Borough Council. The Assessment Committee, in districts where the whole of the poor law union is within the area of the borough (for example; Bermondsey, Southwark, Hammersmith), is also appointed by the Borough Council, so that in this case the appeal is from one committee of the Council to another. But in districts where the poor law union includes the whole or part of more than one borough (e.g., Wandsworth, Lewisham) the Board of Guardians appoints the Assessment Committee.

A complete revaluation of all rateable hereditaments in the Metropolis has to take place once in every five years, and is known as the quinquennial valuation. The scheme detailed in the Valuation Act has for its object the completing of the whole process of revaluation between April 6th of one year (the quinquennial year) and April 5th of the succeeding year. The first stage in the preparation of the new valuation list is the sending, in the month of February, by the Surveyor of Taxes (who is a government and not a borough official) to the Overseers (i.e., the Borough Council) of a sufficient number of printed forms, a copy of which the

Borough Council has to serve on every occupier or every person liable to be rated within the area of the borough. Each person receiving a form is required to fill it up, answer truthfully all the questions asked therein, and return it to the Town Hall within twenty-one days, being liable to a penalty on default. With the material furnished by these returns and by information otherwise obtained through their officers, the Valuation Committee prepare the quinquennial valuation list, enumerating therein the whole of the properties within the borough, arranged according to wards, and marking against them their gross and rateable value as determined by the Valuation Committee. This list has to be deposited at the Town Hall before June 1st for inspection by any ratepayer, and public notice must be given of the deposit by placards on the church doors. Any dissatisfied ratepayer can give notice of his objection before the expiration of twenty-five days after the list is deposited, and his right of objection is not limited to the case of the hereditament he himself occupies, but extends to any assessment by which he himself feels aggrieved. In preparing this list the Valuation Committee commonly engage skilled valuers or rating surveyors to give them expert assistance in the case of special properties, such for example (in Bermondsey) as Peek Frean's Biscuit Works, the railway yards and depôts, the Surrey Commercial Docks, and so on.

The primary duty of the Assessment Committee is to revise the whole of the valuation list sent to them by the Overseers or Valuation Committee. They are supposed to complete their revision before October 1st, but so numerous, as a rule, are the ratepayers' objections and appeals that the revision of all other assessments not objected to becomes a mere matter of form. From the Assessment Committee there is a further appeal to law in the form of special sessions, open to all persons who feel themselves aggrieved by the decision of the Assessment Committee, and from special sessions another appeal to quarter sessions. As a rule only big companies, like gas companies, brewing firms, and the like, whose rates run into thousands of pounds a year, feel it worth their while to contest decisions of the Valuation and Assessment Committees by carrying their cases to quarter sessions. Beyond quarter sessions there is no appeal on questions of fact, but only on questions of law. On a strictly

legal point the appeal can be taken to the court of appeal, and from thence to the House of Lords.

The valuation list once made out by the Borough Councils, and confirmed by the Assessment Committee, comes into force on April 5th in the year succeeding that in which it is prepared, and fixes absolutely the rating of all properties in the borough area for the next five years. If, however, during that period new properties are built, or if there is "an alteration of value" in any existing premises, *within the meaning of the Statute*, then the necessary additions or alterations on the assessment are inserted in a supplementary valuation list. But it must be clearly understood that an alteration in rent in the four years between two quinquennial valuations is *not* an alteration in value within the meaning of the Act. This position has been most emphatically laid down by the House of Lords Judgment in the case of *Ellis v. Camberwell*, but many rating committees ignore the law in that respect. Suppose for example, you rent a house in a certain neighbourhood, and supposing at the time of the quinquennial valuation you are paying a rent of £40 a year. Suppose that a year or two afterwards the character of the district alters somewhat, and house property depreciates in value, so that you are able to make your landlord reduce your rent to £30 per year, then such a reduction in rent is not an alteration in value within the meaning of the Act, and you could not secure any reduction in your rating. You would have to continue to pay rates on your £40 a year, although your rent was only £30. Similarly, suppose that owing to various circumstances the character of the neighbourhood improves, and your landlord puts your rent up to £50, then also that increase of rent would not be considered an increase of value within the meaning of the Act, and the local authorities could not increase your rating from £40 to £50.

The House of Lords stated distinctly by unanimous judgment that an alteration in value, to justify a modification of the assessment must be a structural alteration, such as the addition to the premises of another storey, or the building on of a bathroom (to make an increase of value) or the demolition of an out-building such as a stable, or the removal of machinery in the case of a factory (to make a decrease in value). The alteration to justify modification of assessment

in an inter-quinquennial period must be a structural alteration in the premises, or some other alteration of a similar character. For instance it has been held that an alteration of value may occur in one hereditament by reason of structural changes in surrounding hereditaments, e.g., there is a row of shops in a street dependent for their custom on the inhabitants of the neighbouring streets, and if by any reason there takes place an extensive demolition of properties in those streets, as under a clearance or improvement scheme, then in that case the necessarily lowered rents of the shops would be held to be a real alteration in value within the meaning of the Act. Similarly if a house owes part of its value to the fact that it commands a fine view and subsequently property is built near it which interferes with the view, and in consequence the occupants leave and the landlord has to lower the rent, again the lower rent is taken as evidence of real alteration in value. But general, or economic, or trade causes alone causing lowering of rents in a district are held not to be sufficient to produce an alteration in value within the meaning of the Act. If a Valuation Committee under these circumstances decides otherwise it is breaking the law.

In each of the four years between two quinquennial periods a supplemental valuation list has to be prepared by the Valuation Committee, and to its preparation the same procedure applies as to the quinquennial valuation. A supplemental list is supposed to include the assessments of all hereditaments which have been erected or altered in value during the preceding year. All alterations decided by the Valuation Committee are immediately entered into a "provisional valuation list" which in due course becomes the supplemental list on the following April 5th.

(b) VALUATION OUTSIDE LONDON.

In areas outside the Metropolis, there is no regular time for a revaluation of all property within the area. The valuation upon which rates outside London are usually levied is that of the Assessment Committee of the Board of Guardians (prepared in the first instance by the Overseers of the Poor appointed by the Board of Guardians). Such Assessment Committee may determine at any time that a general revaluation may take place, and the general list may be

amended at any time by supplemental lists, covering particular premises or particular areas. Opportunities for appeal and revision must be provided. The absence of any regular period for revaluation means that, outside the Metropolis the responsibility for keeping the lists up to date depends entirely upon the initiative and determination of the local authority. As has been pointed out these lists are usually prepared by the poor law authorities, but a provincial Borough Council has power to have a separate valuation, and this power ought to be used, or at any rate, borne in mind as a weapon to compel the poor law authorities to concern themselves continually with the keeping of the lists up to date.

The principles of assessment, and the general procedure of compiling the valuation lists, are similar to those of London. (See Notes *a* and *b*.)

ANOMALIES OF EXISTING LAW, AND SUGGESTIONS FOR AMENDMENT (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO LONDON).

It is notorious that the grossest inequalities in assessment prevail in different parts of the country. It is a matter, not merely of common knowledge, but of proved fact, that systematic under-assessment, particularly in regard to certain types of properties, has been going on for years in certain London boroughs. So scandalous did the matter become that the old parish of Fulham some years ago proceeded against Kensington in the courts, whilst the London County Council also took action against three boroughs in test cases. There is no power, at present, to compel uniformity of procedure in the various parts of the Metropolitan area, and there is nothing approaching uniformity in regard particularly to the rating of machinery, of flats, and of licensed premises. In some boroughs machinery is assessed at 6 per cent. of its capital value, in some $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and in some at 10 per cent., whilst in one borough as low a figure as 5 per cent. is taken. The attitude of the Valuation Committee is sometimes: "Why should we drive out this manufacturer from our borough, and let him go off to some garden city? Ignore the fact that he has machinery, and do not rate it at all, and give him the maximum rebate allowable under the Act as

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well, viz., 33½ per cent., and then we shall probably keep him in the neighbourhood.”

In regard to licensed premises the divergence of practice is even worse. In a few boroughs public-houses are over-assessed, and in others they are shamefully, scandalously, under-assessed. In some districts the nominal rent returned by the licensee manager is taken as the gross value without any regard to what a free hypothetical tenant would give for the house. There is the case of a huge flaring gin palace, with average takings (admitted) of over £75 a week, where the gross value is returned at £60, and the rateable at £50—an utterly scandalous figure. A public-house of this size similarly situated in other boroughs would be rated at £300 to £350 at least.

Endless differences in practice between different neighbourhoods could be recounted. In London there is a certain factory with a very small quantity of machinery on one side of a certain street, situate in one borough, where 33½ per cent., or one-third, is deducted from the gross in order to obtain the rateable value. Another factory, almost exactly similar in all respects, only containing more machinery, on the other side of the same street, is in another borough, where one-sixth only is allowed. Thus there comes about a difference between the rating of these two premises, so that one owner pays no less than £55 a year more in actual rates than the other. This, of course, is a very grave injustice, and some remedy ought to be provided other than the expensive and highly uncertain one of an appeal to Quarter Sessions.

The deliberate under-assessment of any one property in any borough is an act of injustice to every other ratepayer in London, because in addition to the local or borough rate, which is levied on the property, the county rate, the police rate, the equalization fund, and the Metropolitan Common Poor Fund are also based on the same assessment, and if any one particular ratepayer pays less than his rightful share to the common county fund by reason of an under-assessment, then everybody else has to pay more to make up his deficiency. The same principle is applicable to all other local authorities' areas.

To remedy these anomalies, as well as many others, what is wanted is a new Act, which shall consolidate the whole

law of valuation and assessment, and which shall give legislative sanction to one common set of rules of procedure applicable without distinction to the whole country. The carrying out of these rules in their entirety should be obligatory on all borough authorities. Every Borough Council should be the assessment authority for its own area, and the antiquated connection of the Poor Law Guardians with assessment work should be abolished. The central administrative body of the Metropolis, the London County Council, should have power to send representatives or expert officials to all meetings of the Valuation and Assessment Committees, and should have power to object to, and appeal against, individual assessments in the same way as an ordinary ratepayer, and in the same way as the surveyor of taxes has power to do at present.

The London County Council, every five years, makes an attempt to secure greater uniformity of practice amongst the different Metropolitan authorities by calling conferences at Spring Gardens of the Rating and Assessment Committees throughout London. At these conferences resolutions are passed dealing with the principles and detailed methods upon which all assessments should be made. Every borough in London is represented at these conferences, but the resolutions arrived at have no binding force on the respective Borough Councils. At the Conference of 1904 I remember delegate after delegate getting up on certain questions, and saying that "certainly he should advise his authority not to take any notice of the resolution." Even the London County Council itself, in regard to two or three matters (the rating of public buildings and the assessment of flats in particular) appended a note to the printed copy of the resolutions saying that they disagreed with the principles expressed therein, and should decline to act upon them. Of course, until resolutions of this sort have legislative sanction, and are binding on all authorities throughout the Metropolitan area, each borough will go on its own sweet way, and the present inequalities will continue.

Correct assessment of properties is a vital matter to Labour in the next few years. We are in control of a number of Metropolitan Borough Councils, and if we make a mess with finance we shall be discredited for years to come. We need a great deal of money with which to carry out our schemes.

How much a penny rate will produce depends entirely on the total rateable value of the borough. Under-valuation of a few big properties may easily mean an increased and unnecessary burden of several pence or even shillings on the rates. For this reason it is of the highest importance that everywhere Labour Councillors should master thoroughly the whole of the technicalities of valuation and assessment procedure, and not be content to leave the matter in the hands of the other parties or the permanent officials.

NOTE (a) : COMPOUNDING FOR RATES.

It has been stated that as a general rule the occupier is the party liable to the rate, but there is an important exception to this. Owing to the difficulty of collecting rates from the poor classes of property, it was enacted (by the Poor Rate Assessment and Collection Act, 1869) that in certain cases the owner might be made responsible. By section 3 of the Act an owner may agree with the rating authority that he will be responsible for payment of the rate (whether the premises are occupied or not), and upon such agreement the owner is entitled to an allowance not exceeding 25 per cent. of the amount of the rates.

By section 4 of the same Act the rating authority may make an order rendering the owner responsible for payment of the rates, and in case such an order is made the owner is entitled to an allowance of 15 per cent. from the amount of the rates. In addition to this provision an owner may give notice to the rating authority that he will be responsible for the rates whether the premises are occupied or not, and in that event the rating authority must rate the owner, and allow him an abatement or deduction not exceeding 15 per cent.

These provisions under the Poor Rate Assessment and Collection Act, 1869, were passed because of the difficulties which rating authorities experienced in collecting rates from the occupiers of poor property, and for that reason they only apply to property where the rateable value does not exceed £20 in the Metropolis, £13 in Liverpool, £10 in Manchester and Birmingham or £8 elsewhere. In view of the fact that rents of this class of property usually take into account the amount of the rates, the effect where the rents are usually paid in full, and where there are few arrears, is to give the

owner the statutory deductions; and it is doubtful whether this system of compounding does not simply relieve the owner from the payment of that part of the rates which he would have to pay if there were no compounding; but the facts of each case require separate consideration. It is probable, however, that for a long time to come rents will be regularly collected without difficulty; and rating authorities should bear in mind their power to cancel any compounding agreement by giving six months' notice terminating at the end of a (financial) half-year, so that the new terms may apply to the ensuing rate.

NOTE (b): EFFECT OF RENT RESTRICTION ACTS.

The difficulty of fixing the hypothetical value is increased at the present time owing to the operation of the Rent Restriction Acts, and it is necessary to state how these Acts affect the problems with which local rating authorities will be called upon to deal within the next few months.

The Rent Restriction Acts, 1915 to 1919, have the effect of preventing the landlords of certain classes of houses from raising the rents except in the limited way permitted by the Acts. In general terms it may be stated that the rent of a house may not be raised where the rent at the commencement of the war (called the standard rent) or the rateable value does not exceed £35 in London, £30 in Scotland and £26 elsewhere. In addition to houses of this class, the Acts, with certain differences, now apply to houses where neither the standard rent nor the rateable value exceeds £70 in London, £60 in Scotland and £52 elsewhere. In respect of the former classes of houses the rent may only be increased at present because of an increase of rates, or of money spent on improvement or structural alteration, but the rent may be increased by 10 per cent. after six months from the termination of the war; and in the case of the latter class of houses the rent may be increased at any time by 10 per cent.

The effect of these Acts upon the rating valuation is difficult to estimate. The fact is, of course, that but for the Acts substantial increases in the rents would be made, and it is quite possible that the Acts will be further extended beyond March 25, 1921. From the principles stated herein it may be urged that the true basis of the rating valuation must be

the rent which could be obtained at the present time, but there is considerable authority for the contention that where the full value cannot be obtained owing to some statutory restriction, the effect of such statutory restriction must be taken into account in fixing the gross value. It should also be borne in mind that if the assessment of this class of property is increased, the effect will no doubt be to impose higher rates upon the working-class population.

NOTE (c) : PROPERTY IN COURSE OF ERECTION.

The general rule is that property is not rated when in course of construction, but promoters of an undertaking becoming possessed of lands under the Lands Clauses Act or the Special Act or any Act incorporated therewith are liable to make good any deficiency in the poor rate.

NOTE (d) : AGRICULTURAL LAND.

The owner of agricultural land is liable in respect of such land to pay half only of the rate in the £ payable in respect of buildings and other hereditaments. The general district rate is assessed on tithes, agricultural land, railways, etc., at one-fourth of the annual value.

LOANS.

Capital required in connection with any of the statutory powers and duties of a local authority may be raised on loan by that authority; the amount that may be raised by loans, and the period allowed for repayment, depend on the purpose for which the loan is required; details will be found under the various sections, housing, education, etc. Loans may be obtained from the Public Works Loan Commissioners in the case of local authorities with less than £200,000 assessable value; other authorities have to raise their own loans; in most cases the issue of a loan is subject to the approval of the Ministry of Health. The period of the loan is fixed by the Ministry; in the case of loans from the loan commissioners, the rate of interest is fixed from time to time by the Treasury. The approval of the London County Council is required in the case of loans by Metropolitan borough councils.

NOTE.—The total of loans advanced by the State for local works, etc., from 1792 to 1917, was 214 million

pounds, of which one hundred and thirty million pounds had been repaid and twelve million pounds remitted; leaving a balance outstanding at March 31st, 1917, of approximately seventy-two million pounds, owed by the local authorities to the State Exchequer. At March 31st, 1915, the total outstanding loans of local authorities in the United Kingdom (including the above loans from the State) were nearly six hundred and sixty-two million pounds; but the capital value of works, etc., is estimated at over one thousand million pounds,

PART IV

HOUSING

(Do not confuse housing schemes and town planning schemes. Town planning is dealt with under a separate head and relates to the whole question of the planning of a town, including the location of industrial areas, and does not merely relate to the laying out of a housing scheme. The layout of land for a housing scheme should be considered in relation to the planning of a town as a whole, but it is not in itself a town planning scheme).

I. INTRODUCTORY.

(I) THE PROBLEM.

Housing reform involves :—

- (a) The provision of new houses ;
- (b) Clearance of slum areas and preparation of improvement or reconstruction schemes.
- (c) Closing and demolition of unfit houses and obstructive buildings ;
- (d) The improvement and repair of existing houses.

At present the whole situation is dominated by the great shortage of houses. Hence the clearance of slum areas and the closing of unfit houses cannot be proceeded with adequately until the shortage of houses has been to some extent mitigated. It is important, therefore, that new housing schemes should provide not merely for the existing shortage but for that which would be created as a result of the clearance of slum areas and the closing of unfit houses. (See II. (ii) below.)

Owing to the high cost of building and other factors the provision of new houses must be carried out mainly through public authorities. The rents will be subsidized partly out

of the rates and partly out of the taxes. The main duties of Councillors in connection with their local authority's new housing schemes are :

- (a) To provide for a sufficient number of houses;
- (b) To acquire land carefully selected for the purpose and of sufficient extent to secure open spaces, playgrounds, and other amenities;
- (c) To see that the individual houses are properly planned;
- (d) To ensure that the scheme is carried out as rapidly as possible.
- (e) To make sure that the houses are let at reasonable rents.

These matters are all dealt with in later sections.

(II) THE LAW.

The law relating to housing is contained in the Housing Act, 1890 (referred to in the subsequent Acts as the "Principal Act"); the Housing Acts 1900 and 1903; the Housing and Town Planning Acts, 1909 and 1919; and the Housing (Additional Powers) Act, 1919. The Public Health Acts, 1875 onwards, also have an important bearing on housing, and so does the Acquisition of Land (Assessment of Compensation) Act, 1919, and, temporarily, the Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (War Restrictions) Acts, 1915 and 1919. There are also a number of local Acts (such as the London Building Acts) to which reference may be necessary.

It is of supreme importance that all engaged in local government administration should have an accurate and detailed knowledge of the provisions of the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1919, and a general knowledge of the Housing Act, 1890, the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909, and the Housing (Additional Powers) Act, 1919.

Under the Housing Acts, and particularly the Housing and Town Planning Act of 1919, regulations have to be made by the Minister of Health on certain matters dealt with in general terms only in the Acts themselves. It is, therefore, of importance to study the regulations made under the Act of 1919, particularly those relating to the conditions under which financial assistance is to be given. (The Local

Authority Assisted Housing Schemes, Regulations, 1919, dated December 31st, 1919.)

In order to secure the most up-to-date information, it is necessary to study the various circulars and housing memoranda issued from time to time by the Ministry, and also the official journal *Housing*, published fortnightly.

(III) WHAT LOCAL AUTHORITIES ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR HOUSING?

Under the Housing Acts, the local authorities responsible for housing are, in the town and urban districts, the City or Borough Council; or the Urban District Council, as the case may be, and in the rural districts the Rural District Council. In the case of London, both the London County Council and the Metropolitan Borough Council have powers.

Generally speaking, County Councils other than the London County Council only have powers of supervising, and, with the consent of the Ministry of Health, of acting in default.

As far as London is concerned, both the London County Council and the Metropolitan Borough Councils may provide new houses. The L.C.C. carries out large slum clearances under Part I of the Act, 1890. The Metropolitan Borough Councils have the duty of dealing with individual unfit houses. Both the L.C.C. and the Metropolitan Borough Councils have concurrent powers for dealing with small slum areas.

(IV) WHAT IS THE CENTRAL AUTHORITY RESPONSIBLE FOR HOUSING?

The central authority concerned with housing is the Ministry of Health. At the head of its housing department is a director-general, and he has a large staff of both administrative and technical officials. In order to facilitate the carrying out of schemes quickly, and to give advice to local authorities, England and Wales are divided into eleven regions, at the head of each of which is a housing commissioner with a staff of administrative and technical officials. The list of the regional housing commissioners and the address of their headquarters is as follows:—

REGION A.—Cumberland, Northumberland, Westmorland, and Durham.

Headquarters: Gibb Chambers, 52, Westgate Road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

- REGION B.—Yorkshire (North, East, and West Ridings). Headquarters: Quebec House, Quebec Street, Leeds.
- REGION C.—Lancashire and Cheshire. Headquarters: 77, Shude Hill, Manchester.
- REGION D.—Wales and Monmouth. Headquarters: Insurance Buildings, New Street, Cardiff.
- REGION E.—Staffordshire, Shropshire, Warwickshire, Worcestershire, and Herefordshire. Headquarters: Phoenix Buildings, Colmore Row, Birmingham.
- REGION F.—Parts of Holland, Kesteven and Lindsey (Lincs.), Notts, Derbyshire, Leicestershire, and Rutland. Headquarters: 12, Regent Street, Nottingham.
- REGION G.—Gloucestershire, Dorsetshire, Somerset, Wilts, Devon, and Cornwall. Headquarters: Parklands, Tyndalls Park Road, Bristol.
- REGION H.—Hants, Isle of Wight, Southampton, Sussex East, Sussex West; and Surrey and Kent so far as not in the Metropolitan Police District. Headquarters: 8, Buckingham Gate, London, S.W. 1.
- REGION K.—The Metropolitan Police District. Headquarters: Wellington House, Buckingham Gate, London, S.W. 1.
- REGION L.—Berks, Bucks, Oxon, Northamptonshire, Bedfordshire, Huntingdonshire, and Hertfordshire so far as not in the Metropolitan Police District. Headquarters: Buchanan Chambers, 24, Holborn, London, E.C. 1.
- REGION M.—Cambridgeshire, Isle of Ely, Norfolk, Suffolk East, Suffolk West, and Essex so far as not in the Metropolitan Police District. Headquarters: 300, Gresham House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C. 1.

II. THE PROVISION OF HOUSES BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

(I) POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE AUTHORITIES.

Before the passing of the Act of 1919 the local authorities had *powers*, but no clear and definite *duty*, to prepare and carry out housing schemes. Now, however, under the new Act, Sections 1 and 2, all local authorities are required, within three months after the passing of the Act, and thereafter as often as occasion arises, to prepare and submit to the Ministry of Health a scheme specifying:

- (a) The approximate number and the nature of the houses to be provided by the local authorities.

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- (b) The approximate quantity of land to be acquired and in what localities.
- (c) The average number of houses per acre.
- (d) The time within which the scheme or any part thereof is to be carried into effect.

It is then the duty of the local authority to carry out the scheme within the time specified or such further time as may be allowed by the Ministry of Health. When the scheme is submitted to the Ministry of Health, the Ministry may modify or enlarge it as they think necessary, and require the local authority to carry it out in its amended form within such time as they may fix.

It is sometimes desirable that two or more local authorities should prepare and carry out a joint scheme, and under the new Act the Ministry of Health can require them to do so.

Where any minor local authority does not carry out its duty of preparing and putting into operation a housing scheme, the Ministry of Health can authorize the County Council to act in default, the local authority concerned being charged with the cost. Moreover, the Ministry of Health itself may in such cases carry out the work and charge the local authority with the cost. (Act 1919, Section 3 and 4.)

County Councils may also build :

- (1) For their own employees (*ibid* section 9).
- (2) In connection with small-holdings schemes started by themselves (Small Holdings and Allotments Act, 1908).

(II) HOW TO ESTIMATE NUMBER OF HOUSES REQUIRED.

In order to estimate the number of houses for which the housing scheme should provide, the council should add together the items 1 (a to f) and deduct the items 2 (a and b) in the following schedule :

1. Working-class houses required during the next three years to
 - (a) Meet the unsatisfied demand for houses (taking account of growth of population, overcrowding, etc.)
 - (b) Rehouse persons to be displaced by the clearance of unhealthy areas;

- (c) Replace other dwellings which are unfit for human habitation and cannot be made fit;
- (d) Replace obstructive or other buildings (now inhabited and not included under heading (c) which should be demolished;
- (e) Replace other houses which, although they cannot at present be regarded as unfit for human habitation, fall definitely below a reasonable standard;
- (f) Meet anticipated deficiencies, e.g., arising from new industrial development;

2. Deduct

- (a) Working-class houses which it is anticipated will be set free during the next three years as the result of any probable decrease in the population;
- (b) Working-class houses likely to be built during the next three years by persons other than the local authority.

(III) POWERS TO PURCHASE LAND.

In order to secure the land necessary for its scheme the local authority has power, if necessary, to use compulsion. Even where land can be obtained by agreement it is essential to make sure that a moderate price is paid for it. All local authorities should obtain a report from the district valuer under the Land Valuation Department as to the price which should be offered for land selected. If the owner will not sell at a reasonable price, the local authority can obtain the service of the district valuer to negotiate on its behalf. If the valuer and the owner cannot agree on a fair price, the matter should be reported to the Ministry of Health and it will be necessary for the local authority to exercise its compulsory powers. This it does by making an order acquiring the land and submitting this order for approval to the Ministry of Health. If it is confirmed by the Ministry, the local authority obtains the land in spite of the objections of the owner. (Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909, section 2 and schedule; Act of 1919 sections 10 and 11; see also Housing Acts Compulsory Purchase Regulations, 1919, dated August 29th, 1919, and amending regulations dated October 23rd, 1919). The price to be

paid for the land is then fixed by an official arbitrator (Acquisition of Land, Assessment of Compensation, Act, 1919).

Local authorities may purchase not merely the land necessary as sites for the houses themselves, but also for recreation grounds and similar objects. They may also buy land with a view to leasing it to other persons to erect houses, or for any purposes which in their opinion are desirable for the development of the land as a building estate, including provision of factories, workshops, places of worship, places of recreation. (See Housing and Town Planning Act, 1919, Sections 12 and 15).

(IV) FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.

In order to carry out their schemes, local authorities will require capital and also an annual subsidy to help them to meet the loss upon the schemes which is inevitable owing to the high cost of building.

1. *Loans*.—For the purpose of purchasing their land and paying for the building of the houses, etc., local authorities may either raise their own loans; or may issue local housing bonds under the Housing (Additional Powers) Act, 1919; or finally, if they cannot adopt either of these methods, they may borrow from the Public Works Loan Commissioners. The conditions under which the last named now lend to local authorities is at the rate of 6 per cent. interest, the period of the loan being sixty years for houses and eighty years for land. Local authorities are urged, so far as possible, to obtain their money by the issue of local bonds which may be in denominations of £5, £10, £20, £50 £100.

2. *Subsidies*.—Before the war any loss upon a housing scheme carried out by a local authority had to be borne out of the rates. Now, under the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1919, the State is empowered to contribute a portion of the loss, subject to certain conditions.

Under Section 7 of this Act, if a scheme is carried out within the time specified by the Ministry of Health, the whole annual loss on the scheme will be borne by the State, in so far as it exceeds the produce of a 1d. rate. In other words, if a scheme is approved and carried out within the time fixed, the burden falling upon the local rates cannot

exceed the produce of a rate of 1d. in the £ levied on the area. In order to secure the full benefit of the State's financial assistance, however, it is necessary for the local authority :

- (a) To prepare a scheme which is satisfactory as regards the plans of the cottages, the selection of the land, and its lay-out.
- (b) To carry out this scheme by July 31st, 1922, unless the Ministry extends the time in any particular case.
- (c) To carry out the scheme with due economy. The local authority must not be extravagant in the original carrying out of the scheme or in its annual administration.
- (d) To charge sufficient rent. (See page 65.) In the "Local Authorities' (Assisted Housing Schemes) Regulations," dated December 31st, 1919, the various requirements and rules in regard to keeping accounts, reckoning the produce of a 1d. rate, etc., are set forth in full. The reader is referred to these regulations, which are too long to summarize here.

(V) SELECTION AND LAY-OUT OF LAND.

Too frequently in the past, all the best residential sites were used for upper and middle-class houses, and the working-class districts have tended to develop in less suitable areas. In future, the sites selected for housing schemes should be those best adapted to residential purposes. The site should be conveniently situated as regards existing industrial centres, or areas likely to become such centres in the future. But it should not be too near them. In the past working-class houses have often been built so close to the factories or railways that noise, noxious fumes, and smoke have interfered considerably with the health and comfort of the inhabitants. Moreover, wherever houses have been intermixed with factories they have proved to be a serious drawback to the development of these industrial concerns by depriving them of land urgently needed for their proper expansion. It is easy to exaggerate the advantage to the worker of living within a stone's throw of his work, but it is really more important to live in a healthy neighbourhood, within easy reach of schools, shops, and

other social centres. Moreover, the possible development of tram and 'bus routes should be taken into account.

Land should be chosen which can be economically and quickly developed. Level sites often require extra outlay in draining; but steep hilly land has its own difficulties. Land with a slight slope is usually found to be the most economical.

If sewers and water supply run through, or close to, the selected site, considerable expense and delay will be saved. The extent to which roads are already made should be another factor in determining the real value of the land.

Other points to be remembered in the selection of the site are: aspect (e.g., if a sloping site is chosen, the slope should, if possible, be towards the south, south-east or south-west); prevailing winds (so that the smoke from existing factories does not pass near the houses); subsoil, and surface drainage; general amenities and natural advantages.

A sufficient quantity of land should be purchased so as to provide sites for shops, playgrounds, public buildings such as schools, and also for future expansion. Land is usually cheaper and can be developed more economically and satisfactorily when bought in large quantities. Moreover the road making, sewerage and other forms of development may increase the value of the neighbouring land, hence, it is an advantage to the council to secure this probable increase.

The land having been selected, it is important to lay it out on the best lines.

It has been abundantly proved that the old methods of development where houses were crowded thirty or forty to the acre was costly both in money and health. Open development provides space for a garden to every house and extra land for playgrounds and allotments. At the same time lighter forms of road making are possible and the actual cost of development per house is as low where there are twelve houses to the acre as it would be if there were thirty.

It is, therefore, essential to put a strict limitation on the number of houses to be built to the acre.

In order to make use of the full advantages of the site, a contour map should be made. Next, all natural features such as trees and hedges should be noted and used to add beauty to the scheme.

Road-making should be reduced as far as possible. The width of the roads should vary according to the amount of traffic they will have to bear. Houses can be built along cul-de-sac roads. They can also be grouped round greens where a footpath will be sufficient to connect the houses with the main road. This reduces the cost of road-making, and also means that the houses will be away from the dust of the road and will not be built in monotonous rows.

Each house should have a good garden with land adjoining for allotments when so desired, and in addition, playgrounds should be planned for children and adults. Sites should also be chosen for institutes and other public buildings. It is of the utmost importance that everything should be considered from the start and that the new schemes should not be left to grow up in the haphazard way usual in the past.

(VI) THE PLANNING OF THE HOUSE. .

In planning a worker's cottage certain essential factors should be borne in mind—of these the *Health* of the family and the *Convenience* of the housewife are the most important. The rooms must be arranged and fittings placed so that all unnecessary labour is saved. Lastly, a good appearance must be secured; this does not mean that elaborate design will be necessary, or that considerations of health or comfort need suffer. A simple design with good proportions will produce the most pleasing effect. Back additions should be avoided.

The Type of House to be built should, wherever possible, be a self-contained cottage with a garden. A certain number of cottage flats might be included in large schemes for the use of people without families, but their use should be limited to that purpose. Tenement dwellings should not be built in future.

A Wide Frontage.—The terrace type of house with a narrow frontage and back additions must not be repeated. The new houses should have a wide frontage and, so far as possible, all rooms should be under the main roof.

Aspect.—The aspect should govern the planning of the house in order to get a sunny living room and a cool larder.

The Number of Rooms.—A large majority of the new houses should contain three good bedrooms, living room,

parlour and kitchen-scully, in addition to a bathroom, w.c. and fuel store. Although some people with small families will require houses with only two bedrooms, there are a vast number of existing houses of this size and it will, therefore, be a mistake to build more than a very small proportion of the new houses with less than three bedrooms. On the other hand, a certain number should contain four bedrooms and be available for the use of large families.

Living Room.—This will be the centre of the home life. It should have a minimum area of 180 square feet. It should have the best aspect and be so planned as to make it convenient and comfortable for the various functions to which it will be put. It should not be turned into a passage by badly placed doors. The fireside seats should be out of the draught. This room should contain good cupboards, but it is unwise to have cupboards in constant use on *both* sides of the fireplace as it disturbs people sitting by the fire.

Cooking.—There is a growing tendency to do the cooking in the kitchen-scully and not in the living room. This has many advantages, but no rule can be laid down and local opinion should be consulted before the houses are built. Whatever arrangement is adopted, it is important to see that the housewife is saved all unnecessary walking about.

Scullery.—The minimum size for the scullery laid down in the *Government Manual* is eighty square feet. This room will be the workshop of the house and should be planned in the most convenient manner possible. It should be fitted with labour-saving appliances such as a deep sink placed at a convenient height with a plug and waste pipe, and supplied with hot and cold water, draining boards, plate rack, copper, crockery cupboard, plenty of shelving, table space, and space for mangle, brooms, etc. A gas cooker should be fitted.

Drying.—Provision should be made for the drying of wet clothes in the scullery. If the range is not placed here a small open grate for this purpose is useful. For the airing of the weekly wash a wooden rack worked by pulleys to draw up and down should be fitted to the scullery ceiling.

Larder.—The minimum size in town houses should be 12 ft. to 16 square ft., and, in country districts, 24 ft. This larder should be ventilated by a window direct into the open air, and an air-brick, both protected from flies by wire gauze

It should face north or east. There should be a cold slab and plenty of shelves.

Bath.—This must be in a separate room, either upstairs or downstairs, and supplied with hot and cold water.

Hot Water System.—The new houses should certainly contain an adequate hot-water system supplying both bath and sink. There are various arrangements by which this can be obtained. The chief difficulty is the expense both of installation and upkeep. Certain new inventions have been forthcoming which tend to lessen this expense. The possibility of a central hot-water supply is discussed later.

Parlour.—There is a very real demand for the parlour. It is needed as a quiet room into which visitors can be shown; where the older children do their lessons and receive their friends; and where the household treasures are kept. It may be considerably smaller than the living room and should not have the first choice as to aspect. Its minimum size should be 144 square ft.

Stairs should be of easy gradient, e.g., 9 inch tread and $7\frac{1}{2}$ inch rise, and provided with a hand-rail. They should be well lighted by a window in preference to a skylight.

Lobbies.—There should be a lobby front and back.

Bedrooms.—The bedrooms should be well lighted and ventilated. There should be as many good cupboards as possible. The minimum sizes laid down in the *Government Manual* for the three bedrooms are 150 square feet, 100 square feet, 65 square feet, respectively, though the third bedroom should be more than 65 square feet wherever possible.

The Ministry standard for the height of all rooms is 8 feet.

Windows.—These should be large and should reach up to within 9 inches of the ceiling. Sash windows are usually preferred by housewives to casement. They are more easily regulated and cleaned.

Fittings.—All available recesses should be used for cupboards. All dust traps should be avoided. For this purpose, cupboards should be carried right up to the ceiling. Dressers should be fitted with glass doors. Mouldings should be as simple as possible; brass and bright metal finishings should be avoided.

Outhouses.—The fuel store and w.c. are best placed in

an open back lobby. They can thus be reached under cover though they are outside the house. In addition there should also be a toolshed where vegetables and fruit can be stored and a cycle and pram can be kept besides the garden tools.

Communal Arrangements.—In the past, the idea of communal living has not taken deep root in this country to the same extent as in others. But the new housing schemes will afford good opportunities for experiments in this direction, and it may well be that with the rising standard of living, people will take more kindly to communal proposals than they have done in the past. Every new suburb and village should have its community centre for social activities and recreation and, in connection with this, the more utilitarian forms of communal life might be practised.

We have already mentioned the difficulties of providing hot water in the house. Undoubtedly the most efficient method of obtaining a constant supply of hot water is a central system for a group of houses, which may or may not be combined with central heating.

It is certain that working women include a satisfactory hot-water supply among their most pressing needs. Many of them are aware of the advantages of a central system and are willing to pay for it. Thus the housing (building construction) committee find that "evidence from working men and women tended to show that 1s. per week extra rent might not be regarded as excessive for such service."

The Air Pollution Advisory Board of the Manchester City Council have proved by estimates that it is not only more efficient but cheaper to install, in a large scheme, a central hot water system than to install the separate boiler plants into each individual house. While the initial cost is cheaper, the cost of maintenance in fuel and labour is estimated in a scheme of, say, 400 houses to be rather less than 8½d. a week (on prices of December, 1918). It is stated that this centralized supply of hot water is proved to be equally practicable for groups of houses built in open development as on the old methods.

Laundries.—In conjunction with such a scheme, or even where central heating and hot water supply are not provided, a communal laundry should be instituted. In new housing schemes a big effort should be made to get the bulk of the washing, at any rate, done outside the house.

(VII) WOMEN'S ADVICE.

A woman who has had the running of a house single-handed probably knows better than anyone else how the house should be planned if unnecessary labour is to be saved. The houses we build to-day will last for some hundred years. In the interests of the health of future generations we must make sure that working women to-day have a full share in the planning of the new houses.

A sub-committee of the Housing Advisory Council of the Ministry of Health has been considering the means by which the best use can be made of women's advice. Their recommendations have been embodied in a circular sent out by the Minister to local authorities (Circular 40).

The proposals are :—

1. That house plans and lay-out should be publicly exhibited before being sent up to the commissioner for approval. Thus all citizens can have a chance of making comments and suggestions.
2. That women members should be co-opted on to the housing committee of every local authority.
3. That women's advisory committees should be formed in all urban districts. The local authority should summon representatives of local women's organizations and invite them to form a committee. In rural districts the house plans and proposals should be shown to women's organizations in the parish such as a women's institute or women's village council.

All local authorities are urged to avail themselves by these means of the advice of women citizens in the preparation of their schemes.

(VIII) THE BUILDING OF THE HOUSE.

When the land has been bought and laid out and the plans of the houses prepared, the next question is as to the way the houses are to be built. In the old days the usual practice was for a council to obtain tenders by competition among builders. Now, this practice is proving unsatisfactory. With the great demand on the building trade, instead of builders competing to get contracts they are overloaded

with work. Hence, competition has largely ceased. Moreover, owing to the uncertainty of the situation, a builder making a firm tender adds a considerable amount for contingencies.

There are four alternatives :—

1. For the local authority to get in touch with the local Association of Builders and arrange with them for the building of the houses at a certain fixed price, to be varied according as the price of materials and rates of wages for labour vary. This method has the advantage of bringing in a number of different builders on to the job.
2. Arrange with builders to build on the basis of cost with a lump sum added for builder's profit.
3. The council itself can employ direct labour to build. This should only be done where the majority on the council is anxious to make this method a success and it will only be a success if a good manager is appointed at a salary commensurate with his ability.
4. To adopt the proposal made by the Building Trade operatives by which they themselves undertake the building contract on the "guild" system. An experiment is being made by the Building Trade Operatives in Manchester, but, at the time of writing, the matter is only in its early stages.

As a result of the war, in the building trade there is a great shortage of labour and at the same time an exceptional amount of building to be done. By the Housing (Additional Powers) Act, 1919, local authorities are empowered to stop other less urgent building in their area where they have difficulty in getting the necessary labour for their own housing scheme. Full use should be made of this power.

Building Materials.—There has been considerable profiteering in building materials and steps should be taken by councils to prevent this. A special committee has been set up to consider the rings in the trade supply of building materials.

(IX) RENTS AND WHO WILL GET THE FIRST NEW HOUSES?

One of the most difficult questions which the council will have to decide is the fixing of rents. On the one hand the rents will have to be much lower than a full economic rent, i.e., the full rent which would be required in order to pay interest on loans and the cost of insurance, repairs, management, etc. On the other hand, they will be higher than those for similar houses of the same accommodation built before the war. The rules laid down by the Ministry of Health determining rent are contained in Schedule B of the "Local Authorities (Assisted Housing Schemes) Regulation, 1919," dated December 31st, 1919. They are as follows:

"1. The local authority in first fixing the rents under an assisted scheme shall have regard to:—

- (a) The rents obtaining in the locality for houses for the working classes.
- (b) Any increase in the rent of houses for the working classes authorized under the Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (War Restrictions) Act, 1915, and any acts amending or extending that Act.
- (c) Any superiority in the condition or amenity of the houses to be let by them under the assisted scheme or in the accommodation provided therein; and
- (d) The classes of tenant in the district for whom the houses are provided.

2. The rent to be charged after March 31st, 1927, shall, if reasonably possible, having regard to the conditions then prevailing and to the classes of tenant in the district for whom the houses were provided, be sufficient to cover (in addition to the expenses of maintenance and management of the houses and a suitable allowance for depreciation) the interest which would have been payable on the capital cost of building the houses if they had been built after that date.

3. If it is not found reasonably possible after March 31st, 1927, to obtain the rent prescribed by rule 2, the rent shall be the best rent which can reasonably be obtained from the classes of tenant in the district for whom the houses were provided, regard being had to any superiority of such houses in accommodation, construction or amenities as compared with houses previously built in the district."

TO WHOM SHOULD THE FIRST NEW HOUSES BE LET?

The houses that are to be provided must be "houses for the working classes." There is no rigid definition as to what is meant by working classes, and it has been stated that the houses should be let to people in clerical employment as well as to those who work with their hands. The real test will be the character of the house itself. If it contains the kind of accommodation referred to in Section E above, the Ministry of Health ought to approve of it. Local authorities should provide for sufficient accommodation for all people of limited means in their area, but the difficult question to decide is to whom the first houses should be let. The Ministry of Health has suggested that preference should be given to ex-service men (who had to give up their homes when the war was on) and to large families. But it will be a matter which individual councils must decide for themselves.

III. SLUM AREAS, INSANITARY AND UNFIT HOUSES, TENEMENT DWELLINGS.

(For fuller information, councillors and others are referred to Vols. I and II of the *Manual on Unfit Houses and Unhealthy Areas*, issued by the Ministry of Health. Price, 1s. each.)

(a) GENERAL POLICY.

The provision of an adequate number of new houses of the right type is the most immediate task of every council. The improvement of existing accommodation, the closing of unfit houses, the clearing of slum areas will largely depend upon the rapidity with which the council can provide new houses. To close houses, however bad they are, will be practically impossible while the present acute shortage prevails. To clear slums will only inflict even greater hardship than at present exists.

But while immediate drastic action may thus be difficult, except in the direction of repairing existing houses, every council should be making careful preparations for taking such action when the time comes. Again, a survey of the number of houses which ought to be closed, and of the areas that ought to be cleared is, as we have shown, an essential element in deciding how many houses should be built.

Survey.—Hence the first duty of the local authority is to make a complete survey of its area. A general survey should have been sent in to the Ministry already, but more detailed inspection and reports are required. This should be carried out by the Medical Officer of Health and his staff, and should give the council information as to—

- (a) The unhealthy areas which can only be dealt with by means of clearance and improvement schemes.
- (b) The number and positions of the individual houses which are so bad that they ought to be closed and demolished.
- (c) The individual houses which require repair.
- (d) The tenement dwellings (i.e., houses let out to a number of tenants) which require properly adapting to that purpose.

The Ministry of Health requires local authorities to formulate proposals which will bring the housing position in the whole of their area up to an adequate standard. These proposals should be submitted some time during 1920, the earlier the better. Detailed proposals dealing with unfit houses need not be sent to the Ministry, but a scheme for slum clearance or any proposal involving the borrowing of money must be submitted. It should be pointed out that financial assistance is given in connection with slum clearance and improvement schemes. (See page 75.)

Above all it is important that every council should take a comprehensive view of the situation in its district, and correlate its policy in regard to the new housing schemes with their proposals for slum clearance and improvement schemes.

(b) REPAIR OF UNFIT HOUSES.

Owing to the difficulty of closing houses during the acute shortage, the most immediate task that can be put in hand is the repair of houses, so as to bring them up to as high a standard as is practicable. The Ministry of Health has laid down in the *Manual* that a fit house should be—

1. Free from serious dampness.
2. Satisfactorily lighted and ventilated.

3. Properly drained, and provided with adequate sanitary conveniences, and with a sink and suitable arrangements for disposing of slop-water; and
4. In good general repair.

and should have—

5. A satisfactory water supply.
6. Adequate washing accommodation.
7. Adequate facilities for preparing and cooking food; and
8. A well-ventilated store for food.

And they give some illustrations of common defects in houses—

Paving to Yards.—Broken or defective—causing pools to accumulate.

Roofs.—Tiles or slates loose or broken; flashings defective or perished; eaves, gutters, or rain-water pipes defective or broken.

Walls.—Defective pointing, allowing damp to strike through. Defective external plaster peeling off in patches or allowing wet to accumulate at the back of the plaster. Damp-proof course cracked, perished or otherwise become ineffective; ground banked up above the level of the damp-proof course, causing dampness in the walls. Defective internal plaster, badly cracked or breaking off in patches, or soft, dirty, or loose wall-papers.

Ceilings.—Plaster badly cracked, loose, falling off in patches, or dirty or sodden with filth.

Floors.—Broken, cracked, too thin to be safe or so rough as to be very difficult to keep clean; defective hearths or ash-holes.

Stairs.—Broken treads or risers, or broken handrails or balusters. Want of handrails or balusters.

Windows.—Perished or rotted frames or sashes, broken hinges, cords, or window fasteners.

Doors.—Doors so swollen or warped that they will not shut properly, broken hinges or fasteners.

Ventilators or Flues.—Stopped or broken.

Cupboards.—Insufficient or defective.

Grates, Stoves or Ranges.—Broken, badly set or wanting setting; ovens, boilers, or hotplates cracked; firebars missing.

(See *Manual on Unfit Houses and Unhealthy Areas*, Vol. I. Ministry of Health.)

In the case of all small houses which are defective and require repair it is the duty of the local authority to serve a notice on the owner telling him of the repairs necessary, and requiring him to effect them within a reasonable time (See Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909, Section 15, and Act of 1919, Section 28.). If he fails to do so, the authority may itself carry out the work and charge him with the cost. The owner has, however, the alternative of giving notice, declaring that he intends to close the house and in fact closing it. He can only take this course if the repairs required to make the house habitable would involve complete reconstruction. In case of dispute as to whether the owner is entitled to close his house the matter should be referred to the Ministry of Health.

In addition to the power and duty of the local authority to require the owner to repair his house, individual tenants have themselves the right to take proceedings against the owner. In practice, however, this is difficult for them, and therefore the council themselves should take action.

It is important to note that Section 29 of the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1919, requires that the name and address of the Medical Officer of Health and of the landlord shall be inserted in the rent book, or if no rent book is used, written notice of their names must be given to the tenant. This provision should assist tenants to make known the defects in their houses to the local authority. But it is important that not merely councillors but other private persons should help in the administration of the Act by reporting to the Town Hall any defects that they know.

(c) CLOSING AND DEMOLITION ORDERS.

When either the Medical Officer of Health or the Sanitary Inspector reports that a house "is so unfit for human habitation as to be dangerous and injurious to health" it is the

duty of the local authority to issue a closing order prohibiting the further tenancy of the house unless it is made thoroughly fit. If the landlord makes it fit, the closing order can be "determined," or brought to an end, and occupation of the house permitted once more. But if he cannot make it fit, or fails to do so, the closing order remains in force, and the local authority has power to issue a "demolition" order, requiring the house to be pulled down. Where a closing order or a demolition order is made by the local authority the landlord gets no compensation at all. (Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909, secs. 17, 18; Act of 1919, sec. 32.)

A difficult situation arises in the case of a house which is not in itself unfit for human habitation, but whose access to light and air is obstructed by another house or some other building. Where the Medical Officer of Health finds that a building is so situated with regard to other houses as to make them unfit, or to prevent proper measures being taken by removing any nuisance, local authorities may order the *obstructive building* to be pulled down. In this case, they must bear the cost of its demolition and pay reasonable compensation to the owner. They can, however, recoup themselves from the owner of the property whose value is improved by the removal of the obstruction. (Housing Act, 1890, Section 38.)

(d) HOUSES LET IN TENEMENTS.

A common evil which occurs in towns, particularly in London, is the letting out in tenements to several families a house which was originally designed only for one. Most frequently there is no adaptation whatever of the house into flats. A four-storied house with two rooms on each floor may be let to four families, who probably have to share one water tap and sanitary convenience, and who have no provision for the healthy storage of food. There are whole areas in London where practically all the houses are let in this way, and where the standard of comfort and convenience is probably lower than in any other form of accommodation. By section 90 of the Public Health Act, 1875, and section 26 of the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1919, bye-laws may be made (and should be made) by the local authority for securing that in houses thus intended for

or used for occupation by the working classes, proper accommodation for each person or family must be secured.

Such bye-laws may deal with the following matters—

- (a) Fixing, and from time to time varying, the number of persons who may occupy a house or part of a house, which is let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family, and for the separation of the sexes.
- (b) The registration and inspection of the houses.
- (c) Enforcing drainage and promoting cleanliness and ventilation of the houses.
- (d) Requiring provision adequate for the use of and readily accessible to each family of:
 1. Closet accommodation.
 2. Water supply and washing accommodation.
 3. Accommodation for the storage, preparation and cooking of food; and, where necessary, for securing separate accommodation; as aforesaid, for every part of the house which is occupied as a separate dwelling.
- (e) Keeping in repair and adequately lighting any common staircase in the houses.
- (f) Securing stability, and the prevention of and safety from fire.
- (g) The cleansing and redecoration of the premises at stated times, and the paving of the courts and courtyards.
- (h) The provision of handrails, where necessary, for all staircases in the houses.
- (i) Securing the adequate lighting of every room in the houses.

Any such bye-laws, in addition to any other penalty, may prohibit the letting for occupation by members of more than one family of any such house unless the bye-laws are complied with; but, in the case of houses so let or occupied at the time when the bye-laws come into force, reasonable time must be allowed for executing any works necessary to comply with the bye-laws.

A form of model bye-laws is contained on page 87 of the *Manual on Unfit Houses and Unhealthy Areas*, Vol. II.

It may further be pointed out that the local authority may itself purchase large houses which are standing empty, and convert them into flats. They may purchase such houses compulsorily (Housing and Town Planning Act, 1919, sec. 12 (1) (b)). Moreover, where either a private individual or a local authority desires to convert such a house into flats, such a course may be taken notwithstanding that there are covenants in the lease from the ground landlord prohibiting it being let to more than one family (Housing and Town Planning Act, 1919, section 27).

(e) CLEARANCE AND IMPROVEMENT OF SLUM AREAS.

In towns of all sizes there are "unhealthy areas," districts composed of crowded and narrow courts and streets, where the only sound policy is to treat the area as a whole, and to prepare a scheme for its improvement. The powers and duties of the local authorities in regard to such areas are contained in Parts I and II of the Housing Act, 1890, and in sections 9 and 13 of the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1919, and are summarized and explained in the *Manual on Unfit Houses and Unhealthy Areas*, Vol. II, pp. 40-45.

It is the duty of the Medical Officer of Health to "represent" to the local authority all unhealthy areas which in his opinion can best be dealt with by means of a clearance and improvement scheme. An area has to be treated as unhealthy if it is one within which either

- (a) Any houses, courts or alleys, are unfit for human habitation; or
- (b) The narrowness, closeness, and bad arrangement, or bad condition of the streets and houses, or groups of houses, or the want of light, air, ventilation, or proper conveniences, or any other sanitary defects, or one or more of such causes, are dangerous or injurious to the health of the inhabitants of the buildings in the area, or of the neighbouring buildings.

If the local authority is satisfied that the area is rightly

represented to them as unhealthy, they then proceed to pass a resolution declaring the area unfit, and directing that a scheme for improvement should be prepared. Such a scheme usually provides for :

- (a) The purchase, compulsorily or by agreement, of the whole of an area.
- (b) The demolition of buildings on the area which are themselves insanitary or which would interfere with their development of the area on satisfactory lines.
- (c) The proper laying-out of the area, with convenient streets and any necessary open spaces.
- (d) The erection on the area, or elsewhere, of sufficient dwelling accommodation in respect of persons of the working classes displaced by the scheme.
- (e) The disposal of any surplus lands.

Notice then must be served on the owners of the property within the area. The Ministry then makes a local inquiry, and considers the following matters: The area of the scheme, the delimitation of the unhealthy area, the amount of rehousing to be provided, the manner in which rehousing operations and demolitions are to be co-ordinated, how far rehousing is to be effected within the area of the scheme (and on what part of the area), the accommodation to be provided, what roads and open spaces are to be provided, and where, in the area of the scheme, and the appropriation or disposal of lands not required for rehousing..

It should be pointed out that where it is necessary " for the purpose of efficiency " to include some extra land which in itself is not unhealthy, the compensation or price to be paid for this land is on the ordinary basis of market value, and not on the special basis on which the property within the unhealthy area itself is included. (See below.)

In preparing their scheme, and in carrying it out, the local authority will have to consider carefully the following matters :

1. As to whether it is possible immediately to clear all the houses on the area, or whether, owing to the shortage of accommodation, it may be desirable only to clear a certain number of the houses, and improve the remainder, even though ultimately the

whole lot may have to be pulled down in order to make the scheme complete.

