



REAL FACTS BEHIND THE BUDGET

(REPRINTED FROM "REYNOLDS NEWS," APRIL 25TH.)

BY THE RIGHT HON. A. V. ALEXANDER, M.P.

At first sight Mr. Neville Chamberlain's last Budget no doubt appeared unimportant to many people, since so few changes were introduced. Three-pence in the pound on income tax is, of course, unpleasant for the taxpayer, but he had been well prepared for it. The one new feature, the "National Defence Contribution" (a really an excess profits duty), was described as "congruous" on the part of a Tory Chancellor and a real attempt to deal with profiteering and high prices.

The real position, however, is that Mr. Chamberlain will move from No. 11 to No. 10, Downing-street, having produced his last of six successive Budgets (all with an overwhelming Parliamentary majority at his disposal), leaving the Treasury with the aftermath of six years of unsound finance and unbalanced Budgets, a mounting National Debt, a programme of unprecedented borrowing in peacetime, a rapidly rising expenditure, a Budget of £13,000,000, and every prospect of that being over £1,000,000,000 next year.

There is no case for eucumisms. Mr. Chamberlain comes from the Treasury bringing his sheaves with him, indeed, but they are sheaves of debt!

RECORD OF UNBALANCED BUDGETS.

Look at the record of Mr. Chamberlain as the National Debt. Even allowing for the creation of the Exchange Equalisation Fund (which we have to take on trust without a balance sheet as being fully covered by assets), there is a net increase in the Debt of £33,000,000 since March, 1937.

This is in spite of a saving of £9,000,000 per annum on debt interest by conversion, huge economies at the expense of the unemployed, about £10,000,000 per annum less on war pensions, and an enormous net increase in taxation of commodities of no less than £85,000,000 per annum.

It is fairly easy to see the cause of Mr. Chamberlain's abject failure. From 1935 to 1937 six Budgets provided in round figures £330,000,000 to the Sinking Fund for the reduction of debt. In five Budgets to 1936 Mr. Chamberlain provided only £72,000,000. He is again taking power to borrow to meet the Statutory Sinking Funds this year.

That means the six pre-Cham-

berlain Budgets averaged £55,000,000 per annum of Sinking Fund provision. Mr. Chamberlain has averaged £14,000,000 per annum for that



The Right Hon. A. V. ALEXANDER, M.P.

purpose, a reduction of £41,000,000 per annum. In addition, Mr. Chamberlain has failed to meet the American Debt charges, the arrears now amounting to over £157,000,000. The Colwyn Report on National Debt and Taxation urged that "steps should be taken to increase the Sinking Fund as early as possible to £75,000,000 a year," as the minimum required for stability. Mr. Chamberlain's contribution is £67,000,000 per annum short of that stability. That is the record of his unbalanced Budgets.

FOOD TAXES.

On taxation, too, Mr. Chamberlain has a most unenviable record. He leaves the Treasury with the income tax at 3s. in the pound, with no prospect of any substantial reduction for years to come; on the contrary, with the possibility of increases.

Even worse is the story of indirect taxation since 1931. Practically every food of the people is now taxed, except bacon, supplies of which are artificially restricted to keep up prices.

This year with the addition of the beef and veal duties, taxation of food will stand at nearly £75,000,000 higher

than in March, 1937. Customs and Excise Duties, which yielded £245,000,000 in 1930-31, equalled 28.9 per cent. of the total revenue and 36 per cent. of the tax revenue. For the current year these duties upon commodities are estimated to yield £330,000,000, or 28.6 per cent. of the total revenue and 40 per cent. of the Tax revenue.

Has not the Government recently been forced to reduce certain of the duties on iron and steel because of the high prices? And did not Mr. Chamberlain say in his Budget speech:

"I might, of course, increase indirect taxation, but the prices in the shops which particularly affect wage-earners, the lower grades of clerical workers, and the smaller renters whose incomes are largely derived from fixed interest-bearing securities—these prices are already showing a tendency to rise, and I did not want to do anything to push them higher."

Here is the most complete admission that in the main taxes on commodities are paid by the poorest sections of the people, widows, pensioners, unemployed, and low-paid workers.

FOOD PRICES RISING.

These figures with regard to taxation of commodities, coupled with the admission of the Chancellor as to their effect in increasing costs, make it important to note the present trend of prices.

We should be living in a fool's paradise if we relied for a moment on the Ministry of Labour Cost of Living figures, which must necessarily always be a month or two behind, and the basis of which is not sufficiently wide. The Ministry of Labour Cost of Living Index for April 1937 is given as approximately 35 per cent. above July, 1934, and for food only 35 per cent. above the level of 1934.

The most interesting sidelight upon these figures, however, comes from Mr. R. F. George, who last year gave a paper before the Study Group of the Royal Statistical Society, which has been published in the journal of that society. Mr. George shows that in 1933 the cost of food for an adult for a week on the minimum of the British Medical Association's scale was 58. 11d.,

but that on the Cost of Living Index figure for July, 1936, the same diet would cost 6s. 9d.

Since July last, however, the cost of living has so increased that the same diet would last week have cost 7s. 3d., an increase of 1s. 4d. on 5s. 11d., which means that taking that diet alone what could be purchased for 15s. 6d. in 1933 cost £1 in 1937.

WHOLESALE INCREASES.

Wholesale prices of food are rising steeply. Between January 1936 and April 1937, wheat (Manitoba No. 2) rose from 35s. 6d. to 59s. 6d. per 406 lbs., flour from 27s. 6d. to 43s. 9d. per 280 lbs., English beef from around 3s. 6d.—i.e. 4d. to 4s. 4d.—5s. per 8 lbs., New Zealand butter from 97s. to 103s. These are only some of the increases given in the carefully compiled list of wholesale commodity prices published in "The Economist."

FOOD TAXES SHOULD BE REDUCED.

The spontaneous demands for improved wages by large sections of workers are proof of the fact that the cost of living is making itself unpleasantly felt, and so far from the Chancellor of the Exchequer being entitled to take credit for not increasing taxation on commodities, there is an overwhelming case for a reduction.

Not must we overlook the influence of the Government's financial policy and permanent programme on the level of other commodity prices. The "Board of Trade Journal" for April 1937 reveals that the average wholesale commodity index price for March, 1937, stood at 107.3, compared with 97.7 in March, 1936, an increase of 13.6 per cent.