2. As to whether, having regard to the situation of the land, it is desirable to utilize it when it has been cleared for building houses again; whether a proportion of it or the whole should be reserved as an open space; whether any factories or business premises should be allowed to be built there. In dealing with this question the local authority must consider the general future development of the town. It cannot be considered merely as an isolated area. The whole question is dealt with fully in the *Manual on Unfit Houses and Unhealthy Areas*, Vol. I, pp. 16-22. In the case of slum areas within large towns, generally speaking, the land ought either to be used for rehousing or for open spaces. If it is used for factories, it only further accentuates the difficulty of transit, and the displaced persons will have to be rehoused on the outskirts of the town, and have to come long distances to their work. Moreover, even if it is not suitable for rehousing, it is generally necessary to add to the open spaces in the centre of the town. If the land is used for rehousing, self-contained houses should be erected, if possible. In any case not more than three-storied blocks should be erected.
3. What is the price to be paid for the land and the buildings on it? By Section 9 of the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1919, the compensation or price to be paid for the land, including any buildings thereon, is to be the value of the land as a site cleared of buildings, and available for development in accordance with the requirements of the building bye-laws for the time being in force. Thus, no compensation is paid for the buildings on an unhealthy area, and the compensation to be paid for the land must be on the assumption that it is going to be developed in accordance with modern bye-laws, and not according to the number of houses that was on the site before the clearance took place. Before the passing of the Act of 1919, inflated prices were often paid for land in a slum area on the

ground that it might have been sold for factories or commercial premises. For this reason it is provided that if the Ministry of Health are of opinion that it is desirable for the land to be used for rehousing, or for portions of it to be laid out as open spaces, the compensation payable shall be reduced to its value for housing purposes. If only a portion of the land is to be used for housing and open spaces, then there is a proportionate reduction payable according to principles laid down in the first schedule of the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1919. Section 13 of the Act provides that land may be acquired in advance of requirements for the purpose of improvement schemes. Reference should also be made to the Acquisition of Land (Assessment of Compensation) Act, 1919, Secs. 1, 2, 7, and 8.

(f) FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR CLEARANCE SCHEMES.

The provision referred to in connection with new housing schemes limiting the loss to the produce of a penny rate, applies to schemes for clearance and improvement. In other words, the local authority may include both its new housing schemes and its scheme for clearing slum areas and building new houses thereon, and the loss on the whole need not come to more than the annual produce of a penny rate. To quote the words of the regulations under the Act, schemes may include "any rehousing scheme in connection with a scheme under Part I and Part II of the Act of 1890, including the acquisition, clearance and development of land included in the last-mentioned scheme, and whether the rehousing will be effected on the area included in that scheme or elsewhere." No payment, however, will be made in respect of such a scheme unless the Ministry is satisfied that reasonable progress has been made with the carrying out of the scheme within four years from the passing of the Act of 1919, and unless the scheme is carried into effect within six years or such further period as the Ministry may allow.

No contribution will be made from the Exchequer in respect of acquisition or clearing of a site in connection with such a clearance scheme, where the site was so acquired and

cleared before February, 1919. Nor will any contribution be made where the local authority is declared in default and the Ministry or the County Council carry out the work. This shows that it is to the financial interest of a local authority to carry out their duties rather than neglect them.

For further particulars with regard to financial assistance see Local Authorities (Assisted Housing Schemes) Regulations, 1919, dated December 31st, 1919.

(g) COUNTY COUNCILS AND SLUMS.

Outside London, the authority for dealing with both individual unfit houses and slum areas is the Borough Council, Urban District Council or Rural District Council, as the case may be. The County Council only has powers of acting in default, and of keeping general supervision of the work which is done. Where the Ministry of Health is satisfied that the local authority is not doing its duty in regard to the issue of closing orders or the preparation of schemes for clearing and improving slum areas, the Ministry may authorize the County Council to act in default of the local authority concerned (other than the County Borough). The general powers and duties of the Ministry of Health and the County Council in this respect are contained in Sections 5, 6 and 39 of the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1919, and Section 10 of the Act of 1919. (See also *Manual on Unfit Houses and Unhealthy Areas*, Vol. II, pp. 45 and 46.)

IV. PUBLIC UTILITY SOCIETIES.

The phrase "Public Utility Society" did not come into statutory use in connection with housing until the passing of the Housing and Town Planning Act of 1909. The definition in that Act is now amended by the Act of 1919, which defines a Public Utility Society as one registered (like the ordinary co-operative societies) under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, the rules whereof prohibit the payment of a dividend or interest at a rate exceeding 6 per cent. No person, other than another registered society or a local authority, may hold more than £200 of shares in such a society. (There is, however, no limit to the amount of loan stock which can be held.)

By Section 20 of the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1919, a society may obtain a *loan* of three-fourths of the approved capital expenditure of their scheme. This loan is made at 6 per cent. interest, and will have to be repaid in a period of fifty years by means of equal annuities of principal and interest. This will mean that the annuities, including all capital and interest will be about 6½ per cent. The loan may be made to a society for the purpose of purchasing land and building houses for the working classes, or for buying houses which may be made suitable for the working classes. Subject to certain conditions mentioned below, societies can obtain an annual exchequer *subsidy* in the case of new house-building schemes, carried out by them within a fixed time. By Section 19 of the Act of 1919, an annual subsidy may be made to a society amounting to 30 per cent. of the annual loan charges on the total approved capital expenditure. By Section 4 of the Housing (Additional Powers) Act, 1919, the subsidy is increased to 50 per cent. up till 1927.

In order to obtain this subsidy, the following conditions are necessary :

- (a) The houses to be built must be properly planned, and be houses which can be described as "houses for the working classes."
- (b) The scheme must be submitted and carried out within the period specified in the regulations made under the Act.
- (c) The rules of the society, in addition to limiting the interest to be paid to 6 per cent., must provide for :—
 1. Every tenant being entitled to become a member of the society.
 2. The tenants electing from among themselves a tenants committee to assist in the management of the society.
 3. The board of management of the society having representatives of the tenants upon it.
 4. Security of tenure for all tenants of the society provided they pay their rent and fulfil all tenancy agreements. The only exception to this is where the tenants' committee decides that a particular

tenant has been guilty of bad neighbourship, and is otherwise undesirable; but this cannot be done by the board of management.

- (d) The professional charges in connection with the lay-out of the houses, and the building of them must not exceed 5 per cent. of the gross cost.

It may be pointed out that the ordinary Co-operative Society, provided it limits its interest on capital to 6 per cent., and incorporates the necessary additional rules, can qualify as a Public Utility Society to obtain official assistance as mentioned above. Such societies and also other people desirous of forming societies, will be well advised to consult with some central organization such as the Garden Cities and Town Planning Association, 3, Gray's Inn Place, W.C. 1, with regard to their rules and other matters connected with the formation and carrying on of a Public Utility Society.

They should also at an early date bring the matter before the Housing Commissioner for their district. Further particulars as to societies, and the financial assistance obtainable by them, are contained in the Public Utility Societies' (Financial Assistance) Regulations, 1919, dated October 6th, 1919, issued by the Ministry of Health.

Local authorities and County Councils can also assist Public Utility Societies. (See Sections 15 and 18 of the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1919.)

Where a society has difficulty in purchasing land at a fair price, the local authority can acquire the land compulsorily, and lease or sell it to the society.

V. MISCELLANEOUS.

(a) RURAL HOUSING.

Most of what has been said in Parts I, II and III applies with equal force to rural housing. There are, however, certain points which should be borne in mind.

1. The authority for rural housing is the Rural District Council. Steps should be taken to ensure that the Council deals with the housing needs of each individual parish within its rural district. Parish Councillors, in the event of the Rural District Council not taking adequate action in regard to their particular

parish, should appeal to the Housing Commissioner of the district to send an inspector down. Parish Councils and Meetings have also the right to appeal to the County Council and to the Ministry of Health, if the Rural District Council neglects its duty to provide a sufficient supply of houses. Any four inhabitant householders have the like power, both in urban and rural areas.

2. The question of rural housing is closely linked up with the minimum wage for agricultural workers. Before the war these wages were grossly inadequate, and even now, having regard to the increased cost of living, they are lower than those of most other workers. One of the results is that the rents in the rural districts are much lower than in the towns, though the houses are, no doubt, very bad. The wages of the agricultural labourers should be still further raised.
3. One of the great evils in the rural districts is the tied cottage. Under the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1919, Councils are prohibited from letting houses to farmers to sub-let to their labourers. Thus, although the Act itself does not make any provision in regard to existing tied cottages, it prevents any of the new cottages built under the Act from being tied.
4. Demands are sometimes made by the farmers in the rural districts that the cottages should be built on the farms. Generally speaking, this is the wrong policy. The houses should be grouped together in, or near, the existing village, so that the wives and children of the labourers can get the advantages of such social life as the village affords.
5. In the rural districts houses should not be built more than eight to the acre, and it is preferable to build them only four to the acre.

(b) GRANTS TO PRIVATE BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

By the Housing (Additional Powers) Act, 1919, provision is made for grants to be made to people who build small houses during the year 1920. The houses must be

completed by December, 1920, or within such further period, not exceeding four months, as the Minister of Health may allow. The subsidy varies from £130 to £160 per house, according to the extent of the floor area. Special regulations, dated January, 1920, have been issued in regard to these subsidies to which reference should be made. Members of local authorities should take steps to see that the houses obtaining the subsidy under this Act should conform to the highest possible standard in regard to construction and lay-out.

(c) THE INCREASE OF RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST (WAR RESTRICTIONS) ACTS, 1915 TO 1919.

These Acts restrict the rents of existing small houses, and prevent tenants from being evicted except in certain conditions.

Generally speaking, the tenant of any house whose rent or rateable value does not exceed £70 in London, £60 in Scotland, and £52 elsewhere, cannot be evicted provided he pays his rent and fulfils his ordinary tenancy agreement unless:

- (a) The tenant has committed waste, or has been guilty of conduct which is a nuisance or an annoyance to adjoining or neighbouring occupiers, and the court considers it reasonable to make such an order to give such judgment; or
- (b) The tenant, by sub-letting the dwelling-house, or any part thereof, or by taking in lodgers, is making a profit which, having regard to the rent paid by the tenant, is unreasonable, and the court considers it reasonable to make such an order or give such judgment; or
- (c) The premises are reasonably required by the landlord for the occupation of himself or some other person in his employ, or in the employ of some tenant from him, and the court, after considering all the circumstances of the case, including especially the alternative accommodation available for the tenant, considers it reasonable to make such an order or give such judgment.

With regard to rent :

1. In the case of houses to which the Act of 1915 applied, i.e., in London, houses not exceeding £35 rental or rateable value, in Scotland £30 and elsewhere £26, no increase of rent may be demanded exceeding that chargeable in 1914, except where there has been an increase in rates, and the rent payable includes rates. In such cases the landlord may demand the extra amount which he has to pay out in rates. At the end of six months from the official termination of the war, an increase of 10 per cent. in the rent may be allowed, provided the house is reasonably fit for human habitation.
2. In the case of other houses of a less rental than £70 in London, £60 in Scotland and £52 elsewhere, rent may be increased 10 per cent. above 1914 figures.

The Acts expire on Lady Day, 1921, and it is probable that legislation will be introduced which will continue them in existence, possibly in a modified form after that.

(d) BYE-LAWS.

Local authorities have power under the Public Health Act to make bye-laws regulating the construction of new houses, making of streets, etc. In some cases these bye-laws are out of date, and are not applicable to the newer forms of development. Provision is further made in Sections 24 and 25 of the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1919, whereby, if the scheme has been approved by the Ministry of Health, it may be exempted from the operation of the local bye-laws. Regulations have also been made by the Ministry of Health, dealing with such relaxation.

(e) CONCLUSION.

It has not been possible within the scope of this book even to summarize all the matters dealing with the question of housing. For further information the reader should consult the Housing and Town Planning Acts himself, the manuals and regulations issued by the Ministry of Health, and the various books referred to in the bibliography (See page 187.)

TOWN PLANNING.

I.—INTRODUCTORY.

Our towns and villages have in the main grown up without any ordered plan or scheme. Little or no control or foresight has been exercised with regard to them. Individuals have been allowed to develop their sites as isolated units, without considering the development of the remainder of the town. In working-class areas particularly, the largest number of houses possible have been built to the acre. Factories and houses have sprung up side by side without any attempt to separate residential from industrial areas. Natural beauties have been destroyed, and natural advantages neglected. There has been no attempt to make adequate provision for probable future needs in regard to main arterial roads and transit. Houses have been built in large numbers quite close to railways and docks, on sites eminently fitted for factories, while factories have been erected in areas which should have been residential. As a result, not merely have the residential areas been less attractive, but a large amount of unnecessary cartage and traffic has been created. No better illustration can be found than the areas round the London docks, where thousands of working-class dwellings are crowded together on low-lying ground close to the docks quite unsuitable for building sites, and narrow streets are congested with heavy vans and drays; the whole situation being too often one of indescribable confusion and waste of energy.

It is true that here and there portions of a town have been admirably planned, but mainly in well-to-do neighbourhoods. Public benefactors, again, have sometimes given land for parks; but there has been no systematic effort to

provide open spaces to the extent which is necessary both for health and happiness.

No doubt the changing conditions of industrial progress made a certain number of mistakes inevitable. For instance, no municipality, however wise and far-seeing, could anticipate or make full allowance for the altered situation arising from the introduction of the railway, and later on, the tramway and the motor omnibus. Nevertheless, much of the present chaos could have been avoided perfectly well.

The lack of planning in the past has cost us much, both in money and health. Industrial progress has been delayed. Slums have been created. As towns have developed, street widenings have become necessary which could only be carried out at great expense. A town cannot be taken to pieces and put together again like a clock. It is an intricate, complex organism, slow in growth, but of great permanence, and the evils of the past can only be remedied at immense cost after delicate negotiations, and often by a prolonged struggle, against strong opposition. Even so, the remedial process is too gradual and too fragmentary to yield satisfactory results. Slum clearances and improvement schemes are at best attempts to cope with the most glaring evils, and their cost is enormous. If new areas are satisfactorily planned, we shall avert a financial loss that can be reckoned in millions, as well as a loss in human life and health that transcends all money values. In the future, we must find and follow the very best lines of development: we must allow for the probable, or even possible expansion of both urban areas and villages: we must utilize every natural advantage, and all available human knowledge, and we must gradually create cities and towns that are noble, beautiful, and worthy of a civilized country.

In recent years a few pioneer efforts have been made by private enterprise to apply the principles of town planning to the development of new suburbs, and in one notable instance, to the whole of a town. Such undertakings are only possible where the owners or purchasers of all the land concerned have enlightened ideas upon the subject, and at present they are likely to be comparatively rare. A notable instance is that of the First Garden City Limited, at Letchworth, which has paved the way by most valuable practical demonstration for similar and even better work on a larger

scale by the municipalities. The strict limitation of the number of houses to the acre, the laying out of roads on sensible lines, and, as at Letchworth, the separation of factory and residential areas, are all characteristics which should be widely adopted.

II.—THE PLANNING AT LETCHWORTH.

Letchworth is the only town in this country which has been completely planned out, and in order to illustrate what is meant by town-planning, we propose briefly to describe the method adopted. No doubt details are open to criticism, and in the light of present experience certain alterations might be made. Still, Letchworth affords an excellent object-lesson for the town-planning of the future, which should be carried out by public authorities.

Some fourteen years ago a group of people, inspired by the ideals set forth by Ebenezer Howard in his book, *Garden Cities of To-morrow*, purchased a tract of open country, about 3,800 acres in extent, in the north of Hertfordshire. (Since then, an additional 700 acres have been bought, bringing the total to 4,500.) A railway ran through the middle of the estate, on which, at that time, there were only a few cottages and farms. A company was formed, with dividends limited to five per cent., for the purpose of developing this land into a garden city. The eastern area, near the railway, was reserved for factories; other areas were laid out for residential districts, with a strict limitation of the number of houses to the acre. A central area was left vacant, so that at a later date, when the town had developed, it could be used for public buildings and offices. A shopping centre was situated close to the railway, and bordering on the central square, and a certain amount of land was left for parks and open spaces. Of the whole 4,500 acres, about 1,500 were allotted to the town proper, the remaining 3,000 forming a large permanent agricultural belt of small holdings and small farms. When fully developed it is calculated that the town will have a population of about 30,000 people. Already there are some 10,000 inhabitants, and about forty factories. Clearly, therefore, this garden city has established itself on practical lines.

The question of road development has been most carefully

considered. A certain number of main thoroughfares have been provided with grass margins between the carriage-way and the footpath. Thus, as the town develops, and as traffic increases, it will be possible to widen the roads without pulling down buildings, and without unnecessary trouble, labour, and cost.

III.—MUNICIPAL TOWN PLANNING.

Letchworth is a town-planning experiment on a large scale, and its value as a demonstration of possibilities is very great. It is a particularly valuable example for the planning of a new town from the beginning.

But a complete town plan on these lines will not be possible where a large amount of development has already taken place. We must not forget that existing towns and cities are the creations of centuries of historic continuity.

We can, however, make sure that all new developments are carried out on the best possible lines, and that whatever there is of evil heritage is gradually eliminated and reconstructed in a satisfactory way.

Now, where municipalities buy their own land for housing purposes, they can do so on a large scale, and lay it out as they please, and in connection with the large schemes which will be put into operation under the new Act, they may be expected to adopt sound town-planning lines in the development of their housing estates. As pointed out in the article on "Housing," generally speaking, in connection with such housing schemes, local authorities may not build more than twelve houses to the acre. Also additional land can be purchased for playgrounds and other matters incidental to the development of a building estate. As the number of houses they must build in the immediate future will be extremely large, a considerable amount of land can thus be well planned.

But more is needed. We must safeguard all the development of the future, whether it is carried out by municipal or private enterprise. It has been demonstrated beyond all doubt that when a town plan is well prepared and sufficiently elastic, the restrictions which it imposes will not only benefit the general community but the builders and owners themselves.

The regulation of traffic in London by the Metropolitan Police is an interference with the liberty of individual drivers, but they all acknowledge it as being in their joint interests. Similarly a comprehensive and well-thought-out town-planning scheme will not only be cordially accepted by the public as a whole, but by all those who are anxious to develop land, build houses, and construct factories.

In 1909 the first town-planning Act in this country was passed, giving to local authorities the necessary powers for controlling the development of their towns. In order to prepare a town plan under this Act it is not necessary that the local authority should itself buy the land or build any houses. *Without purchasing a single acre or building a single house it may prepare a scheme which will control effectively, within the area prescribed, all future development by private individuals on their land.**

Parliament having given the local authorities these powers, it is incumbent upon all good citizens to see that local authorities do actually use them. But what are these powers? How is a town-planning scheme prepared, and what should be its provisions? Let us answer these questions as briefly as possible.

IV.—POWERS UNDER THE TOWN PLANNING ACTS.

The law relating to town planning is contained in the Housing and Town Planning Acts of 1909 and 1919.

Local authorities may prepare a town-planning scheme† *“ as respects any land which is in course of development or appears likely to be used for building purposes with the general object of securing proper sanitary conditions, amenity and convenience in connection with the laying-out and use of the land and of any neighbouring land.”*

Various points should be noticed with regard to this power.

1. The land must be in course of development or likely to be used for building purposes. In practice a

* It is important to bear in mind this distinction between a housing scheme and a town-planning scheme.

† Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909, Sec. 54. The Act of 1919, Sec. 42, removes the necessity of obtaining the consent of the Ministry of Health before starting to prepare a scheme, except when the land is outside the local authority's area.

very wide interpretation has been given to the expression "land likely to be used for building purposes." The Ruislip-Northwood scheme, for instance, covers an area of 5,750 acres, and other towns have schemes in preparation for the whole of the unbuilt-upon portions of their districts. Generally speaking, land may not be included if it is either already built upon, or, on the other hand, not likely to be built upon. Such land, however, may be included if it is so situated with respect to the other land that it is necessary to include it for the purpose of preparing a comprehensive scheme. A fairly wide interpretation has been given to this clause also.

2. Land may be included which is not within the area of the council preparing the scheme. This has been done already in the case of the Ruislip-Northwood scheme, where some of the land within the area of the Watford Rural District Council was included. It must, however, be shown that its inclusion is necessary, if the scheme for the land within the council's own boundary is to be satisfactorily completed.
3. A local authority can prepare several town-planning schemes for different portions of its area. Birmingham, for example, has prepared four schemes, and is preparing others, and Sheffield has prepared, or is preparing, more than one.
4. The general objects for which a town-planning scheme may be prepared are diverse in character. To secure them, the scheme may include such matters as the limitation of the number of houses built to the acre, the height and type of buildings, the proportion of the site to be built upon, the width, construction and direction of roads, the fixing of building lines on existing roads, the reservation of land for parks, open spaces, public buildings, and allotments, the preservation of objects of natural beauty and of historical interest, the allocation of certain areas for factories and for shopping centres, the control of architectural designs for new build-

ings, and the height and character of boundary fences, etc. All these matters come within the phrase "securing proper sanitary conditions, amenity, and convenience in connection with the laying-out and use of the land and of any neighbouring land."

V.—STAGES IN THE PROCEDURE.

How is a town-planning scheme prepared and carried out? At first sight the procedure may seem to be unnecessarily lengthy, but on the one hand the rights of all parties interested must be very carefully considered, and on the other, the scheme must be really satisfactory from every point of view. It is better to be somewhat tedious than to adopt a scheme that is hurried, ill-considered, and possibly unjust.

Under the new Housing and Town Planning Act, the procedure with regard to the preparation of a town-planning scheme has been greatly simplified. New regulations are now being prepared by the Ministry of Health under this Act dealing in detail with the procedure.

All the council has now to do is to pass a resolution deciding to prepare a town-planning scheme with reference to any land within or in the neighbourhood of their area, in regard to which a scheme may be made under the Act. They may also pass a resolution deciding to adopt, with or without modifications, a town-planning scheme proposed by all or any of the owners of land for which the local authority itself could prepare a scheme.

As already stated, where land is included which lies within the area of another local authority, the approval of the Ministry of Health is still necessary.* Local authorities desirous of acting jointly in the preparation of schemes may appoint a joint committee for the purpose. Under Section 43 of the Act of 1919, the Ministry of Health is empowered to make regulations dealing with the procedure consequent on the passing of a resolution by a local authority to prepare a scheme. The regulations must provide for ensuring that the local authority, after passing such a resolution, shall proceed as quickly as possible with the detailed preparation of its scheme. If the local authority is dilatory, then the

* Housing and Town Planning Act, 1919, Sec 42, amending Sec 54 of the Act of 1909.

Ministry of Health can itself do the work, charging the local authority with the cost.

The council, in framing their resolution, will have to decide how much land to include in the scheme. They would do well to include as much land as possible so that the scheme can be framed on broad lines. For this reason it will frequently be desirable to secure the co-operation of neighbouring councils.

The council should take steps to inform the owners of the land to be included of their intention to prepare a scheme. So far as possible, the co-operation of owners should be secured, but not at the expense of impairing the quality of the scheme.

The council should proceed with the actual details of the preparation of the scheme as quickly as possible. This will take a considerable time, and it is desirable to call in professional assistance.

A great many matters have to be taken into account. Administrative questions arise owing to the large number of owners of different portions of the land, whose holdings may vary from a few hundred square yards to several hundred acres, and whose interests and rights have to be considered and harmonized as far as possible with the needs of the community. There are also important questions of the right allocation of land for industrial purposes, the position of factory areas, and their separation from the residential districts. In large schemes there will be questions of arterial roads for the purpose of linking up the main roads of the district, and for connections with outlying areas and neighbouring towns.

The question will arise whether the site-planning of the residential areas should be laid down in detail, or whether, as seems best in practice, only the position of the main roads should be set out, leaving the details of the scheme to be controlled by general provisions.

Steps must be taken to see that all the natural advantages and beauties of the land are put to the best use, and that the proposed lines of development are in harmony with the general plan of the existing town and the physical features of the district.

A town is a natural object, subject to laws of growth, decay, arrest and renewal, and it is necessary to make a

study of these laws and to understand something of the essential spirit of cities in their human and occupational aspects, if we are to make our town-planning schemes a success. The best way to do this is to make a civic survey of the town or district to be planned. There is a growing movement in this direction, and a number of towns are already preparing civic surveys.

The provisions which should be made in the scheme, and for which power is given under the Act, can best be illustrated by reference to schemes which have already been made and approved.

VI.—THE EAST BIRMINGHAM SCHEME.*

For example, looking at the East Birmingham Scheme prepared by the Birmingham City Council, we find in the first place a group of clauses dealing with the construction of streets and roads.

A number of new streets (including widenings of existing roads) are to be constructed by the Corporation. They are intended to be main thoroughfares. Their positions are clearly defined, and are marked on the map. The Corporation is given discretion as to when their construction or widening is to be commenced, subject to the right of appeal of any party aggrieved by delay. The method of constructing the streets, and the width of them, are laid down, and these vary in accordance with the amount of traffic which is likely to be borne by each street. Cross sections are given in the scheme, showing how the streets are to be constructed, and giving the width of the carriage-ways, footpaths, grass margins, etc., and the quantities and nature of material to be used. Thus, in the case of streets to be constructed by the Corporation, the total width varies from 100 ft. to 42 ft., while the actual carriage-ways vary from 35 ft. to 25 ft.

In the case of roads to be made by private enterprise, the total widths laid down vary from 60 ft. to 20 ft., and the carriage-ways from 18 ft. to 8 ft. It is important, however, to note that the distance between the building lines is to be at least 72 ft. in all cases, so that even where, owing to its

* The Ruslip-Northwood scheme is more detailed and comprehensive. It is printed in full in *The Case for Town Planning*, by H. R. Aldridge. Copies of the scheme (price 1s.) can be obtained from The Clerk, Ruslip-Northwood District Council, Northwood

shortness and the small amount of traffic it is likely to bear, a comparatively narrow road is allowed, ample provision is made for possible street widenings as well as for sunshine and ventilation. The narrowest roads, with only 8 ft. carriage-ways, are only to be used when their length does not exceed 150 ft., where there is adequate turning place provided, and where they run into a 36 ft. road.

The elasticity admitted by these regulations is in marked contrast to the rigidity of the bye-laws in most towns. It is laid down in the scheme that the existing local bye-laws shall not apply where they would contradict its provisions.

The Corporation is empowered, whenever any plan for a new street within the area is submitted to it for approval, to require the owner of any land, the development of which will be affected by the construction of this street, to furnish particulars of his own plans for its development.

Provisions are made as to the costs of constructing the new streets. In the case of some of these to be constructed by the Corporation, it has to bear *the whole cost*. In other cases it has to bear the cost in the first instance, but *can require contribution from the owners of the land* fronting on the new road as soon as it is built upon. Where the streets are provided by private enterprise, the expense is borne by the individuals concerned.

Provisions are made for the up-keep of the roads, for the *planting of grass margins* and for keeping them in order. The grass margins to the roads are one of the features to be noted in all the town-planning schemes so far prepared.

Certain roads and footpaths are to be blocked up as soon as the new roads or footways which are to take their place are constructed.

We next find a group of clauses dealing with dwelling-houses and other buildings. On some areas an average of not more than twelve houses to the acre is allowed, and on others fifteen. On a few small areas eighteen are allowed. Not more than eight houses may be built in a continuous row, and there are regulations as to the air space about buildings.

A certain amount of land is set aside for the purpose of playing fields, pleasure grounds and public walks. A feature is made of the River Cole. Factories or other business buildings are only erected on a definite area, except with the

consent of the Corporation. Generally speaking, the erection of hoardings and advertisements is prohibited.

The Corporation is empowered to see that private gardens and private open spaces are kept in such a way as not to be a nuisance or annoyance to neighbours.

The Birmingham scheme is described merely as an illustration. As a fact it is not a satisfactory scheme because the continuous growth of a large town like Birmingham should not be allowed. (See page 95.)

VII.—FINAL STAGES.

When the detailed scheme and necessary maps have been prepared, notices must again be served on the persons interested, to the effect that the draft scheme has been deposited for inspection, and that it is proposed to apply to the Ministry of Health for an order confirming it. Objections and representations should be heard at a meeting held to consider the draft scheme, and every possible step should be taken to overcome opposition and to meet reasonable objections. After the requisite time has elapsed, application is made for the approval of the Ministry, who now holds an inquiry into the details of the scheme and hears objections. It then makes a draft order, approving the scheme with such modifications as it sees fit. Notices are again served on the owners and others interested, informing them that the draft order is deposited. The Ministry also publishes a notice of its intention to approve the scheme. When it is finally approved, the local authority must notify those interested, forwarding them a copy of the order confirming the scheme.

Once the scheme is approved, all developments within the area must conform to it. Power, however, is given to the local authority to introduce variations with the consent of the Ministry of Health.*

VIII.—COMPENSATION AND BETTERMENT AND THE COST OF SCHEMES.

In carrying out the scheme, a local authority is not subject to claims for compensation from owners for restricting

* It is probable that these concluding stages in the procedure will be simplified in the near future.

the number of buildings to be built to the acre, nor for regulations as to their height or character. Nor can an owner claim compensation (a) where the particular provision which is alleged to have injured him is one which might have been contained in a bye-law made by the local authority, nor (b) where the provision is one which prescribes the space about buildings.

Up to the passing of the new Act, an owner could not claim compensation on account of any building erected by him after the application to prepare a town-planning scheme had been made, if the building contravened the provisions of the scheme and, therefore, had to be demolished. As a result of this, people often delayed the erection of houses and other buildings for a considerable period, owing to their waiting until they saw what the actual provisions of the town-planning scheme were going to be. In other words, they would not take the risk of having to pull down their houses without compensation. This particular difficulty is now got over by Section 45 of the new Act, which enacts that the Ministry of Health may provide that where a resolution to prepare a town-planning scheme has been passed, or where, before the passing of the Act, the preparation of a town-planning scheme has been authorized, the development of estates and building operations may be permitted to proceed pending the actual preparation of a scheme, subject to such conditions as the Ministry may think fit to impose.

Hence, an owner will not now lose his compensation if a building is erected or the development takes place in accordance with the permission granted by the Ministry of Health.

Subject to these restrictions, a person whose property is injuriously affected by a scheme, can obtain compensation from the local authority. On the other hand, the local authority can obtain from an owner whose land has been improved half the proceeds of such increase.

If a local authority deals sympathetically with all reasonable objections to a scheme before it is finally settled, it will usually be possible to secure that claims for compensation and for betterment cancel out.

If this is done, the cost of obtaining the scheme will be very small. The Ruislip-Northwood scheme, for instance, which covered 6,000 acres, only cost £700 to obtain; and

in this case more than this sum has already been received for betterment.

The cost of preparing a scheme may be spread over a period of ten years, by raising a loan on the usual annuity basis.

When we consider all the great benefits to be obtained by having a satisfactory scheme to begin with, the avoidance of slum clearances and costly improvement schemes in the future, and above all the gain in health and happiness, it will be seen that any initial expenditure will be far more than justified.

IX.—COMPULSORY TOWN PLANNING.

Under the new Act town planning ceases to be entirely optional, and, in the case of the larger authorities, it will become compulsory within a limited period of time. In the first place, by Section 46 of the new Act, all Borough and Urban District Councils with a population of over 20,000 will have to prepare and submit to the Ministry of Health a town-planning scheme in respect of all land within their district, for which a town-planning scheme may be made under the Act of 1909. The time within which this scheme has to be completed is in the three years following January 1st, 1923. The Ministry of Health will make regulations dealing with the matters which must be contained in such town-planning schemes.

In addition to the above provision, and in order to meet cases where town-planning schemes are required *immediately*, Section 47 of the new Act enables the Ministry of Health to require any particular local authority to prepare a town-planning scheme and submit it for approval. If the authority does not do so, the Ministry of Health can do it itself. The Ministry can exercise their power of requiring a local authority to prepare a scheme even where the local authority is a Rural District Council or an Urban Council of less than 20,000 population.

XI.—THE LIMITATION OF TOWNS.

In view of the great development, both industrial and residential, which is now going on, it is extremely important that all authorities, including many Rural District Councils

with semi-urban areas within their boundaries, should prepare town-planning schemes forthwith. Residential and factory areas should be carefully selected, main thoroughfares decided upon, limitations placed upon the number of buildings erected to the acre, and so forth.

It is obvious, however, that for each local authority merely to consider its own area will not lead to the co-ordination required in the development of a closely populated country like Great Britain. Therefore, local authorities should take steps to co-operate with neighbouring districts in the preparation of their schemes. Moreover, the Ministry of Health itself should take a broad view of the whole country, and, by means of regional surveys and otherwise, co-ordinate the town-planning schemes of the different local authorities.

The continuous growth of the larger towns such as London, Manchester, Birmingham and Leeds must be rigidly curtailed. This, naturally, leads to the problem of where the surplus population is to live. This question cannot be solved satisfactorily except by the decentralization of both residents and industry on lines similar to that on which the development of Letchworth has proceeded. In other words, the problem of planning the London district will only be solved by the creation of new industrial towns in the Home Counties. This policy was adopted by the Labour Party candidates at the recent London Borough Council elections. Space does not permit of the development of this idea, but those who are interested should read *New Towns*, by New Townsmen.*

By using their powers under the Town Planning Act, councils can do much to secure that a permanent belt of agricultural land is preserved round their town. But further legislation will be necessary if a really satisfactory policy is to be carried out.

XII.—CONCLUSIONS.

The main lines of policy may be summarized thus :

1. Well-considered town-planning schemes will give to towns a control over their future development second only in degree to that of the ownership of the soil. They will effect enormous savings in money, and

* Published by Messrs. Dent. 1918. Price 1s.

raise the standard of health and social well-being to an incalculable extent. They will put a stop to the building of slums, and avoid the necessity of future clearances and street widenings. They will encourage industrial development, by preventing unnecessary traffic, providing for future extensions, and securing the efficiency and contentment of the human factors. They will produce order instead of chaos, and beauty instead of ugliness and squalor. Above all, they will provide the essential conditions for the growth of happy and healthy children.

2. Therefore such schemes should be prepared without delay by all local authorities for areas likely to be used for building developments of any kind in the future.
3. It is the paramount duty of all citizens to see that their local authority prepare the necessary schemes with purpose, vigour and promptitude.
4. In preparing the schemes, special attention should be given to limiting the number of houses to be built to the acre, to leaving sufficient open spaces, to securing residential roads, which are both pleasant and economical, to laying down the routes of the main thoroughfares and, finally, to separating the residential from the industrial areas.
5. The councils of the larger towns should carefully consider the question of the limitation of the continuous growth of their towns, and in preparing their town-planning schemes provide for the preservation of an agricultural belt round their towns.
6. The problem of the very large town can only be solved satisfactorily by the creation of new self-contained "Garden Cities" on the Letchworth model, and legislation for this purpose should be demanded.

EDUCATION

THE EDUCATION ACT, 1918.

The main provisions of the 1918 Act are as follows :

FRAMING OF SCHEMES.

The most important feature is that for the first time all public education is treated as a whole, and all local education authorities are called upon to prepare, as soon as practicable, schemes providing for "a progressive and comprehensive organization of education in respect of their area." The survey is to be made in consultation with the universities, and opportunity is to be given to the public (including parents and teachers) to criticize the schemes before they are submitted to the Board of Education. Proposals as to scholarships and maintenance grants should be included. The Board will refer back any scheme considered inadequate, but when once it has passed a scheme the provisions of the latter become obligatory. The restriction of the continued education rate to twopence no longer exists.

NURSERY SCHOOLS.

Local authorities may : (1) provide, or (2) aid the provision of schools for infants from the ages of 2 to 5 (or 6, if preferred). This power is already in force.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

The Act fixes the leaving age at 14, but gives the local authority power to raise the age to 15, either for all children, or for certain classes of children (e.g., sex, occupation, etc.). The local authority may compel children from 14 to 15 to attend whole-time or part-time. For children over 12, advanced instruction is to be provided; and for all children practical instruction is to be included in the curriculum.

Local authorities are obliged to provide medical inspection, and also adequate arrangements for attending to the health of the children.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN.

For children under 12 all employment is prohibited. Over 12 (a) on school days employment is prohibited during school hours, and after eight p.m., and is restricted before school to one hour (before 9 a.m.), in which case only one hour is allowed in the evening; (b) on Sundays employment is restricted to two hours; (c) on holidays, it is prohibited in factories, mines, etc.; and in other occupations is restricted to after 6 a.m. and before 8 p.m. Street-trading is in all cases forbidden. These hours may be further restricted, but not extended, by local bye-laws. These provisions come into force at the end of the war.

CONTINUATION SCHOOLS.

(For fuller treatment see page 100.)

On leaving the elementary schools all children must attend until the age of 16 at continuation schools. The leaving age will be raised to 18 when the system has been in force for seven years. Attendance is free. Hours to be kept are 320 per annum, either at one period or spread over the year; but the local authority may, for the next seven years, reduce these hours to 280 per annum.

Continuation schools may be established in factories, etc., but must be controlled and directed by the local authority. Medical inspection may be extended to continuation and also to secondary schools.

These provisions are to come into force at the end of the war.

ADULT EDUCATION.

(For fuller treatment see page 109.)

Local authorities may provide education for persons over the age of 18 attending educational institutions.

NURSERY SCHOOLS.

Henceforward it is possible for local education authorities to establish and receive grants for nursery schools. If

they are to do this extensively—and the need is great—they must make the most of their new power. It has taken more than ten years to establish the comparatively small number of well-equipped school clinics which exist at the present time. It is undesirable that the progress of nursery schools should be equally slow.

However true it may be that the best place for children under 5 is the home, to keep them at home under present conditions is often neither practicable nor desirable. Many working-class mothers are at present overworked, and, of course, during the past three years the number of women who work in industry has largely increased. It is, therefore, of real importance that there should be public nurseries to which, if they desire, mothers can take their younger children, and where they will know that they will spend the day amid healthy surroundings and under wholesome influences. It is essential that the right kind of teacher should be appointed to nursery schools. Special qualifications, and a special course of training for this work are necessary. The development of nursery schools is the more important because local education authorities for several years past have pursued the policy of excluding from the elementary schools children between 3 and 5 years of age. In 1907, the children between 3 and 5 in the elementary schools of England and Wales numbered 459,034. In 1917, they numbered 209,272, or rather less than half. If this diminution had taken place by the choice of the parents it might have been welcomed. But it has not. It has been forced upon them by local education authorities. Provided that the **right kind** of school (i.e., not a school, but a nursery) were available for young children, many mothers would be glad to make use of it.

Educational opinion is strongly in favour of the development of nursery schools. The Consultative Committee of the Board of Education reported in favour of an extension of them as long ago as 1908, and the Chief Medical Officer of the Board of Education in his last report (1916-17) emphasizes the importance of developing them. Since the report of the Consultative Committee was issued, several private experiments have revealed the enormous potentialities for good contained by nursery schools for young children. The development of nursery schools would tend

greatly to raise the standard of physical health among the children of the country. The point is emphasized by the Chief Medical Officer of the Board of Education. "Facilities for treatment," he writes, "should be available for nursery school children as readily as for others. The early treatment of physical defects usually yields far more satisfactory results than the treatment given after the defects have become established or habitual. **One reason for the provision of Nursery Schools is, indeed, to reduce the number of preventable defects now observed in entrants to the public elementary schools, and the under-rated educational handicap and resulting incapacity.**"

Though to ascertain the most suitable organization and arrangements of nursery schools must be a matter of time, it is not premature to say that those which have already been established have proved that great benefits may be derived from them. Nursery schools are still in the experimental stage, but enough pioneer work has been done to prove their utility. What is now needed is for the Board of Education and Local Education authorities to build upon the tentative foundation already laid by private enterprise, to assist existing schools, and to promote the establishment of others.

CONTINUATION SCHOOLS.

I.—THE NEED FOR VIGILANCE ON THE PART OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS.

The Education Act, 1918, has made it obligatory upon local education authorities to organize a system of continued education for all young persons between 14 and 16 (and, after the lapse of seven years from the appointed day, for all young persons between 14 and 18) in their respective areas. It is no exaggeration to say that, for good or for evil, it will be the most powerful educational influence to which the nation has been submitted since the nationalization of elementary education in the seventies of the last century. Almost the whole youth of the nation will pass, at the most plastic period of their development, through the new continuation schools. They will enter them little more than children: they will leave them, ultimately, as young men and young women. In the interval their char-

acter and intelligence will have received a bias which must often be decisive. For the Labour Movement the question of the principles which are to guide the development of continued education is a vital one. The young men and women of the future will be very largely what the new continuation schools make them. Wisely directed, continued education may become the greatest training ground of democracy which the world has seen. Perverted by a shortsighted subordination to economic interests, it may not only leave young persons but little better educated—in any real sense of the word education—than it found them, but may be positively harmful, by using the school to reinforce the mechanical discipline of the factory.

Once established, the system will not easily be modified, and it is essential, therefore, that while plans are still fluid and before decisions have been finally taken, local Labour parties, trades councils, trade unions and co-operative societies, and the labour members of local authorities should determine their policy and insist upon its receiving consideration. If they do not act now, they will not act with effect at all.

II.—MACHINERY AND ADMINISTRATION.

While the Education Act imposes upon local education authorities the obligation to see that continued education is provided for all young persons between 14 and 16 (and ultimately all young persons between 14 and 18) in their respective areas, it leaves them considerable latitude upon several important points of administration and policy. They are free to reduce the hours of attendance below those fixed in the Act during the first seven years of its operation. They will have to determine at what hours of the day attendance at school is to be obligatory, and for how much additional time young persons are to be released from employment; whether to provide continued education for all young persons in schools staffed and directly controlled by themselves, or whether to recognize "works schools." The value of the continued education provided will depend very largely upon the decisions which are taken upon these points; nor can it be doubted that pressure will often be placed upon them to adopt, for the sake of economy or out

of deference to industrial interests, a policy which is at variance with the well-being of the children.

(a) HOURS OF CONTINUED EDUCATION.

Section 10 (1) (b) of the Education Act provides that "within a period of seven years from the appointed day . . . if the local education authority so resolve, the number of hours for which a young person . . . may be required to attend continuation schools in any year shall be 280, instead of 320."

The effect of this section is that a local education authority may, if it pleases, pass a special resolution requiring young persons to attend school for an average of seven hours, instead of eight hours per week; but that, unless it passes such a resolution, young persons will be required to attend school for eight hours per week.

This provision was inserted in the Act as the result of pressure by industrial interests, which objected to releasing young persons from employment in order to attend school, and the same interests will, no doubt, attempt to induce local education authorities to pass a resolution reducing the hours of attendance to seven. It is important that their influence should be counteracted. A reduction of one hour may not seem a very grave matter. But the hour which is taken from education will be added to work in the factory, and reduce more than in proportion the benefits of the education given in the remaining hours. Eight hours per week is a quite short enough time for boys and girls between 14 and 16 to give to education. It should on no account be reduced still further.

(b) TIMES AT WHICH CONTINUATION SCHOOLS ARE TO BE HELD.

Section 10 (1) of the Act provides that "all young persons shall attend . . . continuation schools at such times on such days, as the local education authority . . . may require for 320 hours in the year, distributed as regards time and seasons as may best suit the circumstances of each locality."

Section 10 (7) provides that "the local education authority shall not require any young persons to attend a continuation school on a Sunday, or any day or part of a day ex-

clusively set apart for religious observance by the religious body to which he belongs, **or during any holiday or half-holiday to which by any enactment regulating his employment or by agreement he is entitled, nor, as far as practicable, during any holiday or half-holiday which in his employment he is accustomed to enjoy, nor between the hours of 7 in the evening and 8 in the morning.**"

The effect of these provisions is that (except in the special case of young persons employed at night, when, with the consent of the Board, other arrangements may be made) attendance at continuation schools must take place before 7 p.m., and in what would otherwise be working hours. Subject to this provision, the local education authority may fix the actual hours when it pleases.

The time which the local education authority fixes for attendance is a matter of great importance. In special cases (e.g., in rural districts) it may be desirable to concentrate attendance within the months during which employment in the principal local industry is slack. It is probable, however, that the normal arrangement will be one under which a young person is required to attend on two mornings or two afternoons in the week during forty weeks in each year. When that arrangement is adopted there is grave danger lest local education authorities should be tempted, in order to avoid inconveniencing industry, to place the hours of attendance as near the end of the day as possible, for example, from 4 p.m. to 7 p.m., or from 3.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. Such a policy of squeezing education into the fag-end of the working day, there is reason to believe, is already under contemplation by some authorities, especially in industrial districts. If carried out, it will be absolutely disastrous. For it will result in part of the hours of continued education being added to the hours of industry, and in children attending school when they are already exhausted by employment. The time of attendance should in all cases be fixed so as to end **before the close of the working day**, and, whenever possible, attendance at school should take place in the **morning**.

(c) RELEASE OF YOUNG PERSONS FROM EMPLOYMENT.

Section 10 (6) of the Act provides that "The local education authority may require, in the case of any young

person who is under an obligation to attend a continuation school, that his employment shall be suspended on any day when his attendance is required, **not only during the period for which he is required to attend the school, but also for such specified part of the day, not exceeding two hours, as the authority consider necessary** in order to secure that he may be in a fit mental and bodily condition to receive full benefit from attendance at school.

This provision enables local education authorities to require the release of young persons from employment for two hours each day that they attend school, over and above the hours spent in school. Thus, if attendance at school takes place for four hours a day on two days in the week, the hours of employment during the week can be reduced by twelve, not by eight. It is important that full use should be made of the power conferred by this section of the Act. It is impossible to educate boys and girls who are already tired out by work in industry. The value of continued education will be very greatly increased if, instead of having to hurry from factory to school or school to factory, they are given an interval for rest. Further, the hours worked by young persons to-day are, in most cases, considerably beyond what is good for growing boys and girls. Even the small reduction made possible by this section would improve their physique and facilitate their education.

(d) THE BUILDINGS IN WHICH CONTINUATION SCHOOLS SHOULD BE HELD.

Not only the hours at which, but the buildings in which, continuation schools are held are a matter of importance. One of the reasons which may tempt local education authorities to fix the hours of attendance in the late afternoon is the desire to use the elementary schools for continued education, when the hours of elementary education are over. Except where absolutely no other buildings are available, this policy is thoroughly vicious, and should be strenuously resisted. From the point of view of health it is most objectionable that young persons should be educated from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. in the thrice-breathed atmosphere of rooms which have been crowded with children from 9 in the morning to 4.30 in the afternoon. Hardly

less important, to use the elementary schools for continued education is to prejudice it from the very beginning by connecting it in the minds of young persons with the wrong associations and traditions.

Young persons should feel that continued education is not a mere prolongation of childhood, but a new and interesting stage in their growth, entry upon which marks the point at which childhood has been left behind; and it cannot be expected that they should feel that if it is carried on in precisely the same surroundings as those in which they were educated from the age of 5 onwards. The note of continued education should be that of the college, not of the school.

Except in villages, suitable buildings, which are not elementary schools, will normally, with a little encouragement, be available. In many places these will be polytechnics, technical institutes, and the local "colleges" suggested in the Regulations of the Board of Education with regard to evening schools. Arrangements could often be made to secure the use of rooms belonging to churches, chapels, settlements, or clubs, co-operative halls, mission halls, masonic lodges, or huts used during the war for military purposes. Sometimes it might be possible to use for part of the accommodation needed, rooms in a museum, or picture gallery, or public library, or even (if the suggestion is not too audacious) in the town hall. When these are not available the local education authority should hire large private houses, and fit them up as colleges for students between 14 and 18.

(e) WORKS SCHOOLS.

Under Section 10 of the Act, a local education authority may, if it pleases, recognize works schools which give suitable and efficient part-time instruction within the meaning of the Act. No young person can be required to attend a works school without his own consent. Should the young person refuse to attend the school, the local authority must provide education for him elsewhere.

Works schools ought *not* to be recognized. Many employers will try to use their control of the schools to specialize the training for that branch of industry in which they are interested. The school should offer a training in citizen-

ship, and should not be the appendage of any particular firm. Moreover, difficulties will invariably arise when the firm is on bad terms with its employees; the boys and girls will be obliged either to attend school at a firm from which their parents are locked out, or else to give notice and leave the local education authority to provide another school for them.

(f) MAINTENANCE ALLOWANCES.

Section 24 of the Act empowers education authorities to provide maintenance allowances for children and young persons over the age of 12. The case in which maintenance allowances will be most urgently required will, no doubt, be that of boys and girls who remain in full-time attendance at school up to 15 or some later age. But it should be noted that there is no legal obstacle to the granting of maintenance allowances to young persons who are in part-time attendance at continuation schools.

III.—THE CURRICULUM OF THE CONTINUATION SCHOOLS.

The curriculum of the new continuation schools will be determined mainly by local education authorities. The Board of Education may draw up model syllabuses and offer advice, suggestion and criticism. But it is upon the education authorities of England and Wales that will devolve the task of settling the general ends at which continuation education should aim, and of giving practical effect to them in the detailed work of the schools. That task will not be an easy one. The hours allowed for continued education are so few that it is of the utmost importance that they should be used to the best advantage. If Labour is to turn to good account its new educational opportunity it is essential that Labour representatives upon local education authorities should be clear in advance as to the principal objects towards which continued education should be directed, and the general lines upon which it should proceed.

(a) EDUCATION FOR CITIZENSHIP.

They should, in the first place, resist any attempt to convert continued education into a system of specialized technical training. Continued education is simply part-

time secondary education, and its first object must be not to cultivate economic aptitude, but to give a broad physical, moral, and intellectual training.

To be of any value, physical training, which should include the teaching of hygiene, cannot occupy less than one or one and a-half hours per week. What remains, when young persons attend for eight hours, is seven or six and a-half hours. Of this time, almost all, at any rate, between 14 and 16, should be given to general education, which does not mean (as sometimes supposed) an education which is vague, but an education which is comprehensive. The background of the whole curriculum should be history, geography, literature, and elementary science. A sustained attempt should be made to cultivate the love of good literature, and the use of books for leisure and enjoyment. The teaching of science should aim at giving an acquaintance with the main achievements of man, in his struggle with nature and with the principal discoveries and inventions upon which modern civilization depends. The object in each case should not be to impart a detailed knowledge of particular periods, or books, or branches of scientific knowledge, but to enable children, at least in anticipation and imagination, to become sharers in those phases of human development which have most significance for civilization as a whole. Thus history and geography should look towards "politics," in the widest sense of the word, and economics. Science should make them fellow-workers with the chemists and physicists who have transformed the material conditions of life. Literature should open to them the best thought of, at least, their own countrymen. Mathematics should teach them the value of abstract thought in relation to the practical affairs of life, including the mechanism of commerce and the financial machinery of civic and national government.

(b) VOCATIONAL INTEREST.

"Practical work," or "vocational education," are highly ambiguous terms. When used by educationists, they suggest an education which develops mind and character through contact with concrete objects, and through occupations in which boys and girls are naturally inter-

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ested. When used by employers, they often imply that education ought to be directed primarily to producing efficient workers for industry. Vocational education in the latter sense should not be encouraged in the new continuation schools. In the former it should. The natural avenue to the minds of many young persons is through some kind of creative work. They learn most when they are engaged in some activity which so absorbs them that they are unconscious of learning. Further, all the subjects mentioned above, with the possible exception of literature, can be presented in such a way that boys and girls see the connection between the work done in school and the life of adult responsibilities upon which they are entering. The proper course for those who desire to give continued education a "vocational bias" is not, therefore, to endeavour to squeeze it into the curriculum at the expense of other subjects, but to endeavour to secure that all subjects are taught in a manner which brings them into relation with the concrete interests of everyday life.

(c) CORPORATE LIFE IN CONTINUATION SCHOOLS.

The influence of the corporate life of the schools ought to be of even greater importance than the character of the subjects taught in them, and too great pains cannot be taken to develop it. They should be made centres of associated effort, to which boys and girls naturally turn for recreation and social intercourse, and which maintain a connection with former pupils when they have passed the age of compulsory attendance. If they are to attain this object they must find time, **outside the regular curriculum**, both for games and recreation, and for educational work of an informal character.

Pupils should be encouraged to form dramatic and musical and debating societies, and the school buildings should regularly be put at their disposal for the purpose. So far as possible, the management of the school clubs and societies, and the school discipline, should be placed in the hands of the older pupils. It is only in so far as boys and girls feel that they are partners in a common enterprise that they will welcome continued education, instead of merely submitting to it.

IV.—THE TEACHING STAFF.

All local education authorities will have to appoint teachers, and too great care cannot be given to the selection of the staff. This will probably be of two main types: (a) The organizers and assistants whose work will include, besides teaching, participation in the corporate life of the school; (b) specialists visiting different schools, whose work will be limited to the teaching of special subjects. For the success of the continuation school, both classes are equally important. In the past, the treatment of teachers by the community has constituted a grave reflection both upon its justice and its commonsense.

The first essentials are that the great majority of the teachers should be appointed to permanent positions, should be employed full-time, should be paid a proper salary, and should not be overworked. Their status should be regarded as that of secondary school teachers, since they are engaged upon equally difficult and responsible work, and they should be paid on a scale at least equal to the secondary school staff. To avoid overworking the teachers, the size of a class should not be allowed to exceed twenty-five, and no member of the staff should have more than sixteen to twenty hours of actual teaching work per week. If they are to play a successful part in the corporate life of the school, they must be given sufficient time both to carry on their own studies and to think out ways of developing the social and educational influence of the schools.

Teachers in continuation schools ought to have passed through a university or training college. Only the larger education authorities will be required to organize training centres. Such courses should include: (a) The theory of education, with special reference to the psychology of the adolescent; (b) study of social and industrial conditions, and of local government; (c) actual experience of teaching sixth and seventh standards of elementary schools, and of club work.

ADULT WORKING-CLASS EDUCATION.

Section 17 of the "Fisher" Act gives in very general terms wide powers to the local authorities to provide education or to aid voluntary provision for "persons over

the age of 18 attending educational institutions." Beyond this, the Act does not deal with the problem of adult education; but it is clear that, under the powers conveyed by this section, almost unlimited developments could take place.

Indeed, practically the whole of the Reports of the Adult Education Committee of the Ministry of Reconstruction, which contain the fullest consideration ever given to the problem, could, if the full co-operation of the Board of Education and the local authorities were forthcoming, be carried into effect without fresh legislation.

These Reports, and especially the Final Report, are of the utmost importance. They suggest not only a great extension of the extra-mural work done by the Universities, but also a big development of adult education out of funds provided by the local authorities and the Board of Education. In their relation to local government, the main proposals are as follows :

1. In submitting schemes for educational provision for their districts, local authorities should submit separate schemes, or devote a separate section in their schemes, to the provision which they propose to make for adult education.
2. Local authorities should group themselves together and set up for each group of not less than two authorities, e.g., a county borough and a county authority, or two neighbouring boroughs and a county authority, a Joint Adult Education Committee. A county authority, but not a borough, might sometimes form an Adult Education Committee of its own; but otherwise authorities should group themselves for this purpose.
3. On such Joint Adult Education Committees a number of members equal to the number appointed by education authorities should be appointed by voluntary agencies interested in the provision of adult education in the district.
4. In respect of classes "provided" by the Joint Adult Education Committee, either directly or through a voluntary body, a State grant should be payable up to a maximum of 50 per cent of the tutor's

salary, per class, plus a maximum block grant of 25 per cent. of the total cost of tutor's salaries.

5. The Report contemplates that classes will continue in most cases to be organized by voluntary bodies, the function of the Joint Adult Education Committee being mainly that of providing the money for the classes, and of satisfying itself of the standard of the work done.
6. It is recognized that the motive in adult education is largely social, and consists less in the desire to "get on" than in "the desire to understand and help in the solution of the common problems of human society." Controversial questions, therefore, cannot be ruled out of such classes, "for their exclusion would cut the heart out of the social impulse which has been so largely responsible for the growing demand for adult education." "The basis of discrimination between education and propaganda is not the particular opinions held by the teachers or the students, but the intellectual competence and quality of the former, and the seriousness and continuity of study of the latter."
7. The Report advocates the recognition of a wide range of subjects, including both economics and history, and literature, science, art, drama and craftsmanship. It emphasizes the importance of free discussion, and of a democratic organization and control of the classes themselves.

For Labour the most important question arising out of the Report is that of the facilities which it may be expected to afford for the development of working-class education. If its recommendations are carried out, it will make possible a very great extension of the classes organized by voluntary agencies with the aid of public funds provided by local authorities and the Board of Education. At the same time, there is the danger that this extension of public assistance to classes may, unless the position is safeguarded, result in a loss of freedom and the imposition of a measure of control on a form of education which depends on its absolute independence for success. The condition of effective working-

class education is that the workers should feel that it is their own education, and, in order that they may feel this, it is essential that it should be under their control.

The right course would therefore appear to be for the local Labour bodies interested in the provision of facilities for adult education, including, of course, the Trades Council and local Labour Party and Co-operative Society as well as the more purely educational bodies, to meet in conference and press upon the local authorities the need to constitute a Joint Adult Education Committee in the terms of the Report. This conference should also appoint a standing committee, and should ensure strong working-class representation in the committee and provision for common action by the Labour representatives upon it. The Joint Adult Education Committee should concern itself, when it had satisfied itself of the standard of the work, to making financial provision for classes, and should leave their actual organization and control in the hands of the working-class bodies themselves, in order that the absolute independence of the classes may not be jeopardized, and that they may maintain their essential working-class character. If this is done, the Adult Education Report can be made the basis of a real and far-reaching development of working-class education under the workers' own control.

THE MILK SUPPLY.

THE GOVERNMENT AND MILK.

The neglect of the present Government to deal with the problem of the milk supply has raised a very fierce storm of indignation throughout the country. The high maximum price fixed for the producer and the method of its regulation between the producer and retailer has placed milk, which is a necessary commodity for healthy infancy, on the luxury list, and has rightly caused anxiety and agitation greater than that accompanying the rise in price of any other article of food supply. The Government has made no resolute attempt to deal with this difficult situation. While it has allowed the Ministry of Food to make certain small improvements in distribution, nothing substantial has been done to control and develop its production. Its principal activity has been to bribe the farmers to produce milk by fixing a maximum price so high as to make them one of the most hated of the whole tribe of food profiteers.

The constant stream of protests, registered at meetings and demonstrations, by means of petitions, resolutions and deputations, has been of no avail. The findings of the committee of Enquiry appointed by a conference of Food Control Committees and the advice of the Consumers' Council have been set on one side. The report of the Astor Committee, which has just been published, has given little help and little hope; while it adds to our information it deals quite inadequately with remedies for the present position. The Prime Minister, in reply to a deputation of Labour and Co-operative representatives sent in December as a result of the great Hyde Park demonstration in September last, promised an early measure to permit municipalization, but so far no steps have been taken to carry out that promise. But the Government is now proposing to get out of its difficulties by washing its hands of all responsibility and to reply to the protests against too high a maximum price by withdrawing the maxi-

imum altogether and leaving the cost of milk entirely uncontrolled. For the moment, this may be better than to maintain the present scandalous rate of payment to the producer, but it cannot solve the problem of creating a plentiful and clean supply at the lowest possible cost to the consumer. To do this, the private monopoly of the supply of milk to the community must be broken down, and the nation and the municipality must assume the obligation of securing this necessary food for the child and infant population.

In this report the problem of the milk supply both before, during, and after the war is set forth, and a scheme is proposed whereby the State, the Local Authorities and the Co-operative Societies may together develop the milk service in the interests of the whole nation. The object of this report is that it may serve as the general outline of legislation which the Government should be compelled to place before Parliament during the next session.

We urge that every local Labour organization should take immediate steps to bring the proposals before the public, and especially that Labour Councillors should, without delay, table resolutions for early meetings of their councils urging them to declare in favour of this scheme for the municipalization of milk under a general system of national control.

We do not pretend that this scheme is likely to be the last word of wisdom in regard to the question, nor is it possible in a short general statement to deal fully with details and methods, but we believe that it does give the general outlines upon which action should be taken, that it goes to the root of the matter, and makes the provision of an adequate milk supply a possibility.

There is not time for delay. The children's food must be secured and a beginning made in bringing order into the chaos created by private enterprise in the milk trade before next winter is upon us.

The continued victories of Labour at the polls, both Parliamentary and Municipal, have shown the trend of public opinion, and energetic action taken now by those Labour representatives supported by wide-spread publicity through the efforts of their constituents will compel even our present Government to take the necessary steps to safeguard the welfare of the children.

HOW TO SECURE A CLEAN, PLENTIFUL AND CHEAP SUPPLY OF MILK.

The problem of securing a clean, plentiful and cheap supply of milk was already exercising great attention before the war. During the war, difficulties of production, transport and labour intensified the situation so that the position to-day is that while the cost of the principal articles of food has increased 134 per cent. (according to the figures of the Board of Trade), *the price of milk to the consumer has increased by 260-300 per cent.*

With every economy in the use of milk a family of two adults, two children, and one infant under nine months should have four and a half pints per day, and this at present prices would bring their weekly milk bill alone to 14/- or 16/- a week.* A problem of vital importance is thus raised, for a continuance of the present prices means *the starvation of both infant and child population.*

As a food, milk is distinguishable from all others as being the one commodity for which there is no possible substitute. Even dried milk of the best quality cannot take the place of fresh full cream milk. While deficiency in bread can, however inadequately, be made up for the adult population by potatoes, rice, etc., for the child population fresh milk is indispensable. During the last five years it has been more than ever important because of the shortage and high cost of fats; but at all times it is impossible that a healthy race can be reared unless fresh clean milk is available for all.

Labour is therefore faced with a problem of first-class national importance.

FAILURE OF THE PRESENT SUPPLY.

The present supply of milk is *defective* in three respects :

1. *In Quantity.*

Even before the war the total amount of milk available for consumption as milk in the United Kingdom allowed of somewhat less than an average of half a pint per head of the whole population per day throughout the year, while in

* The quantities given as necessary in the Milk (Mothers and Children) Order of the Ministry of Food, December, 1919, are —

Infants under 18 months	...	...	..	...	...	1½ pints
Children under 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	1 pint each
That leaves over ½ pint for each adult.						

December, 1918, and January and February, 1919, it had fallen to a quarter of a pint per day per head. Moreover, our home production compares unfavourably with other consumer. Professor Delepine, in examining milk in Man-cultivated acres was lower in the United Kingdom than in any of the principal European countries except France.

2. *In Quality.*

Not only is a considerable amount of milk actually wasted because it becomes sour before it reaches its destination, but there is ample evidence of the low quality of milk sold to the consumer. Professor Delepine, in examining milk in Manchester, found the conditions deplorable. Out of thirty-nine samples taken from hospitals, no less than twenty-five (64 per cent.) contained over one million bacteria per cubic centimetre. With this should be compared the standards laid down by the American Commission on milk standards, defining as Grade C milk which has more than one million bacteria per centimetre. They go on to say that the sale of such milk shall be surrounded by such safeguards as to insure the restriction of its use to cooking and manufacturing purposes.

3. *In Price.*

The price of milk is so high as to place it almost out of the reach not only of the working classes as generally understood, but of lower salaried persons as well.

Before the war the price of milk was 3d. or 4d. per quart. In 1916 the Ministry of Food issued the first Order regulating the price of milk. Further Orders have been issued until in October, 1919, the winter prices Order fixed the producers' price at an average of 2/9 per gallon from October, 1919, to April, 1920 inclusive. The average retail price in November, 1918, was 8½d. per quart, while in November, 1919, it averaged 10d. and 11d. per quart, and in London and the majority of the big towns 1s. per quart.

Attempts have been made from time to time to meet the needs of those who suffer most severely because of this high price. Such, for instance, are the powers given to the local authority under the Maternity and Child Welfare Act to provide milk for expectant mothers and young children in their district, and the Milk (Mothers and Children) Order of 1919

of the Ministry of Food, which enables milk to be provided free, or at less than cost price to expectant and nursing mothers and children under five years of age, where a local authority thinks it necessary so to do.

A further provision is made under the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act of 1915 of which section 12 reads as follows* :—

1. The sanitary authority of any district may, with the approval of the Local Government Board, establish and thereafter maintain depôts for the sale at not less than cost price of milk specially prepared for consumption by infants under two years of age, and purchase and prepare milk and provide such laboratories, plant and other things, and exercise and perform such other powers and duties as may be necessary for the purposes of this section.
2. The Local Government Board may attach such conditions to their approval as they may deem necessary.

But these proposals are only an effort to *alleviate* the bad existing conditions for a section of the community and in effect are emergency measures in order that infants may not suffer from our failure to secure a good milk supply.

SOME CONTRIBUTING CAUSES OF THE FAILURE.

The causes of these defects in the milk supply may be found in :—

1. *The Low Quality of Dairy Farming and Methods of Production.*

Though it is generally stated that the British farmer is the best in the world, it is a fact that the average results obtained in other countries are higher than in Great Britain. Consideration of the facts shows that these better results are due mainly to (1) smaller farms more intensively cultivated; (2) a class of farmers who themselves "bear a hand" in the work of the farm; (3) Co-operative methods in purchase of requirements and sale of produce; (4) a better system of agricultural education and dissemination of knowledge; (5) lastly, more important than all the others, the

* The operation of this Act was suspended until after the war, and is not yet in force.

feeding of cows on forage crops grown on arable land instead of on grass.

The extra production, extra cattle, extra population per 100 acres in France, Holland, etc., is due to the use of arable land for cattle feeding. Land under grass will not carry more than a limited head of cattle, even with the best farming. Enormous forage crops can be grown on arable land. Cows on the Continent are fed on cabbage, maize leaves, sainfoin, and other forage crops and are not fed on grass. It takes more labour, more capital and yields more product, but not necessarily greater profit to the farmer.

Germany is a land of both small and large holdings, but no less than 48 per cent. of the cultivated soil is laid out in holdings of less than fifty acres, as compared with 16 per cent. in England and Wales. The German farmer feeds seventy to seventy-five persons per one hundred acres, compared with forty to fifty in Britain, and although he produces a greater weight of corn, potatoes, and meat, he also produces twenty-eight tons of milk to the hundred acres as compared with our seventeen and a half tons. Germany during the last generation has made great progress in her average production per acre; Britain has remained stationary. About one-fourth of all the manures and feeding stuffs used on German farms is bought through co-operative societies. Cahill records a purchase of 620,000 tons of basic slag in one year by the Central German Society. This is about three times the quantity used in one year in the United Kingdom. There are great numbers of co-operative creameries, implement societies, electrical supply societies, and potato-drying societies.

France has 5,702,752 holdings of which 5,282,370 are under fifty acres in extent.

Denmark has 249,983 holdings, of which 180,000 are between one acre and thirty-six acres in extent. It is unnecessary to dwell upon the wonderful results obtained in this little country by an intelligently educated and well-trained agricultural class, thoroughly applying the principles of co-operation to the circumstances of their daily life.

Holland has 209,156 holdings, of which all but 27,000 were less than forty-nine acres each, comprising eighty-six per cent. of the cultivated soil. The Dutch farmer has largely increased his stock of cows, dairy work being his predom-

ant industry. Co-operation flourishes in Holland, and the system of co-operative "controls" has raised the quality of production to a very high level.

Belgium has 813,600 holdings under fifty acres in extent. The large farms number about 5,000, whilst in England they number 168,000. Although the density of population is greater than in Britain, Belgium was, an exporter of food-stuffs before the war.

The following figures show conclusively that a larger population could be placed on the land in this country with advantage. The land is now starved of labour—hence a low production compared with the countries named above. Millions of acres are used for grass which would yield far larger crops of forage for cows if ploughed. Pasture is less trouble, employs far less labour, and yields per acre much less product in food for beasts and ultimately for men :

	Arable and Grass Acres.	Total No. of persons employed.	No. of persons employed to each 100 acres.
France	85,758,776	8,156,101	9.52
Germany	65,189,532	9,863,129	15.12
Hungary	42,705,334	6,052,574	14.17
Austria	45,485,043	8,193,520	18.01
Italy	50,461,484	9,609,230	19.04
United Kingdom ..	46,763,215	2,262,452	4.84

The number of milch cows per 100 acres in Britain is 9, in Belgium, Holland 20, and Denmark 18.5. By selection, the production of milk per cow can be raised from the British average of 500 gallons to as much as 1,000 and 1,200 gallons. To obtain this a system of tests and records would have to be imposed on the farmer, who is too conservative to undertake what would be a profitable work.

An agricultural system based on smaller farms intensively cultivated with far more arable land and with an extended use of co-operative facilities for all purposes, should, therefore, be expected to quadruple the production of milk.

2. *The Complete Chaos and Heavy Charges due to the present System of Collection, Transit and Distribution.*

(a) Collection is unsatisfactory and uneconomical in that localities do not draw upon their nearest source of supplies.

Thus we find milk travelling long distances across country, sometimes by very circuitous routes. The system of central control under the Ministry of Food has done much to lessen bad management in this respect, but much still remains to be done.

(b) The present system of transit is very unsatisfactory, for the lack of refrigerating depôts and cars results in much of the milk, that is afterwards consumed, becoming unclean, and a considerable amount of it being completely wasted through becoming unfit for use.

(c) The methods of distribution are wasteful in the extreme. In Derby, for instance, the sales of milk in October, 1919, averaged 32,000 gallons per week. The sales of the Co-operative Society were close on 17,000 gallons, i.e., more than half the total supply. There are two hundred and twenty-four retailers to supply the remainder. The Co-operative Society have only sixty-three men and seventeen women selling milk from barrows, and four men with horses and floats, and yet they visit more than half the houses in the borough. Moreover they maintain that with forty-five to fifty more barrows they could undertake to visit daily every house and replace the two hundred and twenty-four retailers.

(d) High railway freights which are now to be still further increased.

(e) High cost of feeding stuffs under control; these were fixed, but since control was lifted, prices have increased with alarming rapidity.

3. *Surplus Supplies are not used to the best advantage.*

Under the present system there is a failure to deal with surplus supplies both near the source of production, and when they have reached the retailer. Lack of a centralizing authority results in great extravagance in sending to town by rail milk which is not wanted as liquid milk and which deteriorates as raw material for cheese making, and waste in the inability to use the numerous small surplus supplies that exist through distribution being in the hands of a large number of private traders who cannot survey the needs of the locality as a whole.

4. *Capitulation to the Farmers' Demand for High Prices.*

In this connection the resolutions of the Consumers' Council of the Ministry of Food may be considered. These resolutions show the continued efforts to bring pressure upon the Ministry in order to counteract the farmers' increasing demands:—

September 18th, 1918.

“That this Council enters its strong protest against the decision of the Food Ministry in raising the price of milk to the farmers to $2/3$ per gallon, and is of the opinion that no case has been made out for any increase in price above $2/$ per gallon. This protest to be published.”

October 9th, 1918.

“It being manifest that the winter prices fixed for milk to producers is seriously in excess of the actual cost of production in many parts of the country, and that much dissatisfaction is being expressed by consumers at the great increase over last winter's price, whilst producers themselves are prepared to accept a lesser price, this council suggest to the Food Controller the advisability of a revision of the price in areas where a reduced price would be adequate to meet the circumstances.”

August 7th, 1919.

“That the sub-committee recommend that the prices to be fixed for the winter period should be: October, $2/4$; November, $2/6$; December, $2/10$; January, $2/10$; February, $2/10$; and March, $2/8$;—making an average of $2/8$ for the entire period.”

August 27th, 1919.

“That this Consumers' Council, having heard Mr. McCurdy's statement, view with alarm the suggestion that the winter price of milk may increase the retail price to the public to a shilling a quart, and are convinced that it will cause grave unrest in the country, and immense suffering, particularly among the infant population, and urge upon the Government the absolute necessity of taking steps to keep the price down to such a level as will enable the children of the poorer classes to get a sufficient supply.”

One effect of these resolutions has been that the Ministry of Food has not altogether given in to the demands of the farmers strongly supported as they have always been by the Board of Agriculture. But though the capitulation has not been complete it has nevertheless been disastrous from the point of view of the consumer.

Not only have resolutions been passed by the Consumers' Council, but all over the country there have been meetings of protest and outbursts of indignation (in which the milk producers have in some cases themselves taken part), at the present extortionate price of milk.

This, at length; resulted in a conference of Food Control Committees called at the Ministry of Food. This conference appointed a committee to investigate milk prices which in November 29th, 1919, passed the following resolutions:—

1. That in view of the opinion expressed by the Food Controller that present cost of milk production is three times pre-war rate, and accepting the estimate of Mr. Anker Simmons, that the pre-war winter value of milk was, on a fair average, 9d. per gallon, this committee is of the opinion that 2/3 per gallon is a fair average price to-day to be paid to the producer. This committee, however, considered that by an addition of a further 3d. per gallon, giving a total average of 2/6, items in costings which are contentious would be fully recovered, and, therefore, recommends that the price for the remainder of the winter, including April, be so readjusted as to give an average of 2/6 over the months October to April inclusive, on the basis of the following table of prices:—

October, 2/2; November, 2/8; December, 2/6; January, 2/8; February, 2/8; March, 2/6; April, 2/2; and that the retail prices be adjusted accordingly.

The committee is further of opinion that power to fix wholesale and retail prices should be vested in local Food Control Committees.

The committee is of opinion that the allowance to the wholesaler should be considerably reduced. The committee regret that the system is becoming prevalent whereby producers are forming themselves into co-called co-operative societies with the express object of enabling them to secure the profits of both the producer and the wholesaler, a system which the committee consider is a great injustice

to the consumer and should be guarded against in any future scheme of milk control.

2. That in view of the fact that Food Control Committees are in close touch with the general body of consumers, it is highly desirable that they, through their chosen representatives, should be consulted when producers' milk prices are being fixed in future.
3. This committee are of opinion that all essential feeding stuffs necessary for the production of milk during the winter season, especially hay, straw, and roots, should be controlled in price so long as it is considered necessary to fix maximum prices for the sale of milk. Evidence in possession of the committee proves that the high prices fixed for milk has had a direct influence in raising the prices of the very feeding stuffs which are used in its production.

Though the Ministry of Food has done something to reduce the chaos of distribution by establishing the milk clearing house, redirecting supplies, empowering Food Control Committees to systematize retail delivery, by improving the types of churns, by licensing both wholesale and retail dealers, and various small reforms included in the various Orders,* . . . it has never taken steps to secure power to deal with the *root causes of the evils themselves*.

Such are the conditions of the milk supply. They are the direct results of private enterprise in the production and distribution of milk.

The Work of Co-operative Societies.

The lessons of co-operative undertakings show that in the further development of co-operation and in the municipalization and nationalization of the milk supply lies the true solution of the problem.

Hampered as the work of co-operative societies has been by the fact that they do not run their own farms to any great extent, and therefore have had to buy from the

* By fixing prices, the Ministry enabled prosecutions to be taken against retailers for adulteration, which had always been very difficult. Watering milk and short measure became offences under the Prices Orders, since such milk was sold at a price exceeding that which was fixed. Active local authorities have taken advantage of this in a very large number of instances.

farmers at the controlled price, nevertheless in some districts an extensive trade is carried on by them. Clydebank Co-operative Society, for instance, supplies 78.5 per cent. of the total population within its area, Dalziel 66 per cent., and Derby about 60 per cent. The rest of the fourteen societies given by the Co-operative Union as important retailers of milk supply on an average about 25 per cent. of the population.

The economies that can be effected in distribution where it is undertaken by a co-operative society have already been cited in the details given of the work of the Derby Society.

In some cases, in spite of the fact that they have to buy at the controlled producers' price, the co-operative societies are able to sell below the controlled retail price in the area.

Thus at the beginning of December, 1919, the following co-operative societies were selling below the fixed price :

Place.	Selling price of Co-op. Society.	Controlled price of area.
Banbury*	7d.	10d.
Clydebank	10d.	11d.
Dalziel	10d.	11d.
Derby	10d.	1/-
Glasgow (Eastern)	10d.	1/-
Plymouth	10d.	1/-

The great difficulty so far has been that so few co-operative societies undertake milk supply on a large scale. Out of all the co-operative societies in Great Britain only 1 per cent. are given by the Co-operative Union as important retailers of milk. It is to be hoped that the scheme of municipal control of milk which is proposed in these pages may stimulate the activities of co-operative societies in this direction.

Thus with a development of co-operative farms which are of very recent growth in England, the milk trade might be carried on to a much larger extent by the co-operative societies, with very great benefit to the community.

* In this instance, and possibly in others this low price has been achieved by meeting the cost by utilising (and very rightly) the surplus obtained from less necessary articles

THE SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM.

The Central Authority.

A Central Board should be established which would be responsible for the whole of the milk supply of the country. It would aim at securing :

1. Ample production to meet the needs of the community.
2. A high quality in the milk sold to the consumer, and
3. The greatest possible economy in methods of collection and distribution.

The Central Board should be a department of the Ministry of Food whose Parliamentary chief, the Food Controller, would answer for the department in Parliament. The Board should consist of representatives not exceeding sixteen in number of the local authorities, the consumers, and the producers, both employers and employed in the milk industry. There should also be representatives of the following bodies as members of the Board in a consultative capacity without power to vote:—

Ministry of Food.

Ministry of Health.

Ministry of Agriculture.

Ministry of Transport.

The powers of the central authority would be such as to cover all the duties of securing a proper milk supply, and these would include power to establish farms for the production of milk and milk depôts, and also factories for the manufacture of surplus milk and by-products.

It should have the right to control food-stuffs, not only enforcing a maximum price, but, if necessary, by holding supplies and distributing them to the best advantage.

It would have the duty of inspection throughout the country, of allocation of all surplus supplies, the supervision of transport, including the provision of refrigerator cars, and wherever necessary of the economical direction of milk from producing areas to those requiring supplies.

It should also have the right to fix the maximum price based upon the ascertained cost of production with reasonable remuneration to the producer.

Milk Areas.

In order that the central authority may better carry out its duties of supervision and regulation of supplies, it should divide the country into milk areas and appoint a milk commissioner to take charge of each of these. The milk commissioner would have a staff of inspectors and be assisted by a committee representing the local authorities, the consumers, and the producers, both employers and employed in the milk industry of that area.

The work of the commissioners would be in the main supervisory and advisory. They would carry out the instructions of the Central Board and would advise them on the requirements of the whole area, keeping them fully informed as to any deficiencies either in the quantity or quality of milk, and making suggestions for necessary improvements.

The Central Board would have power to delegate any of its duties, if it thought necessary, to the commissioner and his committee in a milk area. Special powers would include the supervision of any dairy farm or other establishment under the control of the central authority.

In order to reduce the cost of transit, areas should be made as far as possible self-supporting, drawing all their supplies from within their own boundaries.

Local Authorities.

Power should be given to County and County Borough Councils, Borough Councils, and Urban and Rural District Councils to carry on the milk trade from production to retail distribution.

They should have power to take over existing depôts or to establish their own district depôts to secure the proper treatment of milk at its source. The functions of such district depôts would be :—

1. Inspection and analysis.
2. Clarification.
3. Pasteurization.
4. Refrigeration.
5. Cold storage.
6. Use of surplus supplies for manufacture of cheese, etc.*

* This will require suitable arrangements in connection with the Central Department for the production of cheese, butter, etc. and the proper disposal for other manufacturing purposes of all waste products

DISTRIBUTION OF MILK IN THEIR LOCALITY.

For this purpose they would establish a municipal dairy, or if they so desired, carry out distribution through a co-operative society, or any other body not trading for private profit. The aim would be to eliminate the wholesale or retail carrying on a business in milk for private profit.

Fixing the Prices.

The local authority should have power to fix prices within the maximum limits laid down by the Central Board.

Power to Deal with the Present Milk Trade.

Local milk authorities should have power to buy out existing milk agencies of any sort, and the Act of Parliament setting up the milk board should define the method of purchase and the basis of compensation to existing agencies. Where such a business affects a group of local authorities who desire to take action they might, with the consent of the Central Board, act jointly in raising the necessary loan, etc.

It should be the duty also of the Central Board to inquire into the extent to which any profit-making agency in the milk trade controls supplies and to recommend national purchase and the terms under which such purchase should be carried out.

Combination of Local Authorities.

For any of the purposes described under this scheme it should be within the power of the local authority to join together into groups, subject to consent being given by the Central Board for the more efficient management of the milk supply within their area.

Place of Co-operative Societies and other Non-Profit Making Agencies under this Scheme.

It should be within the power both of the Central Board and the local authorities to delegate duties as to the production and distribution of milk and the disposal of surplus and by-products to a co-operative society or any other non-profit-making agency which may exist for this purpose. Under this provision any local authority might decide that its duty in supplying the locality under its control with milk could best be carried out by a co-operative society, and full use

could be made of such agencies as have already been, or may in the future be developed.

STEPS TO BE TAKEN.

Under an Order issued by the Ministry of Food, a food control committee may, with the consent of its local authority and of the Ministry of Food, undertake the supply of milk within its area. This power would be temporary, as the Order is made under the Defence of the Realm Act, and would not cover the right to buy out existing businesses, or establish farms for the production of milk or depôts for dealing with surplus supplies. It would be possible, however, under it to break down in some measure the present monopoly of private enterprise with regard to milk, and we suggest that Labour should press for the municipalization of distribution under these existing powers of food control committees, incomplete though they are, while demanding fresh legislation to carry out the proposals outlined in this report for the establishment of the milk supply under national and local control as a public service for the whole community.

THE MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

ACTS GOVERNING MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE WORK.

The principal Acts empowering local authorities to undertake maternity and child welfare work are:—

1. The Notification of Births (Extension) Act, 1915.
2. The Maternity and Child Welfare Act, 1918.

This section deals only with the exercise of the Council's powers under these two Acts. (For powers derived from the Education Acts see Education Committee.)

CONSTITUTION OF THE MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

By the Maternity and Child Welfare Act, 1918, every Council in *England* and *Wales* exercising powers under the above Acts *must* appoint a Maternity and Child Welfare Committee. This Maternity Committee may be:

- (a) A specially appointed committee.
- (b) An existing committee.
- (c) A sub-committee of an existing committee (e.g. of the public health committee).

Two-thirds of its members *must* be members of the Council, but the remainder *may* be co-opted from among "persons specially qualified by training or experience," to serve on such a committee.

In any case at least two members of the committee *must* be women, and it is specially recommended (Local Government Board Circular Maternity and Child Welfare Act, page 1) that working women should be represented on the

committee, and that local branches of working women's organizations, or the Standing Joint Committee of Industrial Women's Organizations, should be consulted as to their appointment.

POWERS OF THE COMMITTEE IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

Except in regard to the raising of rates or borrowing of money, the Council *must* refer to the Maternity Committee all matters connected with the administration of these two Acts, and *must* consider their report before taking action (unless in case of emergency). That is to say the Council must consult and receive the advice of the Maternity Committee, though they are not bound to act upon it.

But the Council *may* go further and entrust to the Maternity Committee any work undertaken under these Acts, thus making it the responsible executive body except as regards the raising of rates or borrowing of money.

The maternity committee may appoint sub-committees consisting wholly or partly of its own members for any special purpose.

CONSTITUTION AND POWERS OF THE MATERNITY COMMITTEE IN SCOTLAND.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Act, 1918, does not apply to Scotland, as the powers conferred by it had already been conferred on Scotland by the Notification of Births (Extension) Act, 1915. Under this Act, however, the position of the Maternity Committee is somewhat different.

The Council is not obliged to appoint a Maternity Committee, but *may* do so, and such committee *must* include women and *may* include persons who are not members of the Council. The number of women and the proportion of Councillors to co-opted members are not specified.

The Committee holds office for such period, not exceeding three years, as the Council determines.

It cannot incur expenses unless empowered by the Council to do so, in which case the Council must fix a limit up to which the Committee may spend and the committee must report its expenditure to the Council.

WORK OF THE MATERNITY COMMITTEE.

The work which the Maternity Committee may be called upon to carry out or advise upon may be very extensive, as the power conferred by the Maternity and Child Welfare Act (in Scotland by the Notification of Births (Extension) Act) is a general one "to make arrangements," subject to the consent of the Ministry of Health (in Scotland of the Local Government Board) for the health of expectant and nursing mothers and children under five. This enables local authorities to provide if they desire:

1. A midwifery service (for training of midwives, see Education Committee).
2. A service of home helps to perform the domestic work of the home while the mother is laid up.
3. A home nursing service, in certain cases, for mothers and infants.
4. A service of health visitors.
5. Maternity and infant welfare centres where mothers can obtain advice and minor treatment for themselves, both before and after confinement, and for their children under five. (For schools for mothers established under the Education Acts, see Education Committee).
6. Maternity homes for normal confinements.
7. Maternity hospitals for abnormal cases.
8. Hospitals for infants.
9. Convalescent homes for mothers and young children.
10. Homes for mothers and children who lack the support of a father.
11. Creches.
12. Grants to enable mothers in certain cases to stay at home and attend to their children.
13. Food and milk for expectant and nursing mothers and children under five free of charge or at a reduced price.
14. Instruction in hygiene by means of lectures, literature, exhibitions, etc.

POINTS OF POLICY IN REGARD TO MATERNITY COMMITTEES AND
THEIR WORK.

1. *Representation of working women.*

It is most important to secure adequate representation of working women on the Maternity Committee, as they are the persons chiefly concerned with its work. Those appointed should not be chosen as individuals but as representing organizations through which they can ascertain the views of working women generally and make known the work of the committee.

2. *Relation to Voluntary Organizations.*

It should be the aim of the Maternity Committee to control all maternity work in the locality, and where there are voluntary charitable institutions engaged in this work the Council should try to arrange to take them over. In some cases the Council may advantageously make use of these institutions without actually taking them over.

3. *Administration.*

The maternity services should be universal and available to all who desire to use them, without distinction of character or circumstance. It is specially important that the "necessitous" test, which made poor law administration hateful, with its inquisitorial investigations, should not be allowed to creep into the work of the Maternity Committee.

FOOD CONTROL COMMITTEES.

Constitution.

The present constitution of Food Control Committees is established by The Food Control Committees (Constitution) Amendment Order, 1918, made under the Defence of the Realm Regulations. Every Local Authority is required to appoint a Food Control Committee for its district. In England and Wales, the expression "Local Authority" means the Common Council of the City of London and the Councils of Metropolitan and Municipal Boroughs and of urban and rural districts and the Council of the Isles of Scilly. In Scotland, "local authority" means :—

- (1) In each county a joint committee of the County Council and the Town Councils of the Royal Parliamentary and Police Burghs within the county with a population, according to the 1911 census, not exceeding 5,000 provided that the town council of any other Royal Parliamentary or Police Burghs may, if it so decides, agree to join the joint committee.
- (2) In all other Royal, Parliamentary or Police Burghs, the Town Council.

The Food Control Committees were at first appointed annually and came into office on November 18th. By a further Order this term was extended from November 18th, 1919, to June 30th, 1920. The persons appointed need not be members of the local authority by which they are appointed, and at least two members of every committee shall be women. Where the number of members is less than twelve, at least two other members, and in every other case at least three other members shall be representatives of labour, and the Food Controller has made recommendations to the Local Authorities that where ordinary food-traders are included on the committee representatives of any co-opera-

tive society in the district should also be included. Further, not more than three members should be food-traders; paid officials of a co-operative society rank as food-traders, but farmers do not. It is recommended that working women should be represented. (See memorandum of Ministry of Food on the reappointment of Food Control Committees, October, 1918.)

A Food Control Committee consists of not more than sixteen persons where the population exceeds 20,000 according to the 1911 census, and not more than twelve in any other case. The minimum number is eight, the quorum must consist of at least three. The numbers may, however, be varied by the food controller in special cases. Casual vacancies may be filled by the Local Authority from time to time, and all members are eligible for reappointment.

The committee has power to appoint officers. The chief of these is the executive officer, who acts as secretary to the committee and head of the food control department.

With regard to finance the powers of the committee are considerable, but it can only expend such moneys as are authorized generally or specially by the Food Controller, and such further sums as may be authorized by the Local Authority appointing the committee. The Local Authority advances to the committee such sums as may be necessary.

Local Authorities may join together for the purpose of appointing a Joint Food Control Committee to carry out the work required over the whole area.

Powers of the Food Control Committee.

The powers of this committee are set forth in a very large number of Orders issued by the Ministry of Food under the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and it is not possible to give in detail all the matters with which they may deal. Under present circumstances changes are continually occurring which make it still more difficult to give any comprehensive statement.

Rationing.

The Food Control Committee is the local rationing authority, and is at the present time responsible for the local arrangements with regard to all rationed foods, dealing with

the issue of cards, registration of customers, special rations for children and invalids, etc.

The Issue of Licenses to Trade.

The local Food Control Committee has power to issue licenses and certificates of registration to deal in meat, potatoes, milk, flour, bread, sugar and bacon. These licenses may be revoked in the event of the trader committing offences under the Orders of the Ministry of Food or other offences in regard to his trading. They also deal with issue and provision of sugar vouchers for traders and establishments.

Municipal Trading—The Fixing of Prices.

The Food Control Committee has power to establish markets, and in the case of milk may take over the duty of the consumer, with the consent of the Local Authority and the Ministry of Food.

Under the Food Control Committees (Regulation of Retail Prices) Order, 1919, a committee may, with the consent of the Divisional Food Commissioner, adopt a scheme for the regulation of retail prices for fruit, vegetables, fish (except when canned and cooked, in each case), and nuts.

The order is at present only in operation in the Midland area.

Enforcement.

The Food Control Committee is in general the authority for the enforcing of the various Orders of the Ministry of Food with regard to the price, weight, quality, distribution and rationing of food, etc. The assistance of other officials engaged in the enforcement of the laws with regard to food has been brought into co-operation with the Food Control Committee, and details in regard to this matter are set out in a circular of the Ministry of Food giving directions to the Food Control Committees, M.G. Enforcement 1 (England and Wales).

National Restaurants.

The Local Authority, or, if it so desires, the Food Control Committee may establish and manage national kitchens or restaurants for the supply of cooked food on a non-profit making basis.

General Information.

The Food Control Committee is the general channel of information between the Ministry of Food, the District Food Commissioners and the public, and has the duties of issuing notices, dealing with inquiries from the public and the traders, and collecting returns required by the Food Controller.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF NAVAL AND MILITARY WAR. PENSIONS, 1915-1917.

It will be remembered that the Statutory Committee, which had been formed under the Naval and Military War Pensions Act, etc., 1915, for the purpose of administering public funds in order to assist cases of hardship where it was shown that the State separation allowance or pension was inadequate, and for the provision of after-care of disabled officers and men, came under the control of the Ministry of Pensions, after the passing of the Ministry of Pensions Bill, December 22nd, 1916. The local committees, however, which had been created for the administration of pension services right throughout the country, remained responsible to the Statutory Committee, and not to the Ministry. A further change took place in 1917, when the Naval and Military War Pensions, etc. (Administrative Expenses) Act was passed. The main purpose of this Act was to give the Ministry of Pensions power to divert any local voluntary fund, which had been raised for some special purpose relating to the provision of assistance to disabled officers or men, or to their wives, widows, or dependents, to some other purpose of a suitable nature conditionally that the persons for whom the moneys were originally subscribed are now provided for out of public funds, and the trustees of the local fund make application to the Minister for an order. (See Section 5, Naval and Military War Pensions, etc. (Administrative Expenses) Act, 1917.) It is further laid down in Section 3 of this Act that notwithstanding anything that may be included in the principal Act (Ministry of Pensions Act, 1916), the Minister of Pensions can determine, after consultation with the County Council, or a committee thereof, to establish for any borough or urban district having a population of less than 50,000, and not less than 20,000, a Local Committee. In June,

1917, a Bill was introduced by the Minister of Pensions, entitled "Naval and Military War Pensions, etc. (Transferred Powers) Act." The Bill was necessitated because experience demonstrated that it was impossible to have efficiency together with divided authority, and Section 2 of the Act required the Minister to appoint a special committee to be known as the Special Grants Committee, to take over many of the functions of the Statutory Committee. The latter committee was dissolved, and its particular functions relating to the creation and control of the local War Pensions Committees, and to the after-care of disabled men, were transferred to the Minister.

CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION.

In accordance with the terms of Section 2, sub-section 1 of the Ministry of Pensions Act, 1916, the powers and duties of the Admiralty, the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital, and the Army Council relating to the administration of disablement pensions, were transferred to the Minister of Pensions as from February 15th, 1917. After a considerable number of experiments of a departmental character had been tried, it became necessary to modify in some aspects the constitution of the department, and at the end of March, 1918, the central branches of the Ministry had risen from four to eleven. (See first *Annual Report of the Ministry of Pensions*, page 4.)

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION.

The Central Administration is assisted in its work of administering the Naval and Military War Pensions Acts by a local organization which consists of—

- (a) Local War Pensions Committees, covering all parts of the United Kingdom.
- (b) Local inquiry officers, appointed directly by the Ministry for the purpose of assisting both local committees and the Ministry in all matters relating to the administration of disability pensions, and other matters affecting the Ministry of Pensions.
- (c) An Inspectorate, whose function is to represent the central authority, particularly with reference to financial administration.

- (d) Medical referees, whose function is to give medical opinion and advice to the local committee.

In the early days the choice was left by the Statutory Committee to the discretion of Local Committees. Since absolute control has been assumed by the Ministry, the appointments are made by the Minister. The qualification required for the post is that the applicant should be a registered medical practitioner of "substantial experience and general practice." It is understood that weight is always given to the possession of official experience in the R.A.M.C., or in any hospitals which during the war provided for the treatment of disabled service men, or experience as a certifying factory surgeon, or as a medical referee under the Workmen's Compensation Act. The post is considered to be one of considerable importance in the administration of the Pensions Act, and the selection of applicants is left to special committees appointed for England, Wales, and Scotland respectively, and the Minister's decision is largely determined upon their recommendations.

LOCAL PENSIONS COMMITTEES.

The Local Pensions Committee has become a most important statutory body. The Naval and Military War Pensions, etc., Act, 1915, contemplated that the county areas would operate in the various outlying districts of its area, either by District Committees or by sub-committees. Otherwise it would be impossible to administer the Acts without considerable dissatisfaction arising out of the inevitable delay that would take place on account of the large area to be covered by one committee. When the County Council was charged with the appointment of Local Committees, it was entitled to appoint a sub-committee to be called a District Committee for each district, should it be resolved by the County Council to divide the county into districts. (See Section 2, sub-section 1, Naval and Military War Pensions, etc., Act, 1915.) The opinion of the Statutory Committee, which was conveyed to the County Council, was that before dividing counties into separate districts, it would be well to keep the power of administration in the hands of experienced people until districts have gained more experience, and further suggested that

the Local Committee should set up a few small sub-committees. This policy was very largely accepted and acted upon by County Councils, but the result has been by no means satisfactory.

THE APPOINTMENT AND CONSTITUTION OF LOCAL PENSION COMMITTEES.

The Local Committees are appointed by—

- (a) County councils.
- (b) County boroughs.
- (c) Every borough and urban district of not less than 50,000 population, whose Council so desired to appoint.
- (d) Boroughs and urban districts between 20,000 and 50,000 population, with the reservation that power of providing medical treatment shall be withheld unless the Local Committee of the County Council is prepared to delegate these powers to the new Local Committee.

It should be noticed that the withholding of this power has occasioned difficulty, but a practical solution has been found by constituting the new Local Committee the agent of the County Committee, although the latter formally retains its power.

The constitution is most important. The Local Committee was required under the Act of 1915 to have a majority of its members appointed by the competent local authority. It further contains representatives of Labour and of the voluntary organizations, which in the early days of the war assisted the families of Service and disabled men. Strong representation of ex-service men's organizations has been demanded by ex-service men's organizations, and under the Naval and Military War Pensions, etc., Committee's Act, it was provided that every Local or District Committee should contain at least two discharged disabled men, and one woman in receipt of a pension as the widow or dependent of a man who had died as a consequence of military duty during the present war. It was also laid down

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that every sub-committee of a Local Committee elected by the competent local authority should similarly include at least two men. Generally speaking, ex-service men have received more than the statutory minimum of representation laid down in the Act and set out in the model rules which have been sent out for the guidance of Local Committees. A summary of the composition of a Local Committee set up in a large urban area containing a big industrial population is as follows: Five members are women, one of them being the widow or other dependent of a man who was in the Naval or Military Service of the Crown. Five members are ex-service men disabled in the late war. Eight are representatives of organized Labour (both hand and brain workers). Six are representative persons who have within the area, either as members of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families' Association, or the Soldiers' and Sailors' Help Society, or some other like body, performed functions similar to those now performed by local committees under the present Acts. Five are members of the Urban District Council. One is an employer of labour, and one a minister of the Gospel. It will be seen that in practice many local authorities have been much more concerned in securing proper representation for interested bodies than in securing a majority of Councillors upon the Local Committees, which is all to the good.

PROCEDURE.

The procedure governing Local, District, and Sub-Committees is based upon model rules issued by the Ministry of Pensions. These rules, however, are subject to any variation which may be approved by the Minister in order to suit local conditions, but as far as it is practicable, the Ministry aims at uniformity.

ABSENCE OF MEMBERS.

If a member of the Local Committee is absent from meetings of the major or sub-committees for more than six months (except on grounds of illness, or some other cause which is, in the opinion of the Committee, satisfactory) the said member shall cease to be a member of the Committee or of any Sub-committee.

CASUAL VACANCIES.

Casual vacancies must be filled up within three months after the vacancy has occurred. The appointment must be made by the competent local authority on the recommendation of the same body, if any, and under the same conditions as the member was appointed, by reason of whose death, resignation or disqualification the vacancy occurred. The appointed person shall hold office for the period for which the member in whose place he or she is appointed would have been entitled to hold office.

SETTLEMENT OF DIFFERENCES.

Any differences arising between the competent local authority and the organization responsible for the recommendation for appointment as a member of the Committee with respect of such recommendation, they must be submitted to the Minister of Pensions for his determination, which shall be final.

GENERAL.

The committee must appoint a chairman, and may also appoint a vice-chairman from amongst their members. In the absence of both chairman and vice-chairman, the committee may select from their number an acting chairman. Neither the absence of the chairman, vice-chairman, or any other member of the Committee or any defect in the appointment of a member of the Committee invalidates any decision arrived at by the Committee. After the first meeting, which is convened by the competent local authority, subsequent meetings are held at such times and places as the Committee may determine, provided that a meeting of the Committee takes place at least once in every two months. Subject to the provisions of the scheme approved by the Ministry of Pensions, Local Committees regulate their own procedure.

The competent local authority may at any time, with the approval of the Minister of Pensions, revoke or vary any provisions of the existing scheme, and may, with the consent of the Minister, add new provisions thereto.

The term of office of each member of the Committee, without reappointment, is three years.

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It should be remembered that model rules were issued with a view to speeding up the formation of rules by local authorities. They are designed for the purpose of securing effective control over public money, and at the same time to give committees substantial powers and duties to perform; and therefore, although allowances are made for local conditions, the Ministry is not inclined to approve considerable modification of this model set of rules.

FUNCTIONS OF COMMITTEES AND SUB-COMMITTEES.

The Committees are intended to give disabled men, widows and dependents every assistance they may desire when making application for—

- (a) Pensions.
- (b) Treatment either at home or in hospital (the question of place depends upon the opinion of the Medical Referee).
- (c) Gratuities to which the man is entitled, but which have not been forwarded.
- (d) Grants for different purposes.

N.B.—The whole of the duties of the Local Committees are carried out under regulations of the Special Grants Committee, and instructions issued by the Ministry of Pensions.

The Committees further exist for the purpose of assisting in cases of appeal against the unsatisfactory assessment of pensions, or the refusal of the Ministry to grant pensions on the ground that the applicant's disability is not attributable to or aggravated by Military or Naval service.

The Committees also exist for the purpose of assisting disabled men, widows and dependents who are applicants for alternate pensions. In fact, they exist for the purpose of rendering assistance to disabled men, widows and dependents in every phase affecting the people concerned, with the exception of the question of industrial training, which has been taken over by the Ministry of Labour.

DISTRICT AND LOCAL SUB-COMMITTEES.

The Local Committee can be assisted either by District Committees or Local Sub-committees. A District Committee is set up on the division of counties into districts, to perform administrative work on behalf of the Local County Committee, in a defined part of the latter's area.

Local Sub-committees are appointed either by the Local Committee or the District Committee for the purpose of dealing with some special aspect of administration. They are also guided in their work by regulations based on model rules adapted to meet the special conditions of a Sub-committee created by the Local Committee or the District Committee.

DISABLEMENTS, CLAIMS AND APPEALS SUB-COMMITTEE.

Generally, it is not practicable for Local Committees or District Committees to perform with any degree of satisfaction the whole of the duties devolving upon the members, and disabilities, claims and appeals are usually relegated to a Sub-committee, carefully chosen in order that adequate representation is given to all the interests concerned. Their powers and duties are as follows:

1. To deal, with full powers to act, with matters in connection with the treatment and training of discharged or demobilized men, in accordance with the terms of the Royal warrant or Orders in Council.
2. To receive the reports of investigation officers in respect of applications for grants and allowances under Part I and Part II Regulations, and any other claim that may be presented, and to make representation thereon to the Local Committee.
3. To inquire into cases of appeals by men who have been refused pensions on the ground that their disabilities were not caused or aggravated by service during the present war, and to report these opinions on such cases to the Ministry.

FINANCE SUB-COMMITTEE.

All matters of a financial character connected with the administration of the Local Committee are usually referred

to a small Sub-committee described as above. District and Sub-committees are designed to help Local Committees, but the latter are the responsible authority.

Records must be made and kept of every case, and when a case is transferred to the area of another authority, and all the papers relating to the case must be sent forthwith to the Local Pensions Committee operating in that area. A note of the transfer, and sufficient particulars for identification purposes must be made and retained in the local records.

The Local Committee must cause a register to be made of all disabled men resident in their area, and suitable registers must be prepared showing numbers of men who are:

- (a) Awaiting treatment.
- (b) Receiving treatment.
- (c) Have completed treatment.

The Local Committee is further responsible for causing a register to be kept of applications for assistance from

- (a) Wives and dependents of serving men, and
- (b) Widows and dependents of men who have been disabled or killed.

The first award of all grants and allowances to cases must indicate clearly the regulations and instructions of the Ministry or Special Grants Committee under which the payment is made, and *no payment must be made out of the funds supplied by the Ministry other than in accordance with such regulations or instructions.*

In the period between any two consecutive meetings of the Local Committee or Sub-committee, the making of grants, allowances and advances in case of urgency may be authorized by the chairman or any other member of the committee or their secretary, or any other officer nominated by them for the purpose, provided that such grants, allowances and advances are reported to the Committee at the next meeting for confirmation so far as they have not been acted upon.

No member of the Local Committee is entitled to vote on

any question concerning any grant, allowance or advance, either to himself or to any member of his family.

No official shall exercise any power or duty relating to benefits affecting either himself or any member of his family.

THE PROFITEERING ACT, 1919:

POWERS OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

THE powers of the Board of Trade under the Act have been delegated to local Profiteering Committees. These committees are appointed by the Local Authorities, but the Appeal Tribunals are appointed by the Board of Trade. The local committees consist of not less than seven nor more than twenty-five. Two members must be women, and Labour must be adequately represented; also the Local Food Control Committee, in regard to articles of food and drink. As the committees have been set up in most districts, the exact constitution need not be further detailed, but reference should be made to the Order of the Board of Trade (1919, No. 1515) if full details are required.

When the Local Committee has been appointed the local authority has no control over the Committee as to the administration of the Act—except in the way of filling vacancies on that committee, or revoking the appointment of any members of the committee.

A Local Profiteering Committee has power to investigate prices, cost and profit at all stages, and to require any person to furnish information and produce documents. The Committee may receive and investigate complaints that a profit is being, or has, since the passing of the Act (August 19, 1919), been sought or made, on the sale of any article, which is in view of all the circumstances unreasonable, and the Committee may declare the price which would yield a reasonable profit, and order the seller to repay the amount paid in excess of such price. The Local Committee may, in addition, order a prosecution of the offending party.

There are provisions in the Act as to penalties, and in the Regulations made under the Act as to the procedure on the investigation of complaints.

The Act only applies to articles to which it is applied by

order of the Board of Trade, being articles of a kind in common use by the public, or being material, machinery or accessories used in the production thereof. With regard to articles of food and drink the powers conferred by the Act can only be exercised jointly with the Food Controller.

Various orders have been issued specifying the different articles to which the Act applies. The orders, which can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, cannot be set out here, and reference should be made to them.

TRADING POWERS OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

A further power is given to local authorities by section 4 of the Act, which provides that the Board of Trade may authorize local authorities, subject to such conditions as the Board may impose, to purchase and sell any article or articles of any class to which the Act applies, and any authority so authorized shall have all necessary powers for that purpose; but the Board of Trade must ensure, so far as possible, that the purchasing and selling shall proceed on a commercial basis, and not by way of a subsidy from the rates. This power, it must be observed, can only be exercised by the consent of the Board of Trade, and only on the conditions laid down by the Board, and it is understood that the Board has decided not to give such consent except in districts where private traders have refused to carry on business in respect of the articles in which the local authority desires to trade. This decision of the Board appears to be contrary to the stated intention of the Act, and practically to have the effect of nullifying the section.

The Act is to continue in force for six months (from August 19, 1919); but the Government has announced its intention to extend this period.

PART V

ALPHABET OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT SERVICES.

ABATTOIRS (OR PUBLIC SLAUGHTERHOUSES).

The provision of these, in substitution for the less sanitary and less humane private slaughterhouses of the butchers, is very desirable. Public slaughterhouses are the rule in France, Germany, Austria and Denmark. Without them there is great difficulty in systematically inspecting meat and preventing the sale of diseased meat. Under the Public Health Act, 1875 (sec. 169 and 276), any Borough or Urban Council, and, with the consent of the Ministry of Health, any Rural District Council, may establish an abattoir (which may include a refrigerator and cold storage) and borrow the necessary funds. This is usually done in connection with the public market, but the abattoir may be set up independently, and more than 100 Boroughs and Districts have taken this course. The object is not profit, but some towns find the receipts from the charges made for slaughtering sufficient not only to pay all the working expenses, but also to pay interest and sinking fund. Here are some typical examples of abattoirs in towns large and small :

Name of Town.	Population in 1911.	Date of starting.	Capital invested.	Receipts in 1912-3.	Working expenses (without interest or sinking fund).
Edinburgh ..	325,318	1910	£ 48,976	£ 8,091	£ 5,071
Bury (Lancs) ..	59,040	1903	35,322	2,063	2,091
South Shields ..	108,647	1906	20,052	842	808
Lanark ..	5,900	1892	900	182	126
Newport (Mon.)	83,691	1863	4,000	668	571
Ilkley ..	7,992	1896	2,000	123	159
Lytham ..	9,464	1908	2,886	110	163

ALLOTMENTS.

The Small Holdings and Allotments Act, 1908, and the Land Settlement (Facilities) Act, 1919, enact that allotments must be provided for the population by the Town or District Council, or, in rural districts, the Parish Council. An obstinate Council are compelled to take the matter into consideration upon receiving a representation from six of the electors. If they still refuse to act, the County Council may take over their powers in the matter, and if the County Council are in default, the Ministry of Agriculture may transfer those powers to the Small Holdings Commissioners. Land for allotments may be bought or hired compulsorily by means of a Provisional Order, to be confirmed by the Ministry, and nothing may be added to the price or rent on account of the transaction being compulsory. Allotments may be let to individuals or to co-operative associations. In every case the rent paid by the tenants must cover all expenses incurred by the Council.

Under the Land Settlement (Facilities) Act, 1919, an Order for the compulsory purchase or hiring of land for allotments need not, until August 19th, 1922, be confirmed by the Ministry, except where it is subject to rights of common or forms part of a farm. When the Council has made the Order, they can take possession of the land on fourteen days' notice, leaving the price or rent to be settled by arbitration subsequently. The hiring of land (usually all that is possible in or near urban districts, owing to the price) must be for not less than fourteen nor more than thirty-five years, and the tenancy may be renewed, but it is always subject to the landlord's right of resumption on twelve months' notice (or a shorter term if arranged) if he satisfies the Ministry of Agriculture that he requires it for building or other industrial purposes. The County Council may acquire land, and let it to the Parish Council for allotments.

During the war large areas of vacant land, principally building sites, were taken over by the London County Council and Borough and Urban District Councils, as agents for the Ministry of Agriculture, under the Cultivation of Lands Orders for the purposes of increasing the food supply. The Ministry will retain possession of this land for two years from the official termination of the war, and the Councils must only return it to the owners if it is bonâ fide required for building purposes.