Not only, therefore, is the Government's policy of extreme danger to the standard of living of the people in regard to food, but every thing else which they need is now certain to rise in price.

BALANCE OF TRADE.

Moreover, with such excessive rise, the balance of trade is worsened. The adverse balance for last year was no less than £397,000,000, and after taking into account invisible exports there was

(Continued on page two.)

HILLSBOROUGH DIVISIONAL CO-OPERATIVE PARTY

The Right Hon.

A. V. ALEXANDER, M.P.

WILL ADDRESS A

PUBLIC MEETING on FRIDAY, MAY 21st, at 8 p.m., in the WYCLIFFE HALL, CHANNING STREET (Langsett Road)

Chairman: Councillor H. SLACK.

All Electors Cordially Invited.

(Continued from previous page.)
a deficit on the balance of payments of £70,000,000 in that year. For the first three months of 1937, our adverse balance is already £70,000,000 worse than in 1935. This is in spite of the operation of the Government's policy of tariffs and quotas, said originally to be specially designed to deal with the adverse balance of trade.

PROFITING SCANDAL.

After much pressure, Mr. Chamberlain has ushered in the National Defence Contribution to deal with the growing scandal of profiting out of the Government's rearmament programme. Prices are first charged and extra gross profits made, and then the question comes as to whether the Government will be allowed to collect the tax. I think Mr. Petlick-Lawrence and Sir Robert Horne were right in their judgment on this point in speeches in the House. They referred to the extravagance of firms during the time in which the Excess Profits Duty was in force.

Over and over again lavish expenditure was entered upon and set off against the extra gross profit that was brought into charge to Excess Profits Duty, and I have had instances brought to my notice of the disastrous results of this policy.

I have in mind at this moment a firm which in order to avoid a large proportion of Excess Profits Duty embarked on a great factory building scheme, with all the necessary plant. The factory stood idle for twelve years waiting and deteriorating, until it was finally sold for about a quarter of its cost.

LOWERING THE STANDARD OF LIFE.

The plain fact is that after nearly six years of so-called National Government, we have acquired, without precedent in peace-time, an accumulation of debt as a result of unbalanced budgets, commitments to an unknown and almost unlimited expenditure on preparation for war, and a prospect which Mr. Chamberlain gave us in his own words recently of a lowering of the standard of life of the people for a generation.

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CO-OPERATIVE PARTY NOTES

BRIGHTSIDE.

The Brightside Division will hold a meeting on Saturday, May 1st, at 7.30 p.m., in the Shiregreen Co-operative Institute, Bellhouse-road, when Councillor H. Wilkinson will be the speaker. The meeting will be followed by a social, admission 3d. Secretary: Mrs. F. Ward, 58, Sney-avenue, Sheffield, 5.

Burggrave Women's Section meetings held every Wednesday, at 7.30 p.m., in the Burggrave Vestry Hall, Secretary: Mrs. Velland, 139, Scott-road.

HILLSBOROUGH.

The Hillsborough Party have continued their weekly meetings during April. On the 1st, Councillor A. Mappin gave an address on "Playing the Fool"; 8th, the secretary (Mr. W. H. Bottom) reported on the Party's national annual conference held at Scarborough; 15th, Mr. H. Morris spoke on "The Jewish Problem in World Affairs"; 22nd, Mr. W. H. S. Moxon was the speaker, and on the 29th, Mr. Goldhamer spoke on "Jewish Poor Law."

On May 6th, Councillors W. Ibbotson and H. Slack will address a special meeting on the new P.A.C. regulations. A raffle and field-day has been arranged for Whit-Tuesday, May 18th. The party will meet at the Institute, Middlewood-road, at 11 a.m., and proceed to Hawk's Farm, Bradford. Members and friends should bring their own food, tea, sugar, and cup. Hawk's Farm is situated behind the Cross Inn, Bradford bus terminus.

The Women's Section meetings, held on Monday afternoons, have continued to draw good attendances. April 6th a successful social was held; 12th, Councillor (Mrs.) Birch spoke on the lectures sponsored by the mental hospitals; 19th, Councillor H. Slack took for his subject "Prospects of Life"; 26th, Mr. F. Horsfield, of the Industrial Orthopaedic Society, spoke on the Manor House Hospital and the proposition of a new women's department. Programme for May: 3rd, social; 10th, annual conference report by Mrs. L. Mead; 24th, Mrs. J. Billam, of the National Council of the Women's Guild, will be the speaker; 31st, social.

NEEPSAND.

The Neepsand society reports that they are maintaining their co-operative

WALKLEY LABOUR WOMEN'S SUCCESS VICTORS IN ENTERTAINMENT COMPETITION



"HELENA'S KINDERGARTEN"

The Sheffield Labour Women's Advisory Council held their annual "Family Party" in the Montagu Hall on Saturday, April 10th. The hall was crowded as usual with ardent supporters from all the Women's Sections in the city. There were ten traditions in the competition for the silver shield presented by the Labour Members of Parliament for Sheffield. Each section was limited to ten minutes on the stage to present some original production of an entertaining character. This year's performances reached a very high standard.

political activities in that area. On the 7th, reports of the Executive and Trades and Labour Council meetings were given; 14th, Councillor R. Fisher gave the City Council report, dealing more especially with the new scales of Public Assistance; 21st, Mr. Day, of department, with the speaker on "Plans and their Fulfillment."

There are a number of old members who have not yet renewed their subscriptions for 1937. The secretary would like to hear from them in the near future. Membership open to all co-operators in the Neepsand Ward. Meetings fortnightly, Wednesday evenings, in the Co-operative Institute, Manners-street.

The women's section commenced their April programme on the 5th with a supper and social. The speakers were: 12th, Councillor F. W. R. Stokes; 19th, Councillor E. Prentice, J.P.; and 26th, Mr. Ernest Green.

A jumble sale is to be held on May 3rd. Mr. F. Hodgkinson will be the speaker on the 20th, and Councillor (Mrs.) Tebbutt on the 24th.

SHEFFIELD AND ECCLESALL.

The whist drive held on April 23rd was well attended. On the 12th, at the business meeting, several reports were given, most of the time being devoted to a discussion of Mr. Tyazek's report of the Annual Party Conference. At the same meeting Mr. W. G. Bramley was nominated to the panel of municipal candidates; 19th, Mr. Eric Simons gave a very interesting address on "Literature versus £ s. d."; 26th, Mr. C. S. Darvill spoke on "Evolution and Labour."