BATHS AND WASHHOUSES.

Every town—why not also every mining village?—ought to have public baths, with unlimited hot water available at the lowest possible charge. These can be established, and the necessary funds borrowed, under the Baths and Washhouses Act of 1846, amended in 1878, 1882, and 1899. Swimming pools may also be provided, open or covered, and they may be used in the winter (not exceeding five months) for other purposes, such as meetings or gymnasium, or (with a licence) for concerts and dancing (no money being taken at the doors), but not for a cinematograph. Any Borough or Urban District Council may by resolution “adopt” the Acts, and then put them in operation. With the consent of the Ministry of Health any parish may also do so by resolution of the Parish Meeting. Nearly 300 towns and villages, great and small, have now their own public baths, mostly combined with washhouses or public laundries. These include inexpensive open-air baths, sea-bathing stations, sea-water baths, slipper baths, swimming baths, cottage baths, Turkish baths, mineral baths, river bathing places, up to the most elaborate combined baths and washhouses, used also for concerts, etc. Sometimes the site has been given; at Bacup, Barry, Reigate, Stalybridge, Warwick, and Featherstone the whole premises were presented to the town; at Aberdare, Ambleside, Aylesbury, Barrow-in-Furness, Bedford, Beeston, Boston, Bridgwater, Bury St. Edmunds, Cambridge, Colchester, Doncaster, and many other places the inexpensive establishment has been provided out of current revenue; on the other hand, Birmingham, Glasgow, Liverpool, and Manchester have each borrowed more than a quarter of a million for this purpose. Most places, large and small, run their baths for the public good, at charges that do not suffice to cover the working expenses, the balance, together with the interest and sinking fund being met from the rates. Here are some typical examples :

Name of Place	Population in 1911	Date of starting.	Capital invested.	Receipts in 1912-3	Working expenses (without interest or sunk-fund)
Birmingham ..	840,202	1851	£ 265,532	£ 9,646	£ 24,540
Lambeth ..	298,058	1897	78,159	3,851	6,184
Wolverhampton ..	95,328	1875	19,949	1,165	1,175
Castleford ..	23,090	1911	8,000	387	778
Chesterfield ..	37,429	1900	800	197	194
Saffron Walden	6,311	1911	1,200	77	143

BIRTHS, NOTIFICATION OF.

One of the most effective ways of preventing infant mortality is to secure immediate notice of every birth. The Notification of Births Act, 1907, was compulsorily put in force for every part of England and Wales by the Act of 1915. The Act is of great importance in districts where efficient health inspectors are employed, who can insist upon conditions being observed which will lower the heavy death rate of children in the first three months of their life, and give some protection against infantile blindness and other diseases which were formerly supposed to be "inherited" and inevitable. The father of the child, or, if he does not reside in the house, any person in attendance on the mother, must give notice of the birth to the local Medical Officer of Health within thirty-six hours. The council must supply stamped postcards to medical men and midwives who live or practise in its district, to facilitate immediate notification.

BRIDGES

are part of the public highway, and it is the duty of the highway authority to construct them and keep them in repair. Except in county boroughs, therefore, a bridge on what is technically a "main road" should be maintained by the County Council, and other bridges by the Borough or District Council. In county boroughs, of course, the Borough Council is responsible for all public bridges. Bridges over railways and canals, however, are usually subject to the

provisions of the local Acts of Parliament, which should always be consulted when questions arise as to the repair or enlargement of the structures. A Borough or District Council may, with the consent of two-thirds of their number, contribute towards the construction or alteration of a private bridge. Any tramway company proposing to lay its lines over a bridge, should be compelled, as one of the conditions of the consent of the Council, to widen the bridge in the interest of the public safety.

BURIAL GROUNDS AND CEMETERIES.

It is the duty of the local health authority to see that proper provision is made for the burial of the dead. The difference between a burial ground and a cemetery is now almost wholly a technical one. The vestry of any urban parish may adopt the Burial Acts, 1852 to 1906, and an elective Burial Board may then be constituted to provide and manage the burial ground. The Council of the municipal borough or urban district in which the parish is situated may take over the powers of the Board, and in the majority of cases they have done so. In rural parishes the Parish Meeting may adopt the Act, and the Parish Council (if any) is the authority entrusted with the provision and management of the ground. A cemetery may be provided by the Council of any municipal borough or urban or rural district, under the Public Health (Interments) Act, 1879. If there is any difficulty in obtaining the land the Council may secure a Provisional Order giving them power to purchase it compulsorily, either inside or outside the district. In the case of either burial grounds or cemeteries the fees for interments must be approved by the Ministry of Health. (Why should any fees be imposed for ordinary burial, grave, and use of the public officers? It would be better to abolish this tax on death, and let the expenses be charged to the rates.) Cemeteries are no longer subject to the legal right possessed by ministers of the established church to receive certain fees for such matters as the erection of monuments or the grant of exclusive right of burial. Part of the burial ground or cemetery may be consecrated, and a chapel may be provided, but if it is to be reserved for the exclusive use of any denomination the necessary funds must now be furnished privately. A closed churchyard or burial ground may be

handed over to the Council as an open space or recreation ground, subject to the licence or faculty of the Bishop of the diocese in respect of consecrated land. (See the Open Spaces Act, 1906.) This has enabled many useful small recreation grounds to be provided in London and elsewhere. (See also "Cremation.")

EXAMPLES OF BURIAL GROUNDS AND CEMETERIES.

Name of Place.	Population in 1911.	Date of starting.	Capital invested.	Receipts in 1912-3	Working expenses (without interest or sinking fund)
Manchester ..	714,388	1867	£ 216,380	£ 13,431	£ 8,441
Crewe	44,970	1870	8,847	443	622
Huddersfield ..	107,825	1855-1898	31,002	2,224	2,040
Hastings	61,145	1870	21,842	2,999	1,872
Saltburn-by-the-Sea	3,324	1897	2,250	70	143
Chislehurst ..	8,668	1912	5,975	22	221

CINEMATOGRAPHS.

Cinematograph exhibitions may only be given on premises which have been licensed for the purpose by the County Council. The regulations made by the Council and by the Home Secretary must be complied with. The licence may be for a period not exceeding a year, and the County Council may, if it thinks fit, delegate its powers in this matter to the Justices for any petty sessions area. It has been held that premises erected as public baths cannot legally be let for cinematograph exhibitions.

CREMATION.

The Council of any borough or urban or rural district which maintains a burial ground or cemetery may also provide a crematorium. The plans of the building, and the fees to be charged for its use, must be approved by the Ministry of Health. Cremated remains are usually interred in a burial ground or cemetery, but any clergyman who objects to reading the burial service at such an interment cannot be compelled to do so. (Cremation Act, 1902.) The

Corporations of the Cities of London, Liverpool, and Sheffield each maintain a crematorium.

DISEASES, NOTIFICATION OF.

Any case of small-pox, diphtheria, cholera, membranous croup, erysipelas, infectious fever, or tuberculosis, must be notified by the doctor discovering it to the Medical Officer of Health for the borough or district in which the patient is residing. If no doctor has been called in the duty of notification falls upon the person in charge of the patient, or the occupier of the house, or, in the case of a common lodging-house, the keeper of the premises. The Council may extend the list of notifiable diseases by resolution approved by the Ministry of Health, and the Ministry has similar powers. Measles is thus often made notifiable for a short period, when a severe outbreak occurs; and the same course is often followed, during the summer, in the case of diarrhœa. The medical officer of a non-county borough or urban or rural district must forward to the medical officer for the county a list of the notifications of tuberculosis, and in London the medical officer is required to forward a list of all notifications to the Metropolitan Asylums Board, which maintains the hospitals for treatment of the greater number of those diseases.

Wherever the departments of the school medical officer and the medical officer of health are in touch with each other, the latter should at once receive from the former, or from the head teachers, a list of all children reported to be absent from school owing to disease.

DRAINAGE.

The Borough or District Council is responsible for the sanitary condition of its area, but it is important to understand the distinction between a "drain" and a "sewer." The Council must construct all sewers which are necessary, but the private owner of property is responsible for the provision and maintenance of drains. Under the Public Health Act, 1875, a "drain" is a pipe used for the drainage of only one building, and communicating with a sewer or cesspool. A "sewer" is practically every other pipe made for conveying sewage. All "sewers" vest in the Council immediately

they are constructed. The result is a heavy liability upon the public authority, for if the owner of two or more adjoining houses drains them by a pipe leading to the public sewer, and connects each house with that pipe by a short length of drain, the pipe is maintained by the Council. Such an unfair burden has produced quite a sheaf of special exceptions, made by special Acts of Parliament. The Public Health Act, 1890 (which is abortive), shifts the liability for such a pipe back upon the owners, if and when the houses belong to different owners, but not if they are all in the same ownership. Many other local Acts make more efficient protection for the Council.

The Council may lay its sewers through private property, if it is necessary to do so, but it must make compensation for any injury done. It may also make regulations as to the manner in which private drains are to be connected with its sewers, and by-laws as to the mode of drainage, which may even apply to existing buildings. The disposal of sewage is a duty imposed upon the Council, which has power for this purpose to buy and farm land.

The efficient drainage of each house is a liability for the owner to fulfil, and the Council may compel him to convey the sewage into a cesspool or a public sewer, if there is one within 100 ft. of the premises. If he fails to carry out his duty in this matter the Council may (after giving formal notice) enter the premises, ascertain the nature of the work required, carry it out, and recover the expense from him.

In the county of London the main sewers and the disposal of sewage are matters under the control of the County Council, but the Borough Council is responsible for the provision of local sewers, subject to the approval of the County Council, which has wide powers of superintendence over the subordinate body in this matter. The peculiar burden of a provincial Council with regard to drains does not exist in London, as the private owner is responsible for any "drain used for draining any group or block of houses by a combined operation."

ELECTRICITY.

The public supply of electric current for lighting or power is carried out by virtue of a Provisional Order; or special Order made by the electricity commissioners, confirmed by

the Ministry of Transport, and approved by Parliament. The Order may be obtained by the Council of a metropolitan or municipal borough or urban district or by a Company. In the latter event, the consent of the Council must be obtained, but if it is arbitrarily refused the Ministry of Transport may decide to dispense with it. Any Borough or District Council which has obtained an Order may transfer its rights to a Company with the consent of the Ministry. In all large towns where the supply is in the hands of a Company special Parliamentary powers have been obtained, but under the general Electric Lighting Acts, 1882 and 1888, the Council are entitled to purchase the undertaking at the end of forty-two years, paying the then fair market value, without any addition for prospective profits, or for goodwill, or for compulsory purchase. The market value is settled by arbitration. The Ministry may, by Provisional Order, permit two or more local authorities to form a joint committee or joint board for the joint exercise of their electric lighting powers in their combined districts. They may also, by a similar Order, authorize, and, indeed, compel, any local authority or company to supply current in bulk to other authorities or companies, including railway and tramway companies having lines along the route of supply, but the Ministry would not, in practice, exercise this power in any case of magnitude, but would leave the matter to be dealt with by a private Act of Parliament. A local authority supplying electric current under the Electric Lighting Acts, 1882 to 1919, may now provide, let on hire (but not sell) electrical fittings, stoves, and apparatus. Full statistics for each undertaking will be found in the annual returns published by the Ministry.

Electricity is produced much more economically on a large scale than when confined to the requirements of a local authority or a company, and far-reaching proposals to secure this economy were contained in the Electricity Supply Act, 1919. Most of these proposals disappeared before the Bill became an Act. The principal effect of the measure is to set up Electricity Commissioners by the Ministry of Transport, and to enable these Commissioners in certain circumstances to group areas, and to establish joint electricity authorities. The Commissioners may provisionally group areas into a separate electricity district, and, after holding

local inquiries, establish a joint electricity authority composed of the authorized undertakers in the district, with or without representatives of County Councils, local authorities, large consumers, etc. The Commissioners may invest this joint authority with all or any of the powers of the authorized undertakers, but the transfer to them of electricity undertakings can only be made with the consent of the owners. The scheme must be confirmed by the Ministry of Transport and is subject to the approval of both Houses of Parliament, by resolution. The Commissioners may veto the establishment of new generating stations or the extension of existing stations, but they must first hold a local inquiry. (This provision does not apply to private stations, or to railways and docks, unless the commissioners consider that an authorized undertaker can give an adequate supply at no greater cost.) The joint electricity authority may supply railways, canals, vehicles, etc., for haulage, but cannot supply in any area belonging to an authorized distributor or power company without their consent, except by special authority of the Ministry of Transport. The provisions as to purchase by local authorities, referred to above, do not apply to an undertaking of a joint electricity authority. The latter authority also has power to take water from rivers (but must return it after use) and very limited powers of supplying non-electric forms of energy (with the consent of other authorities or companies also supplying such energy in the district) and working up and selling by-products, with the consent of the commissioners. The Ministry of Transport may exercise any of the powers of a joint electricity authority after a joint district has been provisionally determined, and for two years after the authority has been established, and the Treasury may issue to the Ministry on loan twenty million pounds for this purpose. The Electricity Commissioners may enforce joint arrangements amongst two or more authorized undertakers.

FERRIES.

The right to carry on a ferry (which includes the prohibition of any competitive ferry within a reasonable distance) has in many cases been established by royal grants of ancient date, but no new ferry having such a monopoly right can now be established except by Act of Parliament. The

owner of a private ferry has no claim for compensation if his profits are reduced by the construction of a bridge.

New ferries (which may be steamboat services) are established by local authorities under special statutory powers. Wallasey, for instance, runs a profitable steamboat ferry across the Mersey ; and the London County Council a free steamboat service across the Thames at Woolwich.

By the Ferries Act, 1919, a County or a District Council may, with the consent of the Ministry of Transport, acquire and work an existing ferry. The tolls must be approved by the Ministry.

FIRE PROTECTION.

The first line of defence against fire is the proper construction of buildings, and every Borough or District Council should see that this point is not lost sight of when framing its bye-laws for the construction of new buildings. The model bye-laws issued by the Ministry of Health contain fairly stringent regulations with regard to the thickness of walls, provision of staircases, and character of materials. Borough and District Councils also have power to make bye-laws to secure reasonable means of escape from factories and workshops in case of fire. In the case of any such building in which more than forty persons are employed the council can insist upon special means of escape being provided. In the county of London all these matters are under the control of the County Council. In Scotland they fall within the province of that committee of the town council and ancient tribunal known as the Dean of Guild Court.

The Council of any Borough or District Council is also required to secure a proper provision of water for extinguishing fires and to see that fire plugs are fitted on the water system. All water companies are bound to fix such plugs.

Fire brigades, for extinguishing fires, may be established by the Councils of boroughs, urban districts, or parishes, and all the necessary equipment provided from hand-pumped machines to motor engines. A Parish Council may arrange with a neighbouring authority for the use of the latter's engines in its parish.

No charge can be made by the Council for the attendance of the brigade at a fire within its own district, but the in-

creased efficiency of local fire brigades (especially since the introduction of motor engines and escapes) has not been accompanied by any reduction in the tariffs of the fire insurance companies. If the brigade attend a fire outside their own district, however, their expenses may be recovered from the owner of the property. In the county of London the fire brigade is under the control of the County Council.

It is an offence, punishable by fine or imprisonment, to give a false alarm of fire or to permit a chimney to catch alight.

GARBAGE DISPOSAL.

The problem of utilizing waste products is of even greater importance in municipal government than in the industrial world. The inhabitants of the smallest towns turn out tons of house refuse, garbage, and general rubbish in the course of the year, and if the health of the district is to be maintained it has to be collected and disposed of promptly and effectually. Some day chemistry may discover the means of transmuting this surplus matter into electrical power without the erection of costly works; but in the meantime the smaller towns find the problem a difficult one to deal with, especially when the production of current, or water, or the local tramways undertaking is in the hands of a private company.

Except in the County of London, the Council is not legally compelled to collect house refuse, but the work is probably never wholly neglected even by the most backward municipality. The collection is usually made every six or ten days, according to the ideal of sanitation and economy held by the council. The Ministry of Health have power to issue an Order imposing a periodical collection on the council if satisfied that the circumstances of the district demand it. House refuse does not include trade refuse from shops and factories or garden rubbish, and if the Council undertakes to collect these waste products they may make a charge for the work. Householders ought always, as a matter of economy, to burn as much as possible of their refuse, without, however, causing a nuisance to the neighbourhood. The Borough or District Council may make bye-laws intended to facilitate the work of collection, and it may also require the provision of a suitable ashpit or dustbin to every house. In the county

of London such bye-laws are made by the County Council, but are enforced by the Borough Council, who carry out the actual work of collection. The Metropolitan Borough Councils may be compelled to collect trade refuse, subject to payment of a fair charge, which is settled, in cases of dispute, by the local petty sessional court.

Bye-laws as to the carriage of noxious matter through the streets may be made by the Borough or District Council, or, in London, by the County Council.

GYMNASIUMS (see Museums).

HIGHWAYS.

The maintenance of existing highways and the repair of new streets form a very large part of the practical work of every Borough and District Council. The repair of what are technically known as main roads devolves upon the County Council in non-county boroughs and urban and rural districts, but in most urban areas it has made financial arrangements under which the minor body, the Borough or District Council, do the actual work. The widening of such roads in the smaller towns is also usually the subject of an agreement between the Borough or District Council, and the County Council, under which the cost is shared by both bodies. Bye-laws as to the use of main roads by vehicles, concerning the size of wheels, method of descending hills, etc., may be made by the County Council. When the character of a non-main road increases in importance the County Council may declare it to be a main road and assume the burden of its maintenance, or in a contrary case, it may ask the Ministry of Transport for an Order reducing a main thoroughfare to the rank of a non-main road. The County Council has also power to contribute to the maintenance of non-main roads, and it often establishes a grade of such roads to the repair of which its contributions are made according to the extent of county traffic, as distinct from purely local traffic, which they are called upon to bear.

Outside a county borough, a negligent Council may be compelled to keep its highways in repair by an order of the County Council. So far as legal liability to persons using the road is concerned, however, it is useful to note that the Council is not liable for damages resulting from its neglect to

do its duty, but only for any injury which may be the result of improperly carrying out the work of repair.

It is the duty of the Non-county Borough and District Council to compel the removal of obstructions and encroachments on the highways under their charge, and they are also given power to insist upon the pruning and lopping of trees and hedges which injure the surface by excluding the sun or wind, and to obtain an order from the magistrates directing barbed wire to be removed if it is likely to cause harm to persons or animals using the highway.

The public rights over a highway are strictly confined to locomotion, and any improper use of it for other purposes is an offence which the Council should take steps to prevent.

With the advent of motor traffic, heavy and light, the cost and trouble of maintaining highways in a decent condition have enormously increased. The legal duty of a Council with regard to its highways is merely to keep them in a suitable condition for ordinary traffic, and it may recover from the person who is responsible for unusual weight or extraordinary traffic the cost of any repairs which such traffic renders necessary. Injury of this nature is frequently caused to the roads in rural districts containing such buildings as the waterworks, gasworks, asylums or (during the war) munition works of large towns in the neighbourhood.

MOTOR VEHICLES ON ROADS.

Heavy motor vehicles, weighing more than five tons, must be licensed by the Council of the county or county borough in which they are used, but if they are used by a road authority or for agricultural purposes they merely require to be registered with the Council. Bye-laws prohibiting, restricting, or regulating the use of locomotives on specified highways and bridges may be made by the Council of a municipal borough with a population of 10,000, or, in other cases, by the County Council, but they are subject to the approval of the Ministry of Transport. Motor cars, or light locomotives under five tons in weight unladen, must be registered with the Council of a county or county borough, and bear a tablet showing the index letter assigned to the county or borough by the Ministry of Transport, and the number of the car in the register of the Council. Drivers of such cars must also obtain an annual licence from the Council of the county or

county borough in which they dwell. The speed of these cars is restricted to twenty miles an hour, or such lower rate as the Ministry of Transport may impose upon the application of a County Council or the Council of a municipal borough with a population of 10,000. Public notices of any such regulations must be given by the Council, which must also set up any necessary signposts denoting dangerous corners, cross roads, etc. The Ministry of Health have issued an Order under which cars weighing more than two tons unladen may not travel at more than a fixed speed, varying according to weight, but never exceeding twelve miles per hour. The powers given in these matters to Local Councils are very useful to minimize danger to life and limb in close proximity to schools, public halls, narrow bridges, and other places where pedestrian traffic is occasionally congested.

With the passing into law of the Ministry of Transport Act, 1919, the central control of road and road transport administration is vested in the Ministry of Transport. The Road Board, which was formerly responsible for the administration of the Road Improvement Fund, has disappeared. With the rapid development of motor traffic the need for a National Roads Programme has become increasingly urgent, and it is understood that the Ministry is now engaged upon the preliminary investigations to that end. As required by the Act Sir Eric Geddes has appointed a Roads Advisory Committee, consisting of representatives of highway authorities, the users of horse and mechanical road traffic, and labour, and this Committee is completing the work of roads classification which was commenced by the Road Board, with a view to the application of a system of grants or loans for road construction, improvement, and maintenance. Under the scheme of the Government of 1914, it was proposed that the classification should be in three groups, and that the first class should receive 50 per cent. of the cost of maintenance, the second class 25 per cent., and the third class nothing. A suggestion has been made that a super-class should now be created in front of the first class, and that the contribution in respect of this new category may be fixed as high as 75 per cent. Objection is taken to the proposal on the ground that in view of the limited amount of money that will probably be available only a small percentage of the road mileage in England

and Wales would receive any grant at all. The main fund from which the grants will be disbursed will be that created by the proceeds of the special taxation on petrol and motor vehicles. The incidence of this taxation is likely to be altered by the Government in the next budget, as the Chancellor of the Exchequer has announced his intention of substituting an increased vehicle tax for that hitherto levied upon petrol. The proceeds of the old taxation realized approximately two millions annually, but the figure of seven millions is now mentioned as the sum which the Government expect from motor users towards the increased cost of road construction, improvement, and maintenance. *The annual expenditure on roads and bridges* in England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, irrespective of loan charges, *has amounted to about eighteen millions annually* in recent years, but it is estimated that this sum will be doubled at least owing to increased costs in all directions. Whilst criticizing the economic soundness of levying special taxation upon one class of the community for a special purpose, the users of motor vehicles are not averse to making a contribution on the understanding that the money so derived is earmarked for and spent upon the roads, in accordance with the pledges given on behalf of the Government, and that it is levied in an equitable way. They also urge that the Government should take drastic measures to prevent extortionate increases in the price of petrol, and should, further, encourage the production of home supplies of fuel. It is claimed that if the oil monopolists are allowed to make what charges they please, and heavy additional taxation is imposed by the State, the development of road transport will be seriously restricted to the disadvantage of national interests.

HOSPITALS.

There are a thousand municipal hospitals in England and Wales for the treatment of diseases, including over 350 for smallpox and 30 belonging to the port sanitary authorities, all maintained out of the rates. They are, however, usually on the outskirts of the district; they make no insistent appeal for public support at Christmas time, or when there happens to be a Coronation or some similar

national rejoicing, and the quiet removal of patients for treatment lacks the picturesque effect which is produced by the entry of the victim of a street accident into the ordinary voluntary hospital. It is, therefore, usually news, even to the Municipal Councillor, that the number of beds maintained in these institutions nearly equal those in all the endowed and voluntary hospitals put together. He is also usually ignorant of the fact that the powers of the Council of a borough or urban or rural district in England and Wales are not limited to the provision of hospitals for diseases scheduled as infectious, but also embrace the maintenance of hospitals for all those who are sick. It depends only on the Councillors to equip the district with whatever hospitals are required. It has been held that the term hospital includes a dispensary for outdoor treatment.

At present, however, most authorities limit their work to providing for the reception of sufferers from contagious diseases, whose retention in their own homes would be a source of danger to those with whom they come into contact. Nearly 700 local health authorities do not even do this, and make no provision at all for hospital treatment.

There is usually no difficulty in inducing such a patient to be conveyed to the hospital, but the Council have compulsory powers in the matter if an infected person is without proper lodging or accommodation, or is living in a room containing more than one family. If the patient or his friends object, a magistrate's order may be obtained compelling his removal. Even this magisterial order is unnecessary if the patient is in a registered common lodging house or in a canal boat.

The Council may charge the patient for the whole or a portion of the expense of maintaining and curing him, but, in the public interest, this power is not usually exercised.

Tuberculosis.

The campaign against tuberculosis, and the passing of the National Insurance Act, 1911, have resulted in a great increase in the number of hospitals provided to treat this disease by the County and County Borough Councils. (See the penny *List of Sanatoria and Residential Institutions approved by the Ministry of Health for the treatment of persons suffering from Tuberculosis.*) Even before the advent of the Act, Manchester, Brighton, and Leicester, amongst other

towns, had established such hospitals. The special value of such institutions is not confined to treatment of the disease, but is to be found in the instruction in a healthy mode of living which is received by the patients, and which they are expected to follow when discharged to their own homes.

Under the 1911 Act, sanatorium treatment can be provided by Insurance Committees for insured persons both inside and outside their area. Other treatment can also be arranged for with local authorities (other than Poor Law authorities). Moreover, sanatorium benefit may be extended to dependents of the insured person, resident in the county or county borough. Extra expenditure of this kind must be submitted to the Treasury and the Council, and, if sanctioned, will be paid half by the Treasury and half by the county fund or rates.

In addition to the notifiable infectious diseases, minor diseases of a contagious nature are also largely treated in municipal hospitals. Liverpool receives infantile cases of whooping cough and measles, and allows the mother to accompany the patient. Other towns, such as Barry and Widnes, have hospitals which are intended for the reception both of non-infectious cases of illness and also for accidents.

It should be added that the Council has the same power to contribute to the use of an existing hospital, and obtain its partial use, as it has to establish a new hospital.

The Council has power to combine with any neighbouring authority to form a joint committee for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a hospital, and in many parts of the country these joint committees have been set up, as a large institution can obviously be more economically and efficiently managed than a number of small hospitals each with from two to twenty beds, sometimes all empty and on other occasions less than the demand.

The formation of such committees amongst the smaller urban and rural districts is encouraged by the Isolation Hospitals Acts, 1893 and 1901. The County Council has power, after a proper inquiry, to make an Order constituting the whole or any portion of the county into a hospital district, and to determine the constitution of the necessary joint committee. The expenses are then defrayed by the non-county boroughs and urban or rural districts included in the Order. The work of these hospitals, however, is confined to

the reception and treatment of infectious cases, or of any other diseases which the County Council may decide to add to the list. Special hospitals for the treatment of smallpox are usually provided jointly by the councils concerned.

In the county of London the provision of hospital accommodation for cases of infectious disease is in the hands of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, which has twelve large hospitals in or out of the county. No charge is payable by the patients for treatment, and such treatment is not pauper relief.

For lying-in hospitals, see "Maternity and Child Welfare."

Venereal diseases may be treated free of charge by the Councils of counties and county boroughs by arrangements with hospitals containing suitable wards, or at special treatment centres. During 1918 the patients numbered 58,000. One half of the cost is paid by a Government grant-in-aid.

HYDRAULIC POWER

(water under pressure) may be supplied by any municipal water undertaking. The Manchester Town Council does it with great success.

LIBRARIES.

A free public library may be provided by the Council of any municipal or metropolitan borough or urban district which adopts the Public Libraries Acts, 1892 and 1893 (poll of the ratepayers being no longer required), and by the Council of any rural parish where the Parish Meeting has adopted the Acts. The Councils of neighbouring districts may co-operate in establishing a joint library. The library committee charged with the management of the library may include persons of either sex who are not members of the Council. At most libraries a suggestion book is kept, in which readers may enter the names of new books or periodicals which they think should be provided. In practice too little use is made of this means of popular control, and trade union branches and Workers' Educational Association classes should always make known the books that their members desire to have added to the public library. By the Public Libraries Act, 1919, the limitation of expenditure

to a penny rate is swept away, and the County Councils are authorized to establish a free library for any borough or district within the county which does not already possess one.

Local authorities have the right to relinquish their powers to the County Council.

See also "Museums."

MARKETS.

A public market may be established in any town by resolution of the Council, subject to the proposal being approved by two-thirds of the Council in a municipal borough, and by the owners and ratepayers (expressed at a statutory meeting, or, in the case of a poll, by the obsolete system of plural voting) in an urban district. No private market rights, such as often exist in towns of considerable age, may be interfered with, but the Council may buy a private market or market right. In London the principal markets are owned by the Corporation of the City of London, whilst others (such as Covent Garden) belong to private persons or companies, and in three cases the market is the property of the Metropolitan Borough Council.

To check the rise in prices after the war, several Councils have encouraged street-traders to establish their stalls in streets where this was formerly forbidden, but these scratch collections of stalls are not technically "markets."

MUSEUMS AND GYMNASIUMS.

Any Borough or Urban District Council may confer upon itself power to establish a gymnasium by adopting the Museums and Gymnasiums Act, 1891, but the total annual expense must not exceed the product of a halfpenny rate. The minimum period during which such institutions must be opened free of charge to the public is two hours a day for five days a week. The Act does not extend to the county of London.

Existing museums were provided under this Act, but new museums can only be established in connection with a free public library. Almost all public libraries contain the nucleus of a museum in small collections of articles of local interest which have been given to them.

PICTURE HOUSES (see Cinematographs).**POLICE.**

The control and management of the English police force is an example of municipal administration, kept in a state of efficiency by the grant of a subvention from the Government when the force is satisfactorily maintained. With the exception of Middlesex, each administrative county has a separate police force, although, for convenience, two or more county forces may be managed as a single unit. The number of officers and men is fixed (subject to the approval of the Home Secretary) by the standing joint committee, composed of an equal number of representatives from the County Councils and the County Justices. In boroughs with a population of over 10,000 the police are either merged into the county force or are controlled by the Watch Committee, a body appointed by the Town Council. It has for some time been the policy of the Government to encourage the union of county and borough police in the case of the smaller boroughs, and no new borough with less than 20,000 population is now allowed to establish a separate police force.

One-half of the cost of the pay and clothing of the police is paid by the Government if the force is certified by the Home Office inspector to be efficient.

The metropolitan area, within the county of Middlesex and a radius of fifteen miles from Charing Cross, is policed by the Metropolitan Police Force. This is directly controlled by the Home Office, and the functions of the municipal bodies within that area are limited to raising one-half of the cost over which they have no control.

In the City of London the police are under the control of the City Corporation.

POOR RELIEF.

The United Kingdom is almost alone in the world in entrusting the public function of providing for those in distress to a separate local authority. In France and Germany, for instance, the duty has long since been made part of the general functions of the Municipality or Local Council. In the United Kingdom the County Borough or District Council now makes a partial provision, as part of its general duties, for

the infants, the children, the sick, the unemployed able-bodied, the mentally defective and the aged. But we still retain also a special Poor Law Authority—in England, Wales and Ireland the Board of Guardians, in Scotland the Parish Council—elected for the sole purpose of “relieving the destitute,” whether they are infants, children, sick or mentally defective persons, the unemployed able-bodied, or the aged. This causes a wasteful over-lapping, which has become a public scandal.

The Right to Relief.

Any person who is “destitute” has a legal right to poor relief (in Scotland, not an able-bodied man in health), and the Poor Law Authorities incur a grave responsibility, which may amount to indictment for manslaughter, if the proper relief is refused to or withheld from any destitute person. If the relieving officer or workhouse master (in Scotland, inspector of poor or pothouse master) refuses relief to any person in distress, it is worth while accompanying the person to make a second application, and seriously remonstrating with the official.

Outdoor Relief.

Poor relief is either “outdoor” or “indoor.” The outdoor relief consists of small doles of money or food paid by the Relieving Officer (in Scotland by the Inspector of Poor) on the instructions of the Board of Guardians (in Scotland the Parish Council). This is usually refused to able-bodied men or to able-bodied women unencumbered by young children, and attempts are constantly being made by the Inspectors of the Ministry of Health to persuade the Boards of Guardians (in Scotland the Parish Councils) to limit it in all other cases by “offering the house” as a “test of destitution,” or as a way of inducing relatives to assist. But outdoor relief ought never to be refused (unless on special grounds) to (a) old people not in receipt of old age pensions and unable to earn a living, and yet capable of looking after themselves, or able to find homes with relatives; (b) mothers with young children without husbands to provide maintenance; (c) sick or infirm persons for whom the doctor does not recommend hospital treatment. There is no limit to the amount of outdoor

relief that may be granted except that it must be reasonable and not more than enough for maintenance. Its amount is entirely at the discretion of the Board of Guardians (in Scotland, Parish Council). The Guardians are constantly told officially that it ought always to be "adequate."

The Parish Doctor.

Outdoor medical relief—that is to say, the attendance of the poor law doctor (district medical officer) and the medicines he furnishes—can usually be obtained by any sick person who is "destitute" (which merely means unable otherwise to get the medical attendance that he needs). It is still needed, notwithstanding the National Insurance Act and its "panel" doctors—who are often the same persons as the poor law doctors—by (a) homekeeping wives, (b) children under 16; (c) men who are not working for employers, but are (as hawkers, peddlers, jobbing craftsmen or gardeners, boatmen, chairmen, or carriers) "on their own"; (d) persons who have missed insurance, got "lost," or "run out" of benefit. Old age pensioners who are ill are entitled, without forfeiting their pensions, to poor law medical relief, or admission to the sick ward of the workhouse, if they cannot otherwise get proper care.

Indoor Relief.

Whenever outdoor relief is refused "indoor relief" ought always to be offered. This usually means admission to the general mixed workhouse (in Scotland, poorhouse), in which are interned young and old, sick and hale, sane and mentally defective, in hateful and demoralizing promiscuity. The loss of freedom, the brutalizing ugliness and monotony, the degradation and sense of shame which are deliberately attached to the workhouse, avowedly in order to make it as "deterrent" as a prison, cause it to be detested by the poor. The whole system was *unanimously* condemned by the Poor Law Commission of 1905-9, every member of which recommended the abolition of the workhouse; yet it still endures.

Hardly any really able-bodied men in health, or unencumbered women able in body and sound in mind, are to be found in the workhouses or poorhouses, so there is little "work" done there. The 300,000 inmates of the 900 general mixed

workhouses of the United Kingdom are almost entirely made up of the sick, the mentally defective, the aged, the children, and the infants.

The Sick in the Workhouse.

About 130,000 of the inmates are ill in bed, and are in the workhouse (not intended as a place for the sick) merely because there is not sufficient hospital accommodation provided for them. For "chronic cases," for incurables, and for non-surgical cases needing prolonged nursing, there is, indeed, in most parts of the country absolutely no voluntary and no municipal hospital available for the poor. The Poor Law Commission found the workhouses quite unfit for the treatment of sick persons. Those in Ireland and Scotland are, with a few exceptions, in such places as Glasgow, both structurally and administratively unfit for hospitals. In England and Wales, in 300 unions—covering almost half the country—the only place to which the sick poor can go for treatment is the general mixed workhouse itself, usually an old building, not built for a hospital, and far below the lowest modern standard of hospital sanitation. Here a ward or two are set apart for the sick of all ages, whatever their diseases. There is, of course, no resident doctor; *there is often no trained nurse* other than the workhouse matron. The nursing staff is, in the best cases, shamefully insufficient.

In nearly another 300 unions there is a separate building, apart from the general mixed workhouse, for some at least of the sick. But it is still under the workhouse master; a large part of the work of nursing is done by old and partly imbecile paupers; the staff of trained nurses is scandalously below hospital standard; and there is hardly ever a resident doctor.

Finally, in London and about 50 large towns, there are poor law infirmaries (now nearly 100 in number), with over 200 resident doctors; fairly good buildings; staffs of trained nurses, which make some approximation to hospital standards, and medical superintendents in charge. Even these poor law infirmaries have the drawback that they are open only to the "destitute" sick; admission involves pauperism (though not always loss of vote); and there can be very little specialist treatment.

The Mentally Defective in the Workhouse.

There are in the general mixed workhouses, to their own hurt and the infinite annoyance of the other inmates, at least 10,000 actually certified lunatics, besides (so the Royal Commission of 1908 told us) 40,000 more who are feeble-minded and otherwise mentally defective. All these poor creatures ought to be taken out of the workhouse and dealt with properly by the Local Lunacy Authorities. This is what the Royal Commission on the Feeble-minded (1908) and the Royal Commission on the Poor Law (1909) both strongly recommended. It has not been done. "If you took away the feeble-minded women," said a poor law guardian, "how should we get the scrubbing done?"

The Aged in the Workhouse.

To the old man or woman, crippled with rheumatism, or broken down by sheer old age, we give (but not until 70) an old age pension, which may be as much as 5s. a week. To those who break down before 70, or who for some reason fail to get an old age pension, the Poor Law Authority often gives a few shillings a week in outdoor relief. But where this is refused (as it often is), or where the old person can find no relative or friend to look after him, or where he cannot manage to exist on these meagre doles, he must "go into the house"—the general mixed workhouse, where husband and wife are (nearly always) parted, because the Guardians make no adequate provision for separate apartments, and where they are herded with the feeble-minded and the idiots in the promiscuous wards. More than 100,000 of our veterans of industry are, to the nation's everlasting disgrace, thus interned in the general mixed workhouse, which was no more intended for them than it was for the sick. This is the fault of the Board of Guardians (Parish Councils in Scotland). It is within their power to give all the old people outdoor relief adequate for their maintenance, so that they need not come into the workhouse. It is within their power to provide (as has been done for a few old people at Birmingham, Bradford, Dewsbury, Sheffield and Woolwich, for instance) entirely distinct quarters, with separate rooms for each inmate, comfortable furniture, with accommodation for their own belongings, each person with

his or her own fire and teapot, with plots of garden ground to cultivate what they like, permission to go out at will, to get up when they like, and to receive visitors. All this is within the power of the Boards of Guardians to-day. Yet they hardly ever choose to make this provision.

The long-pending break-up of the poor law is foreshadowed by section 3 (3) of the Ministry of Health Act, 1919, which provides for the transfer from the Ministry to other Government Departments of certain powers and duties "in the event of provision being made by Act of Parliament . . . for the revision of the law relating to the relief of the poor and the distribution amongst other authorities of the powers exercisable by Boards of Guardians."

PARKS AND RECREATION GROUNDS.

All local authorities, from the County Council down to the smallest Parish Council, may dedicate a few patches of their district to the service of health and beauty by the establishment of public parks and recreation grounds. Happily, most of them have done so. The land may even be outside the Council's district, and if it cannot afford to purchase or lay out a park it may contribute to the support of any land which is used by the public as a pleasure ground. The Councils of non-county boroughs and urban and rural districts are usually able to secure from the County Council a substantial contribution towards the purchase of a park.

Under the general law a public park must be open free of charge except on special days, not exceeding twelve per annum, when it may be granted, with or without payment, to any public institution or for any public purpose. In many of the larger towns, however, special Parliamentary powers have been obtained under which portions of a park may be let to cricket, football, or bowling clubs, or similar bodies.

The Council has power to provide or arrange for the provision of boats to be let on hire on any lake in its parks.

A Council (outside the county of London) which has adopted Part VI of the Public Health Act, 1907, may enclose part of a park for skating, but may not charge for admission to more than one-quarter of the whole of the ice. It may also decide that certain portions of its parks are to be used for specified games and provide apparatus for games, charge for

the use of seats (invariably an irritating proceeding, except in special places), and provide and let reading-rooms, pavilions for entertainments, and refreshment-rooms. It may provide or aid in the provision of a band of music to play in the park, but the cost must not exceed the product of a penny rate, or such lower amount as the Ministry of Health may approve, and enclose not more than an acre of land, for the admission to which a charge may be made, for the convenience of the audience.

Trustees of open spaces and squares may transfer them to a County Borough or District Council, and the freeholder of a closed churchyard or disused burial ground may transfer those premises to the Council, but in the latter case the licence or faculty of the Bishop is necessary if the ground is consecrated.

The uses to which parks and recreation grounds may be put are a matter governed by the bye-laws. Games by adults are usually prohibited in the smaller open spaces, as they monopolize too great an extent of the ground. Upon other recreation grounds it is customary to lay out tennis courts and cricket and football pitches, the cost of marking out the courts and creases being usually paid by the clubs to whom the privilege of playing is allotted. On some of the larger grounds golf is allowed.

Bournemouth, for example, has two golf courses which are self-supporting. It also maintains a miniature rifle range. The power to provide parks, however, is not necessarily limited to the purchase of land which can be used for such sports. Bradford, for example, has acquired Baildon Moor, an area of over 700 acres in extent. In many cases local authorities have been able to purchase the whole or part of large estates in or adjoining their areas, which have come into the market owing to the district changing in character from rural to urban. Thus, Willesden has purchased Dollis Hill House, and the London County Council (in conjunction with neighbouring authorities) has acquired Marble Hill, a Thames-side mansion at Twickenham. In the latter case, the main object is to preserve the view from Richmond Hill from disfigurement by building, but in both instances the result is that gardens and grounds which formerly were maintained for the occasional delectation of the owner and his friends are now used by thousands, who take far more joy

from their beauties than did the few visitors who used them whilst in private ownership.

The bye-laws with regard to recreation grounds and parks do not usually specifically prohibit the playing of games on Sundays, but the public are invariably under the impression that it is forbidden, as they are quite used to the idea that Sunday recreation should be reserved for those who can afford to subscribe to private golf clubs or who have tennis courts in their back gardens.

Open-air meetings are frequently permitted in the public parks and open spaces. When the right to hold such meetings is questioned, reference should always be made to the bye-laws governing the parks, etc. In some cases, where the ground is unfenced, the restrictions in the bye-laws have been overcome by the platform being placed on the adjoining highway, although the audience assembled on the ground covered by the bye-laws.

ROADS (See Highways).

SLAUGHTERHOUSES. (See Abattoirs.)

SMALL HOLDINGS (See Allotments).

STREETS.

What is a Private Street?

The powers of the Borough or District Council with regard to streets, and the distinction between a public and a private street, are of special importance in urban areas. No street is now maintainable by the Council until it has been formally adopted by resolution. The owner of land may construct a street and dedicate it to the public either explicitly or by allowing the public to use it without restriction. But the right of way then acquired by the public is not accompanied by any liability to repair. All such private streets must comply with the bye-laws made by the Council, as to level, width, sewerage, etc. The Council may compel the repair of private streets by the owners of the land fronting or abutting thereon in proportion to the extent of the frontage, but where the Private Streets Works Act, 1892, has been adopted, the contribution imposed upon the owner may vary according to the greater or less degree of benefit he receives from the work. The frontage of any church or chapel is exempt from payment, the amount being borne by the public rates.

When all the necessary works have been completed the Council may take the street over.

The Council cannot be compelled to light the streets within its district, but in practice it invariably does so in both public and private streets.

The Building Line.

The Council has wide powers for the improvement of its streets. It may obtain from the Ministry of Health a Provisional Order, which must be confirmed by Act of Parliament, under which it will have compulsory powers for the purchase of land to construct new streets or widen existing streets. It may also prescribe the line at which new buildings are to be erected, but it does not thereby acquire the land left vacant, and must compensate the owner for any loss he suffers. No building may be erected or brought forward beyond the front main wall of the building on either side of it without the consent of the Council. The Council may also improve the amenities of its district by planting trees and providing refuges, public clocks, and conveniences in its streets.

Traffic in the streets may be regulated by the police. The Councils of borough and urban districts license hackney carriages, omnibuses, and other vehicles which ply for hire, but in the Metropolitan police district, embracing Middlesex and portions of the home counties within fifteen miles of Charing Cross, all these matters are under the control of the Metropolitan Police.

The Council often comes into conflict with the Postmaster-General as to the erection of telegraphic and telephonic wires and poles in its streets. The consent of the Council is required to any such erection, but the Postmaster-General may appeal to the County Court or stipendiary magistrate if this consent is withheld or conditions are imposed, and a further appeal may be made by either party to the railway commissioners. As the courts and the commissioners do not appear fully to appreciate the importance of local amenities, it is often advisable for the Council to bear the whole or part of the cost of placing the wires underground.

In the county of London all highways and the streets vest in the City and Borough Councils, but the cost of widening them is usually shared between those bodies and the County

Council by agreement. Metropolitan Borough Councils have the unique power of compulsorily acquiring land for widening without the help of a Provisional Order, but compensation, of course, is payable. Plans for the construction of new streets must be approved by the County Council and the bye-laws of that body complied with, but the repair of those streets may be enforced, at the expense of the owners, by the Borough Councils.

Large powers for compelling the construction of streets when land is developed for building may also be obtained by town planning schemes.

Why not Beautiful Streets?

Examples of enterprise in the provision of beautiful streets are to be found in the large cities of the Continent rather than in England. Many large towns of modern origin, however, have made considerable progress in the matter. Southport is renowned for its boulevards, and Willesden has planted more than 8,000 trees in its streets. The general law gives the Council no power over the elevations of buildings, but by judicious negotiation it can often secure the withdrawal of plans of buildings which would be a blot upon the appearance of its principal streets, and the substitution of more appropriate designs.

SUPERANNUATION AND PENSIONS.

The law relating to this matter is in the state of the utmost confusion. All servants and officers employed by poor law authorities come under a uniform pension scheme established by Statute 1896. No other local authority is under any compulsion to grant pensions. In London all local authorities (other than poor law) have power to grant non-contributory pensions under the Superannuation (Metropolis) Act of 1866. There is no such general Act applicable to the rest of the country. If any local authority desires to grant pensions it is necessary that it should promote legislation on its own account, and obtain a special Act of Parliament authorizing it to do so. In London the L.C.C. and certain boroughs have obtained powers for various contributory schemes. The remainder of the boroughs are content to exercise their powers under the Superannuation (Metropolis) Act mentioned above. A certain number of provincial local authorities have also obtained powers to institute contri-

butory pensions schemes, and instances of some of the most important are given below. The schemes usually provide that officers and " permanent " servants shall be pensioned but without detailed knowledge of the standing orders of each locality it is not possible to attach very precise meaning to this term. In London, for instance, the whole of the tramway service is not reckoned as permanent, and is not pensioned ; while, generally speaking, the road sweepers and humbler servants of the Borough Councils are pensionable. It is perhaps worthy of notice that the latest creations in local authorities, the Insurance Committees, have no power to pension their servants, and it is a little doubtful whether Insurance Committees have the power—even if they had the will—to promote legislation for this purpose. So anomalous and complicated a state of the law calls for amendment. An Act on the model of the Poor Law Officers Superannuation Act of 1896 is urgently needed for the servants of all local and municipal authorities.

THEATRES AND MUSIC HALLS.

Licences for the performance of stage plays are granted annually by the Councils of counties or county boroughs, but in the former case the Council may delegate its powers in this matter to the local Borough or District Councils. In certain districts within the county of London, and near royal residences, the Lord Chamberlain is the licensing authority in place of the County Council.

Music and dancing licences are granted by the local Magistrates, except in Middlesex or within twenty miles of the city of London, where the matter is in the hands of the Councils of the counties and county boroughs.

TOWN HALLS.

A Borough Council may provide a town hall, which may include, in addition to the usual municipal offices, a hall for public meetings. The powers of a Council of an urban or rural district are limited to the offices required by their staff.

In the former case, a Council which regards its town hall as something more than a mere revenue-producing undertaking may make the building the centre of the social activities of its district. For bonâ-fide public purposes, such as town's meetings on current subject of interest, or concerts,

discussions, and general gatherings of an instructive or recreative nature, the hall may be let free of charge or on lower terms than otherwise would be the case. There is no legal "right" in any group of inhabitants to have a town's meeting. It depends always on the permission of the council.

TUBERCULOSIS (See Hospitals).

WASHHOUSES (See Baths).

WATER SUPPLY.

Over 1,600 local authorities in England and Wales, great and small, have their own water supply, being two-thirds of all the county boroughs, all but a few dozen of the non-county boroughs, about half the urban districts, and few rural districts and parish councils. In Scotland most supplies are public. In Ireland, Belfast and Cork have municipalized their supplies, but not Dublin. Such large cities as Bristol, Dublin, and Newcastle-on-Tyne are now exceptions in still buying water from profit-making companies. The London Water Companies—which supplied an area four times as large as that of the county of London—were expropriated in 1902, their undertakings being transferred to the Metropolitan Water Board, which administers a capital of fifty millions sterling and an annual revenue of three millions, and is composed of sixty-six representatives of the local authorities concerned. Owing to the enormous prices at which the water companies were bought out, the cost of providing reservoirs, etc., to supplement their inadequate equipment, and increased war charges, the revenue of the Board is not sufficient to defray their expenditure, and the balance is raised by precept on the local authorities, according to rateable value.

In the provision of a supply of water for the inhabitants of their district the local authorities are supplying a necessity rather than retailing a commodity. Water, pure in quality and sufficient in quantity, is such a vital requirement in urban districts that ever since 1847 the Borough or District Council, or their predecessors, has been invested with power to provide it when no private company could be tempted by the prospect of profit to do so. Local authorities may combine to form Joint Water Boards.

The Council is compelled to see that every house in its district is furnished with a proper supply, if it can be pro-

vided at a reasonable cost; and if the owner refuses to carry out the work the Council may do all that is necessary and recover the cost from him.

In cases where a company is already installed, and fails to provide a proper and sufficient supply for all reasonable purposes, the Council may, after giving the notice to the company, supply water without the necessity of obtaining any specific legal powers. It was under this provision that certain suburban districts, such as Croydon and Richmond, became the water authority for part of their district, which companies many years ago had not foresight enough to provide with a reasonable supply of water.

The Council also has power to purchase the works and rights of any company supplying its districts, but compulsory powers for such a purpose can only be secured by a Provisional Order, granted by the Board of Trade and confirmed by Parliament, or by a local Act.

The Council has a discretion as to whether it will make a water rate which will cover all expenses incurred by the supply of domestic water, but it cannot levy rates which will obviously produce a profit. The supply for trade and garden purposes is usually by meter.

The Council has, of course, ample powers to protect the purity of its water against pollution, and it may take proceedings in the local Police Court to secure the closing of any impure tank or well within its district. It may also provide and maintain public fountains within its streets or parks.

EXAMPLES OF MUNICIPAL WATER SUPPLY.

Name of Place.	Population in 1911.	Date of starting.	Capital invested.	Receipts in 1912-3.	Working expenses (without interest or sinking fund)
Liverpool ..	746,421	1848	6,604,556	371,419	132,295
Hull ..	278,021	1440	619,022	68,468	30,961
Lostwithel ..	1,373	—	3,500	10	27
Perth ..	34,851	1877	94,530	7,039	4,403
Aideburgh ..	2,374	1901	9,586	883	204

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- W.E.A. *Summary of the Education Act, 1918.* 2d.
- W.E.A. *How to get the Best out of the Education Act.* 2d.
- W.E.A. *English Educational Endowments.* 6d.
- W.E.A. *Oxford and Working Class Education.* Clarendon Press. 1/-.

- W.E.A. *Education Year Book*, 1918. [The best general handbook of the subject.] W.E.A., 16, Harpur Street, Theobald's Road, W.C. 1.
What an Education Committee can do. Fabian Tract 156, 3d.

Larger Books.

- CRAIK. *The State in Relation to Education*. Macmillan. 4/-.
 A useful history of education, but does not include modern developments.
- DOBBS. *Education and Social Movements*. Longmans. 10/6.
 An excellent book, but only carries the story to 1850.
- HAYWARD. *Psychology of Educational Administration and Criticism*. Holland. 7/6.
- HOLMAN. *English National Education*. Blackie. 3/6 o.p.
 History of education, not including modern developments.
- KERSHENSTEINER. *The Schools and the Nation*. Macmillan. 6s.
 An exceptionally good book.
- SANDIFORD. *Comparative Education*. Dent. 8/6.
 A study of the educational systems of Great Britain, America, Canada, France, Germany and Denmark.

Government Publications.

- ✗ Board of Education. Special reports on educational subjects. King.
 Prices vary from a few pence to a few shillings, e.g., vol. 7. Rural Education in France; Vol. 15. School Training for Home Education of Women; Vol. 21. School Excursions and Vocation Schools.
- Board of Education. Annual Report. King. About 9d.
- Board of Education. Codes of Regulations (annual). King. 3d.
- Board of Education. Suggestions to Teachers, 1905. King. 8d.
- Board of Education. Statistics, 1909. Part I. Elementary. Cd. 4885.
 King. 2/6. Part II. Financial. Cd. 5047. King. 1/7.
- Draft Suggestions for the Arrangement of Schemes under the Education Act, 1918. Board of Education Circular 1,096. 6d.
- Reports of Adult Education Committee—*
- First Interim*. Industrial and Social Conditions in Relation to Adult Education. Cd. 9107, 1918. 3d.
- Second Interim*. Education in the Army. Cd. 9225, 1918. 2d.
- Third Interim*. Libraries and Museums. Cd. 9237. 1919. 3d.
- Final Report*. Cd. 321, 1919. 1s. 9d.
- The last is the most important. A useful summary of it is contained in the following:
- The Education of the Citizen*. By Arthur Greenwood. Workers' Educational Association. 6d.

ELECTIONS.**Small Books.**

- LLOYD, J. SEYMOUR. *Municipal Elections, and how to fight them* 1909
 Vacher. 2/6.
- Larger Books.*
- FRASER, SIR HUGH. *Representation of the People Act, 1918* 25/-.

- LUSHINGTON, S. G. *County Council and Municipal Election Manual*. 2nd. ed. 1892. Shaw. 7/6.
- MACKENZIE, M. M. & S. G. LUSHINGTON. *Parliamentary and Local Government Registration Manual*. 3rd. ed. 1909. Shaw. 22/6.
- ROGERS, F. N. *Rogers on Elections*.
 Vol. 1. Registration. By M. Powell. 1909. Stevens. 25/-.
 Vol. 2. Parliamentary Elections. By C. W. Williams. 1918. Stevens. 25/-.
 Vol. 3. Municipal and other Elections. By C. W. Williams. 1906. Stevens. 25/-.

FINANCE.

Small Books.

- GRAHAM, J. C. *Taxation and Local Government*. 4th ed. 1906. King. 2/-.
- HIGGS, H. *A Primer of National Finance*. 1919. Methuen. 5/-.
- JONES, R. *Our Taxes as they are, and as they ought to be*. Fabian Tract. 2d.
- JONES, W. *National and Municipal Finance*. Palmer. 1s.
- LAWRENCE, F. W. P. *A Levy on Capital*. 1918. Unwin. 1/6 and 2/6.
- WEBB, S. *What about the Rates?* Fabian Tract. 1d.

Larger Books.

- CANNAN, E. *History of Local Rates in England*. 1912. King. 4/-.
- GRICE, J. W. *National and Local Finance*. (London School of Economics Series.) 1910. King. 12/-.
- WEBB, S. *Grants in Aid: a criticism and a proposal*. 1911. Longmans. 5/-.
- WILLIAMS, W. M. J. *The King's Revenue*, being a handbook to the taxes and the public revenue. 1919. King. 7/6.

Government Publications.

Annual Returns of Local Taxation. King. About 2s. each.

- Part 1. Valuation: accounts of Overseers of the Poor, Boards of Guardians, Managers of Poor Law Schools and Districts, Joint Committees of Boards of Guardians.
- Part 2. Accounts of County Councils (other than London), and of Visiting Committees of County and Borough Lunatic Asylums (other than London).
- Part 3. Accounts of Rural District Councils, Parish Councils, Parish Meetings, and Inspectors and Committees under Lighting and Watching Act, 1833.
- Part 4. Accounts of London County Council, Corporation of London, Visiting Committees of Lunatic Asylums (London), Metropolitan Police, Metropolitan Borough Councils, Boards of Guardians for London Poor Law Unions, and other Local Authorities of the Metropolis.

Part 5. Accounts of Councils of Boroughs (other than Metropolitan) and Urban District Councils.

Part 6. Accounts of Burial Boards and Joint Committees acting under Burial Acts, Harbour Authorities, Port Sanitary Authorities, Commissioners of Sewers, Drainage, Embankment and River Conservancy Authorities, Distress Committees (outside London) under the Unemployed Workmen Act, 1905, Joint Boards, etc., and authorities for miscellaneous purposes.

Local Taxation. Final Report of Royal Commission on (England and Wales). 1901. King. 1/6.

Local Taxation. Final Report of Departmental Committee on. 1914. Cd. 7315. King. 1/-.

FOOD CONTROL.

(See text of article, pp. 133-136.)

HEALTH.

Small Books.

GUEST, L. HADEN. *The Nation of the Future.* 1916. Bell. 2/-.

A survey of hygienic conditions and possibilities.

McKAIL, D. & W. JONES. *A Public Medical Service.* 1919. Fabian Society. 1/-.

NEWMAN, SIR G. *Health and the State.* Headley Bros. 1/6.

WEBB, S. & B. *The State and the Doctor.* 1910. Longmans. 6/-.

What a Health Committee can do. Fabian Tract, No. 148. 1d.

Larger Books.

BANNINGTON, B. G. *English Public Health Administration.* 1815. King. 8/6.

BREND, W. A. *Health and the State.* 1917. Constable. 10/6.

ELLIS, HAVELOCK. *The Task of Social Hygiene.* 1919. Constable. 8/6.

MACKENZIE, W. L. & M. E. *Medical Inspection of Schools.* 1904. Hodge. 10/6.

PARKES, L. & H. KENWOOD. *Hygiene and Public Health.* 6th ed. 1917. Lewis. 15/-.

STRATTON, F. *Public Health Acts: text and index.* 1915. Knight. 8/6.

Government Publications.

Annual Report of Chief Medical Officer of Board of Education. 1918. Cmd. 420. 1/3.

Annual Report of Medical Officer of L.C.C.

Supplement of Medical Officer to the Annual Report of the Local Government Board:

1912-13. Cd. 7181. 4/-. (Supplements containing reports on infant and child mortality. (1) 1909-10. Cd. 5263. 1/3 (2)

1912-13. Cd. 6909 2/-. (3) 1913-14. Cd. 7511 1/2½),

1913-14. Cd. 7612. 1/11. (Supplement containing report on child mortality, at ages 0-5. 1915-16 Cd. 8496. 1/-.)

1917-18. Cd. 9169. 1/3.

HOUSING.

Small Books.

- ALLEN, J. GORDON. *The Cheap Cottage and the Small House.* 1919. B. T. Batsford Ltd. 8/6.
A handbook on economical building of small houses, especially for rural districts.
- Daily Mail Designs for Ideal (Workers') Homes.* 1919 Associated Newspapers Ltd. 5/- per vol.
Reproductions of the best designs entered in the *Daily Mail* Architects' Competition for workers' homes. The designs are published in four volumes corresponding to the areas in which the country was divided for the competition, e.g.,
1. Northern industrial area.
 2. Midland industrial area.
 3. Welsh industrial area.
 4. Southern and Midland Counties Rural area.
- LAKEMAN, A. *Concrete Cottages, Small Garages and Farm Buildings.* 1918 Concrete Publication Ltd. 5s.
Deals with materials and methods of construction, and contains a number of plans of concrete cottages.
- LLOYD, C M. *Housing.* Fabian Tract 193. 3d.
- REISS, R. *The Home I Want.* 1919. Hodder. 2/6.
The best and most recent manual on Housing and Town Planning, covering a great deal of ground in 144 pages Illustrated.
- ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS. *Cottage Designs.* 1918. R.I.B.A. 5s.
Reproductions of designs awarded premiums in the competitions conducted by the R.I.B.A., with the concurrence of the L.G.B.
- SAVAGE, G. W. *Rural Housing.* 1915. Unwin 2nd ed. 1919. 7/6.
The author is M.O.H. for the county of Somerset, and writes with an intimate and unprejudiced knowledge of the subject, but solely from the county standpoint.
- THIRPSH, J. C. *Housing of the Agricultural Labourer.* 1919. Rural Housing and Sanitation Association. 6d.
A brief survey of housing conditions in the rural districts of Essex.
- UNWIN, RAYMOND. *The Nation's New Houses.* 1919. Garden Cities and Town Planning Association. 6d.
An outline of the essentials in the planning of sites and cottages. Well illustrated.

Larger Books and Reports.

- ALLAN, C. E. *Housing of the Working Classes Acts.* 1916. Butterworth & Co. 4th ed. 12/6
This is the best book dealing with the law with regard to Housing up to the passage of the 1919 Act
- CLARKE, J. J. *The Housing Problem.* 1920 Pitman. 21/-.
A detailed study of the subject, including a sketch of the historical conditions which have led to the present position. The 1919 Act is dealt with in a thorough and practical manner, and a considerable section of the book is devoted to Town Planning
- LAND INQUIRY COMMITTEE. *The Land.* Vol I, Rural. Vol II, Urban. 1913-14. Hodder & Stoughton. 1/- each o.p.

These volumes, setting forth the results of the inquiries conducted by the Land Inquiry Committee appointed by Mr. Lloyd George in 1912, contain a large amount of information on the housing question, and on other questions connected with it, such as rating and acquisition of land. There are many extracts from the Reports of the Medical Officers of Health quoted. For those who wish for a detailed knowledge of the facts in regard to housing, and of the administrative difficulties in connection with improved housing conditions, these volumes provide an excellent ground work.

L.C.C. *Housing after the War*. 1918. King. 1/-.
Reports of the Housing of the Working Classes Committee of L.C.C., with map.

L.C.C. *Housing of the Working Classes in London, 1855-1912*. 1913. King. 1/-.
Deals with experiences of L.C.C. in connection with building new houses and clearing slum areas.

Government Publications.

Advisory Committee on Rural Cottages. Report. 1912. 1/6.

This contains valuable information on rural cottage planning, and some good plans.

Air Pollution Advisory Board. Manchester City Council. Report on central hot-water systems for working-class houses. 1919.

Local Government Board. Report of Departmental Committee on Building Bye-laws. 1918. Cd. 9213. 6d.

Local Government Board. Report of Housing (Building Construction) Committee, 1918. Cd. 9191. 1/-.
Local Government Board. Housing by Public Utility Societies. The Government Proposals. 1919. 1d.

Local Government Board. Housing and Town Planning Act. 1919. 6d.

Local Government Board. Manual on the preparation of State-aided Housing Schemes. 1919. 2/6.

This should be in the hands of all housing reformers. A number of cottage plans are included.

Ministry of Health. *Housing*. A fortnightly journal. 3d.

Ministry of Health. Manual on Unfit Houses and Unhealthy Areas.

Vol. I. Policy and Practice. 1919. 1/-.
A guide to local authorities as to how to deal with slum houses and slum areas.

Ministry of Health. Regulations under Housing and Town Planning Act. (a) Local Authorities, (b) Public Utility Societies, (c) Housing Trusts.

Ministry of Reconstruction. Interim and Final Reports of the Women's Housing Sub-Committee.

Interim Report. 1918. Cd. 9166. 1d.

Final Report. 1919. Cd. 9232. 3d.

Ministry of Reconstruction. Interim and Final Reports of Housing (Financial Assistance) Committee.

Interim Report (Public Utility Societies). 1918. Cd. 9223. 2d.

Final Report. 1919. Cd. 9238.

Ministry of Reconstruction. Report of Committee on Increase of Rent Act. 1919. Cd. 9235. 3d.

- Ministry of Reconstruction. Committee on Acquisition and Valuation of Land for Public Purposes. -
 First Report. 1918. Cd. 8998. 6d. Deals with acquisition of compulsory powers.
 Second Report. 1918. Cd. 9229. 4d. Deals with valuation in connection with acquisition of land for public purposes.
- Royal Commission on Housing of the Industrial Population of Scotland, Report. 1917. Cd. 8731. 4/-.
 The report deals primarily with Scotland, but many of the recommendations and conclusions apply equally to England and Wales.
- WHYTE, W. E. Digest of Report of Royal Commission on Housing in Scotland. W. Hodge, Edinburgh and Glasgow. 5/-

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Small Books.

- BLAGG, HELEN M. *Statistical Analysis of infant mortality and its causes in the United Kingdom*. 1910. King. 1/-.
- MACMILLAN, MARGARET. *Early Childhood*. 1900. Allen & Unwin. 3/6.
- Women's Co-operative Guild. Considerations and suggestions on midwifery services. 3d.
 Hints to Expectant Mothers. 1½d.
 Home Helps. 2d.
 Maternity: Letters from Working Women. 3/-.
 National Care of Maternity. 1915. 3d.
 National Care of Maternity under the Ministry of Health. 2d.

Larger Books.

- BRAY, R. *The Town Child*. 1907. Unwin. 7/6.
- GORST, SIR J. E. *The Children of the Nation: how their health and vigour should be promoted by the State*. 1906. Methuen. 10/6.
- HEATH, H. H. *The Infant, the Parent and the State*. 1907. King. 3/6 o.p.
- NEWMAN, SIR G. *Infant Mortality*. 1906. Methuen. 10/6.
- URWICK, E. J. *Studies of Boy Life in our Cities*. 1908. Dent. 3/6.

Government Publications.

- Notification of Births Act. 1907.
 Extension Act, 1915.
- Maternity and Child Welfare Act, 1918. --
- Midwives' Act. 1902.
 Midwives' Act. 1918.
- Local Government Board. Maternity and Child Welfare. Circular M. & C.W. 4.
 Grant in Aid of Midwifery. Circular M. & C.W. 8.
 Maternity and Child Welfare Grant. Circular M. & C.W. 5.
 Memorandum in regard to Maternity and Infant Welfare Centres. 14/M C.W. 2d.
- Ministry of Health. Supply of Milk to Expectant and Nursing Mothers. Circular 23.
 Supply of Sugar to Child Welfare Centres. Memo. 6 (revised).
 Training of Midwives Circular 10.
 Training of Health Visitors Circular 4.

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Maternity and Child Welfare Grant. Circular 11.
Ministry of Food Orders. Nos. 1962 and 1879.

MILK.

Small Books.

- Sale of Food and Drugs Acts. 1875-1907.
Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act. 1915. (Suspended.)
Reports of the Committee on the Production and Distribution of Milk.
Interim Report. Cd. 8608. 1917. 2d.
Second Interim Report. Cd. 8886. 1917. 1d.
Third Interim Report. Cd. 315. 1918. 3d.
Report of the Committee to the Food Controller. Cd. 9095.
1918. 1d.
Final Report. Cd. 483. 1919. 1/6.
Travelling Commission of Enquiry into the Cost of Production of Milk.
Interim Report. Cd. 205. 1919. 1d.
Report. Cd. 233. 1919. 2d.
Orders of the Ministry of Food.
Milk (Prices) Order. 1917.
(Winter Prices) Order. 1919.
(Amendment) Order. 1917.
(Registration of Dealers) Order. 1918.
(Registration of Dealers) Amendment Order. 1918.
Wholesale Milk Dealers (Control) Order. 1918.
(Mothers and Children) Order. February. 1918.
(Mothers and Children) Order. December. 1919.

MUNICIPAL TRADING.

Small Books.

- BAKER, C. A. *Public versus Private Electricity supply*. Prepared for the Labour Research Department, and published by the Fabian Society. 2d.
SHAW, G. B. *The Commonsense of Municipal Trading*. 1912. Fifield. 6d.
The case for municipal Trading, with chapters on housing, municipal audit and municipal councillors.
SUTHERS, R. B. *Mind Your Own Business*. 1905. Clarion Press. 6d.
A popular statement of the case for municipal trading, with statistics.

Larger Books.

- DAVIES, EMIL. *The Collectivist State in the Making*. Bell. 5/-.
KNOOP, D. *The Principles and Methods of Municipal Trading*. 1912. Macmillan. 10/-.
MEYER, H. R. *Municipal Ownership in Great Britain*. 1906. Macmillan. 6/6.

Government Publications.

- Municipal Corporations. Return of reproductive undertakings. 1902. S.P. 398. 1/3.
Municipal Trading. Report of joint committee. 1903. S.P. 270. 4/-.
Reproductive Municipal Undertakings in the United Kingdom. Returns for 1902-3 to 1905-6. Six parts, 1909-10. King. 2/- each.

Tramways. Annual Return of Tramways, authorized by Parliament. King. 6d.

PENSIONS.

(See text of article, pp. 137-146.)

PROFITEERING.

Small Books.

HILTON, J. *Combines and Trade Organizations.* 1919. Garton Foundation. 1/-.

THOMPSON, W. H. *The Profiteering Act Explained.* 1919. N.L.P. 1d.

Larger Books.

CARTER, G. R. *The Modern Tendency towards Industrial Combination.* Constable. 6/-.

MACGREGOR, D. H. *Industrial Combination.* Bell. 7/6.

MACROSTY, H. W. *The Trust Movement in British Industry.* Longmans. 9/6.

Government Publications.

Profiteering Act. 1919.

TOWN PLANNING.

Small Books.

CULPIN, E. G. *Garden City Movement Up to Date.* 1913. Garden Cities and Town Planning Association. 1/-.

Contains accounts of the Garden City of Letchworth, and of the various garden suburb schemes through the country. The work of the various Public Utility Societies is also summarized. There are a number of illustrations.

HUGHES, W. R. *New Towns.* 1919. Dent & Sons. 2/-.

An interesting proposal in agricultural, industrial, and educational reconstruction.

NETTLEFOLD, J. S. *Practical Town Planning.* 1914. St. Catherine's Press. 2/-.

Based on the writer's experiences in Birmingham.

"NEW TOWNSMEN." *New Towns after the War.* 1918. Dent. 1/-.

This presents the case for the garden city idea as the after-war housing policy. It sets forth the housing problem in relation to industry and is an argument for small towns.

UNWIN, RAYMOND. *Nothing gained by Overcrowding!* 1918. Garden Cities and Town Planning Association. 6d.

An argument against the overcrowding of buildings upon the land, with plans and other illustrations.

Larger Books.

ALDRIDGE, H. R. *The Case for Town Planning.* 1915. National Housing and Town Planning Council. 21/-.

This deals with the question from the point of view of local authorities, and describes various town planning schemes which have already been carried through. All Local Authorities contemplating town planning schemes should be in possession of this book.

CADBURY, G., JUN. *Town Planning*. 1915 Longmans. 10/6.

This has special reference to Birmingham.

PURDOM, C. B. *The Garden City*. 1913. Dent & Sons. 13/-.

A study of the social and industrial development of Letchworth. Illustrated by photographs, plans and coloured plates. The only book dealing in a historical and practical manner with the first garden city.

UNWIN, RAYMOND. *Town Planning in Practice*. 1913. Fisher Unwin.

21/-.

This is a standard work on the art of town planning. It contains 300 plan illustrations, and should be in every public library.

“ON THE FIGHTING OF A MUNICIPAL ELECTION.”

By HERBERT MORRISON.

For the keen election agent, an election campaign begins at the end of the one previously fought. He will always be preparing for the next election. He will endeavour to have his machine so efficient, and the minds of the workers so well stocked with good and useful information, that he can go to bed comfortably at night, safe in the knowledge that if an election comes along in the morning his organization is ready for a fight with all comers.

A local Labour Party should know everything there is to be known about its area, and the work of its local authorities, in the present and in the historic past, and it should think out, in fundamental accord with Labour and Socialist principles, the local government policy it wishes to see pursued. By public meetings, communications to local authorities and Ministers, pronouncements in the Press, and otherwise, the views of the Party should be clearly and attractively stated on local questions as they come along.

Policy should at all times receive responsible consideration, and particularly so when a majority has been secured on a local body. Remember that your Labour Councillors will have to meet the citizens at the next election, and see to it that the policy adopted is one that is capable of a rational defence. Do not let fear of the other side make you run away from your fundamentals; stand firm by a wise application of your principles; state your case in such challenging terms that the other side will have to attack you by defending their own bankrupt principles.

On general party organization, I need only refer you to the model local rules of the national Labour Party. Applied, they give an efficient Party organization. Every active Labour politician should know those rules as well as William Penn knew his Bible; and, knowing them, should not rest content until they are actually operated in his or her district.

Registration is vitally important, and may make all the difference between winning and losing an election.

Particular care should be taken that electors entitled to be placed on Division I are not placed on Division II, which does not carry a local government vote. Labour Councillors should make a point of insisting that the Registration Officer makes a thorough canvass of the area at each registration period.

So much for the work between the actual election fights.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION LAW.

Space will not permit me to give a separate review of the legal points affecting the elections of the various classes of local authorities, but I give those concerning Borough Council elections, these being the local elections most strictly controlled by Statute, except in London (where the county council elections are governed principally by the provisions here mentioned), Metropolitan Borough Council elections being less subject to detailed legal requirements. In any case, responsible officials require to study electoral law for themselves and, if they desire to become efficient electioneers, will spare no effort to become real lawyers so far as elections and registration are concerned.*

Who May Vote.

Persons entitled to vote at Borough Council elections are those in Divisions I and III of each local register; they can vote for one or more candidates up to the number of vacancies to be filled for the ward in which they are registered. If a voter is on the register for more than one ward (say in respect of his private residence, and of his business premises) he or she may vote in any one ward, but not in more than one, unless they are in separate Boroughs.

Who May be Candidates.

Any person on the register as a local government elector for the Borough may be a candidate for any ward in the Borough; even persons who are not on the register may be candidates if either (1) they have resided in the Borough for

* The following points on electoral law are taken from "Borough Councils" (I.L.P. Information Committee, 2d) and were adapted for that pamphlet from memoranda supplied by the present writer.

12 months, or (2) they own property (whether freehold, copyhold, leasehold, or any other form of tenure) within the Borough.

Nomination of Candidates.

Each candidate must be nominated in writing by two Local Government electors registered in the ward for which the candidate is standing. In London Boroughs only these two nominators (proposer and seconder) are necessary; in Boroughs outside London, in addition to the proposer and seconder, eight other Local Government electors registered in the ward must sign the nomination form as "assentors"; all names must be signed in full. Care should be taken to see that each person who signs is qualified as an elector, and that the signature and address correspond with those in the register.

It is desirable that the nomination should have more than eight assentors to provide against the possibility of one or more of the assentors being disqualified. It is also a good precaution to have more than one nomination paper for each candidate, so that in the event of the first being rejected another can be substituted.

No elector may subscribe to more nomination papers than there are vacancies to be filled.

The nomination paper has to contain the following particulars with regard to the candidate:

- (1) Full name.
- (2) Description (i.e., occupation; for women not engaged in outside work, the description "spinster" or "married woman" will suffice).
- (3) Qualification (i.e., Local Government elector, or resident in Borough for twelve months, or owner of property in the Borough).
- (4) Place of abode.

These particulars must be filled in before the paper is signed, and in the case of candidates who are Local Government electors, they should correspond with the entries in the register.

Only the candidate, or his proposer or seconder—not an agent—may deliver the nomination paper to the returning

officer. A candidate can deliver all his own nomination papers; a proposer or seconder can deliver only those nomination papers which he or she has signed as proposer or seconder. Enquiries as to the nomination papers and dates should be made to the returning officer at the Town Hall.

The general principles of the Corrupt and Illegal Practices Acts apply. The following points should not be overlooked.

Imprint on all Publications.

The name and address of the printer and publisher must appear on all posters, leaflets, addresses, poll-cards, etc., used for election purposes. Nothing should be issued without the name and address of the producer; even stencilled matter should have the chief clerk's name and the address of the committee rooms.

Use of Committee Rooms.

There is no limit to the number of committee rooms lent voluntarily; but not more than one committee room for each ward may be hired, unless the number of electors in any ward is over 2,000, when an extra committee room may be hired.

Premises to be Avoided.

None of the following premises or any part thereof may be used as committee rooms, or for holding any meeting in connection with a candidature: Premises licensed for the sale of intoxicating liquor, whether consumed on or off the premises; premises where refreshment of any kind—food or drink—is sold in the ordinary way for consumption on the premises; premises where intoxicating liquor is supplied to the members of a club, society, or association. It is important that no food should be sold in committee rooms near or during the election.

There is no prohibition of the use of public elementary schools.

Bill Posting.

No payment may be made (except to a professional bill poster) for exhibiting any poster.

Employment of Persons.

For the first 2,000 electors in the ward, two persons may be employed as clerks or messengers; and one more for each

additional 1,000 electors. The Law makes no provision for the payment of an election agent as such, and the person employed to take charge of the campaign is usually described as Chief Clerk.

One polling agent, who may be paid, is allowed for each polling station.

Agents (who may not be paid) may be appointed to attend at the counting of the votes; the names of persons so appointed must be sent in writing to the returning officer, and the letter must be signed by the candidates. These counting agents must make a declaration of secrecy before a J.P. (on a form which can usually be obtained from the Town Hall); and when the counting is in progress they may challenge the validity of any ballot paper

- (a) Which has not on its back the official mark;
- (b) On which votes are given for more candidates than the voter is entitled to vote for;
- (c) On which anything, other than the official number, is written or marked by which the voter can be identified;
- (d) Which is unmarked or void for uncertainty.

The Chief Clerk generally arranges the number of counting agents, etc., with the returning officer a few days before the poll.

Election Expenses.

In London (except at county council elections) there is no maximum to a candidate's expenses; nor has any return or declaration of expenses to be made.

The following applies to boroughs outside London :

For each candidate there is a maximum of £25 for the first 500 electors in the ward, and 2d. for each elector above that number. Where two or more candidates stand jointly the maximum amount allowed for each is reduced by one-fourth.

Return of Expenses.

Claims in respect of a candidate's election expenses must be made within 14 days after the election, and all such expenses must be paid within 21 days of the election.

Within 23 days after the election every Chief Clerk must

deliver to the candidate in writing a return of all expenses incurred in the conduct and management of the election.

Within 28 days after the election every candidate must send to the returning officer a return of all expenses incurred, and the return must be accompanied by bills stating the particulars, together with receipts for all sums over 20 shillings. A declaration must also accompany the return.

NEARING THE ELECTION.

In accordance with the Labour Party rules, ward committees should be a normal part of local organization, and as election time draws near these committees, in association with the Chief Clerk, settle down to the work of winning the fight. The Ward Secretary should be ready to act as clerk in charge for the ward, and the principal points of electoral law should be explained to the members so that no legal offence shall be innocently committed.

Where the Party has a permanent election agent (and they are at least as necessary as candidates in every constituency), he will be the Chief Clerk. The man in chief command of the fight should be the right man for the job, and during the fight he should be obeyed.

Selection of candidates, framing of programme, and the fixing of the amount of money to be spent are matters for the Party, but the detailed conduct of the election is the function of the Chief Clerk, who should be the best of friends with the Ward Secretaries and Chairmen, and discuss frankly with them in the early stages the actual plan of campaign.

Points to be discussed at the Conference of the Chief Clerk and the Ward Chairmen and Secretaries will include:—

Committee Rooms: number and period.

Time-table of work, including distribution of Addresses, Poll Cards, etc.

Number of sets of envelopes to be made, and if the register is not published till the middle of the campaign, the method of revision of addressing done from the Town Clerk's lists.

Preparation of Canvass Cards.

Preparation of Poll Cards.

Meetings.

Organization of final effort on election day.

The Conference should, as far as possible, come to definite decisions and stick to them, and they should be written up, duplicated and circulated to all concerned, together with a short summary of illegal and corrupt practices and the general law and regulation of the election. The Chief Clerk desirous of being the only worker on the job who knows what he is doing ought to be sacked at the earliest possible date and migrated to the War Office.

In some cases envelopes and poll cards (and even canvass cards) have been addressed "Mr. and Mrs.," with an indication of their respective numbers. If the money will go to it, I prefer addressing the man and wife separately as individual citizens (especially in respect of the polling card) with their own individual opinions, but I agree that this feminism will add to the expense of the election. If separate poll cards are used, the colours for men and women should be different to avoid confusion. In addressing poll card envelopes, the register number should be written in the corner so that the right card will go in the right envelope. Poll card enveloping should be personally supervised by Ward Clerks. Make sure of the polling places, have them printed on the respective polling cards, and let the printer's numbering device print the electors' numbers.

Using a space on the election address for poll card purposes may save money, but it will help to lose you the election. A little before election day each elector should receive the poll card drafted in such a clear and simple manner that the voter cannot go wrong. The back of the card may be used for a short, sharp message for Labour, but whenever you print back and front, say "Please Turn Over" on both sides—not "P.T.O."

And that reminds me to ask you to be careful in the use of initials instead of "reading out." You may know what N.A.U.S.A.W. and C. means, but if you say Shop Assistants' Union the average elector will stand a better chance of knowing what you are getting at.

It will be useful if I insert here the copy of a poll card used at the Woolwich Borough Council elections.

Your Number on the Register is :

**WOOLWICH BOROUGH COUNCIL
ELECTION, 1919.**

Polling Day : Saturday, November 1st, 8 a.m.
to 8 p.m.

CENTRAL WARD.

**YOUR POLLING STATION IS—
CONWAY ROAD L.C.C. SCHOOL.**

You are entitled to vote for **THREE** candidates only.

Your vote is earnestly solicited for the **LABOUR CANDIDATES** on **SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1ST.**

Please mark your ballot paper thus **X** opposite the three following Names :—

HOLDEN, Alfred A.	X
NEWMAN, James	X
WALTERS, Gertrude E.	X

If you will kindly hand this card to a representative of the Labour Candidates at the gate of the Polling Station after you have polled, it will save you being troubled later in the day by a canvasser.

THE BALLOT IS ABSOLUTELY SECRET.

Printed and Published by the Pioneer Press, Ltd (T U. Fed.), 3, New Road, Woolwich.

As to meetings, do not overdo them at the expense of canvassing and the real work of organization. Never mind the man who refuses to do anything but hold forth; in nine cases out of ten his speeches will do you more harm than good.

Lay yourself out to get the place thoroughly canvassed by canvassers who know the Labour and Socialist position.

Circularize them, together with candidates and ward officers, giving the latest news, information and arguments. Candidates should take their full part in canvassing, or they deserve never to be candidates again. Canvassing is an education to the canvasser as well as the canvassed—one learns what the "man in the street" is really like.

Arrangements for speedy reporting of removals in and out of each ward ought to be made, both by and to the Ward Clerks concerned.

In the last week of the fight, the Chief Clerk and the ward clerks will have their eyes on the work of election day as well as the current jobs.

Wall sheets or marking-up boards will be prepared with all supporters indicated, special committee rooms arranged (provided they are not in excess of the legal limit, or are not paid for), available free carriages and motors of friends (if any!) secured, gatemen and counting agents fixed, and their work planned out, and every possible worker will be "collared" for election-day work. A meeting of workers may be held on the eve of the poll to agree on the next day's work, so that the Labour election machine may run merrily to victory.

Fairly early on election day morning, women Labourists can do good work by visiting women Labour voters before they go shopping and asking them to be sure to vote early. All day our men and women will be visiting electors, pressing them to vote Labour. Supporters should be attended to first; doubtfuls after. Every possible supporter must be polled.

Outside each polling booth Labour representatives will secure wherever possible the register numbers of the electors who have voted, and these will be reported at frequent intervals to the Ward Clerk concerned for use on the marking-up boards or wall sheets.

PUBLICITY FOR LABOUR.

Just a word on publicity. A knowledge of newspaper production, advertising and the printing art would be a valuable acquisition to every election agent. Too much of our publicity is dull, heavy and badly displayed. To get a thorough knowledge of publicity work means being in the business, or reading the text books and trade journals; but

an intelligent observation of newspaper make-up, advertisement display, and the publicity output of big concerns, will be very helpful to the agent who wants his "print" to be a credit to the Party.

Discretion is always desirable, but generally speaking it is best to assume that newspapermen are your friends, and to send Party publications to the Press, treating all papers equally. Newspapermen often write things we do not like and capitalism is as bad for journalism as it is for other occupations, but that is no more a reason for treating journalists with personal discourtesy than the need for housing would justify a housing reformer abusing a building trades operative engaged in the erection of a cinema. When a speaker on the platform excites the scorn of an audience against the reporter below for some grievance which was probably the perpetration of a sub-editor, and not the reporter, I always feel that a cowardly advantage is being taken.

And now may I say a word for the election agent? I have indicated many qualifications he ought to possess—organizing and business capacity, idealism, legal knowledge, literary ability, and a capacity for publicity work. If we are going to evolve such agents and attract suitable men to the work, we must see that they are adequately paid and not overworked. They have a right to a decent standard of life and to leisure; given these, the movement has a right to solid work and first-class service. In speaking of election agents I have used the masculine gender, but it must not be forgotten that many women have ability for the work.

Finally, we have to beware that we do not get swallowed up by the machine. We must have an efficient machine and glory in its efficiency, but winning elections at the cost of truth and of Labour and Socialist principles is wrong and ought not to be done. We have to be great electioneers, not for the purpose of winning elections alone, but also for the progress of humanity and the bringing of the new social order.

DIRECTORY OF TRADES COUNCILS AND LABOUR PARTIES

*Local Labour Parties are inset under Divisional Labour Parties.
Trades and Labour Councils are included in Trades Council lists.
Trades and Labour Parties, and Trades Councils and Labour Parties,
are included in Labour Party lists, and are marked *.*

† Denotes Local Labour Parties affiliated to undivided borough parties.

ENGLAND.

BEDFORD.

Trades Councils.

AMPTHILL.—A. Huckle, Dunstable Street, Ampthill.

BEDFORD.—L. R. Watson, 83, Dudley Street, Bedford.

LEIGHTON BUZZARD & LINSLADE.—F. W. Underwood, 3, Hartwell Grove, Leighton Buzzard.

LUTON.—T. Goodman, 4, Chatsworth Road, Luton.

Divisional and Local Labour Parties.

BEDFORD —J. W. Seamark, 114, Hartington Street, Bedford.

LUTON.—J. Pendry, 35, Manchester Street, Luton.

DUNSTABLE.—H. J. Randall, 281, High Street North, Dunstable.

LEAGRAVE.—J. A. Odell, Sunbeam Cottage, Milton Road, Limbury.

LUTON.—F. Goodman, 4, Chatsworth Road, Luton.

MID. BEDFORD —A. Huckle, Dunstable Street, Ampthill.

Ampthill.—A. Huckle (as above.)

BERKS.

Trades Councils.

DIDCOT.—A. Watson, 6, Haddon Road, Didcot.

MAIDENHEAD —A. R. Jakes, 26, Bath Road, Maidenhead.

NEWBURY —S. Pine, Holmlea, Andover Road, Newbury.

READING.—L. Quelch, 40, Oxford Street, Reading.

WINDSOR —G. Harding, 18, Beaumont Road, Windsor.

Parliamentary Borough Labour Parties.

READING.—G. Hockney, 177, Whitley Wood Lane, Reading.

Divisional and Local Labour Parties.

- ABINGDON.—A. Tatchell, 19, Station Road, Didcot.
 NEWBURY.—F. Pond, Salcombe Road, Newbury.
 Hungerford.—J. Sanwell, Prospect Road, Hungerford.
 Newbury.—Mrs. M. Hicks, 72, Gloucester Road, Newbury.
 Thatcham.—F. Hicks, Clovelly, London Road, Thatcham.
 WINDSOR.

BUCKS.**Trades Councils.**

- AYLESBURY.—H. J. Sayell, Barbadoes, Exchange Street, Aylesbury.
 CHESHAM.—W. Bateman, 49, Vale Road, Chesham.
 HIGH WYCOMBE.—H. Mills, 48, Totteridge Road, High Wycombe.
 SLOUGH.—W. Mapstone, J.P., 3, Coronation Villas, Montague Road, Slough.
 WINDSOR.—G. Harding, 18, Beaumont Road, Windsor.
 WOLVERTON.—A. Brown, 31, School Street, Stantonbury, near Wolverton.
 BUCKS FEDERATION.—H. Mills, 48, Totteridge Road, High Wycombe.

Divisional and Local Labour Parties.

- AYLESBURY.—F. Standring, 136, High Street, Aylesbury.
 Aylesbury.—F. Standring (as above).
 Amersham.—C. Sabatini, Amersham, Bucks.
 Chalfont St. Giles.—Gadsen, King's Road Poultry Farm, Chalfont St. Giles.
 Chesham.—C. Gomm, 10, Essex Road, Chesham.
 Great Missenden.—H. D. Lamprell, Norvic, South Heath, Great Missenden.
 BUCKINGHAM.—A. Wells, 38, Albert Street, Bletchley.
 Stantonbury.—J. Kightley, 70, Queen Anne Street, Stantonbury.
 WYCOMBE.—H. Mills, 48, Totteridge Road, High Wycombe.
 Great Marlow.—W. Harvey, 1, Market Square, Great Marlow.
 High Wycombe.—H. Mills (as above).
 Slough.—W. Mapstone, J.P., 3, Coronation Villas, Montague Road, Slough.

CAMBRIDGE.**Trades Councils.**

- CAMBRIDGE.—J. J. Overton, 209, Milton Road, Cambridge.
 MARCH.—H. B. Hodson, 153, Norwood Road, March.
 WISBECH.—T. Walton, 7, North Terrace, Wisbech.

Parliamentary Borough Labour Parties.

- CAMBRIDGE.—J. J. Overton, 209, Milton Road, Cambridge.

Divisional and Local Labour Parties.

- *CAMBRIDGE.—R. Howlett, 6, St. John's Road, Cambridge.
 Wisbech.—J. P. Inch, 7, Clarkson Avenue, Wisbech.

CHESTER.

Trades Councils.

- ALTRINCHAM.—(See Labour Party.)
 ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE, STALYBRIDGE, AND DUKINFIELD.—F. G. Temple,
 411, Astley Street, Dukinfield.
 BIRKENHEAD.—(See Labour Party.)
 CHESTER.—(See Labour Party.)
 CONGLETON.—E. Conway, 19, Nelson Street, Congleton.
 EARLESTOWN AND NEWTON.—A. Turner, 1, Newton Terrace, Earlestown,
 Newton-le-Willows.
 ELLESMERE PORT.—R. Nicholls, 13, Upper Mersey Street, Ellesmere
 Port.
 HAZEL GROVE.—A. Marsland, 20, Marsland Street, Hazel Grove.
 MACCLESFIELD.—D. Sanders, 101, St. Georges Street, Macclesfield.
 MIDDLEWICH.—J. Leigh, Beech Street, Middlewich.
 NEW MILLS.—G. Strutt, Trades Hall, New Mills.
 RUNCORN.—J. Bancroft, 27, Ellesmere Street, Runcorn.
 STOCKPORT.—H. Spares, 4, St. Augustine's Road, Cheadle Heath,
 Stockport.
 WALLASEY.—A. Salterthwaite, 5, Leander Road, Wallasey.
 WILMSLOW AND ALDERLEY.—F. Gibson, Altrincham Road, Wilmslow.
 WINSFORD.—J. Plumbley, 13, Deakins Road, Winsford.

Parliamentary Borough Labour Parties.

- *BIRKENHEAD.—Coun. W. Egan, 41, Hamilton Square, Birkenhead.
 East.—
 West.—
 Wallasey.—A. Salterthwaite, 5, Leander Road, Wallasey.

Divisional and Local Labour Parties.

- *ALTRINCHAM.—F. Reed, 17, Derby Street, Altrincham.
 Altrincham.—Coun. L. Wild, 2, Pollen Road, Broadheath.
 Bowdon.—D. Henderson, Vicarage Lane, Bowdon.
 Cheadle.—F. Warburton, 49, Bulkeley Road, Cheadle.
 Hale.—J. Black, 45, Beech Road, Hale.
 Handforth.—F. Goddard, 110, Stanley Street, Cheadle Hulme.
 Lymn.—F. Owen, The Square, Lymn.
 Northenden.—J. Owen, 75, Palantine Road, Northenden.
 Partington.—A. Pearson, Railway Cottages, Partington.
 Sale.—T. Merrifield, 14, West Grove, Sale.
 Timperley.—Coun. W. H. Rawlinson, 2, Grove Lane, Timperley.
- CITY OF CHESTER.
 *Chester.—B. Reynolds, 18, Prescott Street, St. Hoole, Chester.
 CREWE.—Coun. A. E. Dutton, 147, Bedford Street, Crewe.
 Crewe.—Coun. A. E. Dutton (as above).

EDDISBURY.

- KNUTSFORD.—C. P. Kinnimouth, Becton, Thorn Road, Bramhall,
 Stockport.
 Bramhall—C. P. Kinnimouth (as above).
 Hazel Grove.—A. Smith, 34, Neville Street, Hazel Grove, Stockport.

- Poynton.—J. Clayton, 199, Park Lane, Poynton.
 Wilmslow.—F. Gibson, Altrincham Road, Wilmslow.
MACCLESFIELD.—W. Anderton, Trades Hall, Chatham Street, Macclesfield.
 Bredbury and Romily.—E. Mitchell, 8, Auburn Avenue, Bredbury, near Stockport.
 Compstall and Marple Bridge.—B. Watkiss, Compstall Road, Ludworth, near Stockport.
 Congleton and Buglawton.—H. Williams, 24, William Street, Buglawton.
 Disley and Newton.—S. Sidebottom, Mount Holme, Dane Bank, Disley.
 Macclesfield.—J. Martlew, 99, Chestergate, Macclesfield.
 Marple and High Lane.—K. Howell, 83, Stockport Road, Marple.
 Whaley Bridge and Furness Vale.—H. Leach, 10, Bingswood Avenue, Whaley Bridge.

NORTHWICH.

- STALYBRIDGE AND HYDE.**—G. Hiley, 3, Hoviley Brow, Hyde.
 Dukinfield.—H. King, 7, Nelson Street, Dukinfield.
 Hollingworth.—T. Hoyle, 10, King Street, Hollingworth, near Manchester.
 Hyde.—J. Tweedale, 287, Dukinfield Road, Hyde.
 Stalybridge.—W. Jones, 1, Portland Place, Stalybridge.
 Tintwistle.—J. Battye, 7, New Road, Tintwistle, near Manchester.

WIRRAL.**CORNWALL.****Trades Councils.**

- CAMBORNE.**—(See Labour Party.)
FALMOUTH.—W. E. Hughes, 129, Killigrew Road, Falmouth.
FOWEY.—T. J. Cormode, Fowey.
HAYLE.—J. C. Cornish, 19, Beatrice Terrace, Copperhouse, Hayle.
PENRYN.—Coun. F. Richards, 6, St. James' Terrace, Penryn.
St. Austell.—(See Labour Party.)
TRURO.—J. A. Cleave, 53, Lemon Street, Truro.
CORNWALL AND DEVON FEDERATION.—P. Urell, 12, Glenmore Avenue, Devonport.

Divisional and Local Labour Parties.**BODMIN.**

- *CAMBORNE.**—W. Uglow, Tucking Mill, Camborne.
 Camborne.—S. T. Hawkins, 28, Stray Park Road, Camborne.
 Hayle.—C. Jenkyn, Chapel Street, Newlyn.
 Mogan.—W. Nicholas, Merritts Hill, Harries Mill, Redruth.
 Perranarworthal.—J. Hosken, Belle Vue, Perran Well Station.
 Redruth.—A. Rogers, 13, Lower Bellevue, Redruth.
 St. Agnes.—Kneebone, Rosemundy, St. Agnes.
 St. Day.—L. Roberts, Albion House, Carharrick, Scorrier.
NORTHERN CORNWALL.—W. Thomas, 2, Broadland Terrace, Tredyan Road, Launceston.
 Launceston.—W. Thomas (as above).
 Queen's District.—R. Luke, jun, Penhale, Fraddon.

PENRYN AND FALMOUTH.—F. Richards, 6, St. James' Terrace, Penryn.
 Falmouth.—W. Burge, 5, Brook Street Lane, Falmouth.
 Penryn.—J. Weeks, The Terrace, Penryn.
 *St. Austell.—A. Rowett, Godolphin Terrace, St. Austell.
 St. Blazey.—W. Reed, 52, Par Green, Par.
 St. Dennis.—J. P. Greet, 1, Trevice Terrace, St. Dennis.
 St. Stephens.—D. Jenkins, jun., Church Town, Grampound Road,
 St. Stephens,
 Truro.—J. A. Cleave, 53, Lemon Street, Truro.
ST. IVES.
 Penzance.—H. Trembath, 10, Bay View Terrace, Penzance.

CUMBERLAND.

Trades Councils.

CARLISLE.—(See Labour Party.)
MARYPORT.—H. Gilmour, 5, Elizabeth Terrace, Netherton, Maryport.
MILLOM.—H. Keast, 10, Cambridge Street, Millom.
PENRITH.—W. Woodhall, Broom Street, Penrith.
WORKINGTON.—J. Wynne, 55, Clay Street, Workington.

Parliamentary Borough Labour Parties.

***CARLISLE.**—T. Thompson, 41, Ruthella Street, Carlisle.

Divisional and Local Labour Parties.

NORTHERN CUMBERLAND.

PENRITH AND COCKERMOUTH.

Keswick.—G. Dent, Co-operative Stores, Keswick.
WHITEHAVEN.—W. J. Murray, 27, Trumpet Terrace, Cleator.
 Cleator Moor.—J. McGee, Aidby Street, Cleator Moor.
 Egremont.—J. Benn, 5, Providence Place, Egremont.
 Lamplugh.—W. Watson, Rowrah Road, Arlecdon.
 Millom.—H. Keast, 10, Cambridge Street, Millom.
 Moor Row.—E. Edmunds, 59, Dalzell Street, Moor Row.
 Whitehaven.—A. Smitham, 48, Roper Street, Whitehaven.
WORKINGTON.—J. Wynne, 55, Clay Street, Workington.
 Aspatria.—R. Elliot, Harriston, Aspatria.
 Dearham.—T. Kane, 2, Routledge Place, Main Street, Dearham.
 Distington.—D. Jackson, 1, Common End, Distington.
 Flimby.—H. Pickering, Allan Mill, Flimby.
 Frizington.—G. Harney, 31, Mill Street, Frizington.
 Great Broughton.—J. Wilson, Smithy House, Great Broughton.
 Harrington.—P. Corris, Lime Road, Harrington.
 Maryport.—W. Ivison, 49, Crosby Street, Maryport.
 Oughterside.—T. Wilkinson, 2, New Houses, Bullgill, Oughterside.
 Rowrah.—G. Dunn, 17, Rowrah Road, Rowrah, Cockermouth.
 Seaton.—J. Barnes, 5, Park Villas, Seaton.

DERBY.

Trades Councils.

BELPER.—(See Labour Party.)
BUXTON.—M. Middlebrook, 32, Queen's Road, Buxton.

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- CHESTERFIELD.—W. Philpott, 151, Birdholme, Chesterfield.
DERBY.—(See Labour Party.)
GLOSSOP.—W. H. Burdekin, 27, Dinting Vale, Dinting, Glossop.
ILKESTON.—E. Heskett, 36, Richmond Avenue, Ilkeston.
RIPLEY.—G. Draycott, 66, Mosley Street, Ripley, Derby

Parliamentary Borough Labour Parties.

- *DERBY.—Coun. W. R. Raynes, 42, Full Street, Derby.

Divisional and Local Labour Parties.

- BELPER.—C. Bishop, 32, Priory Street, Alfreton.
Alfreton.—Coun. J. Varley, Prospect Street, Alfreton.
Allestree.—R. Kennell, Allestree, near Derby.
*Belper.—G. Jephson, 1, George Street, Belper.
Crich.—W. Bonall, The Common, Crich, near Matlock, Derby.
Darley Abbey.—S. Gaskin, 16, New Road, Darley Abbey.
Riddings.—Mrs. P. Grainger, Draycott Cottage, Greenhill Lane,
near Alfreton.
Swanwick.—F. Taylor, Rio Terrace, Swanwick, near Alfreton.
Wingfield.—S. Greenough, Breezy Cottage, South Wingfield.
CHESTERFIELD.—A. Bunton, 23, School Board Lane, Chesterfield.
CLAY CROSS.—A. Hildreth, Miners' Offices, Chesterfield.
HIGH PEAK.—G. Strutt, Buxton Road, New Mills, near Stockport.
Buxton.—W. Lupton, 3, Meadow Cottages, Foxton, Buxton.
Castleton.—G. W. Cox, Castleton.
Chinley.—C. Sharp, Lower Lane, Chinley.
Glossop.—G. Bradbury, 181, Sheffield Road, Glossop.
Hayfield.—T. Bleakley, Didsbury Terrace, Hayfield.
Marple.—B. Watkiss, Rose Brow, Ludworth, Comstall, near Stock-
port.
New Mills.—P. Pool, 30, Hyde Bank Road, New Mills, near
Stockport.
Peak Dale.—J. Leach, Highfield, Peak Dale, near Buxton.
Whaley Bridge.—H. Leach, 10, Bingswood Avenue, Whaley Bridge.
ILKESTON.—G. Draycott, 66, Mosley Street, Ripley, Derbyshire.
Codnor.—A. E. Lamb, Tanners Lane, Codnor.
Heanor.—L. Shipley, Mansfield Road, Heanor.
Ilkeston.—A. Lacey, 15, North Norman Street, Cotmanhay,
Ilkeston.
Ripley.—G. Draycott (as above).
NORTH EASTERN DERBY.—A. Hildreth, Miners' Offices, Chesterfield.
Dronfield.—E. Burton, 9, West Street, Dronfield.
SOUTHERN DERBY.—L. Straw, 101, Oxford Street, Church Gresley,
near Burton-on-Trent.
Long Eaton.—G. Tomlinson, 57, Curzon Street, Long Eaton.
Overseal.—J. W. Causer, Woodville Road, Overseal.
Swadincote.—H. Buck, Highfield Road, Swadincote.
WESTERN DIVISION.

DEVON.

Trades Councils.

BARNSTAPLE.—C. Bray, 68, Gloucester Road, Barnstaple.
 EXETER.—W. Tallman, 7, Grove Road, Exeter.
 NEWTON ABBOT.—A. R. B. Cowley, 7, St. Paul's Road, Newton Abbot.
 PAIGNTON.—J. Glenville, 2, Nuneham Terrace, Paignton.
 PLYMOUTH.—J. Smale, 54, Laira Bridge Road, Plymouth.
 TAVISTOCK.—A. F. Mitchell, 50, Bannawell Street, Tavistock.
 TORQUAY.—J. F. Tucker, 64, Carlton Road, Eliacombe, Torquay.
 TOTNES.—H. J. Webb, 1, Sunnymead Terrace, Totnes.

Parliamentary Borough Labour Parties.

EXETER.—A. Seaton, 9, Salisbury Road, Exeter.
 PLYMOUTH.—J. Turner, Plymouth Chambers, Drake Circus, Old Town Street, Plymouth.
 Drake.
 Devonport.
 Sutton.

Divisional and Local Labour Parties.

BARNSTAPLE.—J. Ellery, 22, Trinity Street, Barnstaple.
 Barnstaple.—J. Ellery (as above).
 Bideford.— — Pope, Furzebeam Cottage, East of Water, Bideford.
 Ilfracombe.—S. Ackland, 3, Langleigh Terrace, Ilfracombe.
 HONITON.
 Axminster.—T. Burrough, 5, Alexander Road, Axminster.
 SOUTH MOLTON.—K. Barnwell, 2, Fursbeam Terrace, Torrington.
 TAVISTOCK.
 TIVERTON.—F. Martin, 11, Alexandra Terrace, Tiverton.
 Broadclyst.—J. Willis, Beare Gate, Broadclyst.
 Thorverton.—F. Fishleigh, Upexe, Thorverton.
 TORQUAY.—F. Willis, 79, Union Street, Torquay.
 Dartmouth.—B. H. Magenis, Blenheim Cottage, South Town, Dartmouth.
 Kingswear.—F. Eckhart, 2, Jubilee Terrace, Kingswear.
 Paignton.—W. J. Sharland, 6, Croft Terrace, Torquay Road, Paignton.
 Torquay.—F. Willis (as above).
 TOTNES.
 Newton Abbot.—G. Rowell, Salisbury Road, Newton Abbot.

DORSET.

Trades Councils.

DORCHESTER.—S. Kibbing, 12, Alfred Place, King's Street, Dorchester.
 POOLE.—K. Brooks, J.P., Instow, St. Margaret's Road, Poole.
 WEYMOUTH.—W. Treener, 2, Goldcroft Terrace, Weymouth.
 WIMBORNE.—W. G. Kemp, 10, Priors Walk, Wimborne, Dorset.

Divisional and Local Labour Parties.

- EASTERN DORSSET.**—W. S. Waller, Colenso, Gwynne Road, Parkstone.
Poole and Branksome.—H. A. Stokes, St. Aldhelms Cottage,
Langley Road, Branksome.
- NORTHERN DORSSET.**
Woodlands.—E. Tubbs, jun., Woodlands.
- SOUTHERN DORSSET.**—T. H. Winzar, 28, Newstead Road, Weymouth.
Chickerell.—L. Northover, 1, Plevna Cottage, East Street,
Chickerell.
Portland.—A. Harris, 12, L. Quarters, The Grove, Portland.
Swanage.—Coun. A. Lawford, Dalkeith, Princess Road, Swanage.
Upwey.—G. Watts, West Broadway, near Dorchester.
Weymouth.—W. Treneer, 2, Goldcroft Terrace, Weymouth.
Wyke.— — Hayton, The Chalet, Wyke Regis.
- WESTERN DORSSET.**—R. J. Fall, 16, Victoria Buildings, Dorchester.
Bridport.—G. Sanesome, 93, East Street, Bridport.
Dorchester.—F. Ferrett, 12, Charles Street, Dorchester.
Puddletown.—J. Davis, Chine Hill, Puddletown.
Puddletrenthide.—G. H. Payne, Northover House, Puddletrenthide.
- DORSSET AND S.W. HANTS FEDERATION.**—F. Hopkins, 67, Ensbury Park
Road, Bournemouth.

DURHAM.**Trades Councils.**

- BISHOP AUCKLAND.**—W. D. Parry, 6, Alderson Street, Bishop Auckland.
- CONSETT.**—M. Young, 4, Spencer Street, Consett.
- CROOK.**—R. Hannant, Crook R.S.O., Co. Durham.
- DARLINGTON.**—A. Lutener, 14, Anne's Terrace, Hopetown, Darlington.
- FELLING.**—G. Harvey, Miners' Hall, Wardley Colliery, Pelaw, New-
castle.
- GATESHEAD.**—(See Labour Party.)
- HARTLEPOOL.**—R. S. Boswell, 44, Stephenson Street, Hartlepool.
- SHIELDS.**—S. Pattison, 30, Kielder Terrace, North Shields.
- SHILDON.**—A. Foster, 26, Albion Avenue, Old Shildon, Durham.
- SOUTH SHIELDS.**—A. B. Chapman, 26, West Park Road, South Shields.
- STOCKTON.**—J. Alderson, 62, Northcote Street, Stockton-on-Tees.
- SUNDERLAND.**—(See Labour Party.)

Parliamentary Borough Labour Parties.

- DARLINGTON.**—Coun. B. Dodd, Post Office Chambers, Northgate, Dar-
lington.
- GATESHEAD.**—E. McKenna, 53, Cemetery Road, Gateshead.
- HARTLEPOOL.**—F. H. Chambers, 3, Sheriff Street, West Hartlepool.
- SOUTH SHIELDS.**—A. B. Chapman, 26, West Park Road, South Shields.
- STOCKTON-ON-TEES.**
- SUNDERLAND.**—A. E. Wood, 7, Queen's Crescent, Sunderland.

Divisional and Local Labour Parties.

- BARNARD CASTLE.**—T. Sexton, Stanhope S.O., Co. Durham.
Burnhope.—J. Hobbs, 3, Pavilion Terrace, Burnhope.