The usual whist drive will be held on May 3rd, and a business meeting on May 10th; following upon this monthly meetings will be held during the summer period on the second Monday of each month. Meetings held in the Sheffield and Ecclesall Co-operative Institute, Napier-street.

The women's section secretary reports on April 8th a discussion on the work of the Co-operative Party in the North-Eastern Section; 18th, there was a good attendance to hear Mr. E. A. Bradbury on "A Look into the Future." Mr. Bradbury gave an inspiring address advocating devotion to a high social ideal; 22nd, Mrs. James spoke on the

International Peace Conference; 29th, Mr. A. Ballard's address on "Why a Woman's Section?" caused a good discussion.

May 13th and 20th there will be no meetings on account of the holidays. A social will be held on May 6th, and Councillor (Mrs.) Birch will be the speaker on the 27th. Meetings held in Room 2, Sheffield and Ecclesall Co-operative Institute, Napier-street.

WISEWOOD.

The Wisewood School held weekly meetings during April. On the 7th, Mr. W. Berry gave a lantern lecture entitled "Gold Rusher," tracing the "History of Gold" as a medium of exchange, and developing the thesis that the present financial system was inadequate to cope with the growing productivity of modern industry. On the 14th, Councillor Slack dealt with the cost of Public Assistance, in a detailed report of City Council work; questions and discussion followed. On the 21st, under the leadership of Mr. W. H. S. Moxon, reading and drama were held; 28th, and 29th, a supper and social drew a large attendance of members.

SOUTHEY AND NORWOOD.

The Southey and Norwood Section report a high standard of discussion at the meetings during April. April 1st was devoted to organization and canvassing work; 8th, Mr. F. C. Mead gave a most interesting report of the party's national conference; 15th, Alderman J. Havnt presented the City Council report; 22nd, Councillor J. H. Binns, P. M. C. addressed the attendance of members on "What Lies Ahead?" dealing particularly with the European situation, winding up with an appeal for a greater interest of the community in the government of their own country.

During the summer months there will be a meeting held on the Thursday following the City Council meeting, at which the City Council report will be given. A special invitation is given to the new tenants on the Shirecliffe and Parson Cross estates to these meetings, and for membership of the party. Secretary: Mr. G. A. Holder, 84, Southey Hall, P. M. C. Meetings held in the Co-operative Institute, Southey-avenue, 7.30 p.m. Women's Section meetings held Wednesdays, at 2.30 p.m.

A CHILDREN'S CHARTER

LABOUR WOMEN'S REPORT

A REPORT on the social provision which the community should make for its children is to be presented to the Standing Joint Committee of Industrial Women's Organisations to the National Conference of Labour Women, held at Norwich from April 27th to April 29th.

The "Children's Charter" outlines a programme for the care of the child from birth to the age of sixteen, based on the principle of equal opportunities for all in health and education, and sets forth measures of urgent importance which should be carried out immediately. The authors consider that a complete system of family allowances is not immediately practicable, and suggest instead an extension of the social services together with an allowance for the school child during the extra year at school after the leaving age is raised.

The supreme need of the child before birth and in the first years of life, suggests the report, is good housing. It stresses the need for the provision of free milk to mothers and infants and school children and the provision of meals for the school child. Health and education are regarded as two aspects of the same problem, and it is pointed out that good food and good housing conditions are urgent educational reforms. Fundamental measures of the educational reform proposed include the raising of the school-leaving age, reduction of the number of children in the size of classes, the replacement of defective school buildings, and the provision of nursery schools for all children irrespective of home conditions. Finally, the report calls for more lenient and intelligent treatment of juvenile delinquents, and the establishment by all education authorities of child guidance clinics.

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- The **Sheffield Co-operative Rambling Club** was established in 1919, and is affiliated to the Sheffield Ramblers' Federation. The club provides picnic stoves and kettles, and supplies tea at the low cost of 1d. per member.

WALK AND KEEP FIT.

"The Sheffield Co-operative Ramblers' 1937 Syllabus" is now on sale, price 7s. The syllabus contains a weekly programme of rambles for the whole year round, in addition to rambles arranged for Bank Holidays, &c., and is illustrated by photographs of beauty spots. Purchase of syllabus includes membership of club. Why not spend **Whitecliffe** hiking in our glorious countryside. Syllabuses can be obtained from: Mr. Shearman, 205, Hatfield Hillsborough-place; Mr. Oxlade, 54, Kendal-road; Mr. A. Wood, 13, 90, Walkley Bank-road; Mr. Westwood, 20, Loxley New-road; Mr. Taylor, 23, Studfield-crescent; Mr. Wells, 22, Beall-street; Mr. Burley, Hampton, 88, Hoole-street; or the Co-operative Party Office, 17, Bank-street.

HOUSING THE PEOPLE

SHEFFIELD'S SPLENDID RECORD

By ALD. C. W. GASCOIGNE (Chairman, Estates Committee)



Ald. C. W. Gascoigne.

The members of the local "Progressive" Party are always paying lip-service to the ideal of the Housing Corporation being taken outside the arena of party politics. It has, however, become strikingly evident for some time that no opportunity is lost to misrepresent the work of the majority on the City Council in this matter. In fact, so outrageous has this carping, negative criticism become that at the last meeting of the Council it drew from Alderman Graves a stinging admission to the leader of the "Progressive" party (Alderman Jackson) is without parallel in the history of the city.

LARGEST PROPERTY OWNERS.

I think it is not generally appreciated how great an effort has been made in this city to provide decent accommodation for its inhabitants. The city is now easily the largest owner of property, over 20,000 houses having been built by the Corporation, and more significant still, 12,215 of these houses have been erected from March, 1937, to March, 1937, or with the exception of one year it can be said they have been erected by the Labour Council. This record compares more than favourably with any other local authority of a similar size.

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY.

I should like to make it clear, however, that owing to the action of the "National" Government, the houses which are at present erecting do not add to the total houses available, but are only in place of houses which are subsequently demolished, and this accounts largely for the increasing difficulty for people to obtain homes of their own. Before and since the Government insisted on the housing activities being confined to slum clearance, we have made a great effort to deal with this problem; in fact, our record is the best in the country. It should be remembered that the "Progressives"...

originally only provided for 5,000 houses to be erected under the Five Year Plan of the Government, and that on our return to power after one year in opposition" we immediately increased this to 9,000, and I am glad to say that despite the enormous difficulty in obtaining skilled labour, of armament factories, due to extension of armament factories, &c., that we shall be able to complete that number in the extended period which the Minister of Health announced recently at the House of Commons. Our opponents, however, are always complaining that there is a long delay between the scheduling of property for demolition and the actual provision of a new house, and are asking definitely that we should schedule so more houses until we have caught up to the alleged arrears.