- Cockfield.—T. Davis, Cockfield S.O., Co. Durham.
 Cornsay Colliery.—W. Aldport, 46, Commercial Street, Cornsay Colliery.
 Eggleston.—L. Lodge, Eggleston, Co. Durham.
 Frosterly.—W. Martin, Bishopley, Frosterly.
 Hamsteels.—J. Lakin, Oliver Street, Quebec, C. Durham.
 Hamsterley.—J. Yole, Hamsterley, Witton-le-Moor.
 Lanchester.—J. Millar, 8, Percy Crescent, Lanchester.
 Langley Park.—W. Ritson, 6, Elm Street, Langley Park.
 Middleton-in-Teesdale.—T. Hutchinson, Middleton-in-Teesdale.
 Rookhope.—F. Stokoe, Rookhope, Eastgate.
 St. John's Chapel.—R. Natras, Dady Shield, Co. Durham.
 Stanhope.—T. Sexton, Stanhope, S.O.
 Wearhead.—H. Hewitson, Wearhead, S.O.
 Westgate.—J. B. Natras, High House, Westgate.
 Woodland.—W. Johnson, Woodland, Butter Knowle.
 BISHOP AUCLAND.—J. B. Heys, Clifton Villa, Arthur Terrace, Cockton Hill.
 BLAYDON.—J. Gilliland, 16, Fife Avenue, Chester-le-Street.
 Chopwell.—J. Bell, 62, Forth Street, Chopwell.
 Ryton.—T. Parkinson, 22, Coronation Street, Crookhill, Ryton.
 Tanfield.—Miss M. Aynsley, 4, West Street, Hobson, Burnopfield.
 Whickham.—H. Hill, 16, Tyndal Gardens, Dunston-on-Tyne.
 CHESTER-LE-STREET.—E. Cook, Industrial Street, Pelton Lane End, Pelton.
 Washington F. Pit.—H. Haskett, 35, Co-operative Terrace, New Washington.
 CONSETT.—B. J. Burrige, 20, Eden Terrace, Oxhill, Stanley.
 Annfield Plain.—V. Richards, 45, Granville Avenue, Annfield Plain.
 Consett.—M. Young, 4, Spencer Street, Consett.
 Craghead.—J. Lambton, 8, Ousterley Terrace, Craghead.
 Leadgate.—P. McKenna, Redwell Hills, Leadgate.
 Stanley.—B. Burrige (as above).
 DURHAM.—R. Shotton, 19, Thompson Street, Bearpark, Durham.
 Durham City.—F. Willey, 5, Crossgate Peth, Durham.
 Easington Lane.—R. Dickenson, 5, Derwent Street, Easington Lane.
 Pittington.—J. Hall, Londonderry Street, High Pittington.
 East Rainton.—Coun. J. Handley, East Rainton, Fence Houses.
 West Rainton.—Coun. J. Hughes, 5, Station Road, Leamside.
 HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING.—H. Bainbridge, 34, Mount Road West, Sunderland.
 Houghton-le-Spring.—J. Robbins, 11, Violet Street, Houghton-le-Spring.
 Hylton.—L. Leavy, 49, Park Street, Castletown, Sunderland.
 Newbottle. Coun. T. Newton, 54, Middle Row, Sunnyside, Fence Houses.
 New Herrington.—Coun. T. Vardy, 23, Lanton Street, New Herrington, Fence Houses.
 Shiny Row.—Coun. J. Wright, 9, Chandlers Row, Shiny Row, Fence Houses.
 Silksworth.—Coun. W. Emmerson, 16, Castlereagh Street, Silksworth.

- Whitburn and Marsden.—J. Cornthwaite, 9, William Street, Whitburn.
- JARROW.—W. Birkett, 38, Prince Consort Road, Jarrow.
Felling.—G. Harvey, Miners' Hall, Wardley Colliery.
Jarrow.—J. Britton, 7, Wylam Street, Jarrow.
- SEAHAM.—J. McIntosh, 13, Sixth Street, Blackhall.
Blackhall.—P. Farrelly, 9, Sixth Street, Blackhall, Castle Eden.
Haswell.—E. Gulliver, Mary Street, Haswell Lane.
Hutton Henry.—W. C. Robinson, 2, Railway Cottages, Wingate Station.
- Murton.—J. Holms, 39, Talbot Street, Murton, Sunderland.
Seaham.—J. Blackwell, 65, Longnewton Street, Dawdon Colliery, Seaham Harbour.
- Shotton.—W. Kelly, 124, Victoria Street, Shotton Colliery.
Trimdon.—J. Dinning, 5, Deaf Hill Terrace, Trimdon Grange.
Wheatley Hill.—F. Quinn, Wheatley Hill.
- SEDGFIELD.—J. W. Foster, 3, Favershams Terrace, Ferryhill Station.
- SPENNYMOOR.—R. Whitfield, 5, Primrose Terrace, Hunwick, Wellington.
Brandon.—E. Dickenson, Brandon.
Crook.—T. W. Dowson, 12, Hope Street, Crook.
Spennymoor.—T. Marley, Barnfield Terrace, Spennymoor.
Willington.—H. Farrar, 15, Cumberland Terrace, Willington.

ESSEX.

Trades Councils.

- BARKING.—H. E. Parker, 23, Monteagle Avenue, Barking.
BRAINTREE.—R. V. Keymer, 20, Granville Road, Braintree.
BRENTWOOD.—H. Casey, 31, Kimpton Avenue, Brentwood.
CHELMSFORD.—J. Austin, Louisa Villa, Chelmsford.
CHESHUNT, WALTHAM ABBEY AND WALTHAM CROSS.—F. Rollinson, 79, Rounton Road, Waltham Abbey.
COLCHESTER.—V. Lester, 51, Castle Road, Colchester.
EAST HAM.—(See Labour Party.)
GRAYS.—F. Day, 38, Salisbury Road, Grays.
HALSTEAD.—C. Ready, 82, High Street, Dovercourt.
HARWICH.—G. H. Bonner, 21, Park Road, Dovercourt.
ILFORD.—H. L. Crofts, 35, Albert Road, Ilford.
LEYTON AND LEYTONSTONE.—T. S. Gault, 71, Chichester Road, E. 11.
MALDEN.—J. G. Southgate, 29, Victoria Road, Malden.
MALDON AND HAYBRIDGE.—J. A. Heritage, 118, High Street, Maldon.
SHOEBURYNNESS.—R. G. Hardinge, 56, Wakering Avenue, Shoeburyness.
SOUTHEND.—H. Howes, 35, Wimborne Road, Southend.
WALTHAMSTOW.—A. H. Cordell, 342, Hoe Street, Walthamstow, E. 17.
WEST HAM.—H. Topham, 11, Pretoria Road, Canning Town, E.
WOODFORD.—T. P. White, 225, Prospect Road, Woodford Green.
ESSEX FEDERATION.—C. Drewler, 100, Granley Road, Leytonstone, E. 11.

Parliamentary Borough Labour Parties.

- *EAST HAM.—E. Hall, 235, Browning Road, Manor Park, E.12.
North.—W. G. Blackmur, 96, Little Ilford Lane, Manor Park, E.6.
South.—H. Manser, 5, Sandford Road, East Ham, E.6.

- ILFORD.—E. Basnett, Labour Hall, Ilford Hill, Ilford.
 LEYTON.—G. J. Packman, 11, Westerdown Road, E. 15.
 East.—F. Westfield, 38, Woodruffe Road, E. 11.
 West.—A. Cochran, 128, Dunedin Road, Leyton, E. 15.
 SOUTHEND-ON-SEA.—H. Howes, 35, Wimborne Road, Southend-on-Sea.
 WALTHAMSTOW.
 East.—A. F. Gritton, 275, St. John's Road, Waltham-
 stow, E. 17.
 West.—A. F. Gritton (as above).
 WEST HAM.—J. Gilbey, 13, Wigston Road, Plaistow.
 Plaistow.—
 Silvertown.—
 Stratford.—A. Ward, 48, Denmow Road, Stratford, E. 15.
 Upton.—A. Reeves, 12, Horngrove Road, E. 13.

Divisional and Local Labour Parties.

- CHELMSFORD.—S. Stevenson, 23, London Road, Chelmsford.
 Brentwood.—W. Casey, 30, Kimpton Avenue, Brentwood.
 Chelmsford.—W. Bloomfield, 16, Henry Road, Chelmsford.
 Writtle.—W. Chipperfield, St. John's Green, Writtle, near Chelms-
 ford.
 COLCHESTER.—G. Read, 38, Scarletts Road, Colchester.
 EPPING.
 Buckhurst Hill.—E. H. Clark, Laurel Cottage, Victoria Road,
 Buckhurst Hill.
 *Cheshunt, Waltham Abbey, and Waltham Cross.—F. Rollinson,
 79, Rounton Road, Waltham Abbey.
 Epping.—A. Cable, St. John's Road, Epping.
 Loughton.—P. Salter, 12th Milestone, Church Hill, Loughton.
 Woodford.—A. Smith, 1, Southwold Villas, Stanley Road, South
 Woodford.
 HARWICH.—W. Stonestreet, 12, Nelson Road, Dovercourt.
 MALDON.—D. Wood, 18, Victoria Road, Maldon.
 Braintree.—E. Butcher, 6, Albert Road, Braintree.
 Burnham-on-Crouch.— — Inch, Station Road, Burnham-on-Crouch.
 Kelvedon.— — Evers, 4, London Road, Kelvedon.
 Maldon.—P. Weatherburn, 7, Victoria Road, Maldon.
 Witham.—E. Smith, Jessamine Cottage, Braintree Road, Witham
 ROMFORD.—W. Letts, 254, Victoria Road, Romford.
 *Barking.—H. Brown, 5, Gordon Road, Barking.
 *Romford.—W. Letts (as above).
 SAFFRON WALDEN.—E. Parker, Rose Villas, Stanley Road, Halstead.
 Halstead.—E. Parker (as above).
 Saffron Walden.—H. Jenkins, 8, Springfield Cottages, Saffron
 Walden.
 Thaxsted.—J. Baker, Gloucester House, Thaxsted, Dunmow.
 SOUTH EASTERN.—A. Warner, 43, Dock Road, Tilbury.
 Grays.—Miss F. Lawless, 134, Clarence Road, Grays.
 Shoeburyness.—J. Rainer, 4, Wakering Road, Shoeburyness.
 Tilbury.—J. Robins, 4, Christchurch Road, Tilbury.

GLOUCESTER.

Trades Councils.

- BRISTOL.—T. C. Lewis, 136, Laurence Hill, Bristol.
 CHELTENHAM.—G. Blagg, Vera Hodse, Victoria Terrace, Cheltenham.
 CHIPPING SODBURY.—W. Hopes, Clyde Road, Frampton Cotterell.
 CIRENCESTER.—F. J. Smith, Vectis, Victoria Road, Cirencester.
 DURSLEY.—P. Butcher, Woodmancote, Dursley, Glos.
 GLOUCESTER.—A. R. Bishop, 37, Bristol Road, Gloucester.
 LYDNEY.—J. Ayres, New House, Sutnall Street, Lydney.
 STROUD.—T. Handford, 3, Brightside, Horns Road, Stroud.

Parliamentary Borough Labour Parties.

- BRISTOL.—G. L. Perkins, 9, Holmesdale Road, Victoria Park, Bristol.
 Central Division.—E. J. Hancock, 98, City Road, Bristol.
 East.—H. E. Rogers, 26, Gilbert Road, Redfield, Bristol.
 North.—A. R. Terrell, 26, Mina Road, Bristol.
 South.—G. L. Perkins (as Bristol).
 West.—W. Langford, 20, Montrose Avenue, Redland, Bristol.
 CHELTENHAM.—A. T. Quelch, 14, Fairfield Road, Leckhampton.
 GLOUCESTER.—W. Hargreaves, Ruskin Hall, The Cross, Eastgate Street, Gloucester.

Divisional and Local Labour Parties.

- CIRENCESTER AND TEWKESBURY.—C. Trotman, 16, Park Street, Cirencester.
 Aldsworth.—D. Smith, Aldsworth, Northleach.
 Ashchurch.—A. Hugging, 5, Council Cottage, Aston, Tewkesbury.
 Cirencester.—B. Hall, 50, Purley Road, Cirencester.
 Campden.—E. Morris, Sheep Street, Campden.
 Fairford.—J. Westbury, Fairford.
 Great Barrington.—L. Organ, Little Barrington, Burford, Oxon.
 Great Rissington.—H. Davis, Great Rissington, Stow-on-the-Wold.
 Kemble.—F. Radway, 7, Railway Cottages, Kemble, Cirencester.
 Kempford.—H. Hayward, Mount Pleasant, Kempford, near Fairford.
 Longborough.—F. Arthurs, Longborough, Stow-on-the-Wold.
 Moreton-in-Marsh.—The Secretary, c/o L. Horne, Moreton-in-Marsh.
 Petworth.—C. Stanley, Orchard Cottage, Petworth, Stratford-on-Avon.
 South Cerney.—J. Dunn, Pear Tree Cottage, South Cerney, Cirencester.
 Southrop and Eastleach.—E. Cox, c/o Mrs. Stone, Southrop, Lechlade.
 Sherbourne.—T. Matthews, J.P., Sherbourne, Northleach.
 Tetbury.—W. Cook, London Road, Tetbury.
 Tewkesbury.—W. Hancox, East Street, Tewkesbury.
 Winchcombe.—F. Hardiman, 11, North Street, Winchcombe.
 Windrush.—A. Mitchell, Windrush, Burford, Oxon.
 FOREST OF DEAN.—J. C. Birt, Spring Meadow, Lydney, Glos.
 Coleford.—T. Burnett, Oakley, Winnals Hill, near Coleford.

- STROUD.—W. B. Lewcock, 1, Charlton Villas, Bisley Old Road, Stroud.
 Amberley.—G. Bowring, Hillside Cottages, Lower Littleworth, Amberley.
 Barnwood.—E. Spragg, Edendale, Sisson Road, Barnwood.
 Bisley.—J. Gardiner, Water Lane, Bisley.
 Brimscombe.—C. Howlett, Hiram Cottage, Thrupp, near Stroud.
 Brockworth.—A. Barnes, Holly Bank, Hucclecote.
 Cainscross.—W. Clissold, South View, Foxmoor Lane, Ebley.
 Chalford.—T. Cottle, Rose Cottage, St. Mary's, Chalford.
 Dursley.—A. Hill, 2, Long Street, Dursley.
 Cam.—G. Wood, Elmlea, Draycott, Cam.
 Eastington.—M. Cowley, Millend, Eastington.
 Eastcombe.—G. Vale, Ivy Cottage, Eastcombe.
 Frampton-on-Severn.— — Simmons, Buckholdt House, Frampton-on-Severn.
 King Stanley.—A. Pearce, Broad Street, King Stanley.
 Leonard Stanley.—E. Powell, Seven Waters, Leonard Stanley.
 Minchinhampton.—Miss J. Partridge, Wellfield, Minchinhampton.
 Nailsworth.—A. Park, Co-operative Stores, Nailsworth.
 Painswick.—F. Swayne, Tibbiwell Lane, Painswick.
 Rodborough.—P. Riddiford, Bath Road, Stroud.
 Randwick.—T. Turner, Laburnum Cottage, Randwick.
 Stonehouse.—E. Price, 14, The Riddings, Stonehouse.
 Stroud.—F. Freeman, Priory Cottages, Bisley Road, Stroud.
 Whiteshill.—T. Bennett, Ferndale, Whiteshill, near Stroud.
 Woodchester.—F. Wiltshire, Church Villas, Woodchester.
 Wootton-under-Edge.—H. Evans, Long Street, Wootton-under-Edge.
- THORNBURY.
 Kingswood.—M. Britton, Hill View, Court Road, Bristol.

HANTS.

Trades Councils.

- ALDERSHOT, FARNHAM, AND FARNBOROUGH.—S. Danpure, 4, The Roses, St. George's Road, Aldershot.
 ANDOVER.—E. F. Bailey, 6, Albany Villas, Millway Road, Andover.
 BASINGSTOKE.—(See Labour Party.)
 BOURNEMOUTH.—A. Wiltshire, Glen Doon, Alum Chine Road, Bournemouth.
 EASTLIGH.—T. Johnson, 76, Chamberlayne Road, Eastleigh.
 FARNBOROUGH.—W. Harrowell, 144, Peabody Road, South Farnborough.
 PETERSFIELD.—Rev. H. Westale, Chalton Rectory, Horndean.
 PORTSMOUTH.—H. L. Cook, 11, Garnier Street, Fratton, Portsmouth.
 SOUTHAMPTON.—(See Labour Party.)
 WINCHESTER.—G. H. Kent, Mount Pleasant, King's Worthy, Winchester.

Parliamentary Borough Labour Parties.

- BOURNEMOUTH —F. Hopkins, 67, Ensbury Park Road, Bournemouth.

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PORTSMOUTH.

Central Division.—R. Ball, 110, Renny Road, Fratton, Portsmouth.

North.—W. Wheeler, St. Leonards, Hewitt Road, North End, Portsmouth.

South.—F. Mason, 23, Chelsea Road, Southsea.

*SOUTHAMPTON.—Coun. T. Lewis, 22, St. Mary's Street, Southampton.

Divisional and Local Labour Parties.

ALDERSHOT.—B. Gregory, 8, Vine Street, Aldershot.

BASINGSTOKE.—E. F. Bailey, 13, Millway Road, Andover.

Andover.—E. F. Bailey (as above).

*Basingstoke.—W. Hunt, 30, Winchester Road, Basingstoke.

FAREHAM.—C. Wilkinson, 27, North End Avenue, Portsmouth.

Cosham.—C. Wilkinson (as above).

Emsworth.—W. Turner, 54, North Street, Emsworth.

Fareham.—Miss M. Clark, 33, Portland Street, Fareham.

Gosport, F. Gillard, 126, Kings Road, Gosport.

Havant.—F. Bone, 16, Grove Road, Havant.

NEW FOREST AND CHRISTCHURCH.—L. Rothwell, East Boldre, Brockenhurst.

Christchurch.—T. H. Jones, 7, Portfield Road, Christchurch.

East Boldre.—Mrs. Rothwell, Ivy Roost, East Boldre, Brockenhurst.

Fordingbridge.— — Tirrell, Rosebank, Fordingbridge.

Lymington.—H. Goodall, Barrington Farm, Walhampton, Lymington.

Ringwood.—G. W. Austin, St. Clare, Mansfield, Ringwood.

Romsey.—J. Boorer, 3, Oakleigh Villa, Winchester Road, Romsey.

Totton.—F. Dyer, 3, Rose Road, Totton.

PETERSFIELD.—Miss D. R. Smith, The White House, Bell Hill, Petersfield.

Alton.—J. Smith, 18, Church Street, Alton.

Petersfield.—E. H. Farrar, Bedales, Petersfield.

WINCHESTER.—Coun. E. Browning, J.P., 33, Chamberlayne Road, Eastleigh.

Eastleigh.—T. Johnson, 76, Chamberlayne Road, Eastleigh.

Winchester.—Rev. P. H. Osmund, Avington Rectory, Winchester.

HEREFORD.

Trades Councils.

HEREFORD.—J. Evans, 26, Moor Street, Hereford.

LEOMINSTER.—J. Morris, 79, Etnam Street, Leominster.

Divisional and Local Labour Parties.

HEREFORD.—S. Box, Kingsthorpe, Hereford.

Hereford City.—G. A. Cade, 33, Green Street, Hereford.

Ledbury.—W. Sayce, Newbury Docks, Hereford.

Ross.—W. Drew, North Road, Ross.

LEOMINSTER.

HERTS.

Trades Councils.

- BISHOP STORTFORD.—F. G. Lepia, 19, Crown Villas, Hockerill, Bishop Stortford.
 BOXMOOR.—G. Humphreys, Ruckler's Lane, King's Langley.
 HEMEL HEMPSTEAD.—G. Humphreys (as above).
 HERTFORD.—A. E. George, 4, Currie Street, Hertford.
 HITCHIN.—D. Rudd, 9, Storehouse, Hitchin.
 LETCHWORTH.—E. R. Simmons, 34, Broughton Hill, Letchworth.
 RICKMANSWORTH.—J. E. Sutch, 237, Uxbridge Road, Rickmansworth.
 ROYSTON.—S. G. Roberts, 2, Queen's Road, Royston.
 ST. ALBANS.—J. W. Edwards, 98, Albert Street, St. Albans.
 STEVENAGE.—T. Lawrence, 15, London Road, Stevenage.
 WATFORD.—(See Labour Party.)
 HERTS. FEDERATION.—E. Nutting, 8, Pondcroft Road, Knebworth.

Divisional and Local Labour Parties.

- HEMEL HEMPSTEAD.—J. Sammes, Oxford Villa, St. John's Road, Boxmoor.
 Berkhamsted.—W. Whitehead, Adelbert House, Berkhamsted.
 Boxmoor.—J. Sammes (as above).
 King's Langley.—Rev. Macmillan, King's Langley.
 HERTFORD.
 HITCHIN.—Rev. H. Cubbon, C.C., 52, Green Lane, Letchworth.
 Hitchin.—H. L. Osmund, 4, Bearton Road, Hitchin.
 Letchworth.—W. F. Kensett, J.P., 4, The Ridge, Letchworth.
 *Royston.—S. E. Roberts, 2, Queen's Road, Royston.
 Stevenage.—P. Waldron, Fisher's Green, Stevenage.
 ST. ALBANS.—A. W. Berrisford, Holmleigh, Camp Lane, St. Albans.
 Barnet.—E. Jones, 7, Elm Road, Barnet.
 New Barnet.—J. W. Berriman, 6, East Barnet Terrace, East Barnet.
 Brunswick Park.—J. Marlow, 2, Victoria Terrace, Brunswick Park, New Southgate.
 St. Albans.—W. Hiskett, 29, Lattimore Road, St. Albans.
 WATFORD.—P. T. Heady, Dolan, Nightingale Road, Bushey.
 Aldenham.—E. Eaton, 3, Crossway Cottages, Aldenham.
 Bushey.—Mrs. Heady, Dolan, Nightingale Road, Bushey.
 Bushey Heath.—Mrs. Goodwin, 41, Windmill Lane, Bushey Heath.
 Chorley Wood.—J. Tofield, J.P., Solsbridge Lane, Chorley Wood.
 Croxley Green.—F. Gould, 232, New Road, Croxley Green.
 Radlett.—W. J. Rumble, 21, Watling Street, Radlett.
 Rickmansworth.—J. E. Sutch, J.P., 236, Uxbridge Road, Rickmansworth.
 *Watford.—P. T. Heady (as above).

HUNTINGDON.

Trades Councils.

- ST. NEOTS.—B. Packman, Kimberley, New Street, St. Neots.

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Divisional and Local Labour Parties.

- HUNTINGDON.—Miss E. Heckford, St. Mary's Cottage, Godmanchester, Hunts.
St Neots.—A. Searle, 4, The Ferns, Shaftesbury Avenue, St. Neots.
Yaxley.—A. M. Barker, Laurel Cottage, The Broadway, Yaxley.

ISLE OF ELY.

Divisional and Local Labour Parties.

- ISLE OF ELY.—E. Smith, 66, New Park, March.
Chatteris.—C. Rowlinson, 22, York Road, Chatteris.
Ely.—G. L. Lemmon, Silver Street, Ely.
March.—R. Roberts, Wisbech Road, March.
Whittlesey.—F. Stevens, 15, Mill Road, Whittlesey.
Wisbech.—A. Hawkins, J.P., 18, Prospect Place, Wisbech.

ISLE OF WIGHT.

Trades Councils.

- COWES AND EAST COWES.—E. J. Hollands, 200, Upper Arctic Road, W. Cowes, I.W.
NEWPORT.—G. W. Eves, Shidehill Cottage, Shide, I.W.

Divisional and Local Labour Parties.

- ISLE OF WIGHT.—P. W. Green, 1, Moruya Cottages, Grange Road, East Cowes.

KENT.

Trades Councils.

- ASHFORD.—T. Peares, 43, Godenton Road, Ashford.
BEXLEY AND CRAYFORD.—G. Sellers, 46, Izane Road, Bexley Heath.
BROMLEY.—T. Jenkins, 78, Albert Road, Bromley.
CANTERBURY.—W. Terry, 18, Roper Road, Canterbury.
CHATHAM.—F. Gray, 34, Institute Road, Chatham.
DARTFORD.—W. J. Bourne, 183 Fulwich Road, Dartford.
DOVER.—W. Coward, 8, Aycliffe Road, Dover.
ERITH.—W. Hampton, 2, Hurst Road, Erith.
FAVERSHAM.—The Secretary, 35, Preston Street, Faversham.
FOLKESTONE.—W. J. Jordan, 18, Penfold Road, Folkestone.
GRAVESEND AND NORTHFLEET.—H. C. Gibbs, 30, Portland Avenue, Gravesend.
HALSTEAD.—C. Ready, 82, High Street, Dovercourt.
MAIDSTONE.—C. Willard, 3, Park Avenue, Maidstone.
MARGATE.—H. R. Tugwell, Myrtle House, Dane Hill, Margate.
PENGE AND BECKENHAM.—J. Watts, 98, Edward Road, Penge, S.E. 20.
RAMSGATE.—E. Goreing, 60, Winstanley Crescent, Ramsgate.
SHEERNESS.—G. W. Mackett, 34, St. George's Avenue, Sheerness.
SITTINGBOURNE.—H. D. Orram, 208, Park Road, Milton Regis, Sittingbourne.

STONE AND SWANSCOMBE.—W. Johns, 349, Watling Street, Dartford.
 TONBRIDGE.—W. May, 133, St. Mary's Road, Tonbridge.
 TUNBRIDGE WELLS.—W. J. Sutton, 10a, Camden Road, Tunbridge Wells.
 KENT FEDERATION.—Coun. W. Bourne, 183, Fulwich Road, Dartford.

Parliamentary Borough Labour Parties.

BROMLEY.—J. Shrigley, 3, Fox Hill Gardens, Upper Norwood, S.E. 19.
 HYPHE.—E. Jordan, 18, Penfold Road, Folkestone.
 ROCHESTER.—S. Brockbank, 70, Obway Street, Chatham.
 †Chatham.—F. Gray, 34, Institute Road, Chatham.
 †Gillingham.

Divisional and Local Labour Parties.

ASHFORD.
 Ashford.—H. Williams, 134, Cudworth Road, South Willesborough, Ashford.
 CANTERBURY.
 Canterbury.—A. Whitlock, 1, Railway Buildings, St. Dunstons, Canterbury.
 CHISLEHURST.—J. R. Watson, 51, Birkbeck Road, Sidcup.
 DARTFORD.—H. C. Hoare, 211, Brook Street, Erith.
 DOVER.—J. A. Gauden, 2, Dover Place, River, Dover.
 Deal.—Coun. W. R. Gibbins, 13, Alfred Square, Deal.
 Eastry.—Mrs. J. Clover, Mill Cottage, Eastry.
 FAVERSHAM.—W. Hawks, 50, East Street, Faversham.
 Faversham.—T. Roffey, 55, Saxon Road, Faversham.
 Murston.—G. Luckhurst, 28, Tong Road, Murston.
 Newington.—F. T. Roots, 12, High Street, Newington.
 Queenborough.—S. Austin, Comyn Villas, Queenborough.
 Rainham.—W. Ashby, 7, Ivy Street, Rainham.
 Sheerness.—G. Mackett, 34, St. George's Avenue, Sheerness.
 Sittingbourne.—H. Orrom, 208, Park Road, Milton Regis.
 Teynham.—A. Ashdown, Eastwoods Cottages, Conyer, Teynham.
 GRAVESEND.—R. J. F. Tye, 60, All Saints' Road, Perry Street, Northfleet, Gravesend.
 ISLE OF THANET.—W. Colegate, 5, Queensley Villas, St. Luke's Road, Ramsgate.
 Ramsgate.—W. Colegate (as above.)
 MAIDSTONE.—Miss J. Jordan, 26, Stone Street, Maidstone.
 SEVENOAKS.—F. G. Dore, Rutland Villa, West Malling.
 Eccles.—A. E. Webster, 23, Belgrave Street, Eccles, Kent.
 Larkfield.—L. King, c/o A. Parkes, Larkfield, Kent.
 Penshurst.—Miss L. Skinner, The Smithy, Penshurst, Kent.
 Sevenoaks.—Mrs. Nicholls, 3, Selwood Terrace, Otford Road, Sevenoaks.
 Snodland.—T. Stiles, Poynder Terrace, Halling, Kent.
 Westerham.—Rev. T. P. Dowswell, The Manse, Westerham.
 West Malling.—F. G. Dore, Rutland Villa, West Malling.
 TONBRIDGE.—R. Norton, 37, Nelson Avenue, Tonbridge.
 Tonbridge.—F. Gowen, 68, Hectorage Road, Tonbridge.
 Tunbridge Wells.—Miss M. Hammond, 29, Prince's Street, Tunbridge Wells.

LANCASTER.

Trades Councils.

- BACUP.—G. Marshall, 13, Tradaton Street, Booth Road, Stacksteads, Bacup.
- BARROW.—(See Labour Party).
- BLACKBURN.—J. Frankland, J.P., 22, Leopold Road, Blackburn.
- BLACKPOOL.—J. W. Mitchell, 123, Adelaide Road, Blackpool.
- BOLTON.—F. Knight, 66, Ainsworth Lane, Bolton.
- BOOTLE.—A. McLeod, 111, Derby Road, Bootle.
- BURNLEY.—J. W. Gradwell, 1, Yorks Street, Burnley.
- BURSCOUGH.—(See Labour Party.)
- BURY.—F. Anderson, 22, Quakers Field, Tottington, near Bury.
- CHORLEY.—(See Labour Party).
- CLITHEROE.—A. Hallow, 7, George Street, Clitheroe.
- DALTON.—(See Labour Party.)
- DARWEN.—A. Holden, 35, Springfield Street, Darwen.
- DROYLSDEN.—T. Hargreaves, 430, Manchester Road, Droylsden.
- ECCLES.—A. W. Petch, 6, Highfield Drive, Monton, Eccles.
- FARNWORTH.—J. Walsh, 96, West Street, Farnworth.
- FLEETWOOD.—A. Aspden, Unity Chambers, Lord Street, Fleetwood.
- GORTON.—Coun. W. Davy, J.P., 63, Central Road, Gorton.
- GREAT HARWOOD.—I. Dickinson, 2, Mount Street, Gt. Harwood.
- HASLINGDEN.—The Secretary, 55a, Blackburn Road, Haslingden.
- HEYWOOD.—G. Wright, 29, Milltown Street, Radcliffe.
- HORWICH.—T. Tye, 59, Tomlinson Street, Horwich.
- HYDE AND DENTON.—F. Cooke, The Terrace, 5, Meadow Lane, Denton.
- IRLAM AND CADISHEAD.—J. Elliot, 183, Liverpool Road, Irlam.
- LANCASTER.—G. A. Edmundson, 57, Gregson Road, Lancaster.
- LEIGH.—J. W. Bibby, 45, New Platt Street, Leigh.
- LIVERPOOL.—C. Taunton, 16, Haverstock Road, Fairfield, Liverpool.
- LYTHAM.—E. Wilder, 22, Dock Road, Lytham.
- MANCHESTER AND SALFORD.—Coun. W. Mellor, 3, Clarence Street, Albert Square, Manchester.
- MIDDLETON.—(See Labour Party.)
- MORECAMBE.—J. Chattwood, 82, Granville Road, Morecambe.
- OLDHAM.—I. Crabtree, 151, Union Street, Oldham.
- ORMSKIRK.—J. Spencer, 11, Queen Street, Ormskirk.
- PRESCOT.—G. F. Naylor, 7, Station Road, Prescot.
- PRESTON.—W. E. Morris, 14, Guildhall Street, Preston.
- RADCLIFFE.—E. Knights, 29, Milltown Street, Radcliffe.
- RAMSBOTTOM.—J. T. Lowe, 19, Carr Terrace, Ramsbottom.
- RAWTENSTALL.—J. Turner, 11, Scholfield Road, Rawtenstall.
- ROCHDALE.—J. T. Tetlow, 12, Dane Street, Rochdale.
- ROYTON.—Secretary, 60, Beal Lane, Shaw.
- SADDLEWORTH.—J. Walton, Church House, Dobcross, near Oldham.
- ST. HELENS.—(See Labour Party.)
- SOUTHPORT.—J. Hall, 45, King Street, Southport.
- SWINTON.—E. Dyke, Hillside, Clifton Junction, Manchester.
- ULVERSTON.—J. G. Kitchin, 5, Sun Street, Ulverston.
- WALKDEN.—W. M. Rogerson, 6, Masfield Avenue, Walkden.
- WALSALL.—J. Whiston, Workers' Union Offices, Stafford Street, Walsall.

WARRINGTON.—(See Labour Party.)
 WESTHOUGHTON.—E. Fearnley, 136, Church Street, Westhoughton.
 WIDNES.—G. Charles, 16, Saxon Terrace, Widnes.
 WIGAN.—E. Taylor, 37, Millgate, Wigan.
 LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE FEDERATION.—H. Harvey, J.P., 26, Lancaster Avenue, Fennel Street, Manchester.

Parliamentary Borough Labour Parties.

ACCRINGTON.—C. Walkden, Warner Street, Accrington.
 *ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.—A. L. Cains, 7, Warrington Street, Ashton-under-Lyne.
 *BARROW-IN-FURNESS.—B. Longstaffe, 80a, Cavendish Street, Barrow.
 BLACKBURN.—G. R. Shepherd, 52a, Victoria Street, Blackburn.
 BLACKPOOL.—J. W. Mitchell, J.P., 123, Adelaide Road, Blackpool.
 †Lytham.—E. Wilder, 23, Dock Road, Lytham, near Blackpool.
 †St. Anne's-on-the-Sea.—J. Lightbound, c/o Tomlinson's Coal Sidings, St. Anne's-on-the-Sea.
 BOLTON.—E. Faulkner, 36, Windermere Street, Bolton.
 BOOTLE.
 BURNLEY.—L. Rippon, 21, Morley Street, Burnley.
 BURY.—F. Anderson, 27, Quaker's Field, Tootington, near Bury.
 ECCLES.—A. Petch, 6, Highfield Drive, Motton, Eccles.
 LEIGH.—J. W. Bibby, 45, New Platt Street, Leigh.
 LIVERPOOL.—F. Hoey, 26, Mauretania Road, Queen's Drive, Walton, Liverpool.
 East Toxteth.
 Edge Hill.—T. Mountfield, 49, Royston Street, Liverpool.
 Everton.—J. May, 20, Newlands Street, Everton, Liverpool.
 Exchange.
 Fairfield.—J. Price, 116, Portelet Road, Liverpool.
 Kirkdale.—J. Sage, 1, St. Hilda Street, Kirkdale, Liverpool.
 Scotland.
 Walton.—W. A. Nelson, 68, Stuart Road, Liverpool.
 Wavertree.—J. C. Jones, 14, Alderson Road, Liverpool.
 West Derby.—J. Mullins, 90, Delamore Road, Liverpool.
 West Toxteth.—H. Demain, 16, Penguern Street, Liverpool.
 MANCHESTER AND SALFORD.—Coun. W. Jackson, 50, Lansdowne Road, Crumpsall, Manchester.
 Ardwick.—T. Davies, 35, Rowan Street, Ardwick, Manchester.
 Blackley.—W. A. Spofforth, 161, St. Mary's Road, Moston, Manchester.
 Clayton.—J. McQueeney, 395, Manchester Road, Droylsden.
 Exchange.
 Gorton.—Coun. S. Hague, 3, Hyde Road, Gorton, Manchester.
 Hulme.—A. Fletcher, 13, Cedar Street, Hulme, Manchester.
 Moss Side.—Mrs. Aift, 59, Heath Place, Rusholme.
 Plattington.—E. Winstanely, 2a, Enoch Street, Miles Plattington, Manchester.
 Rusholme.—A. E. Coops, 7, Birch Lane, Longsight, Manchester.
 Withington.—T. Crowther, 3, South Avenue, Burnage Garden Village, Levenshulme.

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NELSON AND COLNE.—W. Throup, 56, Railway Street, Nelson.
 OLDHAM.

PRESTON.—W. E. Morris, 14, Guildhall Street, Preston.

ROCHDALE.

ROSSENDALE.—M. Palmer, Weavers' Office, Cloughford, near Manchester.

*ST. HELEN'S.—Coun. R. Waring, Labour Club, Duke Street, St. Helen's.

SALFORD.

North.—A. W. Roberts, 90, Romney Street, Manchester.

South.—J. Bradshaw, 4, Lyndhurst Street, Sadley, Manchester.

West.—J. Openshaw, 207, Langworthy Road, Secley, Manchester.

SOUTHPORT.—J. Dale, 141, Milton Street, Southport.

STOCKPORT.—R. Warburton, 45, Kimberley Street, Stockport.

WALSALL.—E. Baldwin, 51a, Bridge Street, Walsall.

*WARRINGTON.—C. Dukes, 2, Hazel Street, Warrington.

WIGAN.—R. Lewis, 26, Osborne Road, Ashton-in-Makerfield.

Divisional and Local Labour Parties.

CHORLEY.—W. H. Evans, 2, Clifford Street, Chorley.

CLITHEROE.—F. Constantine, 36, Burnley Road, Padiham.

Briercliffe.— — Robinson, 136, Burnley Road, Briercliffe, near Burnley.

Clitheroe.— — Howarth, 59, Chatburn Road, Clitheroe.

Cliviger.— — Calderbank, 31, Burnley Holme, near Burnley.

Dunnochshaw.— — Whittaker, 10, Prospect Terrace, Clowbridge, near Burnley.

Hapton.—J. Baker, 28, Wood Street, Hapton, near Burnley.

Pendle Valley.— — Hartley, Crowtrees, Roughlee, near Burnley.

Sabden.— — Appleton, 27, Pendle View, Sabden, near Blackburn.

Worsthorne.—I. Taylor, 33, Burnley Road, Worsthorne, near Burnley.

DARWEN.

Darwen.—B. Clare, 35, Bridge Street, Darwen.

FARNWORTH.—W. M. Rogerson, 6, Mayfield Avenue, Walkden.

Ainsworth.—E. A. Walker, 19, Delph Lane, Ainsworth, Bolton.

Boothstown.—H. Lyon, 15, Leigh Road, Boothstown.

Little Lever.—J. Wilkinson, 5, Kay Street, Little Lever, Bolton.

FYLDE.—T. Lewis, Victoria Chambers, Corporation Street, Preston.

Fleetwood.—A. L. Schofield, 10, Harris Street, Fleetwood.

HEYWOOD AND RADCLIFFE.—C. Watson, 24, Hampden Street, Heywood.

Edenfield.—F. J. Edwards, 59, Burnley Road, Edenfield.

Heywood.—J. W. Shaw, 74, Tower Street, Heywood.

Radcliffe.—G. Knights, J.P., Milltown Street, Radcliffe.

INCE.—R. T. Phillips, 3, Church Street, Hindley.

Abram.—T. Winstanley, 18, Lily Lane, Bamfurlong.

Ashton-in-Makerfield.—R. Hughes, 83a, Bolton Road, Ashton-in-Makerfield.

Ince-in-Makerfield.—Coun. T. Beattie, 16, Careless Lane, Ince.

Orrell.—J. Higson, 56, Sefton Road, Far Moor, near Wigan.

- Standish.—R. Whittle, 66, Collingwood Street, Standish.
- LANCASTER.—H. Pickles, 43, Marlborough Road, Morecambe.
- LONSDALE.—D. Hunter, 21, Hart Street, Ulverston.
- Askam-in-Furness.— — Charlesworth, Old Parsonage, Ireleth.
- Arkholme.—W. Dennis, Signalman, Arkholme.
- Carnforth.—E. McClorry, 7, St. Michael's Grove, Bolton-le-Sands, Carnforth.
- Caton.—Mrs. Foster, Waybenn Cottage, Brookhouse, Caton, near Lancaster.
- *Dalton-in-Furness.—H. E. Legge, 2, Union Street, Dalton-in-Furness.
- Grange-over-Sands.—W. Bell, Station Cottage, Grange-over-Sands.
- Halton.—J. Green, Signalman, Kirkby Terrace, Halton.
- Kirkby-in-Furness.—R. McLauchlan, Soutergate, Kirkby-in-Furness.
- Nether Kellett.—R. Jackson, Nether Kellett, near Carnforth.
- Ulverston.—J. G. Kitchin, 5, Sun Street, Ulverston.
- *MIDDLETON AND PRESTWICH.—J. Atkinson, 7, Rochdale Road, Middleton, near Manchester.
- Chadderton.—R. Wrather, 98, Dalton Street, Chadderton, near Manchester.
- Prestwich.—C. Gill, 14, Albert Street, Heaton Park, near Manchester.
- MOSSLEY.
- *Failsworth.—J. Duncalf, 6, Valentines Street, Failsworth.
- NEWTON.—W. Speakman, Park Road, Newton-le-Willows.
- Burtonwood.—T. Costello, School Lane, Burtonwood, near Newton-le-Willows.
- Culcheth.—W. Woods, 56, Church Lane, Culcheth, near Warrington.
- Earlestown.—H. Davies, 82, Wargrave Road, Earlestown.
- Golborne.—Coun. R. Wilde, 33, Ashton Road, Golborne.
- Great Sankey.—A. Hulme, 46, Hood Lane, Great Sankey, near Warrington.
- Haydock.—J. Latham, 418, Clipsley Lane, Haydock.
- Lowton.—A. E. Hayman, 12, Chapel Walk, Lowton, near Newton-le-Willows.
- Penketh.—F. C. Gill, 3, Holly Terrace, Heath Road, Penketh.
- Poulton-with-Fearnhead.—W. J. Bate, Green Lane, Padgate, near Warrington.
- Rixton-with-Glazebrook.—J. W. Perrin, Hollinfore, near Warrington.
- ORMSKIRK.—J. J. Braithwaite, 1, Queen Street, Ormskirk.
- Banks.—T. Holden, Todds Lane, Banks, near Southport.
- *Burscough and Lathom.—E. Robinson, Liverpool Road, Burscough.
- Hesketh Bank.—H. Howard, Back Lane, Hesketh Bank, near Southport.
- Netherton.—F. S. King, Netherton House, Netherton, near Liverpool.
- Ormskirk.—F. Sumner, Grimshaw Lane, Ormskirk.
- Rainford.—J. Winstanley, 17, Ormskirk Road, Rainford.

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- Scarisbrick.—T. Sephton, Norden House, Bescar Lane, Scarisbrick.
- Skelmersdale.—M. Naylor, Ann Street, Skelmersdale.
- Upholland.—N. Webster, New Gate, Upholland, near Wigan.
- Westhead.—R. Whittingham, Berry's Lane, Lathom, near Ormskirk.
- ROYTON.—J. Hall, 6, Cloth Hall Street, Rochdale.
- STRETFORD.—A. H. Keeling, 380, Third Avenue, Trafford Park, Manchester.
- Urmston.—D. Stewart, 40, Lorne Grove, Urmston.
- WATERLOO.—M. Rochester, 4, Sycamore Road, Waterloo.
- WESTHOUGHTON.—G. Harper, 47, Chorley New Road, Horwich, near Bolton.
- Aspull.—R. Sutch, 4, Harold Street, Off Scot Lane, Haigh, Wigan.
- Blackrod.—T. Gregory, 167, New Street, Blackrod, near Chorley.
- Hindley.—J. Thorley, 3, Wharnciffe Street, Hindley, near Wigan.
- Horwich.—J. Heywood, 15, Catherine Street East, Horwich.
- Westhoughton.—R. Ratcliffe, 46, Leigh Road, Westhoughton.
- WIDNES.—J. Warburton, 144, Albert Road, Widnes.
- *Hayton Quarry.—A. Holland, 2, Wood Lane, Hayton Quarry.
- *Prescot.—G. Naylor, 7, Station Road, Prescot.
- *Widnes.—G. Charles, 16, Saxon Terrace, Widnes.

LEICESTER.

Trades Councils.

- COALVILLE.—W. Hancock, 45, Berrisford Road, Coalville.
- HINCKLEY.—A. Humphrey, 16, Queen's Road, Hinckley.
- LEICESTER.—J. H. Baum, 11, Briton Street, Leicester.
- LOUGHBOROUGH.—A. T. Wright, Labour Club, 34, Baxter Gate, Loughborough.
- MARKET HARBOROUGH.—F. Burbidge, 10, Mill Hill Road, Market Harborough.
- WIGSTON.—J. W. Taylor, 57, Moat Street, Wigston Magna.

Parliamentary Borough Labour Parties.

- LEICESTER.—W. Howard, 88, Rutland Street, Leicester.
- East.—Miss E. A. Scott, 121, Earl Howe Street, Leicester.
- South.
- West.

Divisional and Local Labour Parties.

- BOSWORTH.—E. A. Gowtage, 83, Whitehill Road, Ellistown.
- Bagworth.—A. Hollyoak, Main Street, Bagworth.
- Barlestone.—J. W. Retcher, Barlestone.
- Coalville.—Mrs. H. G. Wells, Station Terrace, High Street, Coalville.
- Desford.—J. Deacon, The Bungalow, Leicester Lane, Desford.
- Ellistown.—W. Bennett, jun., Whitehill, Ellistown.
- Groby.—W. H. Brooks, 9, Ratby Road, Groby.

- Higham-on-the-Hill.—H. Owers, Upton Park, Fenny Drayton, Nuneaton.
- Hugglescote.—S. Marper, Wilkins Lane, Hugglescote.
- Ibstock.—D. Bowker, 17, Copson Street, Ibstock.
- Newbold Verdon.—J. Bailey, Dragon Road, Newbold Verdon.
- Sapcote.—S. Burdett, Sapcote, Hinckley.
- Stanton-under-Bardon.—N. Lee, Main Street, Stanton-under-Bardon.
- Stony Stanton.—J. Briggs, Spring Gardens, Stony Stanton, Hinckley.
- Twycross.—H. G. Yates, Twycross, Atherstone.
- HARBOROUGH.—T. Rowland Hill, 12, Sweetbriar Road, Leicester.
- Blaby.—W. G. Freer, Chapel Street, Blaby.
- Broughton Astley.—J. A. Taylor, Sutton-in-the-Elms, Broughton Astley.
- Croft.—J. W. Stephenson, Petersfield, Croft.
- Dunton Bassett.—F. Balderson, Ashley Magna.
- Enderby.—J. Phillips, Shortridge Lane, Enderby.
- Great Easton.—R. W. Andrews, Great Easton, near Uppingham.
- Huncote.—G. Wells, Croft View Cottages, Huncote.
- Kibworth.—M. H. Arnold, Dover Street, Kibworth.
- Lutterworth.—H. Simms, Gilmorton Road, Lutterworth.
- Market Harborough.—H. C. Martin, 2, Goward Street, Market Harborough.
- Medbourne.—J. Payne, Ford Cottage, Medbourne.
- Oadby.—H. W. Wragg, 44, Cross Street, Oadby.
- South Wigston.—Rev. J. Curzon, 75, Timber Street, South Wigston.
- Whetstone.—H. Place, Sunnyside, Whetstone.
- Wigston Magna.—G. Broughton, 52, Junction Road, Wigston.
- LOUGHBOROUGH.—A. T. Wright, 85, Queen's Road, Loughborough.
- Albert Village.—E. Moreton, 93, Occupation Road, Church Gresley.
- Ashby-de-la-Zouch.—W. Dunnelow, Shellbrook, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.
- Breedon-on-the-Hill.—E. Barber, Workers' Union, Breedon-on-the-Hill.
- Castle Donington.—E. S. Dawes, Mount Pleasant, Castle Donington.
- Celcorton.—W. Rowell, jun., Zion Cottages, Peggs Green, Celcorton.
- Hathern.—E. Groves, The Green, Hathern.
- Heather.—T. Blockley, Mill Lane, Heather.
- Kegworth.—F. Mellors, Pleasant Place, Kegworth.
- Loughborough.—M. Bickle, 44, Barthgate, Loughborough.
- Mensham.—E. Wileman, Lily Vale, Bosworth Road, Mensham.
- Moir.—E. Webster, Ashby Road, Moira.
- New Swannington.—G. Hall, Brooks Lane, New Swannington.
- Oakthorpe.—H. Harvey, Coronation Street, Oakthorpe.
- Old Swannington.—W. Barker, Vale Cottage, Swannington.
- Shepshed.—C. Grain, Hall Croft, Shepshed.
- Standard Hill.—J. Birch, Rosemount, Highfield, Coalville.
- Thringstone.—A. Barlow, Providence Place, Thringstone.

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MELTON.—D. Sandy, 8, Welby Road, The Valley, Ashfordley, Melton Mowbray.

Melton Mowbray.—E. Bairstow, Riverside Village, Melton Mowbray.

LINCOLN.

Trades Councils.

GRANTHAM.—J. T. Swain, 9, Springfield Road, Grantham.

GRIMSBY.—(See Labour Party.)

LINCOLN.—(See Labour Party.)

SCUNTHORPE.—C. Walsham, Burbrook, Cole Street, Scunthorpe.

SLEAFORD.—(See Labour Party.)

STAMFORD.—G. Miles, 20, Alexandra Road, Stamford.

Parliamentary Borough Labour Parties.

*GRIMSBY.—E. Whittaker, 67, Eleanor Street, Grimsby.

*LINCOLN.—T. O. Clapham, 13, Silver Street, Lincoln.

Divisional and Local Labour Parties.

I. HOLLAND WITH BOSTON.

HOLLAND WITH BOSTON.—W. Cadmore, 33, Spring Gardens, Spalding.

Boston.—J. J. Enderby, 26, Sleaford Road, Boston.

Crowland.—J. Beeken, Jasmine Cottage, New Road, Crowland.

Donington.—C. J. Slater, Station Cottages, Donington, Spalding

Holbeach.—F. Reedman, Foxe's Low, Holbeach, Spalding.

Kirton.—G. Craven, King's Arms, Kirton, Boston.

Spalding.—A. Rouse, J.P., 33, Park Road, Spalding.

Sutton Bridge.—G. A. Mitchell, 16, Chestnut Terrace, Sutton Bridge, Wisbech.

II. KESTEVEN.

GRANTHAM.—J. Tones, Rauceby, Grantham

*Sleaford.—J. Goy, 106, Grantham Road, Sleaford.

RUTLAND AND STAMFORD.—S. Bassendine, J.P., 8, Alexandra Road, Stamford.

Bourne.—F. J. Carter, Austerby, Bourne.

Colsterworth.—F. Harrison, Woolsthorpe, Colsterworth, Grantham

Cottesmore.—E. A. Bentley, Cottesmore, Oakham.

Oakham.—C. Chalkley, Barleythorpe Road, Oakham.

Skillington.—R. Meads, Skillington, Grantham

Stamford.—S. Bassendine (as above).

Uppingham.—J. Reedman, Tods Terrace, Uppingham

III. LINDSEY.

BRIGG.—E. Pittwood, 58, Fox Street, Scunthorpe.

GAINSBOROUGH.—G. N. Noble, 395, Ropery Road, Gainsborough.

HORNCASTLE.

LOUTH.—A. Simons, 16a, Eastgate, Louth.

LONDON.

Trades Councils.

- LONDON.—D. Carmichael, 7, Staple Inn Buildings, Holborn, W.C. 1.
 BATTERSEA.—C. G. Mason, 455, Battersea Park Road, S.W. 11.
 BERMONDSEY AND ROTHERHITHE.—(See Labour Party.)
 BETHNAL GREEN.—(See Labour Party.)
 CAMBERWELL.—(See Labour Party.)
 CHELSEA.—J. Tamplin, 287, Fulham Road, S.W. 10.
 DEPTFORD AND LEWISHAM.—E. H. Cronk, 10, Florence Road, New Cross, S.E. 14.
 GREENWICH.—S. Avery, 33, King George Street, S.E. 10.
 HACKNEY.—W. Parker, 8, Adley Street, Clapton, E. 5.
 HAMMERSMITH.—W. H. Harding, 154, Goldhawk Road, W. 12.
 ISLINGTON.—(See Labour Party.)
 LEWISHAM (Borough of).—H. G. Quarterman, 180, Sandhurst Road, Catford, S.E. 6.
 POPLAR.—(See Labour Party.)
 ST. MARYLEBONE.—G. Elmer, 70, St. John's Wood Terrace, N.W. 8.
 ST. PANCRAS.—(See Labour Party.)
 SHOREDITCH.—Ald. W. Girling, 15, Newton Street, New North Road, N. 1.
 SOUTHWARK.—(See Labour Party.)
 STEPNEY.—Oscar Tobin, 49, Harford Street, Mile End, E. 1.
 WANDSWORTH.—(See Labour Party.)
 WOOLWICH.—Coun. W. Barefoot, J.P., 3, New Road, Woolwich, 18.

Parliamentary Borough Labour Parties.

- LONDON.—H. Morrison, 15, Southwark Bridge Road, S.E. 1.
 BATTERSEA.—Coun. C. E. Mason, 455, Battersea Park Road, S.W. 11.
 *BERMONDSEY AND ROTHERHITHE.—J. Standring, 57, Upper Grange Road, S.E. 1.
 Bermondsey Central.—C. G. Ammon, 57, Upper Grange Road, S.E. 1.
 Rotherhithe.—G. J. Neville, 16, Hadland Street, Rotherhithe, S.E. 16.
 *BETHNAL GREEN.—W. Windsor, 39, Hague Street, Bethnal Green Road, E. 2.
 *CAMBERWELL—Central.—A. Creech Jones, 16, Peckham Road, S.E. 15.
 North.—C. A. Manning, 356, Old Kent Road, S.E. 1.
 North West.—C. Whitehead, 96, Shenley Road, S.E. 5.
 Dulwich.—E. Pinner, 8, Ashbourne Grove, East Dulwich, S.E. 22.
 Peckham.—Miss F. Tidman, 83, Ashburton Avenue, Addiscombe, Surrey.

CHELSEA.

CITY OF LONDON.

- DEPTFORD.—J. Tams, 31, Brockley Road, S.E. 4.
 FINSBURY.—W. P. Coman, 31, St. John's Lane, E.C. 1.
 FULHAM—Central.—O. Waghorn, 19, Inglethorpe Street, S.W. 6.
 East.—J. M. Browning, 49, Cassidy Road, Fulham, S.W. 6.
 West.—A. Jones, 59, Clonmel Road, S.W. 6.

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- GREENWICH—Central.—A. Hine, 12, Delafield Road, Charlton, S.E. 7.
- HACKNEY.—W. Parker, 8, Adley Street, Clapton, E. 5.
 Central Division.—H. Brooks, 51, Graham Road, Hackney, E. 8.
 North.—F. Anning, 57, Foulden Road, Amhurst Road, N. 16.
 South.—J. T. Thomas, 8, St. John's Church Road, E. 9.
- HAMMERSMITH—Central.—W. H. Harding, 61, Iffley Road, W. 6.
- HAMPSTEAD.—Mrs. E. Burns, 34, Downshire Hill, N.W. 3.
- HOLBORN.—A. Field, 18, Featherstone Buildings, High Holborn, W.C. 1.
- *ISLINGTON.—E. C. Coleman, 295, Upper Street, Islington, N. 1.
 East.—J. Macrae-Gibson, 2, Aberdeen Court, Highbury, N. 5.
 North.—J. Farrell, 109, Wessex Buildings, N. 19.
 South.—H. Willis, 49, Cornwall Cottages, Essex Road, N. 1.
 West.—C. Cox, 272, Caledonian Road, N. 1.
- KENSINGTON.
 North.—Mrs. A. Jarrett, League House, 8, Bonchurch Road, W. 10.
 South.—Miss P. Anderson.
- LAMBETH—Central.—J. H. Hammond, 15, Barrington Road, Brixton, S.W. 9.
 Brixton.—C. F. Anneley, 73, Studley Road, Stockwell, S.W. 9.
 Kennington.—Mrs. Winnen, 53, Richmond Terrace, Clapham Road, S.W. 8.
 North.— — Willett, 66, Upper Kennington Lane, S.E. 11.
 Norwood, W., and Herne Hill.—S. Skinner, 96, Milkwood Road, Herne Hill, S.E. 24.
- LEWISHAM—Central.—H. A. Quarterman, 180, Sandhurst Road, Catford, S.E. 6.
- PADDINGTON.—H. Roberts, 64, Droop Street, Queen's Park, W. 40.
- *POPLAR—Central.—Coun. J. H. Banks, 6, Campbell Road, Bromley-by-Bow, E. 3.
 Bow and Bromley.—J. Bond, 17, Mernon Road, Bow, E. 3.
 Poplar South.—G. J. Cressall, 210, East India Dock Road, E. 14.
- ST. MARYLEBONE.—F. Hawes, 8, Belgrave Road, St. John's Wood, N.W. 8.
- *ST. PANCRAS.—A. Leach Williams, 67, Camden Road, N.W. 1.
 North.—A. Leach Williams (as above).
 South-East.—W. K. Church, 67, Camden Road, N.W. 1.
- SHOREDITCH.
- *SOUTHWARK—Central.—E. Lovegrove, 62, Amelia Street, West Newington, S.E. 17.
 Central Division.—J. Northwood, 16, Old Kent Road, S.E. 1.
 North.—Coun. S. Weaver, 3, St. George's Circus, S.E. 1 1/2.
 South East.—A. Bartlett, 7, Wansey Street, S. E. 17.
- STEPNEY.—O. Tobin, 49, Harford Street, Mile End, E. 1.
 Limehouse.—M. Aylward, 2, Island Row, Limehouse, E. 14.
 Mile End.—A. Kirkshaw, 3, Grafton Street, E. 1.
 Whitechapel.—J. Waterman, 23, Princlett Street, E. 1.

- STROKE NEWINGTON.—A. Buckle, 119, Wilberforce Road, Finsbury Park, N. 4.
- *WANDSWORTH.—H. Phillips, 42, Pirbright Road, Southfields, S.W. 18.
Central Division.—A. Blizard, J.P., — S.W. 18.
Balham and Tooting.—H. Heath, 177, Lessingham Avenue, S.W. 17.
Clapham.—P. Jost, 47, North Side, Clapham Common, S.W. 4.
Putney and Southfields.—J. M. Bruce, 82, Replingham Road, S.W. 8.
- STREATHAM.—A. York, 113, Lewin Road, Streatham, S.W. 16.
- WESTMINSTER.—W. S. Sanders, 25, Tothill Street, S.W. 1.
- WOOLWICH.—Coun. W. Barefoot, J.P., 3, New Road, Woolwich, S.E. 18.

MIDDLESEX.

Trades Councils.

- ACTON.—A. J. Harris, 60, Bollo Bridge Road, Acton, W. 3.
- BRENTFORD.—J. Cross, 331, High Street, Brentford.
- CHISWICK.—H. Monk, 7, Thorney Hedge Road, Chiswick, W. 4.
- EALING.—G. H. Pratt, 1, Mervyn Road, West Ealing, W. 13.
- EDMONTON.—W. D. McGurkin, 35, Lyndhurst Road, Upper Edmontor, N. 18.
- ENFIELD.—(See Labour Party.)
- FINCHLEY.—F. V. Payne, 86, Station Road, Church End, Finchley, N. 3.
- HARROW AND WEALDSTONE.—A. Mitchell, 29, Aberdeen Road, Wealdstone, Middlesex.
- HAYES.—P. Osborne Langton, 18, Angel Lane, Hayes.
- HENDON.—R. J. Wise, 38, York Road, W. Hendon.
- HORNSEY.—C. Cook, 6, Lightfoot Road, Middle Lane, Hornsey.
- SOUTHALL.—G. Marshall, 16, Beverley Road, Southall.
- STAINES.—A. J. Sylvester, Ashford, Middlesex.
- TOTTENHAM.—(See Labour Party.)
- TWICKENHAM.—G. E. Harding, 48, Royal Road, Teddington.
- UXBRIDGE.—(See Labour Party.)
- WEMBLEY.—A. Passmore, Rosebank, Lancelot Road, Wembley.
- WOOD GREEN AND SOUTHGATE.—C. E. Porley, 25, Saxon Road, Wood Green, N. 22.
- WIEWSLEY AND WEST DRAYTON.—(See Labour Party.)

Parliamentary Borough Labour Parties.

- EALING.—G. H. Pratt, 1, Mervyn Road, West Ealing, W. 13.
- EDMONTON.—A. H. Hawkins, 344, Fore Street, N. 9.
- HORNSEY.—J. Small, 61, Frobisher Road, N. 8.
- *TOTTENHAM.—G. E. Miller, 13, Nelson Road, Clyde Road, N. 15.
North.—W. Nichols, 12, Sherringham Avenue, Windsor Road, Tottenham, N. 17.
South.—F. Gilbert, 70, Burgoyne Road, Harringay.

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WILLESDEN.—H. Greener, 103, Denzil Road, N.W. 10.
East.

West.—J. Emmens, 5, Rifle Road, N.W. 2.

Divisional and Local Labour Parties.

ACTON.—H. A. Bywater, 173, St. Albans Avenue, Bedford Park, W. 4
BRENTFORD AND CHISWICK.—J. Sander, 51, Elliott Road, Chiswick,
W. 4.

Brentford.—J. W. Cross, 331, High Street, Brentford.

Chiswick.—J. Sander (as above).

*ENFIELD.—H. Scrivener, 58, Church Street, Enfield.

Bush Hill Park.—J. Froud, 57, Betram Road, Bush Hill Park, N.

FINCHLEY.—Coun. J. R. Leslie, Colwyn, Sylvester Road, East Finch-
ley, N. 2.

HARROW.

Hanwell.—J. Devine, 10, Lower Boston Road, Hanwell, W 7.

Harrow.—A. H. Bartle, 201, Pinner Road, Harrow.

Wealdstone.—H. E. Groves, 13, Stirling Road, Wealdstone.

Wembley.—C. M. Westbrook, 2, Napier Road, Wembley.

HENDON.—E. Sammes, 71, Goldsmith Lane, Roe Green, Garden Vil-
lage, Kingsbury, N.W. 9.

Childs Hill and Cricklewood.—F. Ellis, 47, Creweys Road, N.W. 2.

Garden Suburb.—C. Bell, 47, Willifield Way, Garden Suburb,
N.W. 4.

Golder's Green.—W. Handley, 36, Woodville Road, Golder's Green,
N.W. 4.

Central Hendon.—G. Richardson, 89, Bertram Road, N.W. 4.

West Hendon.—W. Glanville, 29, Argyle Road, Hendon, N.W. 9.

SPELTHORNE.—Dr. H. Levy, Christchurch House, Bridgman Road, Ted-
dington.

Feltham.—A. Berry, 10, Victoria Road, Feltham

Hampton.—G. Iles, Park Place, Hampton Hill.

Teddington.—G. E. Harding, 48, Royal Road, Teddington.

TWICKENHAM.—W. G. Brigham, 9, Cornwall Road, Twickenham.

Hounslow.—Mrs. E. Lloyd, 4, Montrose Villas, Sunnycroft Road,
Hounslow.

Isleworth.— — Bartholomew, 46, St. John's Road, Isleworth.

Twickenham.—J. Harrison, 19, Lathom Road, Twickenham.

UXBRIDGE.—P. Osborne Langton, 18, Angel Lane, Hayes, Middlesex

*Harefield.—H. Lott, 8, Park Lane, Harefield.

*Hayes.—P. Osborne Langton (as above)

Southall.—A. E. Green, 133, West End Road, Southall.

*Uxbridge.—E. Harding, Highfield, Bawtree, Uxbridge.

*Yiewsley and West Drayton.—H. Ashby, 2, Godstone Villas,
Ernest Road, Yiewsley.

WOOD GREEN.—Coun. J. Humbles, 8, Meads Road, Wood Green, N 22

Southgate.—W. Stringer, 56, Caversham Avenue, Palmers Green,
N. 13.

Wood Green.—Coun. J. Humbles (as above)*

NORFOLK.

Trades Councils.

- DEREHAM.—T. Thacker, 10, Norwich Road, Dereham.
 GREAT YARMOUTH.—(See Labour Party.)
 KING'S LYNN.—H. B. Fisher, Wayland, Loke Road, King's Lynn.
 NORWICH.—G. F. Johnson, 16, Pelham Road, Norwich.
 NORTH WALSHAM.—W. Dove, Station Road, North Walsham.
 THETFORD.—J. Watson, 2, Raymond Street, Thetford.

Parliamentary Borough Labour Parties.

- *GREAT YARMOUTH.—F. H. Blaxter, 41, Arundel Road, Great Yarmouth.
 *NORWICH.—G. F. Johnson, 16, Pelham Road, Norwich.

Divisional and Local Labour Parties.

- EASTERN NORFOLK.—E. Hutton, St. Thomas, Cromer Road, N. Walsham.
 KING'S LYNN.—H. Stephens, 7, Paradise Parade, King's Lynn.
 Bircham.—W. R. Howell, 17, Great Bircham, King's Lynn,
 Burnham Market.—J. Kittle, Ulph Place, Burnham, Sutton, King's
 Lynn.
 Castleacre.—G. Williamson, Massingham Road, Castleacre, Swaffham.
 Castle Rising.—W. Peacock, near School, Castle Rising, King's
 Lynn.
 Clenchwarton.—H. Peckover, c/o A. Usher, White Cross Lane,
 Tilney All Saint's, King's Lynn.
 Dersingham.—J. W. Green, Alexandra Cottages, Dersingham,
 King's Lynn.
 Docking.—A. Boyden, Fakenham Road, Docking, King's Lynn.
 East Rudham.—E. Wicks, Broomsthorpe Road, East Rudham.
 Flitcham.—F. Hearn, Flitcham.
 Gayton.—J. W. Softley, Back Street, Gayton.
 Gaywood.—E. J. Isbell, 14, Lavender Terrace, Gaywood.
 Grimston.—C. R. O'Dell, Grimston.
 Harpley, J. Hammond, Near the Line, Harpley.
 Heacham.—H. F. Jacobs, 1, Redlands Cottages, Heacham.
 Hunstanton (Old).—W. Large, Ringstead.
 *King's Lynn.—H. Fisher, Wayland, Loke Road, King's Lynn.
 Magdalen All Saints.—J. Hemmings, Ouse Bank, Magdalen.
 Massingham.—J. Took, 2, Rectory Row, Great Massingham.
 Middleton.—J. Palmer, May Terrace, Fair Green, Middleton.
 Pentney.—W. Edwards, Lodge Gates, Pentney, Swaffham.
 Sedgford.—B. Nurse, Heacham Road, Sedgford.
 Smeeth.—G. F. Chalke, Wheatsheaf Inn, St. John's End, near
 Wisbech.
 Snettisham.—T. Godfrey, near P. M. Chapel, Snettisham.
 South Creake.—G. Mayes, South Creake, Fakenham.
 Syderstone.—W. Hammond, Blackett's Yard, Syderstone.
 Terrington St. Clement.—G. Featherstone, Pope's Lane, Terrington
 St. Clement.

- Thornham.—M. Roper, The Street, Thornham.
 Tilney All Saints.—G. Robinson, Tilney All Saints.
 Walpole St. Andrew.—A. Smith, c/o — Betts, Walpole St. Andrew, Wisbech.
 Walpole St. Peter.—J. Kirk, Walpole Marsh, Wisbech.
 Walsoken.—J. P. Inch, 7, Clarkson Avenue, Wisbech.
 Westacre.—W. Wilson, jun., Westacre, Swaffham.
 West Winch.—J. Halford, 1, Mill Lane, West Winch.
 NORTHERN NORFOLK.—H. Allen, Gordon Road, Melton Constable.
 Corpusty.—A. Leman, Corpusty, Norwich.
 Fakenham.—R. Barnes, 2, Intwood Terrace, Fakenham.
 Hindolvestorpe.—G. Page, Hindolvestone, East Dearham.
 Holt.—H. Minns, Gravel Pit Cottages, Holt.
 Melton Constable.—J. Anderson, Burgh Beck Road, Melton Constable.
 Walsingham.—H. Flegg, Walsingham, Norfolk.
 SOUTHERN NORFOLK.—E. J. Gooch, Rydal Mount, Norwich Road, Wymondham.
 Wymondham.—H. E. Yeomans, 2, Railway Cottages, Wymondham.
 SOUTH WESTERN NORFOLK.

NORTHAMPTON WITH THE SOKE OF PETERBOROUGH.

Trades Councils.

- KETTERING.—G. Chester, 88, Nelson Street, Kettering.
 NORTHAMPTON.—J. H. Marriott, 58, Glasgow Street, Northampton.
 PETERBOROUGH.—F. Norval, 31, St. Paul's Road, Peterborough.
 RUSHDEN.—J. Jackson, 23, Grove Street, Higham Ferrers.
 THRAPSTON.—S. P. Smart, Market Road, Thrapston.
 WELLINGBOROUGH.—H. Hower, 91, Albert Road, Wellingborough.
 WOODFORD.—E. Lock, 7, Mount Pleasant, Woodford Halse, Byfield, S.O.

Parliamentary Borough Labour Parties.

- NORTHAMPTON.—B. T. Spencer, 71, Hervey Street, Northampton.

Divisional and Local Labour Parties.

- DAVENTRY.—A. Cox, 44, Byron Street, Kingsley Park, Northampton.
 KETTERING.—J. E. Chapman, 7, Broadway, Kettering.
 Broughton.—J. York, High Street, Broughton.
 Corby.—E. J. Stowe, Corby.
 Cranford.—C. J. Biggs, 28, Cranford St. Johns.
 Desborough.—G. Wright, Co-operative Estate, Lower King Street, Desborough.
 Geddington.—C. Jarman, Grange Road, Geddington.
 Kettering.—G. Chester, 88, Nelson Street, Kettering.
 Pytchley.—H. Brown, Pytchley.
 Rothwell.—G. Tebbutt, 32, Gordon Street, Rothwell.
 PETERBOROUGH.—H. F. Jeffery, 6, West Parade, Peterborough
 Brigstock.—S. Wright, 8, York Terrace, Brigstock.
 Eye Green.—W. Meadwell, Hodney Road, Eye.
 Gretton.—G. Hunnebell, Gretton, near Kettering

Helpston.—W. Carrott, Station Road, Helpston.
 Thrapston.—S. P. Smart, J.P., Market Road, Thrapston.
 Titchmarsh.—I. T. Gray, Titchmarsh, near Thrapston.
 Peterborough.—S. T. Digby, 7, Barmer Road, New England,
 Peterborough.

Walton.—A. H. Ingleby, 3, Council Street, Walton.

WELLINGBOROUGH.—H. Allen, 5, Market Square, Wellingborough.

Bozeat.—G. Hewlett, The Bungalow, Bozeat.

Earls Barton.—H. Sutcliffe, Doddington Road, Earls Barton.

Finedon.—H. Mallard, The Orchards, Finedon.

Higham Ferrers.—J. Jackson, 23, Grove Street, Higham Ferrers.

Irchester.—G. Moore, Farndish Road, Irchester.

Irthlingborough.—A. C. Allen, 89, Park Road, Irthlingborough.

Raunds.—W. Finding, 11, Park Road, Raunds.

Rushden.—E. Freeman, 10, Kings Road, Rushden.

Wellingborough.—L. Poole, 6, Colwell Road, Wellingborough.

Wollaston.—W. D. Kilsby, London Road, Wollaston.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Trades Councils.

ALNWICK.—R. Rutherford, 27, King Street, Alnwick.
 BERWICK-ON-TWEED.—T. Lister, 2, Violet Terrace, Berwick-on-Tweed.
 FELLING.—G. Harvey, Miners' Hall, Pelaw, Newcastle.
 NEWCASTLE.—R. Tait, 31, Henry Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
 WALLSEND.—E. F. Downer, 26, Kitchener Terrace, Wallsend-on-Tyne.

Parliamentary Borough Labour Parties.

MORPETH.—T. Herron, 21, Plessey Terrace, Newsham.
 NEWCASTLE.—W. Grainger, 6, Regent Terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Central Division.—

East.—

North.—

West.—

TYNEMOUTH.—S. Pattison, 4, Latimer Street, Tynemouth.
 WALLSEND-ON-TYNE.—H. Soones, 13, Burn Avenue, Wallsend-on-Tyne.

Divisional and Local Labour Parties.

BERWICK-UPON-TWEED.

HEXHAM.—J. Peel, 10, Tulip Street, Prudhoe, Hexham.

Bellingham.—E. Robson, St. Culbert's Terrace, Bellingham.

Haltwistle.—J. Wilson, Railway Terrace, Haltwistle.

Hexham.—R. Bewick, Hexham-on-Tyne.

Prudhoe.—W. Gee, Eltringham Colliery, Prudhoe Station.

WANSBECK.—Coun. R. Allan, J.P., Bates Cottages, Seaton Delaval.

Backworth.—T. Herzell, 42, South Street, Bertram Place, Shire-
 moor.

Broomhill.—F. Cooper, 52, Swarland Terrace, Red Row, Ack-
 lington.

Cramlington.—W. Menzies, 33, Storey Street, Cramlington.

Newbiggin.—J. Wallace, 19, Cleveland Terrace, Newbiggin-by-Sea.

- Seaton Delaval.—M. Young, 12, Baxters Place, Seaton Delaval.
 Seghill.—A. Maddison, 1, Blake Town, Seghill.
 Throckley.—D. Dawson, 22, Poplar Street, Throckley.
 N.E. COAST FEDERATION.—W. Grainger, 6, Regent Terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

NOTTINGHAM.

Trades Councils.

- BASSETLAW.—H. Hartland, 3, Elms Road, Worksop.
 BIRSTON.—H. Parry, 89, Wellaton Road, Beeston.
 LONG EATON.—M. Bowd, 11, Gladstone Street, Long Eaton.
 MANSFIELD.—J. T. Pratt, 57, Harrington Street, Mansfield.
 NEWARK.—F. Varney, 8, Trent Villas, Farnden Road, Newark.
 NOTTINGHAM.—G. Thundercliffe, 9, Hedderley Street, Nottingham.
 RETFORD.—T. B. Barlow, 37, Grove Lane, Retford.
 RUSHDEN.—J. Jackson, 23, Grove Street, Higham Ferrars.
 STAPLEFORD.—W. Whitlock, 104, Brookhill Street, Stapleford.
 WORKSOP.— — Snow, 26, Welbeck Street, Worksop.

Parliamentary Borough Labour Parties.

- NOTTINGHAM—Central.—W. S. Rainbird, 26, Lister Gate, Nottingham.
 East.—Coun. T. Scott, 3, Woodhouse Gate, Nottingham.
 South.—F. Wallis, 88, Whittier Road, Nottingham.
 West.—J. W. Lane, 42, Milton Street, Bulwell.

Divisional and Local Labour Parties.

- BASSETLAW.—G. C. Thomas, Muschamp Villa, Warsop, Mansfield.
 BROXTON.—H. Hall, 126, Portland Road, Hucknall.
 Annesey.—W. A. Lee, 56, Annesey, Notts.
 Arnold.—A. Turner, 61, Byron Street, Daybrook.
 Brinsley.—W. Walters, Broud Lane, Brinsley.
 Calverton.—E. Bishop, Hall Gardens, Calverton.
 Eastwood.—G. Thompson, 35, Queen Street, Eastwood.
 Greasley.—W. Lymb, 60, Upper Lynncroft, Greasley.
 Hucknall.—J. Blacknell, 11, Wallston Street, Hucknall.
 Kirkby.—R. Gascoyne, J.P., 46, Marlboro Road, East Kirkby.
 Kimberly.—W. Wheeler, 6, Noel Street, Kimberly.
 Newstead.—W. Richmond, 86, Newstead Colliery.
 Selston.— — Booth, Waypool House, Selston.
 MANSFIELD.—J. A. Beck, Princess Street, Mansfield.
 Huthwaite.—E. Heydon, Ashfield Road, Huthwaite.
 Mansfield.—Coun. J. G. Pratt, 57, Harrington Street, Mansfield.
 Mansfield Woodhouse.—W. Owen, Leeming Lane, Mansfield Woodhouse.
 Plesley Hill.—Coun. J. Martin, 11, Crow Hill, Plesley Hill.
 Rainworth.—P. Oakley, Rainworth, Mansfield.

Stanton Hill and Skegby.—G. Syson, Morley Street, Stanton Hill, Mansfield.

Sutton-in-Ashfield.—C. Brown, Garden Lane, Sutton-in-Ashfield.

NEWARK.

Balderton.—T. Sutton, Lowfields, Balderton, near Newark.

Newark.—F. Varney, 8, Trent Villas, Farndon Road, Newark.

RUSHCLIFFE.—T. Nally, 70, Godfrey Street, Netherfield.

Awsworth.—J. France, Main Street, Awsworth.

Beeston.—H. Broomhead, 18, Middle Street, Beeston.

Burton Joyce.—A. Twells, Lambley Lane, Burton Joyce.

East Leake.—J. Smith, High Street, East Leake.

Gotham.— — Wiltshire, Wallace Street, Gotham.

Netherfield.—G. Thorpe, 3, Kozi Kots, Netherfield.

Ruddington.—Miss P. Dexter, 75, Clifton Lane, Ruddington.

Stapleford.—W. Whitlock, 104, Brookhill Street, Stapleford.

West Bridgford.—J. Ward, 57, Carlyle Road, W. Bridgford.

Wilford.—J. Bradley, Wilford Lane, Wilford.

OXFORD.

Trades Councils.

BANBURY.—V. Pyatt, 27, Middleton Road, Banbury.

CHIPPING NORTON.—F. Pick, 11, Alexandra Square, The Leys, Chipping Norton.

OXFORD.—F. Ludlow, 5, Walton Street, Oxford.

WOODSTOCK.—J. H. Bettridge, Hensington Terrace, Woodstock.

Parliamentary Borough Labour Parties.

OXFORD.—E. Morgan, 54, Fairacres Road, Oxford.

Divisional and Local Labour Parties.

BANBURY.—Mrs. A. Sanderson Furniss, Ruskin College, Oxford.

Ascott-under-Wychwood.—Miss D. Sandles, Stone End Farm, Ascotts-under-Wychwood.

Banbury.—J. Green, 5, Newiand Place, Banbury.

Chipping Norton.—O. Carey, Over Norton, Chipping Norton.

Leafield.—C. Pratley, Leafield, near Witney.

Stonesfield.—F. Watts, Stonesfield, Oxford.

Witney.—S. Taylor, West End, Witney.

HENLEY.

SALOP.

Trades Councils.

DAWLEY AND IRONBRIDGE.—E. Biddulph, 4, New Road, Horsehay.

LUDLOW.—G. Randles, 2, Wellstone, Livesey Road, Ludlow.

OAKENGATES.—G. F. Taylor, 8, Church Street, St. George's Wellington.

OLDBURY.—J. G. Houldnill, 44, West Bromwich Street, Oldbury.

OSWESTRY.—(See Labour Party.)

SHREWSBURY.—E. B. Blake, 19, Albert Street, Shrewsbury.

WELLINGTON.—J. Woollam, 36, Urban Terrace, Hadley.

WHITCHURCH.—P. J. Ganter, 156, Wrexham Road, Whitchurch.

Q

Divisional and Local Labour Parties.

LUDLOW.

OSWESTRY.

*Oswestry.—E. Jones, 32, Whittington Road, Oswestry.

SHREWSBURY.—E. Blake, 19, Albert Street, Shrewsbury.

Shrewsbury.—E. Blake (as above).

THE WREKIN.—J. E. Woollam, 36, Urban Terrace, Wellington, Salop.

Dawley.—E. J. Biddulph, 4, New Road, Horsehay, Salop.

Oakengates.—G. Taylor, 8, Church Street, St. George's, Oakengates.

Wellington.—J. E. Woollam (as above).

SOMERSET.**Trades Councils.**

BATH.—H. J. Swain, 16, South Avenue, Oldfield Park, Bath.

BRIDGWATER.—A. Chapman, Argyle Cottages, St. John's Street, Bridgwater.

CASTLE CARY.—S. Perry, Ivy Cottages, South Cary, Castle Cary.

CLEVEDON.—A. Coomber, Somerset Cottage, Old Street, Clevedon.

FROME.—A. Frosdick, 16, Wallbridge Avenue, Frome.

GLASTONBURY.—J. Hayes, Hill Head, Glastonbury.

SHEPTON MALLET.—A. Venner, Highcroft, Gurney Slade, Shepton Mallet.

TAUNTON.—COUN. W. H. Howell-Spencer, 27, Tancred Street, Taunton.

WESTON-SUPER-MARR.—C. E. Major, 21, Ambery Road, Weston-Super-Mare.

YEovil.—A. E. Little, 122, St. Michael's Avenue, Yeovil.

SOUTH WEST COUNTIES FEDERATION.—A. Jenkins, Toronto House, Eastville, Bristol.

Parliamentary Borough Labour Parties.

BATH.—J. Clarke, 40, Cynthia Road, Oldfield Park, Bath

Divisional and Local Labour Parties.

BRIDGWATER.—E. White, 35, Eastover, Bridgwater.

Bridgwater.—J. M. Boltz, Bristol Road, Bridgwater.

Burnham.—F. Clissold, Ravenscourt Terrace, Hudson Street, Burnham-on-Sea.

Highbridge.—W. Young, Westlands House, The Clyce, Highbridge.

Minehead.—E. J. White (as above).

FROME.—E. A. Rivers, Haydon, Radstock, near Bath.

Bathampton.—F. Hobbs, Station House, Bathampton.

Batheaston.—T. W. Harris, Prospect Place, Batheaston

Bathford.—W. Hodder, New Buildings, Bathford.

Beckington.—C. Binder, The Plain, Beckington.

Bishop Sutton.—H. Harvey, Ivy Cottage, Bishop Sutton.

Brislington.—F. Stratford, 50, Grove Park Road, Brislington.

Camerton.—W. Sperring, Meadgate, Camerton.

Chilcompton.—W. Richards, 27, Wells Road, Chilcompton.

Clutton.—B. Beaverstock, Maynard Terrace, Clutton.

Coleford.—H. James, Church Lane, Coleford, Bath.
 Coombe Town.—A. Herbert, Rock Cottage, Coombe Town.
 Farmborough.—W. Bridges, Hobbswall, Farmborough.
 Freshford.—J. Beer, J.P., Mount Pleasant, Freshford.
 Frome.—J. W. Pook, 9, Catherine Street, Frome.
 Hemington.—A. Loader, Ruckley Ford, Radstock.
 Highlitleton.—A. G. Salmon, Highlitleton, Bristol.
 Keynsham.—Miss L. Cox, Albert Road, Keynsham.
 Kilmersdon.—L. Hitchens, Haydon, Radstock, Bath.
 Leigh-on-Mendip.—H. Wickham, Leigh-on-Mendip, Bath.
 Mells.—C. Withers, Vobster, Bath.
 Midsomer Norton.—A. Wilton, 41, Rackvernal Road; Mid Norton.
 Norton St. Philips.—W. March, High Street, Norton St. Philips.
 Paulton.—T. Chivers, Newtown, Paulton.
 Peasedown.—F. Durbin, Hillside View, Peasedown.
 Radstock.—W. Fish, J.P., Woodborough Road, Radstock.
 Timsbury.—A. Wheeler, The Folly, Timsbury.
 TAUNTON.—Coun. W. Howell-Spencer, 27, Tancred Street, Taunton.
 WELLS.—L. Bowden, Glenville, Milborne Port, Somerset.
 Castle Cary.—W. Swatridge, Barley Hill, Castle Cary.
 Milborne Port.—H. Brown, The Chestnuts, Milborne Port.
 Shepton Mallett.—A. Venner, High Croft, Gurney Slade, Shepton
 Mallett.
 Street.—J. H. Brown, Fernleigh, Street.
 WESTON-SUPPER-MARE.—C. Coles, 73, Royal Arcade, Weston-super-Mare.
 Clevedon.—A. Coomber, Somerset Cottage, Old Street, Clevedon.
 Portishead.—A. Williams, 3, West Villas, Beach Road, Portishead.
 Weston-super-Mare.—C. Major, 21, Amberey Road, Weston-super-
 Mare.
 YEOVIL.—A. E. Little, 122, St. Michael's Avenue, Yeovil.

STAFFORD.

Trades Councils.

BILSTON.—E. Cowlshaw, 86, Church Street, Bilston.
 BRIERLEY HILL.—W. Trevis, 3, High Street, Brierley Hill.
 BROMSGROVE.—W. Husband, Upland Road, Bromsgrove.
 BURTON-ON-TRENT.—J. J. Humphries, 223, Wyggeston Street, Burton-
 on-Trent.
 CANNOCK CHASE.—J. Bloore, Arthro Villas, Station Road, Hednesford.
 DARLASTON.—G. Oates, 39, Smith Street, Darlaston.
 DUDLEY.—J. Price, J.P., 2, King Edmund Street, Dudley.
 LEAK.—T. Birch, Co-operative Buildings, Field Street, Leek.
 ROWLEY REGIS.—J. Poole, Dudley Wood, Cradley Heath.
 SMETHWICK.—C. Jones, 45, Swindon Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.
 STAFFORD.—G. Hindle, 4, New Garden Street, Stafford.
 STAFFS. (North).—E. H. Meir, 7, Copes House, Tunstall.
 TAMWORTH.—G. H. Jones, 8a, Lady Bank, Tamworth.
 TIPTON.—F. Hyde, 60, Dudley Port, Tipton.
 WALSALL.—H. Walker, Labour Club, Bradford Street, Walsall.
 WEDNESBURY.—B. W. Griffiths, 13, Vicarage Road, Wednesbury.
 WEST BROMWICH.—F. C. Weaver, 120, Lodge Road, West Bromwich.

WILLENHALL.—E. Attwood, Station House, Short Heath, New Invention, Wolverhampton.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—H. Bagley, 83, Burleigh Road, Wolverhampton.

SOUTH STAFFS. AND WORCESTER FEDERATION.—H. Bullus, 12, Bank Street, Brierley Hill.

Parliamentary Borough Labour Parties.

DUDLEY.—J. Price, J.P., 2, King Edmund Street, Dudley.

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYNE.—J. Matthias, 64, Ashfield Road, Newcastle

STOKE-ON-TRENT—Central.—J. H. Meir, 7, Cope's Avenue, Tunstall Burslem.—J. H. Meir (as above).

Hanley.—Ald. H. Leese, J.P., Labour Rooms, High Street, Hanley.

Stoke.—W. Dodd, 22, Peel Street, Mount Pleasant, Fenton.

SMETHWICK.

WEDNESBURY.—B. H. Saunders, 7, Tierdale Road, Tipton.

WEST BROMWICH.—T. Wright, 319, High Street, West Bromwich.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—C. W. Hill, 35, Queen's Square, Wolverhampton.

Bilston.—E. Cowlshaw, Central Chambers, Bilston.

East.

West.

Divisional and Local Labour Parties.

BURTON.

*Burton-on-Trent.—J. Humphries, 223, Wyggeston Street, Burton-on-Trent.

CANNOCK.—W. Jukes, Allport Road, Cannock.

Brownhills.—W. Wall, Brownhills, near Walsall.

Bushbury.—W. Millington, 42, Showell Road, Bushbury.

Cannock.—C. Jeffrey, 34, Walhouse Street, Cannock.

Cheslyn Hay.—F. Altree, 3, Low Street, Cheslyn Hay, near Walsall.

Essington.—R. Dudley, Wood Farm, Essington.

Hednesford.—J. Young, 50, McGhie Street, Hednesford.

KINGSWINFORD.

LEEK.—J. J. Stonier, 17, Duke Bank Terrace, Norton-le-Moors, Stoke-on-Trent.

Baddeley Green.—F. Homer, Victoria Street, Baddeley Green, Stoke.

Biddulph.—Coun. W. J. Butler, 109, John Street, Biddulph.

Biddulph Moor.—J. Bailey, Hurst View, Biddulph Moor.

Brindley Ford.—A. Lockett, 33, Bourne Street, Brindley Ford.

Brown Edge.—J. Holford, Chapel Lane, Brown Edge, Stoke-on-Trent.

Bucknall.—G. Websdale, 9, Laves Lane, Bucknall, Stoke-on-Trent

Kidsgrove.—J. Oakes, Lamb Street, Kidsgrove

Leek.—Coun. T. Birch, Foxlowe, Leek.

Longnor.—T. Armit, Market Place, Longnor, near Buxton

Norton-le-Moors.—R. Wright, 61, Leek Road, Norton Green, Stoke-on-Trent.

Smallthorne.—Coun. E. Dutton, 10, High Street, Smallthorne

LICHFIELD.—W. J. French, 83, Glascote Road, Taniworth, Staffs.
 Lichfield.—C. H. Turrell, Ivanhoe Road, Lichfield.
 Rushall.—F. Dean, Lloyd's Chambers, Walsall.
 Tamworth.—W. B. French, 66, Thomas Street, Glascote, Tamworth.

STAFFORD.

*Stafford.—G. Hindle, 4, New Garden Street, Stafford.

STONE.—W. H. Preston, 18, Mill Street, Stone.
 Stone.—W. H. Preston (as above).

SUFFOLK.

Trades Councils.

BECCLES.—W. Simmons, 10, St. George's Road, Beccles.
 BURY ST. EDMUNDS.—G. Gibbins, 1, Orchard Street, Bury St. Edmunds.
 FELIXSTOWE.—J. Thurston, 304, High Street, Walton, Felixstowe.
 LEISTON.—C. Collett, J.P., 49, Sizewell Road, Leiston.
 LOWESTOFT.—A. E. Finch, 2, Lake View Cottages, Oulton Broad.
 STOWMARKET.—(See Labour Party.)
 SUFFOLK FEDERATION.—T. Bjed, 73, Kensington Road, Ipswich.

Parliamentary Borough Labour Parties.

*IPSWICH.—T. Bird, 73, Kensington Road, Ipswich.

Divisional and Local Labour Parties.

I. EAST SUFFOLK.

EYE.

*Stowmarket.—W. Markwell, Victoria Road, Stowmarket.

LOWESTOFT.—Woodrow, Careton Road, Lowestoft.

Beccles.—C. Tye, 33, Alexandra Road, Beccles.

Lowestoft.—R. Turner, 9, The Prairie, Lowestoft.

WOODBRIDGE.—M. Barham, Rockbank, Victoria Road, Woodbridge.

Woodbridge.—P. Keeble, 3, Station Road, Woodbridge.

II. WEST SUFFOLK.

BURY ST. EDMUNDS.—E. Carter, 37, York Road, Bury St. Edmunds.
 SUDBURY.

SURREY.

Trades Councils.

*CHERTSEY AND WEYBRIDGE.—T. Linscy, 3, The Broadway, Weybridge.

*CROYDON.—A. Jenner, Ruskin House, Croydon.

DORKING.—J. Wilkinson, 45, Rothes Road, Dorking.

EGHAM.—H. Field, St. Agnes, Rusham Road, Egham.

EPSOM.—W. Paskell, 1, Miles Road, Epsom.

*GODALMING.—H. Pye, South View, George's Road, Farncombe.

*GUILDFORD.—P. Collick, 11, Nightingale Road, Guildford.

KINGSTON-ON-THAMES.—J. Watkinson, 33a, Somerset Road, Kingston-on-Thames.

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REDHILL AND REIGATE.—H. H. Norris, 9, Ranelagh Road, Redhill.
RICHMOND.—(See Labour Party.)

SUTTON.—J. Goossens, 6, Lea Place, Sutton.

WIMBLEDON.—W. Steffens, 26, Pelham Road, Wimbledon.

WOKING.—E. Shipston, Morwenstow, White Rose Lane, Woking.

Parliamentary Borough Labour Parties.

CROYDON.—E. J. Chapman, 32, Howberry Road, Thornton Heath.

North.—Coun. H. Wagdin, 3, Meadevale Road, Croydon.

South.—G. Robertson, 5, Cunden Road, Croydon.

KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES.—J. Gent, 6, St. Leonard's Square, Surbiton.

*RICHMOND.—A. Brenton, 20, Rectory Road, Barnes, S.W. 13.

WIMBLEDON, MERTON AND MORDEN.—E. Dennis, 7, Woodside, S.W. 19.

Divisional and Local Labour Parties.

CHERTSEY.—E. A. Butcher, 3, Avenue Villas, High Street, Weybridge.

Chertsey.—H. Bungard, 8, King Street, Chertsey.

Egham.—E. Davis, 73, Hummer Road, Egham.

EASTERN SURREY.—P. H. Nodin, Minook, Coulsdon.

EPSOM.—H. Chenery, 1, Hards Cottage, West Street, Ewell

Cheam.—R. Edser, 17, York Terrace, Malden Road, Cheam

Cobham.—H. B. Toogood, c/o — Baldock, Oak Tree, Cobham.

Ewell.— — Wrighton, 25, North View, Kingston Road, Ewell

Sutton.—F. Haggar, 37, Mulgrave Road, Sutton.

Worcester Park.—J. Lister, Old Malden Lane, Worcester Park

FARNHAM.—E. Shipton, Morwenstow, Woking.

Farnham.—W. Culver, The Gables, St. George's Road, Farnham

Woking.—R. Williams, Holyoake Crescent, Horsell, Woking

GUILDFORD.—S. G. Steer, 9, Nettles Terrace, Guildford.

Godalming.—C. Hussey, 6, Marshall Road, Farncombe.

MITCHAM.—C. Woods, 14, Byegrove Road, Colliers Wood, S.W. 19

Beddington and Wallington.—D. Campbell, 11, Woodcote Green,
Wallington.

Carshalton.—R. Hunt, 34, Cranfield Road, East, Carshalton-on-the-
Hill, Sutton.

Mitcham.—C. Woods (as above).

REIGATE.—E. Pontifex, 104, Monson Road, Redhill, Surrey.

Dorking.—W. Taylor, 76, Falkland Road, Dorking.

SUSSEX.

Trades Councils.

BEVHILL.—T. J. Walters, 4, Silvester Road, Bevhill-on-Sea

EASTBOURNE.—W. Wilkinson, 112-114, South Street, Eastbourne

HASTINGS.—A. White, 11, Ashburnham Road, Hastings

HAYWARD'S HEATH.—F. Tillman, 12, Mill Green Road, Hayward's
Heath.

WORTHING — — Frayne, 28, Southfield Road, Worthing

Parliamentary Borough Labour Parties.

BRIGHTON.—Coun. E. Marsh, 38, London Road, Brighton

HASTINGS.—A. White, 11, Ashburnham Road, Hastings.

Divisional and Local Labour Parties.

I. EAST SUSSEX.

- EASTBOURNE.—H. Boniface, 112, South Street, Eastbourne.
 Eastbourne.—F. Huggett, 112, Northiam Road, Eastbourne.
- EAST GRINSTEAD.—G. W. Butcher, 12, Railway Approach, East Grinstead.
- Burgess Hill.—T. H. Lee, Little Bowden, Burgess Hill,
 Crowborough.—Mrs. K. Beer, Pinehurst, Crowborough,
 Cuckfield, Mrs. C. Graham, Chair Walk House, South Street,
 Cuckfield.
- East Grinstead.—Miss M. Palmer, 34, West Hill, East Grinstead.
 Groombridge.—A. Skinne, 2, Park View, Station Road, Groombridge.
- Hassocks.—B. Bryant, 73, Parklands Road, Hassocks.
 Hayward's Heath.—F. Routh, 7, Spring Gardens, Hayward's Heath.
- Slaugham.—W. Sayers, Slaugham Green, Slaugham.
 Three Bridges.—N. Elliott, 92, Hazelwood Road, Three Bridges.
 West Hoathley.—A. James, East Lodge, West Hoathley.
 Wittingham.—C. Pinney, Windleshaw, Wittingham.
- LEWES.—L. White, 35, Elphick Road, Newhaven.
 Lewes.—L. White (as above).
 Newhaven.—G. Palmer, Gas Cottages, Lewes Road, Newhaven.
 Portslade.—W. Deeley Jones, 53, Norway Road, Portslade.
- RYE.
- Bexhill.— — Walters, 4, Silvester Road, Bexhill.
 Rye.— — Steele, 7, Mermaid Street, Rye.

II. WEST SUSSEX.

- CHICHESTER.—W. Healey, 36, Pier Road, Littlehampton.
 Arundel.—C. Robinson, 12, Kirdford Road, Arundel.
 Bognor.—F. Goodger, Newsagent, Steyne Street, Bognor.
 Chichester.—Mrs. Eastland, 56, Basin Road, Chichester.
 Graffham.—Mrs. Heaton, The Laurels, Graffham.
 Hammer.—A. Smith, Parish Clerk, Linchmere, near Haslemere.
 Littlehampton.—F. Mitchell, 17, North Ham Road, Littlehampton.
 Milland.—C. Earwicks, Hungry Cottage, Liphook.
- HORSHAM AND WORTHING.—F. Smith, 92, Southfield Road, Worthing.
 Horsham.—D. Shergold, 43, Park Terrace East, Horsham.
 Lancing.—J. Cox, Trevena, Roberts Road, Lancing.
 Sompting.—H. Skinner, Blacksmith's Cottages, Sompting.
 Southwick.—F. Cannons, 46, Underdown Road, Southwick.
 Worthing.—C. Robinson, Camden Cottage, Prospect Place, Worthing.
- SUSSEX FEDERATION OF LABOUR PARTIES.—Miss V. Nash, 12, Railway Approach, East Grinstead.

WARWICK.

Trades Councils.

- ALCESTER.—A. V. Simons, Priory Road, Alcester.
 BIRMINGHAM.—(See Labour Party.)
 COLSHILL.—J. Yates, North Villas, Curdworth.
 COVENTRY.—J. T. Tyson, 17, Shackleton Road, Coventry
 HALESOWEN.—W. Hampton, 24, Belgrave Road, Blackheath, Birmingham.
 KENILWORTH.—J. Lees, Oak Cottage, Stoneleigh Road, Kenilworth.
 NUNEATON.—P. Kestland, 7, Coton Road, Nuneaton.
 OLDBURY.—J. Houldnill, 44, West Bromwich Street, Oldbury.
 RUGBY.—C. W. Browning, 16, Albert Street, Rugby.
 STRATFORD.—R. H. Webb, 4, Holton Street, Stratford-on-Avon.
 SUTTON COLDFIELD.—R. Stedman, Ottos Hoop, Roland Road, Sutton Coldfield.

Parliamentary Borough Labour Parties.

- *BIRMINGHAM.—F. W. Rudland, 110, John Bright Street, Birmingham.
 Aston.—F. W. Rudland (as above).
 Deritend.
 Duddesdon.
 Edgbaston.
 Erdington.—G. Fletcher, 77, Newman Road, Birmingham.
 Handsworth.—F. Cartwright, 15, Sycamore Road, Handsworth, Birmingham.
 King's Norton.—W. Bennett, 19, Lea House Road, Stirchley, Birmingham.
 Ladywood.—W. Milner, 121, Winston Street, Rolton Park, Birmingham.
 Moseley.—E. Cox, 754, Stratford Road, Sparkhill.
 Sparkbrook.
 West Birmingham.
 Yardley.—H. Glasgow, 134, Floyer Road, Small Heath, Birmingham.
 COVENTRY.—E. Weatherley, 7, Cromwell Street, Coventry.

Divisional and Local Labour Parties.

- NUNEATON.—T. Langley, Labour Club, Nuneaton.
 Atherstone.—G. Hogg, Station Road, Atherstone.
 Attleborough.—L. Gupwell, Gadsby Street, Attleborough.
 Bulkington.—A. Burchall, School Road, Bulkington.
 Foleshill.—A. Smith, 41, Windmill Road, Foleshill.
 Nuneaton.—F. Leavesley, 172, Arbury Road, Nuneaton.
 Stockingford.—W. T. Smith, 70, Grove Road, Stockingford.
 Stoke Heath.—F. Waters, 35, The Heath, Stoke Heath.
 RUGBY.—H. Tarbox, Trades and Labour Hall, Albert Street, Rugby.
 Bishop's Itchington.—P. Parish, Station Road, Bishop's Itchington, Leamington.
 Harbury.—G. E. Over, Hall Lane, Harbury, Leamington.
 Southam.—A. Hodges, Appendix Street, Southam, Rugby.

Rugby and New Bilton.—H. Tarbox (as above).
Tysoe.—J. Armitage, Tysoe.

TAMWORTH.

WARWICK AND LEAMINGTON.—W. Mortimer, The Trades Hall, Leamington Spa.

Alcester.—B. Davis, The Villa, Stratford Road, Alcester.

Kenilworth.—J. Lees, Oak Cottage, Stoneleigh Road, Kenilworth.

Leamington Spa.—T. Ward, 16, Tavistock Street, Leamington Spa.

Stratford-on-Avon.—H. Dunsby, Shottery, Stratford-on-Avon.

Studley.—G. Lawrence, 7, Station Road, Studley.

Warwick.—F. Hughes, 12, Hill Street, Warwick.

WESTMORLAND.

Trades Councils.

KENDAL.—E. W. Tatham, 8, Nether Street, Kendal.

Divisional and Local Labour Parties.

WESTMORLAND.

WILTS.

Trades Councils.

DEVIZES.—H. Blewett, 1, Estcourt Crescent, Devizes.

MELKSHAM.—G. Ward, J.P., 21, Round Pond, Melksham.

SALISBURY.—J. Kilford, 135, Devizes Road, Salisbury.

SWINDON.—W. R. Robins, 38, Florence Street, Swindon.

TROWBRIDGE.—W. Harris, 42, West Street, Trowbridge.

WESTBURY.—A. E. Hayward, Leigh, Westbury.

Divisional and Local Labour Parties.

CHIPPENHAM.—W. S. Tucker, Holly Villa, 2, St. Paul's Street, Chippenham.

Chippenham.—J. Kingston, Bourneville, Sheldon Road, Chippenham.

Hullerington.—S. Neate, New Town, Hullerington.

Wootton Bassett.—H. Eveleigh, Black Dog Cottages, Wootton Bassett.

DEVIZES.

SALISBURY.—J. Starr, 50, George Street, Salisbury.

Cholderton.—E. Brice, Newton Toney, near Salisbury.

Downton.—P. Nicholas, 1, Avon View, Downton.

Salisbury.—J. Hilford, 135, Devizes Road, Salisbury.

Wilton.—G. Lock, Uxford, near Wilton.

Woodford.—A. Garrett, Startford sub Castle, Salisbury.

SWINDON.—E. Weatherley, 93, Commercial Road, Swindon.

WESTBURY.—W. Riddick, Bath Road, Melksham.

Bradford-on-Avon.—F. J. Bendle, The Old House, Silver Street, Bradford-on-Avon.

Melksham.—R. Thompson, Fernlea, Forest Road, Melksham.

Mere.—T. W. Morgan, North Street, Mere.

Trowbridge.—W. Harris, 42, West Street, Trowbridge.

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Warminster.—W. Prince, 95, Pound Street, Warminster.
Westbury.—W. Andrews, 123, Fore Street, Westbury.

WORCESTER.

Trades Councils.

BROMSGROVE.—W. Husband, Upland Road, Bromsgrove.
EVESHAM.—W. M. Fielding, Rynal House, Evesham.
HALESOWEN.—W. Hampton, 24, Belgrave Road, Blackheath, Birmingham.
KIDDERMINSTER.—A. E. Meredith, 28, Woodfield Crescent, Kidderminster.
LYE AND WOLLESCOTE.—R. Dunn, 10, Crabbe Street, Wollescote, Lye, Stourbridge.
MALVERN.—C. Davies, 5, Barber's Hill, Malvern.
RAWLEY REGIS.—J. Poole, Sunnyside, Dudley Wood, Cradley Heath.
REDDITCH.—J. Hodson, 12, Orchard Street, Redditch.
WORCESTER.—A. Bryan, J.P., 129, Hylton Road, Worcester.

Parliamentary Borough Labour Parties.

WORCESTER.—E. Huckfield, 288, Astwood Street, Worcester.

Divisional and Local Labour Parties.

BEWDLEY.

EVESHAM.—W. Fielding, Rynal House, Evesham.
Droitwich.—J. Edwards, Copent, Droitwich.
Evesham.—W. Fielding (as above).

KIDDERMINSTER.

Bromsgrove.—W. Husband, Upland Road, Bromsgrove.
Kidderminster.—A. E. Meredith, 28, Woodfield Crescent, Kidderminster.
Kidderminster Rural.—W. Davis, Longcroft, Wolverley, near Kidderminster.
Redditch.—J. Hodson, 12, Orchard Street, Redditch.
STOURBRIDGE.—G. H. Hill, 16, Belmont Road, Wollescote.
Cradley.—J. Willetts, 21, Colley Orchard, Colley Gate, Cradley.
Halesowen.—J. Hooper Bryant, 13, Hagley Street, Halesowen.
Lye and Wollescote.—R. Dunn, 10, Crabbe Street, Wollescote.
Oldbury.—J. A. Houlding, 44, West Bromwich Street, Oldbury.
*Stourbridge.—G. Tyler, 55, Union Street, Stourbridge.

YORKSHIRE.

Trades Councils.

ARDSLEY AND THORPE.—E. Hartley, 9, Gordon Street, Falls, East Ardsley, Wakefield.
BARNESLEY.—E. Sheerien, 26, Cope Street, Barnesley.
BINGLEY.—J. Holmes, 17, Amy Street, Bingley.
BRADFORD.—Coun. W. Barber, J.P., Trades Hall, 90, Sunbridge Road, Bradford.
BRIDLINGTON.—C. F. Edmund, Printer, High Street, Bridlington.

- BRIGHOUSE.—H. Wainwright, 63, Bird's Road, Brighouse.
 CASTLEFORD.—J. Dowding, 38, Ridgefield Street, Castleford.
 CHAPELTOWN.—E. Ogle, 135, Lane Ends, Chapeltown.
 DEWSBURY AND BATLEY.—(Heavy Woollen).—Coun. T. Myers, M.P., 37, Brewery Lane, Thornton Lees, Dewsbury.
 DONCASTER.—G. E. Terrell, 121, Catherine Street, Doncaster.
 EAST ARDSLEY.—E. Hartley, 9, Gordon Street, East Ardsley.
 ELLAND.—G. Ward, 22, Oak Street, Elland.
 GOOLE.—T. Bell, 38, Ouse Street, Goole.
 HALIFAX.—F. Leach, 17, Charlesworth Grove, Pellon, Halifax.
 HARROGATE.—A. Locke, 4, Newnham Terrace, Harrogate.
 HEBDEN BRIDGE.—J. H. Farrar, 14, Albert Street, Mytholmroyd.
 HOLMFIRTH.—J. A. Moorhouse, Holmfirth, near Huddersfield.
 HUDDERSFIELD.—Coun. G. A. Boothroyd, Trades Societies Club, Northumberland Street, Huddersfield.
 HULL.—(See Labour Party.)
 KEIGHLEY.—(See Labour Party.)
 KNOTTINGLEY.—T. Wright, Union Row, Knottingley.
 LEEDS.—Coun. O. Connellan, 6, Carlton Mount, Leeds.
 MALTON.—H. Aldam, Peasy Hill, Malton.
 MEXBORO'.—J. Walton, 101, Avenue Road, Wath-upon-Deerne, Rotherham.
 MIDDLESBROUGH.—H. MacGregor, 65, Waterloo Road, Middlesbrough.
 MIRFIELD.—W. E. Parry, Hillcrest, Knowl, Mirfield.
 MORLEY.—(See Labour Party.)
 NORMANTON.—J. Wales, 45, Pope Street, Altofts.
 OSSETT AND HORBURY.—W. Dews, 4, Jubb's Terrace, Ossett.
 PENISTONE.—J. A. Fieldsand, 38, The Green, Penistone.
 PONTEFRACI.—T. Hill, 3, Poplar View, Pontefract.
 POOLE.—H. Brooks, Instow, St. Margaret's Road, Poole.
 RAWMARSH AND PARAGATE.—J. G. Bartlett, 127, Green Lane, Rawmarsh, near Rotherham.
 REDCAR.—H. Thompson, 40, Lumley Road, Redcar.
 SADDLEWORTH.—J. Walton, Church House, Dobscross, near Oldham.
 SCARBOROUGH.—S. Heppenstall, 8, Belle Vue Parade, Scarborough.
 SELBY.—W. Eden, 18, Buller Street, Selby.
 SHEFFIELD.—P. R. Graham, 15, Cross Hill, Ecclesfield, Sheffield.
 „ (Federated).—M. Humberstone, J.P., Industry Road, Darvall, Sheffield.
 SHIPLEY.—Secretary, 65, Church Lane, Shipley.
 SILSDEN.—E. Tempest, 12, West View, Silsden.
 SKIPTON.—W. Cleaver, 24, Milton Street, Skipton.
 SOUTH BANK.—J. W. Fraser, 63, Redcar Road, South Bank.
 SOWERBY BRIDGE.—J. Lancaster, 20, Montagu Street, Sowerby Bridge.
 SPEN VALLEY.—L. Archer, Trades Hall, Cleckheaton.
 STOCKBRIDGE.—J. Whitehead, Hawthorne Brook, Stockbridge.
 THIRSK.—A. Snelling, 14, South Crescent, Sowerby, Thirsk.
 TODMORDEN.—W. J. Tout, Burnley Road, Todmorden.
 WAKEFIELD.—B. Johnson, 10, Earl Street, Wakefield.
 WHARFEDALE.—C. Jackman, Chevin Side, Otley.
 YORK.—S. Hutchinson, 24, Alma Grove, York.
 FEDERATION.—Ben Turner, J.P., 5, Talbot Street, Batley.