UNAVOIDABLE DELAYS.

The legal steps which the Act of Parliament under which we work lays inevitable, and whilst every effort is made to shorten that period, condemnation must precede house building. The real difference of policy between the Labour Party and its opponents, however, is that the activities of the inspectors of the Medical Officers' Department having revealed that there are more than 9,000 insanitary houses in Sheffield, we say to the Medical Officer: "Complete your work, let us know how many decrepit houses there are, and we will not rest until every insanitary house in Sheffield is demolished." Our opponents, on the contrary, want to call a halt.

REBUILDING THE CITY.

Next November the electors will have to decide whether we are to complete our work, or whether some unfortunate persons are still to be left in their terrible conditions, without hope, for an indefinite period. I have no doubt that if the electors then raise their confidence in the Labour and Co-operative candidates, asking them to complete this great work which is rapidly transforming this city by clearing away the places where disease and premature death are rampant, and rebuilding the city in such a way as to make health and happiness easy to obtain for all.

CO-OPERATIVE PROTEST JUSTIFIED

FOOD COUNCIL BACKS CO-OPERATIVE UNION

The Government Food Council Report, recently published, completely endorses the criticism levelled against the Government marketing schemes three years ago by the Co-operative Union. In that criticism, the Union attacked the control of the schemes by producers, and urged that the schemes, to work satisfactorily, would have to represent the producers, distributors, and consumer. As the schemes at present operate, the producers are in a position to regulate production, prices, &c., of essential foodstuffs without regard to the interest of the wage-earner or the housewife. Marketing schemes embrace important foods such as milk, bacon, sugar, and potatoes. In its report, the Food Council calls for "reorganisation of the marketing schemes under more independent and impartial control."

CONSUMERS' "LEGITIMATE COMPLAINT."

Mr. C. Walworth, M.A., Agricultural Organizer to the Co-operative Union, writing on the marketing schemes in 1934, said:—

The general effect of the schemes so far has been the increase in prices received by the producer, and consequently the increase in retail prices paid by the public. The Food Council now points out—

In our opinion, however, consumers have legitimate cause for complaint in so far as the marketing schemes, which were intended to give primary producers the power to organize and co-ordinate the sale of their products, even in addition powers of intervention in the subsequent stages of treatment and distribution which are not the province of producers, and of which they cannot be expected to have expert knowledge. The true remedy of agency of producers is to seek the co-operation of the intermediaries, who do know the trade, by securing to them minimum margins, which are frequently exceeded, and which are not based upon ascertained costs for the special services to be rendered.

CO-OPERATIVE CASE JUSTIFIED

Commenting on the Report in "The Co-operative Review," Mr. E. Topham, editor of Co-operative Union Publications, states:— "The Food Council has taken significant and welcome action in sounding the first time a regular dealing with the whole range of its activities—a document that is fair and balanced in judgment, yet outspoken on many matters affecting consumers. The Report confirms the co-operative case in regard to marketing schemes. The Food Council has, with the added weight of its experience as an official consumers' committee, shown that the co-operative prophecies so far as marketing schemes are concerned have been justified.

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BOARD OF EDUCATION HANDBOOK

REVIEWED BY T. E. HEPWORTH,
General Secretary, Sheffield Teachers' Association

This publication of the "Handbook of Suggestions to Teachers" by the Board of Education is most appropriate. It is a clear exposition of modern educational methods and ideals, written in simple and lucid English, and may be read and understood by everyone.

For the first issue of a similar handbook we have to go back to 1905, when a paper-backed book of some ninety-nine pages, with a further sixty-four pages of appendices, was welcomed by teachers and educationists generally, as a gesture of freedom from the old code which previously had had down very definitely and rigidly the curriculum of the primary school. Ten years ago, a revised edition was issued, slightly larger in size and more generous in its conception.

To-day, we have this new issue: a well-bound book of 600 pages each brimful of helpful suggestions and ideas. It is a book which will be read with profit, not only by the people in our own land who are interested in child education, but also by the educationists of other countries, many of whom look to the English system, with all its so-called defects, as one of the finest in the world.

NEW ORIENTATION.

In an admirable introduction several reasons are given for the issue of this new handbook. Perhaps I may be permitted to quote one paragraph—
Looking back, we need all reason to-day how much the world in which the modern child is living is changing. The general standard of life has improved, and life itself is being lived at a faster rate. The universality of motor transport, of broadcasting, and of the sound-film of the cinema presents new features in the common life, and a better housing, the

increasing of electrical devices, the probability of increased leisure and wider social contacts for all, with the opportunities for the enrichment of experience, make it necessary for those engaged in education to review their task afresh."

FREEDOM.

No better survey of the growth and progress of educational ideas in this country can be obtained than by a careful study of the old code and the three editions of the handbook. The reader will see for himself the gradual growth of freedom for both the child and the teacher, and the gradual extension of the conception of what education stands for. The old idea of teaching a subject has gone, and to-day the emphasis is on teaching the child. To-day the curriculum is to fit the child, and not the child who has to be fitted to the curriculum. Chapter IV, deals with the nature of the child and how the child differs from the adult and also from one another. "Children differ from adults not only in constant bodily activity, which prompts them to run and skip, and where they are content to walk, to stand on their heads, to climb for the sake of fresh and novel views of their environment, but also in their mental activity, as shown in their restlessness and love of excitement, and in their curiosity about a thousand things of little moment to adults. All these things are essential to proper growth, and must be allowed for in their education."

VARIETY.

On Page 13 we find—
Children differ from one another in their make-up. Between the brightest and the liveliest on the one hand and the dullist and the

most reserved on the other, the range of intelligence and the degree of social adaptability are usually too great to justify any teacher in relying solely upon class instruction as a method of education.

Surely no better argument for smaller classes could be advanced, and no better refutation of the idea that children can be moved like files from a school which it is too full to another school, or if one school is not filled it must be also; I suggest that a school cannot be staffed on a mathematical basis, that if 4,000 children in a school need only eight teachers as the maximum number in a class is five.

After the introductory pages, which are sixty-four in number, the handbook falls naturally into four sections—

- (1) The Nursery and Infant School
- (2) The Junior School Stage.
- (3) The Senior School Stage.
- (4) The Curriculum.

BETWEEN SEVEN AND ELEVEN.

It is interesting to note that the board links the nursery and infant school, and maintains the junior school as a separate entity. On page 100 we read: "The junior school, which is the final stage of primary education, is intended for children between the age of seven and eleven. As yet the junior school is young, its traditions are still in the making, and its full potentialities un-surpassed vitality, and has opened new vistas of educational progress that promise well for the future. Separation from the other types of school has given an impetus to the study of the characteristics of children between the age of seven and eleven." In Sheffield the infant school is rapidly becoming extinct. The older infant departments are being amalgamated with the junior departments, and in the newer schools we are building two department schools, namely, junior schools, in which all children between five and eleven are taught, and senior departments, in which are educated the children of eleven plus. To me it seems that the disappearance of the separate infant school is a definite educational loss. Probably in no other section of school life has there been more experiment and more progress than in the infant school, and if this continued diminution of infant schools continues, then I am afraid that it will result in the shortage of infant teachers. Perhaps in view of the board's changed attitude towards infant schools, the Sheffield Education Committee may be persuaded to try the experiment of a three department school.

THE CURRICULUM.

The section dealing with the curriculum occupies some 400 pages. Probably the order in which the subjects are arranged is symptomatic of the new view taken of education. Health and physical training, music, art and craft, needlecraft and housecraft lead the list, and are followed by gardening, English, history, geography, and mathematics. Not that the teaching of what is popularly termed the three R's is neglected, but care is taken not to give them undue emphasis. All the subjects are well discussed, and methods and equipment dealt with. These chapters have obviously been compiled by experienced people in their own particular subjects, and whilst possibly there may be differences in matters of detail, on the whole the suggestions will be welcomed.

In arithmetic, there is again a plea for exercises of a practical nature. The juggling with big numbers is neither an aid to accuracy nor to intelligence. It is feared much valuable time is wasted in practising the working of long mechanical sums which will never be met with in actual life, and which when met with on the examination paper will as likely as not contain an error in the solution. To some extent the teacher is powerless in this matter, for as long as external examination papers ask boys and girls to multiply and divide huge numbers, so long will considerable time have to be devoted to such exercises.

The handbook closes with an admirable appendix on the League of Nations Union, and also an index which, though stated not to be exhaustive, contains over one hundred headings.

THE NEW CONTRIBUTORY PENSIONS BILL.

DOES NOT GO FAR ENOUGH

The Labour Party gave a qualified welcome to the new Contributory Pensions Bill, which was given a second reading on April 8th. Mr. Rhy's Davies said that the Bill was a small contribution in comparison with need, and that thousands of workers had arranged with their employers pensions schemes on a scale which made the Government's scheme look feeble.

In the course of a criticism of the Bill, Mr. Rhy's Davies mentioned the different income limits for men and women (£400 a year for men and £250 a year for women), and expressed the view that the limits should have been made the same in each case.

Mr. Arthur Greenwood also complained about the narrow scope of the Bill. He urged that the Government should do something to meet the land case of persons over fifty-five years of age who are debarred from entering the scheme.

Replying to the debate, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health said he could hold out no hope of anything being done for men over fifty-five, but he promised to consider whether in the case of such men with wives under fifty-five it would be possible to allow the wives to become voluntary contributors.

He cited the combined protests of women M.P.'s of all parties against the lower income limit for women, the Government spokesman refused to budge on this matter, on the ground that a woman with an income of over £250 a year could secure a pension for herself from insurance companies at a reasonable price.

FOOTWEAR

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THE ARCADE, EGGLEWELL ROAD, DIVIDEND 1/10 IN THE

HEARD IN THE HOUSE

BUILDING MATERIALS (PRICES).

Mr. David Adams asked the Minister of Health whether he is aware that the market prices of building materials required by Newcastle Corporation have advanced since the beginning of the year as follows: Common bricks, 2s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. per 1,000; facing bricks, 9s. per 1,000; damp proof course and asphalt materials, 75 per cent. increase; timber, 5s. per standard, 124 per cent. increase; steel and iron, 20 per cent. to 25 per cent. increase; coal, 40 per cent. increase; and whether steps are being taken to protect local authorities from exploitation.

Sir K. Wood: I understand that there have been recent rises in the prices of certain materials in Newcastle, and on the Prices of Building Materials Committee in communication with their local correspondents at Newcastle as to the particular increases referred to. I also understand that the committee are giving their careful consideration to recent increases in the prices of building materials, not only at Newcastle, but in other parts of the country.

—March 4th, 1917.

MILK (COMPULSORY PASTEURISATION).

Mr. R. C. Morrison asked the Minister of Health whether, in view of the evidence contained in the annual report of the chief medical officer of his Department for 1935 of serious outbreaks of scarlet fever solely due to the sale of raw milk, he intends to introduce legislation during the present session providing for the compulsory pasteurisation of all milk.

Sir K. Wood: I am not in a position to add anything to the reply given to the Hon. Member on November 12th last.

Mr. Morrison: Does the Right Hon. Gentleman realise the dangers of this situation, and does he contemplate legislation?

Sir K. Wood: I cannot contemplate legislation at the present time.

—March 4th, 1917.

PURPOSE OF THE CO-OPERATIVE PARTY

By F. A. BROAD, M.P.

The Co-operative Party has come to stay, and if its right purpose is understood, and made clear, it will take a leading part in the political life of the nation in the near future.

The whole effort of organized capital to-day is concentrated against the interests of the consumer. The great mass of the people are threatened with a lowering of their standard of life by an all-round raising of prices. The clear purpose of the present National Government is to create monopolies and restrict to dictate his own terms.

The Co-operative Party stands first in the field as the champion of the consumer—its wage spender. Its place is side by side with the Labour Party, which came into being to represent the interests of the producer—the wage earner.

There need not, and there must not, be any question of rivalry between these two parties, for one is the complement of the other. Each has its part to play, its experience and personnel to call upon, its own special contribution to make.

The co-operative movement is the great obstacle to the monopolist. He regards its principle of sharing the surplus as a diversion of the profits that he claims should be his. The movement is directly attacked by unfair taxation, but the greater menace is the steps that are being taken, and without the authority of law, to restrict supplies, to prevent expansion, and to abolish the payment of the surplus dividend.