Parliamentary Borough Labour Parties.

BARNSELY.—R. M. Hill, 105, Park Grove, Barnsley.

BATLEY AND MORLEY.—F. Baines, 11, West Park Terrace, Healey.

†*Morley.—B. Simpson, 4, Cardigan Avenue, Morley.

BRADFORD.—T. Ashworth, 4, Town Hall Square, Bradford.

Central Division.

East.

North.

South.

DEWSBURY.—A. Wilcock, Textile Hall, Union Street, Dewsbury.

HALIFAX.

HUDDERSFIELD.

*HULL.—(Kingston-upon-Hull).—H. E. Jordan, 7, Darrismere Avenue, Edinburgh Street, Hull.

Central Division.—J. Quinlan, 5, Dover Terrace, Folkestone Street, Hull.

East.—T. Cooper, 79, Barnsley Street, Holderness Road, Hull.

North-West.—R. Roe, 3, William's Terrace, Bean Street, Hessle Road, Hull.

South-West.—W. Le Nepvew, 4, Harris Street, Hawthorn Avenue, Hull.

LEEDS.—City.—Coun. Armstrong, 14, Upper Fountaine Street, Leeds.

Central.—J. Raynes, 14, Upper Fountaine Street, Leeds.

North.—A. Turner, 50, Woodside Avenue, Burley, Leeds.

North-East.—S. Craven, 60, Bankside Street, Roundhay Road, Leeds.

South.—J. Wade, 10, Langthorpe Place, Leeds.

South-East.—Coun. W. Hemingway, 11, Parnaby View, Hunslet, Leeds.

West.—J. Shore, 42, Armley Lodge Road, Armley, Leeds

MIDDLESBROUGH.—T. Mechan, 47, Alphonsus Street, Near Ormesley, Middlesbrough.

East.

West.

ROTHERHAM.—Coun. G. E. Caine, Victoria Chambers, College Street, Rotherham.

SHEFFIELD.

Attercliffe.—A. Pickering, 133, South View Road, Sheffield.

Brightside.—G. Davison, 127, Spital Hill, Sheffield.

Central Division.

Eccleshall.—J. Sketton, 13, Dalton Street, Sheffield.

Hallam.

Hillborough.

Park.—C. Miller, 72, Wood Bank Crescent, Sheffield.

WAKEFIELD.—J. P. Butterworth, 1, Buckhill Street, Sandal, Wakefield.

YORK BOROUGH.—T. Anderson, 48, Grosvenor Terrace, York.

Divisional and Local Labour Parties.**I. EAST RIDING.**

BUCKROSE.—E. Storey, 4, King Street, Driffield.

HOLDERNESS.

HOWDENSHIRE.

II. NORTH RIDING.

- CLEVELAND.—J. Kelsall, 17, Ruby Street, Saltburn by the Sea.
 Carlin How.—Coun. M. P. Leadbitter, 19, Wood Street, Carlin How.
 Guisborough.—B. Pearson, 37, Thomson Street, Guisborough.
 Lingdale.—E. Hood, 16, Catherine Street, Lingdale.
 Loftus.—W. Simpson, 22, St. Hildas Terrace, West Loftus.
 Redcar.—J. Dack, 135, Queen Street, Coatham, Redcar.
 Skelton.—Coun. Frankland, Meredith House, New Skelton.
 Skinningrove.—R. Eggleston, 142, Zetland Row, Skinningrove.
- RICHMOND.
 SCARBOROUGH AND WHITBY.
 Pickering.—W. Irving, 17, Bidgate, Pickering.
 Scarborough and Whitby.—F. Drake, 21, Manor Place, Scarborough.
 Whitby.—A. Hardwick, Harbour View, Esk Place, Whitby.
- THIRSK AND MALTON.—C. Watson, Crayke, Easingwold.
 Easingwold.—C. Watson (as above).
 Kirbymoorside.—J. Hoggart, Market Place, Kirbymoorside.
 Malton.—H. Kirby, 29, Saltor Street, Malton.
 New Earswick.—J. Wordropp, 4, Sycamore Avenue, New Earswick.

III. WEST RIDING.

- BARKESTON ASH.—G. Ward, Kippax Station, near Leeds.
 COLNE VALLEY.—S. Eastwood, 53, Wood Top, Slaithwaite, near Huddersfield.
- DONCASTER.—T. Gibb, 59, French Gate, Doncaster.
 DON VALLEY.—J. T. Rowan, 38, Princess Road, Mexbro.
 Askern.—W. Stevenson, 82, Manor Road, Askern.
 Denaby and Conisbro.—E. Dale, 15, March Street, Conisbro.
 Edlington.—J. Limer, 52, Gorden Road, Edlington.
 Mexbro.—H. Howe, Loxley House, Herbert Street, Mexbro
 Rossington.—L. Attewell, 15, Fowler Street, New Rossington.
 Tickhill.—G. Williams, North Gate, Tickhill.
- ELLAND.—J. Lawson, 13, Crown Street, Brighouse.
 Brighouse.—F. Holroyd, Eleanor Street, Brighouse.
 Elland.—G. H. Ward, 22, Oak Street, Elland.
 Greetland.—A. Buttery, 15, Coronation Street, Greetland.
 Hipperholme.—T. Gelder, 10, Bramley Lane, Lightcliffe, Halifax.
- HEMSWORTH.—G. A. Griffiths, 267, South View, Royston, near Barnsley.
 Ackworth.—G. Green, 3, Leigh Cottages, Moor Top, Ackworth.
 Brierley.—W. Wilkinson, Checkweighman, Brierley, near Barnsley.
 Carlton.—Coun. A. Morrirt, Chapel Lane, Carlton.
 Cudworth.—W. Peaker, 49, Sneidale Road, Cudworth.
 Great Houghton.—J. Lavin, Richmond House, Great Houghton.
 Grimethorpe.—W. Stewardson, 62, Queen Street, Grimethorpe.
 Hemsworth.—E. Dando, 2, Holly Street, Hemsworth.
 Kinsley.—J. Davies, Victor Street, Kinsley, near Wakefield.
 Rhyill Hill.—T. Hepworth, South View, Rhyill, near Wakefield.
 Royston.—M. Green, Midland Road, Royston
 Shafton.—W. Sedons, Shafton, near Barnsley.

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South Emsall.—H. Bamforth, 43, Broad Lane, South Emsall
 South Hiendley.—E. Tibble, George Street, South Hiendley.
 South Kirby.—E. Benton, Edna Street, South Emsall.

KEIGHLEY.

*Keighley.—J. Dawson, 9, Cromer Avenue, Keighley.
 *Silsden.—E. Tempest, 12, West View, Silsden.

NORMANTON.—A. Smith, Castleford Road, Normanton.

Castleford and Whitwood.—J. Dowding, Ridgefield, Castleford.
 Featherstone.—J. Rogers, 33, Rhyl Street, Featherstone.
 Methley.—E. Wheeler, Micklefield, Methley.
 Normanton and Altofts.—J. Wales, 45, Pope Street, Altofts.

PENISTONE.—J. Hibbert, Bilham Road, Clayton West.

*Chapeltown.—E. Ogle, 135, Lane Ends, Chapeltown.
 Oughtibridge.—E. Heath, Church Street, Oughtibridge.
 *Stocksbridge.—J. Whitehead, Hawthorne Brook, Stocksbridge
 Wadsley Bridge.—C. Evans, 189, Foxhill Road, Birley Car, near
 Sheffield.

PONTEFRACT.—T. Temple, 94, Jackson Street, Goole.

Goole.—T. Bell, 38, Ouse Street, Goole.
 Knottingley.—G. Roberts, Rope Walk, Knottingley.
 Pontefract.—T. Price, Banks Avenue, Pontefract.

PUDSEY AND OTLEY.—W. Dickinson, 21, Eddison Street, Farsley.

Farsley.—H. V. Mill, Town Street, Farsley.
 Horsforth.—A. E. Allen, Clarence Grove, Horsforth.
 Ilkley.—F. Roberts, 25, Wilmot Road, Ilkley.
 Otley.—W. H. Davey, 33, Guycroft, Otley.
 Pudsey.—W. A. Guttridge, 51, Church Lane, Pudsey.

RIPON.

Harrogate.—J. Taylor, 5, Birch Grove, Belton, Harrogate.

ROTHER VALLEY.—J. Jones, 6, Sandy Lane, Thurcroft, Rotherham.

Anston.—J. B. Smith, 25, Sheffield Road, South Anston.
 Aston-cum-Aughton.— — Shepherd, 34, Aston Terrace, Swallow-
 ness.

Brinsworth.— — Stanley, 26, Duncan Street, Brinsworth.

Catcliffe.—F. Barlow, 7, South View Terrace, Catcliffe.
 Dinnington.—W. A. Bates, 8, Doe Quarry Lane, Dinnington.
 Intake.—J. Raynes, 172, Main Road, Intake.

Kilnhurst.—F. Millington, 52, Victoria Street, Kilnhurst.

Kineton Park.—W. Heath, Sunny Holme, Wesley Road, Kineton
 Park.

Maltby.—S. Bensen, 16, Milton Street, Maltby.

Swinton.—H. Williams, 14, Temperance Terrace, Swinton.

Thurcroft.—J. Jones, 6, Sandy Lane, Thurcroft

Whiston.—R. Webster, Planting Cottage, Whiston.

Wickersley.— — Steer, Bawtry Road, Wickersley.

Woodhouse.—G. Harding, 114, Sheffield Road, Woodhouse

ROTHWELL.—W. Dyson, Oldmeston Cottages, Outwood, Wakefield

Rothwell.—W. Lupton, 3, Oakfield Avenue, Rothwell.

Stanley cum Wrenthorpe.—W. Isaac, 1, Maygrove, Leeds Road,
 Oakwood.

SHIPLEY.—E. H. Brown, 15, Thackley Old Road, Windhill, Shipley

- SKIPTON.—T. Hodgson, 19, Highfield Road, Earby *via* Colne.
 Barnoldswick.—J. Howarth, Lane Bottom, Lubber Hill, Barnoldswick.
 Earby.—T. Hodgson (as above).
 Skipton.—W. Tillotson, 15, Dawson Street, Skipton.
- SOWERBY.—M. Crossley, Back Chambers, Sowerby Bridge.
 Sowerby Bridge.—T. Haley, 19, Edward Street, Tuel Lane, Sowerby Bridge.
- SPEN VALLEY.—Coun. J. Bryan, 9, Holdsworth Street, Cleckheaton.
 Birkenshaw.—H. Brooke, Westcroft, Birkenshaw.
 Birstall.—T. K. Sutherland, 15, Partington Square, Birstall.
 Drighlington.—A. Rennard, Hopkinson Buildings, Whitehall Road, Drighlington.
 Gildersome.—Coun. N. Newell, 7, West End, Gildersome, near Leeds.
 Heckmondwike.—J. E. Daunes, 82, Chapel Street, Heckmondwike.
 Hunsworth.—Coun. Illingworth, The Marsh, East Bierley, near Bradford.
 Kirkheaton.—P. Brewer, Murside Terrace, Kirkheaton.
 Lepton.—W. Dyson, Rowley Hill, Lepton.
 Mirfield West.—A. Norton, Nab Lane, Knowl, Mirfield.
 Oakenshaw.—A. Whitaker, 11, Cuss Street, Oakenshaw.
 Spenborough.—T. Earnshaw, Berry Hill, Heckmondwike.
 Whitley (Upper).—Coun. Qates, Grange Meer, near Wakefield.
- WENTWORTH.—T. Phipps, Barnsley Road, Dodworth, near Barnsley.
 Birdwell.—J. Mathewman, Sheffield Road, Birdwell.
 Dodworth.—S. Lingworth, Jackson's Square, Dodworth.
 Goldthorpe.—G. Proberts, Doncaster Road, Goldthorpe.
 Hoyland and Elsecar.—J. Howse, 8, Old Row, Elsecar.
 Thurnscoe.—O. Gilbert, 30, King Street, Thurnscoe.
 Wath.—G. Kenning, 24, Cranley Street, West Melton.
 Wentworth.—G. Coates, Wentworth, near Rotherham.
 Wombwell.—F. Sokell, 287, Hough Lane, Wombwell.
 Worsbro.—A. Brown, 120, High Street, Worsbro Dale.
 Worsbro Common.—M. Holt, Worsbro Common, Barnsley.

WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Trades Councils.

- NORTH WALES TRADES COUNCIL.—D. Thomas, Bro Dawd, Talyearn, Penygroes, Carnarvon.

ANGLESEY.

Trades Councils.

- HOLYHEAD.—G. L. Williams, 15, Moreton Road, Holyhead.

Divisional and Local Labour Parties.

ANGLESEY.

- Holyhead.—G. Williams, 15, Moreton Road, Holyhead.

BRECON AND RADNOR.

Divisional and Local Labour Parties.

- BRECON AND RADNOR.—L. E. Morgan, Sunnyhill, Ystradgynlais.
 Brecon.—W. D. Morgan, 1, Avenue Court, Brecon.
 Brynmawr.—S. G. Davies, Grosmont, Harcourt Road, Brynmawr.
 Builth Wells.—T. Samuel, Bank Villa, Builth Wells.
 Cefn-Coed.—T. J. Eynon, Cefn-Coed.
 Clydach and Llanelly Hill.—B. Richards, Llanelly Hill.
 Gilwern.—T. Richards, Gilwern.
 Hay.—J. Hyatt, 2, Dulas Terrace, Hay.
 Penwyllt.—J. Parry, Penwyllt Cottages, Penwyllt.
 Ystradgynlais.—W. R. Williams, Islwyn, Ystradgynlais.

CARDIGAN.

Trades Councils.

- CARDIGANSHIRE—North.—C. Hanson, Glen Almond, Llanbadarn Fawr, Aberystwyth.

Divisional and Local Labour Parties.

CARDIGAN.

CARMARTHEN.

Trades Councils.

- AMMANFORD AND LLANDEBIE.—(See Labour Party.)
 BURY PORT AND GWENDRAETH.—E. Lewis, Afallon, Tumble, near Llanelly.
 CARMARTHEN.—S. Jones, 6, Barn Road, Carmarthen.
 CARMARTHENSHIRE.—T. Morgan, 37, St. David's Street, Carmarthen.
 CWMAMMAN.—T. Lewis, Arosfa, Ceidrim Road, Glanamman.
 KIDWELLY.—E. Gravell, 2, Ferry Road, Kidwelly.
 LLANELLY.—D. Jones, 3, Cae-Cotton Terrace, Llanelly
 PONTARDULAIS.—D. J. Williams, Gwyn Grove, Pontardulais.

Divisional and Local Labour Parties.

CARMARTHEN.

- LLANELLY.—D. Jones, 3, Cae-Cotton Terrace, Swansea Road, Llanelly.
 *Ammanford and Llandebie.—J. Rainford, 59, Wind Street, Ammanford.
 Llanelly.—D. Jones (as above).

CARNARVON.

Trades Councils.

- BANGOR.—G. Williams, Hill Side, Penllys Terrace, Bangor.
 CARNARVON.—R. Davis, 11, Victoria Street, Carnarvon.
 CARNARVONSHIRE.—J. F. Thomas, Glan Llynwy, Penngroes, Carnarvonshire.
 LLANDUDNO.—J. Holcom, Cosy Nook, Caroline Road, Llandudno.
 PORTMAEOC.—D. Davies, 7, Church Street, Portmaeoc.

Parliamentary Borough Labour Parties.

CARNARVON.—J. F. Thomas, Glan Llyfnwy, Penygroes, near Carnarvon.

†Llandudno Junction.—P. Foster, Albert Drive Gardens, Llandudno Junction.

Divisional and Local Labour Parties.

CARNARVON.

DENBIGH.

Trades Councils

COLWYN BAY.—(See Labour Party.)

WREXHAM.—H. Edwards, J.P., 4, Osborne Grove, Mold Road, Wrexham.

Divisional and Local Labour Parties.

DENBIGH.

*COLWYN BAY.—D. Evans, Lincoln Terrace, Bay View Road, Colwyn Bay.

WREXHAM.—H. Edwards, J.P., 4, Osborne Grove, Mold Road, Wrexham. Broughton.—T. Buffey, 9, Francis Road, Moss, near Wrexham.

Brymbo.—H. Miller, Bryn Awel, Brymbo.

Bwlchgwyn.—L. Evans, Ddolwen, Bwlchgwyn.

Cefn.—J. P. Jones, c/o K. Jones, Chemist, Wells Street, Cefn, Ruabon.

Coed Poeth.—W. Hopwood, 49, Tavern Road, Coed Poeth.

Garden Village.—J. Hughes, 34, Kenyon Avenue, Garden Village, Wrexham.

Gresford.—C. H. Newton, Station Cottage, Gresford.

Gwersyllt.—H. Alcock, Westfield, Gwersyllt.

Holt.—W. Phillips, Cross Street, Holt.

Minera.—E. M. Edwards, Brynderfel, Coed Poeth.

New Broughton.—J. Price, Penrhyn, New Broughton.

Penycae.—J. Griffiths, Off Hill Street, Penycae, Ruabon.

Rhos.—A. R. Davies, Haulfryn, Bank Street, Ponkey.

Rhostyllen.—J. H. Williams, 23, Trinity Street, Rhostyllen.

Ruabon.—F. Hampson, 8, Foresters Terrace, Ruabon.

Summerhill.—W. Evans, Whittington Terrace, Top Road, Summerhill.

Tan-y-fron.—J. T. Jackson, 4, Park Road, Tan-y-fron.

Wrexham.—W. J. Punched, 19, Percy Road, Wrexham.

FLINT.

Trades Councils.

MOLD.—H. Peever, 10, Victoria Terrace, Mold.

RHYL.—G. Tomes, 1, Bridge Street, Rhyl.

R

Divisional and Local Labour Parties.

FLINT.—F. Walker, 40, Mancot Way, Hawarden, Chester.

*Deeside.—Ald. H. Millar, J.P., 10, Hawarden Terrace, Shotton, Chester.

GLAMORGAN.**Trades Councils.**

- ABERGWYNNI.—P. Davies, Brynteg, Blaengwynfi.
 ABERDARE.—E. Stonelake, 30, Herbert Street, Aberdare.
 BARRY.—H. Rosser, 37, Quarella Street, Cadoxton, Barry.
 BARGOED.—F. Lloyd, 15, Usk Street, Bargoed.
 BRIGEND.—W. Keen, Cemetery Road, Bridgend.
 BRITON FERRY.—T. S. Attwood, 68, Regent Street West, Briton Ferry.
 CAERPHILLY.—C. Denscombe, Wellfield House, Bradford Street, Caerphilly.
 CARDIFF.—J. Edmunds, 40, Charles Street, Cardiff.
 CLYDACH ON TAWE.—J. Nicholas, Vardre Road, Clydach on Tawe.
 CWMAVON.—T. Evans, 60, Gower Street, Cwmavon.
 CYMMER.—G. Shepherd, 12, Brywn Road, Cymmer.
 FFORESTPACH.—J. Richards, Brycoed, Fforestfach.
 GELLIQAER.—E. Dix, 18, Hill Street, Bargoed.
 GLYN CORROWG.—W. Stephens, 3, Dunraven Street, Glyn Corrowg.
 GOWERTON.—G. Godsell, Gorwydd Road, Gowerton.
 GRAW.—C. Gunter, Park Street, Pontycymmer.
 KENFIG HILL.—W. Truman, East Cottage, Stornny.
 LLANDAFF AND DINAS POWIS.—T. Mordecai, 50, Tymawr Road, Llandaff (North).
 LLANSAMLET.—I. Richards, Dolgerdd, Birch Grove, Llansamlet
 LLANTRISANT, LLANTWIT, VARDRE, AND COWBRIDGE.—W. H. Hawkins, Evelech House Avenue, Tonyrefail.
 MAESTEG.—A. G. Jones, 49, Greenfield Street, Maesteg.
 MERTHYR TYDFIL.—(See Labour Party).
 MORRISTON.—T. R. George, 30, Pentrepoeth Road, Morriston.
 NEATH.—E. Hopes, 5, Burnside, Neath.
 NEW TREDEGAR.—W. Jones, 21, High Street, Pengam.
 PENTRE.—J. T. Rees, 4, Belgrave Street, Pentre, Rhondda.
 PONTARDULAIS.—D. Williams, Gwyn Grove, Pontardulais.
 PONTLOTTYN.—W. Raymond, 9, Church Street, Pontlottyn.
 PONTYPRIDD.—E. Morgan, 28, Gylfeilion Road, Trehafod, Pontypridd.
 PORTH.—D. Morgan, 55, Wyndham Street, Cymner, Porth.
 PORTHCAWL.—L. Mably, 3, Philadelphia Road, Porthcawl.
 RHONDDA.—W. John, Miners' Office, Porth.
 SWANSEA.—T. L. Jenkins, 44, Brunswick Street, Swansea.
 SENGHENYDD AND ABERTRIDWR.—(See Labour Party).
 TONDU.—E. H. Mole, Persondy, Abeikenfig, Glam.
 TREHERBERT.—Miss Mainwaring, 10, Church Street, Treherbert.
 TRELEWIS.—C. Powell, 4, Richards Terrace, Trelewis.
 TREORCHY AND CWMPARC.—H. E. Wood, 58, Prospect Place, Treorchy, Rhondda.
 VALE OF NEATH.—T. Davies, Anneddfa, Cwmegwrach, Vale of Neath
 YNYSYBWYL.—F. Friday, 5, Glyn Mynach Street, Ynysybwyl.
 YSTALYFERA.—G. Johnson, 1, Hoel Varteg, Glam.
 YSTRAD MYNACH.—E. Morgan, 13, Dilwyn Avenue, Hengoed.

Parliamentary Borough Labour Parties.

- CARDIFF.—Central.—J. Edmunds, 9, Hanover Street, Cardiff.
 East.—J. Edmunds (as above).
 South.
- *MERTHYR TYDFIL.—W. Davis, 97, Thomas Street, Merthyr Tydfil.
 Aberdare.—M. Lewis, 12, Elm Grove, Aberdare.
 Merthyr.
- RHONDDA.—T. Mardy Jones, 16, Llantwit Road, Treforest.
- SWANSEA.—T. L. Jenkins, 44, Brunswick Road, Swansea.
 East.
 West.

Divisional and Local Labour Parties.

- ABERAVON.—J. Thomas, Rockingham Terrace, Briton Ferry.
 Port Talbot.—W. Howlett, 7, Field Terrace, Port Talbot.
- CAERPHILLY.—W. Morgan, 4, Cross Street, Abertridwr, Cardiff.
 Caerphilly.—J. H. Williamson, 92, Van Road, Caerphilly.
 Gelligaer.—E. E. Dix, Hill Street, Bargoed.
 Llanbrnduch.—W. J. Lewis, 5, Rees Terrace, Llanbrnduch.
 Nelson.—D. T. Lewis, Tydfil House, Nelson.
 Pontllyn.—W. J. Raymond, 9, Church Street, Pontllynn.
 *Senghenydd.—W. Turner, 144, Thomas Street, Abertridwr.
 Taffs Well.—A. Price, 16, Garth Street, Taffs Well.
 Trelewis.—C. Powell, 4, Richard Terrace, Trelewis.
 Ystrad Mynach.—H. Thomas, 19, Church Street, Ystrad Mynach.
- GOWER.
- Dunvant.—W. Thomas, The Willows, Dunvant.
 Fforestfach.—J. Richards, Bryn Coed, Fforestfach, Swansea.
 Gorseinon.—J. Powell, Aberpenar, Grovesend, near Gorseinon.
 Gower.—H. Davies, Sea View, Penclawdd.
 Gowerton.—G. F. Godsell, Gorwydd Road, Gowerton.
 Liansamlet.—I. Richards, Heollas, Birchgrove, Liansamlet.
 Mumbles.—J. Morton, 42, Oakland Road, Mumbles.
 Penclawdd.—H. W. Davies, Sea View, Penclawdd.
 Pontardulais.—D. J. Williams, C.C., Gwyn Grove, Bolgoed Street,
 Pontardulais.
 Sketty.—W. Jenkins, Rose Cottage, Greenfield Street, Sketty.
 Treboeth.—D. Emmanuel, Penlan, Treboeth.
 Three Crosses.—G. Thomas, Checkweigher, Aelybryn, Three
 Crosses.
 Wannarlwydd.—W. John, Bryn Road, Wannarlwydd.
 Ynystawe.—G. Griffiths, near Post Office, Ynystawe.
- LLANDAFF AND BARRY.—E. C. Gough, 11, Westward Rise, Barry.
 Barry.—G. C. Finch, 147, Woodland Road, Barry Dock.
 Garth and Tongwynlais.—E. Samuel Wern, Morganstown, Cardiff
 Llandaff.—T. Mordecai, 50, Tynmawr Road, Llandaff.
- NEATH.—E. Hopes, 5, Burnside, Neath.
 Glyn-Neath.—E. W. Cooper, Secretary Glyn-Neath Labour Party,
 Glyn-Neath.
- OGMORE.—D. J. Thomas, Westfield, Ogmores Vale
- PONTYFRIDD.—T. Mardy Jones, 16, Llantwit Road, Treforest, Glam.

MERIONETH.

Trades Councils.

- BALA.—W. Bason, Noddfa Frydan Road, Bala, Mer.
 BLAENAU FFASTINIOG.—J. Jones-Roberts, B.A., Iscraig, Blaenau Ffestiniog.
 DOLGELLY.—E. J. Humphreys, Park Row, Dolgelly.

Divisional and Local Labour Parties.

- MERIONETH.—Rev. P. Jones, 1, Eryri Terrace, Penrhynchendraeth.
 Dolgelly.—E. Humphreys, Park Row, Dolgelly.

MONMOUTH.

Trades Councils.

- ABERBARGOED.—W. Jones, 2, High Street, Pengam.
 ABERCARN.—J. M. Thomas 70, Windsor Avenue, Newbridge.
 ABERCAVENNY.—(See Labour Party).
 ABERTILLERY.—O. Elliott, 3, Earl Street, Abertillery.
 BLACKWOOD.—L. Lewis, 3, Cefn Road, Blackwood.
 BLAINA.—M. Williams, Tan-y-byrn, New Road, Nantyglo.
 BLAENAVON.—(See Labour Party).
 CHEPSTOW.—W. Freestover, Priory House, Chepstow.
 CRUMLEN.—G. Thomas, 70, Windsor Avenue, Newbridge.
 EBBW VALE.—J. Moses, Tenby House, Libanus Road, Ebbw Vale.
 LLANHILLETH.—W. J. Williams, 21, Hafodarthan, Llanhilleth.
 MYNYDDISLWYN.—R. Rawlings, 6, Ivors Road, Portllanfraith, Newport.
 NEWFORT.—F. Heath, 39, London Street, Maindee, Newport.
 PANTBG.—(See Labour Party.)
 PONTNEWYDD.—T. Miller, 18, Penllyn Avenue, Pontnewydd, near Newport.
 PONTYPOOL.—(See Labour Party.)
 RHYMNEY AND ABERTYSSWG.—T. Davies, Checkweigher, 13, Carn's Pit Row, Rhymney.
 RISCA.—A. Hackling, 8, Lyne Road, Risca.
 ROGERSTONE.—A. Worrall, Vicarage Cottage, Bassal, Newport.
 TREDEGAR.—J. J. Powell, 44, Victoria Terrace, Tredegar.

Parliamentary Borough Labour Parties.

- NEWFORT.—J. H. Edwards, County Chambers, 68, High Street, Newport.

Divisional and Local Labour Parties.

- ABERTILLERY.—V. Roberts, 33, Gwern Berthi Road, Cwmtillery.
 Abercarn.—J. Thomas, 70, Windsor Avenue, Newbridge.
 Abertillery.—O. Elliott, 3, Earl Street, Abertillery
 Blaina and Nantyglo.—M. Williams, Tanybryn, New Road, Nantyglo.
 Llanhilleth.—W. Williams, 21, Havodarthan Road, Llanhilleth.
 BRDWELLYT.—Coun. W. Jones, 21, High Street, Pengam.
 Aberbargoed.—Coun. W. Jones (as above).
 *Bedwas and Machen.—A. Cornford, 18, Glebe Street, Bedwas.

- Blackwood.—Coun. L. Lewis, 4, Cefn Road, Blackwood.
 Crosskeys.—T. Harrison, Gelli Unig Place, Pontywain.
 Maesycwmmmer.—A. Tillman, Garth House, Maesycwmmmer.
 New Tredegar.—J. Jeffries, 11, Birch Grove, New Tredegar.
 Pengam.—W. Harris, 21, Oak Terrace, Fleur-de-Lis, Pengam.
 Pontllanfraith.—R. Rawlins, 54, Sir Ivors Road, Pontllanfraith.
 Pontymister.—Coun. D. Pearson, Clive Street, Pontymister.
 Rogerstone.—J. Jones, 2, Park Avenue, Rogerstone.
 Trethomas.—C. Baynham, 11, William Street, Trethomas.
- EBBW VALE.—J. Caldicott, 5, Roberts Terrace, Tredegar, Mon.
 *Ebbw Vale.—J. Moses, Tenby House, Libanus Road, Ebbw Vale.
 *Rhyrnney.—T. Davies, 13, Carns Pit Row, Rhyrnney.
 *Tredegar.—J. Powell, 44, Victoria Terrace, Tredegar.
- MONMOUTH.—E. Lovesy, 1, Wye Crescent, Hardwick, Chepstow.
 *Abergavenny.—W. Mungean, 9, Oxford Street, Abergavenny.
 Caerleon.—A. Watkins, 6, Mill Street, Caerleon.
 Caerwent.—H. George, 2, Ifton Terrace, Roggiett, near Newport.
 Capbrook.—T. Reynolds, Cleddon, Trelleck, near Monmouth.
 Chepstow.—C. Guthrie, 6, Hardwick Terrace, Chepstow.
 Monmouth.—G. Reacher, Chyysingham Gate Street, Monmouth.
- PONTYPOOL.—G. P. Clapham, Brookly House, Pontymoel, Pontypool.
 *Blaenavon.—F. O. Prosser, Cartriff, Coed, Eithen Road, Blaenavon.
 *Cwmbran.—T. Millar, Penllwyn Avenue, Pontnewydd.
 *Panteg.—O. Pruden, South Street, Sebastopol, Panteg.
 *Pontypool.—W. Morgan, 59, Hanbury Road, Pontnewydd.

MONTGOMERY.

Trades Councils.

WELSHPOOL.—A. Jones, Hall Street, Welshpool.

Divisional and Local Labour Parties.

MONTGOMERY.—Coun. T. Bridgwater, The Crescent, Newtown, North Wales.

PEMBROKE.

Trades Councils.

FISHGUARD AND GOODWICK.—T. Holmes, 4, Coronation Road, Fishguard.
 HAVERFORDWEST.—C. A. Owen, 82, Barn Street, Haverfordwest.
 MILFORD HAVEN.—J. Thomas, 7, St. Peter's Road, Milford Haven.
 PEMBROKE.—W. Hicks, 21, Williamston Street, Pembroke.
 PEMBROKE DOCK.—F. Hopkins, 3, New Houses, Owen Street, Pembroke Dock.
 NEYLAND.—L. Wheeler, 36, John Street, Neyland.
 TENBY.—S. T. Harries, 1, Harding Villas, Tenby.

Divisional and Local Labour Parties.

PEMBROKE.—C. Lawrence, Scotchwells Bungalow, Haverfordwest.

SOUTH WALES.

SOUTH WALES FEDERATION OF LABOUR PARTIES.—W. Harris, Arfryn,
Bryn Road, Pontllanfraith, Mon.

SCOTLAND.

ABERDEEN AND KINCARDINE.

Trades Councils.

ABERDEEN.—J. Balfour, 47, Belmont Street, Aberdeen.
FRASERBURGH.—J. Mackenzie, 2, Albert Street, Fraserburgh.
PETERHEAD.—W. Strauchan, National Sailors' and Firemen's Office,
Peterhead.

Parliamentary Borough Labour Parties.

ABERDEEN.—C. Clarkson, 38, Urquhart Road, Aberdeen.
North.—J. Balfour, 47, Belmont Street, Aberdeen.
South.

Divisional and Local Labour Parties.

ABERDEEN AND KINCARDINE CENTRAL.—W. Jack, c/o Farm Servants'
Union, 35a, Union Street, Aberdeen.
Laurence Kirk.—W. Gammack, 66, Blackie-muir Avenue, Laurence
Kirk.

EASTERN.
KINCARDINE AND WESTERN.

ARGYLL.

Divisional and Local Labour Parties.

ARGYLL.
Campbeltown.—J. Hegarty, Kinloch Place, Campbeltown.

AYR AND BUTE.

Trades Councils.

ARDROSSAN.—A. S. Garscaddon, 12, Alpine Terrace, Ardrossan.
AYR.—T. Paterson, 3, Whitehill Street, Ayr.
AYRSHIRE.—Baillie R. Climie, 25, Armour Street, Kilmarnock.

Parliamentary Borough Labour Parties.

AYR BURGHS.—T. Paterson, 3, Whitehill Street, Ayr.
†Ayr.—G. Blunt, 12, Nelson Street, Ayr.
†Irvine.—J. Haggarty, 56, Town Head by Irvine.
†Saltcoats.—A. Duff, 30, Countess Street, Saltcoats

Divisional and Local Labour Parties.

- BUTE AND NORTHERN AYR.**—J. G. Campbell, 5, Hood Street, Kilmarnock.
 Dalry.—W. Campbell, New Street, Dalry.
KILMARNOCK.—W. Lorimer, 60, Barrhill Road, Old Cumnock, Ayr.
 Galston.—A. Crosbie, 58, Titchfield Street, Galston.
 Hurlford.—J. Kerr, c/o J. Donaldson, Riccarton Road, Hurlford.
 Kilmarnock.—A. Donaldson, 22, Douglas Street, Kilmarnock.
SOUTH AYRSHIRE.—D. Stitt, Madeline Place, Muirkirk.

BANFF.

Divisional and Local Labour Parties.

- BANFF.**
 Keith.—L. Stewart, 6, Main Street, New Mills, Keith.

BERWICK AND HADDINGTON.

Divisional and Local Labour Parties.

- BERWICK AND HADDINGTON.**—T. Logan, 15, John Street, Tranent.
 Haddington.—R. Dunbar, c/o Mrs. Smith, Meadow Park, Haddington.
 Tranent.—T. Logan (as above).

CAITHNESS AND SUTHERLAND.

Divisional and Local Labour Parties.

- CAITHNESS AND SUTHERLAND.**—D. Henderson, Elzie House, Wick.
 Wick.—P. Leith, 37, Louisburgh Street, Wick.

DUMBARTON.

Trades Councils.

- CLYDEBANK.**—C. Mackenzie, 58, Farquharson Street, Dalmuir.
DUMBARTON.—W. Shepherd, Lintrose, Round Riding Road, Dumbarton.
KIRKINTILLOCH.—R. Murray, 20, Industry Street, Kirkintilloch.
VALE OF LEVEN.—J. Stewart, 39, Dillichip Terrace, Bonhill, Alexandria.

Parliamentary Borough Labour Parties.

- DUMBARTON AND CLYDEBANK.**—A. McElwee, 13, Dunn Street, Dalmuir.
 †Clydebank.—C. MsKenzie, 58, Boquhanran Road, Dalmuir.
 †Dumbarton.—W. Shepherd, Lintrose, Round Riding Road, Dumbarton.

Divisional and Local Labour Parties.

- DUMBARTON.**—W. Martin, 109, Bath Street, Glasgow.
 Alexandria.—J. H. Campbell, 411, Main Street, Bonhill.
 Kirkintilloch.—R. Murray, 20, Industry Street, Kirkintilloch.

DUMFRIES.

Trades Councils.

- DUMFRIES AND MAXWELLTOWN.—D. Thomson, 6, Briar Bank, Green Brae, Dumfries.
 GRETNA.—W. G. Marsden, Marsh View, Rockcliffe.

Divisional and Local Labour Parties.

- DUMFRIES.—D. Thomson, 61, Briar Bank, Greenbrae, Dumfries.
 ANNAN.—A. Graham, 5, Alexander Place, Annan.
 LOCHERBIE.—A. Gardener, 3, Ferguson Place, Locherbie.

FIFE.

Trades Councils.

- BURNTISLAND.—T. Colville, 14, James' Park, Burntisland.
 COWDENBEATH.—J. Welsh, 88, Church Street, Cowdenbeath.
 DUNFERMLINE.—The Secretary, 18, Breafield Avenue, Dunfermline.
 INVERKEITHING.—T. Milne, High Street, Inverkeithing, near Rosyth.
 KIRKCALDY.—D. Pearson, 74, Dunniker Road, Kirkcaldy.
 METHIL.—A. McCallock, Galloway Terrace, Wellealey Road, Methil.

Parliamentary Borough Labour Parties.

- DUNFERMLINE.—Baillie Blamey, 48, Natal Place, Cowdenbeath.
 †Cowdenbeath.—A. B. Martin, Beath View, Foulford Street, Cowdenbeath.
 †Dunfermline.—C. Johnson, 20, B7 Road, Rosyth.
 †Inverkeithing.—T. Pugh, Navvies' Offices, High Street, Inverkeithing.
 †Lochgelly.—J. Lee, 61, Foulford Street, Cowdenbeath.
 KIRKCALDY.—D. Pearson, 74, Dunniker Road, Kirkcaldy.
 †Burntisland.—J. Colville, 14, St. James' Park, Burntisland.
 †Kirkcaldy.—D. Pearson (as above).
 †Methil.—A. McCulloch, 61, Galloway Terrace, Methil.

Divisional and Local Labour Parties.

EASTERN DIVISION OF FIFE.

- WESTERN DIVISION.—W. Watson, 341, Broad Street, Cowdenbeath.
 Binnend.—J. Hardy, 59, High Binn, Burntisland.
 Boreland.—J. Knox, 71, Francis Row, Boreland, Dysart.
 Bowhill.—D. McMillan, 21, Seventeenth Street, Bowhill, Cardenden.
 Cairneyhill.—J. Milne, Main Street, Cairneyhill, Dunfermline.
 Cardenden.—G. Spence, 11, Gammie Place, Cardenden.
 Carnock.—W. Hogg, Robella Cottage, Carnock, Dunfermline.
 Chapel.—J. Robertson, Cairnlea, Dothans, Kirkcaldy.
 Charlestown.—Mrs. L. Robertson, Emborough House, Limekilns, Fife.
 Coaltown of Balfouie.—W. Braid, 21, Lady Nina Square, Markinch.
 Coaltown of Wemyss.—A. Storrar, 4, Plantation Row, Coaltown of Wemyss.

Crossford.—P. Walker, Waggon Road, Crossford, Dunfermline.
 Crossgates.—J. Izatt, Middleton Place, Crossgates, Fife.
 Culross.—A. Jarvie, 15, Forth-View Cottages, Newmills, Fife.
 Donibristle.—D. Bowie, Frosty Mountains, Donibristle, Crossgates.
 East Wemyss.—J. Moodie, 29, Michael Place, East Wemyss.
 Glencraig.—R. Wands, Largs Cottages, Glencraig, Fife.
 Halbeath.—D. Adamson, Pleasance, Halbeath.
 Hill of Beath.—J. Park, Tavern Cottages, Hill of Beath.
 Kelty.—D. Sinclair, William Terrace, Kelty.
 Kinglassie.—J. Cook, Proudfoots Buildings, Kinglassie.
 Kincardine-on-Forth.—A. H. Meek, Hawkhill Road, Kincardine-on-Forth.
 Lassodie.—A. Gillespie, 50, Fairfield, Lassodie.
 Leslie.—T. Mackie, 55, Prinlaws, Leslie.
 Lochore.—J. Bonar, 148, Waverley Street, Lochore.
 Lumphinaws.—T. Smith, 34, Mungall Street, Lumphinaws.
 Markinch.—G. Braid, J.P., Kirk Style, Markinch.
 Methil Hill.—A. Smith, 243, Wellesley Road, Methil.
 Milesmark.—T. Ferguson, Wickliffe, Milesmark.
 Milton of Balfouie.—J. Coudie, Milton of Balfouie, Markinch.
 North Queensferry.—W. Dow, Battery Road, North Queensferry.
 Oakley.—T. Mellon, 80, Store Row, Oakley, Fife.
 Saline.—W. Hodge, Hazel Cottage, Saline.
 Steeland.—A. Ritchie, 1, Station Terrace, Steeland.
 Thornton.—W. Kerr, St. Leonards Cottage, Station Road, Thornton.
 Terryburn.—W. Nagle, Main Street, New Mills, Fife.
 Wellspeen.—A. Moyes, 11, Wellspeen Place, Buckhaven.
 West Wemyss.—A. Hill, Salmond Terrace, West Wemyss.
 Windygates.—P. Hastie, Kennoway Road, Windygates.

FORFAR.

Trades Councils.

ARBROATH.—J. B. Raitt, 20, West Abbey Street, Arbroath.
 BRECHIN.—J. A. Hendry, Latch Road, Brechin.
 DUNDEE.—J. Hara, 20, Park Avenue, Dundee.
 FORFAR.—Baillie Peffers, East Main Street, Forfar.
 MONTROSE.—J. Wheatley, 10, Russel Street, Montrose.

Parliamentary Borough Labour Parties.

DUNDEE.—J. Ogilvie, Labour Club, 48, Murraygate, Dundee.
 MONTROSE BURGH.—D. Duncan, 101, Montrose Street, Brechin.
 †Arbroath.—J. Ryatt, 20, West Abbey Street, Arbroath.
 †Brechin.—J. Hendry, Latch Road, Brechin.
 †Forfar.—Baillie Peffers, East Main Street, Forfar.
 †Montrose.—J. Wheatley, 10, Russell Street, Montrose.

Divisional and Local Labour Parties.

FORFAR.—J. Lumsden, South Whitehills, Forfar.

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GALLOWAY.

Divisional and Local Labour Parties.

GALLOWAY.

INVERNESS AND ROSS CROMARTY.

Trades Councils.

INVERNESS.—J. F. Glass, 25, King Street, Inverness.

Divisional and Local Labour Parties.

INVERNESS.

Inverness —J. Glass, King Street, Inverness

ROSS AND CROMARTY.

WESTERN ISLES

LANARK.

Trades Councils.

BOTHWELL.—W. Russell, 86, Clydesdale Road, Mossend, near Glasgow
BRIDGETON.—J. W. Muir, 88, Canning Street, Bridgeton, Glasgow.
CAMBUSLANG.—J. McHendrie, 6, Howieshill, Cambuslang.
CAMLACHIE.—J. Miller, 249, Broad Street, Mile End, Glasgow
CARLUKE.—J. Angus, 28, Carnworth Street, Carluke.
COATBRIDGE AND AIRDRIE.—J. Walker, 24, Coltswood Road, Coatbridge
GLASGOW.—W. Shaw, 95, Bath Street, Glasgow.
GORBALS.—J. Gardiner, 96, Bankhall Street, Govanhill, Glasgow.
HAMILTON.—G. Dykes, 58, Lowaters, Hamilton.
LANARK.—R. Ferguson, 4, North Vennel, Lanark.
MOTHERWELL.—(See Labour Party)
PARTICK.—Mrs. Arnold, 17, Oswald Road, Whiteinch, near Glasgow.
RUTHERGLEN.—J. Currie, 99, Mill Street, Rutherglen
SHOTTS.—A. Mooney, Baird's Lane, Stane, Shotts.
WISHAW.—(See Labour Party.)
LANARK FEDERATION.—C. Robertson, 109, Wellington Street, Motherwell.

Parliamentary Borough Labour Parties.

GLASGOW.—W. Maclay, 4, Wemyss Place, Glasgow.
Bridgeton.—G. B. Eddie, 88, Canning Street, Bridgeton.
Camlachie.—J. Miller, 24, Rockbank Street, Glasgow.
Cathcart.—T. McPhun, 299, Allison Street, Govanhill.
Central Division.
Gorbals.—J. Gardner, 96, Bankhall Road, Govanhill.
Govan.—A. Dudgeon, 47, Oswald Street (City), Glasgow
Hillhead.—J. Foils, 35, Gardner Street, Partick.
Kelvingrove.—W. Deans, 1298, Argyle Street, Glasgow
Maryhill.—T. Hannen, 20, Campbell Street, Maryhill, Glasgow
Partick.
Pollok.—A. McLean, 109, Albert Road, Pollokshills, Glasgow.
St. Rollox.—A. Davie, 35, Ronald Street, Townhead, Glasgow
Shettleston.—R. Baxter, 339, West Muir Street, Parkhead, Glasgow
Springburn.—R. Barr, 147, Edgefauld Road, Springburn.
Tradeston.—J. MacDougall, 239, Crookston Street, Glasgow

Divisional and Local Labour Parties.

- BOTHWELL.**—W. Russell, 86, Clydesdale Road, Mossend.
 Baillieston.—P. Fisher, 10, Longlea Street, Baillieston.
 Bothwellpark.—P. Lethan, 103, Bothwellpark Rows, Bellshill.
 Carfin.—D. McGuire, Railway Cottage, Carfin.
 Chapelhall.—R. Paterson, Torryglen, Chapelhall.
 Newarthill.—G. Stronach, Co-operative Buildings, Newarthill.
 Tannockside.—J. Paton, Russell Place, Tannockside.
 Uddingston.—T. Rennix, 24, Watson Street, Uddingston.
- COATBRIDGE.**—J. Walker, 24, Coltswood Road, Coatbridge.
- HAMILTON.**—G. Dykes, 58, Lowaters, Hamilton.
 Hamilton.—G. Dykes (as above).
 Larkhall.—W. Welsh, Avonview, Avon Street, Larkhall.
- LANARK.**—Mrs. K. Maxwell, Ellenbank, Lesmahagow, Lanark.
 Carstairs.—J. Bryant, Clydeview, Carstairs Junction.
 Coalburn.—M. Jeffrey, Middlemuir, Coalburn.
 Douglas.—W. Crawford, St. Bride's House, Douglas.
 Douglas Water.—W. Barrie, Powell Street, Douglas Water.
 Glassford.—A. Ferguson, 14, Milles Street, Glassford.
 Lanark.—W. Mochrie, 55A, High Street, Lanark.
 Strathaven.—T. Fleming, 25, Glassford Road, Strathaven.
- MOTHERWELL.**—W. F. Cooke, 37, Reid Street, Flemington, Motherwell.
 *Motherwell.—C. Robertson, 104, Wellington Street, Motherwell.
 *Wishaw.—W. F. Russell, Mayfield Place, Morningside by Newmains.
- NORTHERN LANARK.**—P. McKenna, 23, Aitchison Street, Airdrie.
 Chrystom.—R. Dingwall, Stonyetts, Chrystom.
 Caldercruix.—T. Cannon, 1, Pryde's Buildings, Caldercruix.
 Harthill.—W. Smart, Main Street, Harthill.
 Longriggend.—D. Castello, Goodwin Cottages, Longriggend.
 Mavis Valley.—H. Reid, 264, Mavis Valley, Bishopsbridge.
 Shotts.—R. Ingram, 21, Stone Place, Shotts.
 Salsburgh.—W. McCabe, Salsburgh by Holytown.
- RUTHERGLEN.**—E. Penman, 51, Farmeioan Road, Rutherglen.
 Blantyre.—P. Power, 187, Glasgow Road, Blantyre,

LINLITHGOW.

Trades Councils.

- BATHGATE.**—W. Brodie, 33, South Bridge Street, Glasgow.
BO'NESS.—D. Anderson, Bankhead, Bo'ness.
BROXBURN.—T. McConnell, 216, Mid Street, Broxburn.

Divisional and Local Labour Parties.

- LINLITHGOW.**—J. S. Lamond, 100, Mid Street, Bathgate.
 Armsdale.—D. Park, 66, East Main Street, Armsdale.
 Bathgate.—J. Loraine, Southfield, South Mid Street, Bathgate.
 Blackburn.—P. Connelly, Helenslea Cottage, Bathgate Road, Blackburn, Linlithgow.
 Blackridge.—N. Morgan, Hill View, Blackridge.
 Bo'ness.—D. Anderson, Bankhead, Bo'ness.

Broxburn.—T. McConnell, 216, Mid Street, Broxburn.
 Fauldhouse.—J. Coutts, 2, Braeside Terrace, Fauldhouse.
 Linlithgow.—G. Rae, 309, High Street, Linlithgow.
 Livingston Station.—F. Ryce, 7, South Street, Livingston Station,
 Mid Calder.
 Philipstown.—A. Kerr, James Place, Three-Mile-Towns, Linlithgow.
 Seafield.—R. Walker, 108, Seafield by Bathgate.
 Stonyburn.—W. Sommerville, 17, Garden City, Bents by Fauldhouse.
 South Queensferry.—G. Wynn, 11, Hopetown Road, South Queens-
 ferry.
 Uphall.—J. McGuigan, Janefield Cutting, Uphall.
 Whitburn.—T. Calder, 39, Dixon Terrace, Whitburn.
 Winchburgh.—S. Foster, 1, Graham Place, Winchburgh.

MIDLOTHIAN AND PEBBLES.

Trades Councils.

EDINBURGH.—A. Smith, J.P., 33, Royal Park Terrace, Edinburgh.
 LEITH.—(See Labour Party).

Parliamentary Borough Labour Parties.

EDINBURGH.—G. Williamson, 7, Slateford Road, Edinburgh.
 Central Division.—D. B. Mackay, 3, Upper Gray Street,
 Edinburgh.
 East.
 North.
 South.—W. Johnstone, 24, Ivy Terrace, Edinburgh.
 West (as Edinburgh).
 Musselburgh.—Coun. J. Young, 109, North High Street, Mussel-
 burgh.
 Portobello.—W. Lawson, 93, High Street, Portobello.
 *LEITH.—G. Hogg, Labour Hall, Smith's Place, Leith.

Divisional and Local Labour Parties.

NORTHERN MIDLOTHIAN AND PEBBLES.—D. Lindsay, Camp Station, Mid
 Calder.
 Dalkeith.—D. Adams, Alexander's Buildings, Edinburgh Road,
 Dalkeith.
 West Calder.—T. Brown, 52, Gavieside, West Calder
 PEBBLES AND SOUTHERN.—J. McKay, Janitor, High School, Peebles.

MORAY AND NAIRN.

Divisional and Local Labour Parties.

MORAY AND NAIRN.—J. Legge, 33, King Street, New Elgin.
 Elgin.—A. Guthrie, 19, Nichol Street, New Elgin.
 Forres.—B. Young, Tytler Street, Forres.
 Nairn.—The Booking Clerk, Goods Station, Nairn.

ORKNEY AND ZETLAND.

Divisional and Local Labour Parties.

ORKNEY AND ZETLAND.

PERTH AND KINROSS.

Trades Councils.

KINROSS.—T. Mitchell, 10, Mill Street, Kinross.

PERTH.—S. Downie, 11, South William Street, Perth.

Divisional and Local Labour Parties.

KINROSS AND WESTERN PERTH.

PERTH.—Mrs. J. Boyd, 181, High Street, Perth.

RENFREW.

Trades Councils.

BARRHEAD.—R. H. Gilchrist, Quarry Knowe, Barrhead.

GREENOCK.—G. Allen, 27, Bruce Street, Greenock.

JOHNSTONE.—J. Welsh, 4, Buchanan Street, Johnstone.

PAISLEY.—A. Young, 17, Underwood Lane, Paisley.

RENFREW.—(See Labour Party.)

Parliamentary Borough Labour Parties.

GREENOCK.—J. B. Hartley, 10, Mearns Street, Greenock.

PAISLEY.—D. MacMillan, 7, White Hough Terrace, Paisley.

Divisional and Local Labour Parties.

EASTERN RENFREW.—W. Joss, 2, Muir Street, Renfrew.

*Renfrew.—T. S. Berry, 16, Paisley Road, Renfrew.

WESTERN.—J. Welsh, 4, Buchanan Street, Johnstone.

Gourock.—P. Holcroft, 11, Battery Park, Greenock.

Port Glasgow.—J. Dann, 264, Bouverie Terrace, Port Glasgow.

ROXBURGH AND SELKIRK.

Trades Councils.

GALASHIELS.—R. Mabon, 219, Magdala Terrace, Galashiels.

HAWICK.—H. Mitchell, 10, Bright Street, Hawick.

Divisional and Local Labour Parties.

ROXBURGH AND SELKIRK.—D. Crosland, 277, Gala Park Road, Galashiels.

Galashiels.—D. Crosland (as above).

Hawick.—R. Huggan, 1, Langsland Bank, Hawick.

Kelso.—J. T. Bell, 41, Roxburgh Street, Kelso.

STIRLING AND CLACKMANNAN.

Trades Councils.

ALLOA.—J. Cook, Parkhead Road, Sauchie, Alloa.

FALKIRK.—W. Spicer, 124, Victoria Road, Falkirk.

STIRLING.—G. Brown, 5, Upper Craigs, Stirling.

Parliamentary Borough Labour Parties.

STIRLING AND FALKIRK.—J. Moore, 47, Firs Street, Falkirk.

†Falkirk.—W. Spicer, 116, Victoria Road, Falkirk.

†Grangemouth.—A. Eassie, 138, Kerse Road, Grangemouth.

†Stirling.—L. J. Cooper, 28, Upper Bridge Street, Stirling.

Divisional and Local Labour Parties.

CLACKMANNAN AND EASTERN STIRLING.—R. Johnstone, Church View,
Denny Road, Larbert.

Larbert.—R. Johnstone (as above).

WESTERN.—M. Turner, Shirva, Twechar by Glasgow.

ISLE OF MAN.

Trades Councils.

DOUGLAS.—J. Quine, 1, Windsor Road, Douglas.

RAMSEY.—D. Mount, Shield Terrace, St. Mary's, Ramsey.

Labour Parties.

MANX.—J. Hodson, 12, Dalton Street, Douglas, I.M.