The first task of the Co-operative Party is to defend the movement from these attacks, and to secure the right of free expansion, so that the co-operative method may show its superiority over those of the private trader.

It is, however, on the wider plane that the Co-operative Party fulfils its mission. That mission is to represent the general interests of the consuming public. That is the part dictated to it by its ideals, its principles, and its experience.

The problem of to-day is the problem of distribution. The solution is to increase the power of the consumer. The co-operative movement itself is an organization of consumers, and its development has been based upon its distributive system. The policy it has followed is the only one that can offer any solution to the economic dilemma that society is in to-day.

How simple and obvious it is! Ascertain the requirements of the people. Provide the necessary stores, warehouses, factories, and transport. Give the best wares and conditions to the workers. Charge each member sufficient

to cover the cost of the goods and services he requires; returning to each his fair share of any surplus; or use it for the common good.

Under such a system there can be no question of over-production; for the purchasing power of the mass would increase at exactly the same rate as the increase of production. The surplus would go back into spending power.

Under the old individualistic and competitive system it was the only great Liberal Party that stood for the interests of the consumer. Its principle of Free Trade and cheapness at any cost belong to the past. The need to-day is for ordered and regulated industries.

Our choice is between private monopolies and democratic co-operation. In the trustified State no struggle for higher wages can raise the standard of life of the worker whilst the capitalist can dictate prices.

It is too often true that the workers are divided as wage earners. They are even prepared to back their employers' restricted markets, regardless of the interests of the workers as a whole, in the hope that some small share of the spoils may eventually find a way into their wage packets.

The Co-operative Party has its appeal to the workers as a whole, and on a basis where there is no division of interests. There is no question of craft, grade, sex, or status when they spend their incomes. They all stand to lose equally when prices rise against them.

The Co-operative Party meets the need of the time for the political representation of the great consuming public. Its principles offer the only solution to the economic difficulties of society on democratic lines.

Our seven millions of members have already accepted our economic methods, and it is the task before us to lead them to express their co-operative principles in their citizenship.

It is the historic part of the party to lead the people of the nation away from the trustified servile State that threatens them, and into the Democratic Co-operative Commonwealth.

CATERING TRADE (HOURS OF WORK).

Commander Locker-Lampson asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether his attention has been drawn to the long hours worked in club and hotel employees; and whether he will introduce legislation to deal with this matter?

Mr. Lloyd: I have consulted my Right Hon. Friend the Minister of Labour, and understand that no general information on this subject is available beyond that contained in the report of an inquiry into remuneration and hours of employment in the catering trade which was published in 1930. I would point out, however, that the hours of work of certain classes of young persons employed in hotels are already limited under the Shops Act, 1934, and that the hours of other juvenile attendants in these establishments have recently been the subject of inquiry by the Departmental Committee on Hours of Employment of Young Persons in Certain Unregulated Occupations, whose report is to be published shortly. As regards the second part of the question, I am not aware that any general legislation on this question is at present in contemplation; but so far as the case of young persons is concerned, consideration will, of course, be given to the recommendations of the Departmental Committee.

—February 22nd, 1937.

IMPORT DUTIES REVENUE.

Mr. Day asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer what is the approximate net revenue derived from duties on imported goods since the commencement of the current financial year to the last convenient date?

Mr. Chamberlain: The approximate net amount of revenue derived from duties on imported goods in the period April 1st, 1936, to January 31st, 1937, was £276,418,000.

—February 23rd, 1937.

Progress in the Empire

Since its inception, the C.W.S. has grown to such an extent that it now has direct trading connections all over the Empire, and also in other parts of the world.

Its purchasing facilities and wide interests enable it to manufacture at extremely economical rates, an advantage which is ultimately passed on to its local societies, and ultimately to their members in the form of higher quality, lower prices, and return of profits in the form of dividend.

The Co-operative Wholesale Society is the great national organisation of the retail co-operative societies of England, Wales, and Ireland for supplying and manufacturing their requirements.

Over half the families of Great Britain make their money go further by purchasing C.W.S. goods from local co-operative societies.

Shop at the Co-op, say "C.W.S." and see that you get the Goods



The C.W.S. supplies the needs of life to Co-operative Societies for their members

Step out of your Foot Troubles

- If you suffer from troublesome feet we thoroughly recommend our

LADY CHIROPODIST

- She is at your service to offer advice without obligation on your part. Scientific, painless treatment is obtainable in a specially appointed Cubicle devoted entirely to this Foot Comfort Service.

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PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND THE CO-OPERATIVES

In July, 1936, President Roosevelt despatched a special Commission to Europe to study the activities of the co-operative movement. The Commission visited Sweden, France, and the British Isles. Members of the American delegation were received at the Co-operative Union, and interviewed the General Secretary, (Mr. R. A. Palmer), Professor F. Hall, M.A. (Advisor of Studies), and Mr. G. Walworth, M.A. (Agricultural Organizer). Arrangements were also made for the delegation to meet managers of societies and ordinary members. Visits were made to retail societies, and representatives of the Co-operative Wholesale Society and the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society met the delegation.

The Commission has now presented its report to President Roosevelt. Its chairman (Mr. Jacob Barker) sees "no reason to believe that co-operative enterprise will not expand to considerable proportions in the United States in the near future," and the Commission recommends that all co-operative societies should be encouraged by Federal and State Governments. An inquiry into the development of consumer societies in the U.S.A., establishment of an information bureau, and Government credits for societies are recommended in the report.

SOCIAL BENEFITS.

Describing the activities of the Consumers' Co-operation in Central Europe, the Commission finds:—

The movement's achievements include the encouragement of family budgeting, thrift, and saving; the holding down or reduction of retail prices; helping to stabilise industry by organising a known demand for production; and the spreading of economic knowledge and a democratic spirit among the population. The movement's activity in breaking up price cartels, often by entering into production on its own account, and in stimulating the pursuit of efficiency and economy in retail trade by reducing the trading margin, are also favourably noticed.

VISCOUNTESS RHONDDA ON CO-OPERATION

Is a B.R.C. talk recently the Viscountess Rhondda paid a fine tribute to the co-operative movement. Speaking of large-scale distributive undertakings, the speaker predicted the further growth of the Co-operative movement.

To-day, it does something like 12 per cent. of the total distributive trade of the country. But it is rapidly growing. How far it is growing in relation to the other shops is, of course, not easy to say. The co-operative movement has been a pioneer, and set a good example in a number of ways. We have heard it argued as to whether it or the big private enterprise best looked after the consumer. That must depend, in a large measure, of course, on what the individual consumer happens to want. But one thing that impresses me about the co-operative movement is that it looks after its rank and file. The Viscountess concluded:

I am bound to admit that I should feel considerably more certain that the health and well-being of the employees of the shops with which we deal were being safeguarded if the vast majority of them belonged, as they do in the co-operative movement, but not in most of the big stores, to trade unions.

The address was reproduced in "The Listener" for March 31st, 1937.

THE RISING COST OF LIVING

"The Ministry of Labour Gazette," shows that on April 1st the increase in food prices above the level of July, 1934, was 35 per cent., as compared with 26 per cent. at April 1st, 1936. This year the customary seasonal fall in food prices has not taken place. The Ministry of Labour's index number for retail food prices has risen by nearly 18 1/2 per cent. since the middle of 1935, and by nearly 8 per cent. in the last twelve months.

TALLER AND HEAVIER CHILDREN

ECONOMY OF SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE

By ALDERMAN W. BANCROFT

THE editor asks me to write a few lines on the school medical service and its effect on the school child of to-day.

I make bold to say that it is one of the most important links in our educational system. By its medical and dental inspection it prevents in many cases the development of certain diseases so often to be found among young children, and the service in the school clinic saves much suffering, and in that way not only saves a great deal of parental anxiety but enables the child to keep up a better percentage of attendance at school, thus enhancing his or her opportunity of a higher education, whilst the value of school

feeding can be over-estimated during the hard times of the past few years.



ALD. W. BANCROFT.

their morning bottle of milk, 3,705,315 pence one-halfpenny for same, whilst 8,595 receive it free.

The School Medical Service reports submitted to the April meeting of the education committee showed a remarkable increase in the physique of the children. When the elementary school child is compared with the average child in the year 1930, the boy of fourteen is now 19 1/2 inches heavier and 2 1/2 inches taller, and the girl is 14 1/2 lbs heavier and 2 1/2 inches taller.

On the subject of malnutrition the Medical Officer (Dr. T. Cleetwood) points out that the bodily-nourished child is not often the under-fed child. "The records for this year on the state of the nutrition of the children, examined and graded under the latest classification, show some slight advance even on the condition found in the previous year. This supports my previous belief that the children in the city generally do not furnish any evidence of increasing malnutrition."

SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

Some alteration in our special schools has been made during the past year with a view to improving the system. The committee desire to proceed further with the work of providing for the abnormal child. As I pointed out at the April meeting, we are hoping to make a start on the new school at Ash House which will be a hospital recovery school for rheumatic children. The work on the new Child Guidance Clinic will also represent a new service for assisting the children of the city. The results of our open-air schools justify a further extension. Apart from their value as a curative agency they have a definite place on the preventive side.

INSPECTIONS.

In the past year over 61,000 medical inspections have taken place among our Sheffield school-children; over 65,000 dental inspections; 20,000 children received treatment. The attendance at the school clinic was 347,700; there were 6,500 visits paid by the school nurses to the homes of the children. The examinations in schools totalled 250,000, and this with the co-operation of the parent has a wonderful effect in the cleanliness of our school-children; in 1934 the inspection revealed over 12 per cent. of children with dirty heads and bodies, to-day it is only 2 per cent. The ophthalmic clinic shows over 1,000 new cases of visual defects; the value of the examination and the assistance given to parents to enable them to obtain spectacles at reduced prices (and in a number of cases free), with a supervision over the child during its school life, means much to the child in after-life.

LARGE EXPERT STAFF.

A staff of seventy-nine persons full-time, and five part-time specialists are employed in the attempt to prevent as far as possible the school-child of this city contracting any of the diseases from which its parents suffered; and where that is possible, to tender such service as may bring about a speedy recovery. I regret that the past year has been one of the worst years for infectious diseases in the city, but I am satisfied that the school medical service, in co-operation with the Medical Officer of Health and his staff, have checked these diseases—scarlet fever and diphtheria—by their prompt action.

SCHOOL MEALS.

The number of children in attendance at our school-feeding centres has decreased during the past few months, which I trust indicates a better income in the home, but we still are feeding 1,600 children. During the past fourteen years 17,000,000 free meals have been served in our elementary schools; in our special schools, over 40,000 of them free.

42,300 children in our elementary and secondary schools receive

feeding can be over-estimated during the hard times of the past few years.

The whole of our work on behalf of the defective child shows marked improvement in the results. During the past thirteen years over 5,000 children have passed through the special schools of the city while 1,000 are at present under supervision. What suffering has been alleviated when we think of the number of children who at one period of their lives appeared to be doomed as confirmed cripples or invalids, who through the medical service have been put on the high road to health and happiness, we are sure that in the future we are satisfied that more can be done in this direction. The fact is that money spent on school medical service for children to-day will have hospital expenditure in the adult age. The child is the nation's greatest asset; we should do all that can be done to preserve that asset. Nationally, there are over 350,000 schoolchildren with known defects; through lack of interest in many of our counties and boroughs it is estimated over 90,000 are without suitable special school accommodation. I trust that the Sheffield Education Committee will keep to the front in this service and carry forward that well-known motto: "Prevention is better than cure"—and much less costly.

PAT had broken the heavy shovels and it was two miles to the pit mouth, and he was chucked on it a mile to his home on the next shift. "Aick, bring out this shovel; I've forgot it."

When he went down the next day the spade was still there, and called under his message he read: "Will of blazes! Bring it out yourself, 'o've never seen it!"

One of the clerks at the employment agency was a bit of a wit, and he was preparing to gain a laugh at the expense of the next in the line.

"Where were you born?" he asked the man, a Scotswoman.

"Glesca," was the reply.

"Glasgow! Whatever for," continued the funny one.

"I wanted to be near my mother," said the other, with devastating sneers.

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J.A.A.

LABOUR'S MINIMUM NEEDS

MR. SEEBORN ROWNTREE'S ESTIMATE

MR. SEEBORN ROWNTREE, whose estimates of the relation between family income and human needs have been a most valuable contribution to the science of nutrition, has just issued a new survey based on current prices and standards of needs entitled "The Human Needs of Labour."

Mr. Rowntree concludes that the necessities of healthy life cannot be provided at less than 53s. a week for an urban worker with a wife and three children. An agricultural labourer with the same family might secure them for 41s. a week.

(An unemployed man with a wife and three children receives 35s. a week, and an agricultural labourer earns about 31s. a week.)

In this estimate, Mr. Rowntree points out, is based on a "Spartan Standard" and covers little more than physical necessities. It "allows scarcely any margin, certainly not more than 3s. 6d. a week, for holidays, beer, and tobacco, amusements such as visits to a cinema or football match, travelling other than fares to and from work, or contingencies of any kind." His budgets are composed as follows—

	s.	d.	4.
Food.....	20	6	18
Rent.....	9	6	5
Clothing.....	8	0	7
Food and Light.....	4	4	3
Household Sundries.....	1	8	1
Personal Sundries.....	9	0	5
Total.....	53	0	41

For food requirements, Mr. Rowntree adopts the standard laid down by the British Medical Association's Committee of 1933 as necessary to maintain physical efficiency on work of moderate severity. It is an extremely low one, and Mr. Rowntree does not claim it as being entirely satisfactory, but regards his dietary as representing "a standard below which no worker should be forced to live." It is 200 grams of protein and 3,400 calories of fuel energy a day

compare with the 202 grams of protein and 5,748 calories in the typical meals of a London club with middle-class members of sedentary occupation.

No fresh milk is included in the budget, and it is assumed that bread is cost between 1s. and 2s. a week more. Mr. Rowntree says he is almost ashamed to put forward so low a figure as 9s. for "personal sundries," but wishes his include under-employment and health subscriptions, travelling to and from work, newspaper, wireless, stamps, all fixtures such as beer, tobacco, holidays, etc.

The earnings of millions of workers fall below these standards. Mr. Rowntree urges that Trade Boards should be set up for all industries in which adequate minimum wages are not yet being paid, and that they should be instructed by statute to fix a minimum.

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EDINBURGH

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SATURDAY, JUNE 19th

1937

Programme:—

Train departs Heeley 12.15 Friday midnight, Sheffield L.M.S. station 12.25, and calling at Rotherham (Masborough), **Breakfast on Train.** Arrive Edinburgh 8.40 a.m. **Morning in Edinburgh**—the romantic and historic capital of Scotland, which ranks as "one of the three most beautiful cities in the world." There will be ample opportunity to explore the beauties of Princess Street—a charming boulevard nearly a mile in length—with its magnificent gardens and fine buildings; as well as to visit the famous Scottish National War Memorial. From the Castle motor-coaches will convey the party along "The Royal Mile," passing St. Giles' Cathedral, John Knox's House, and the Palace of Holyroodhouse, to the restaurant for luncheon.

After luncheon, motor-coach tour via **Forth Bridge, Linlithgow, and Airth to Stirling** (short stay). **Tea at Callander.** Continuing by coach to the **Trossachs Gorge and Loch Katrine**; returning via **Grangemouth and Bo'ness to Edinburgh.** Train departs Princess Street station 10.45 p.m. **Supper on Train.** Arrive Sheffield 6.30 a.m. Sunday, calling at Masborough and Heeley. (NOTE: The train times are approximate.)

Cost for the whole Excursion (including Four Meals) 36/6

Booking fees must be paid in order to enable us to guarantee accommodation. Intending visitors should forward deposit of 7s. 6d. at once; final payment to be made not later than Saturday, June 5th.

Bookings are limited to those subscribing to the Co-operative Party under the Voluntary Membership Scheme. Non-members forwarding deposit should include 6d. for membership of the local Co-operative Party, when Membership Cards will be forwarded in return.

In the cases of members paying in the Outing Club through the Guilds and other organisations, bookings will only be guaranteed to those for whom the responsible Secretary has paid the deposit, and the final payment, on the dates specified above.

Application Form

Excursion to Edinburgh, Forth Bridge, and the Trossachs, SATURDAY, JUNE 19th, 1937.

To Mr. A. Ballard (Secretary, Sheffield Co-operative Party), 17, Bank Street, Sheffield, 1.

Kindly book..... seat(s), for which I enclose booking fee(s) of..... * and membership fee(s) of.....
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Eight years ago this month saw the opening of one of Sheffield's most unique stores—unique in the fact that it was built by, and is owned by, the customers it serves! To-day, the City Stores is a complete shopping centre; recent extensions have just been opened to cope with the ever-increasing trade, and the large, spacious, airy departments make shopping a pleasure.

To celebrate this, the Eighth Birthday of the City Stores, and also to celebrate the Coronation, all departments are making special offers—a few of which are detailed below.



FABRICS

- Fancy Boucle Castles, 7/4c yard, 4 1/11
- Floral Green Silks, in a beautiful array, 7/9
- "Sutcha" - Novel, in every imaginable shade, 7/11

... AND HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

- Cottage Weave, for lounge covers, cushions, etc., 1/11
- Faded Art Silk Brocade, 4 1/11
- Art Silk Down Quilt Covers, Full size, 5/11
- Cotton Lace Brie, Blue, 3/10c wide from per 10 1/2
- Laces to match, from 5/11
- Leona Cover Making, for three-piece suits, from 2/6
- Art Silk Down Quilt Covers, Full size, 5/11

A perfectly tailored jacket, made of West of England, with a fast Green sash. The skirt has two pleats at the front and one at the back.

Ladies' Fancy Green Coat, fitting and fastened with a large glass button. Large shawl collar lined with white and a fastener at the waist of the model, which also displays the new wide-shoulder line.

ACCESSORIES FOR THE SMART WOMAN!

- Leona Flagger Handker, with cord handle, 2/11
- Clasps, in Navy and Brown, For 3/11
- Coronation Handkerchiefs, 6/1d. and 1/- each
- Crevel Scarves, in floral and stripe designs, 1/11 & 2/11

This very smart "Navy" Coat is made of a broad fabric, lined with red and all-around trim and short sleeves with full white cuffs. A little round white collar is turned 1 1/2 to the shoulders.

Black Caps with a small flower design make a nice smart Dozer. It has a button front faced with red and all-around trim and short sleeves with full white cuffs. A little round white collar is turned 1 1/2 to the shoulders.

Smartly tailored Linen Frock, most suitable for holiday wear. With a pleated back and front, it has a flower on the center. In all shades.

CELEBRATION OFFERS OF C.W.S. Smart Styles for Summer Goods



Furnishing DEPARTMENTS Celebration Offers!



- Boxing Cases, beautifully lined, and with three pockets, 7/3
- Misc. Cases, 24/-
- Ladies' Hat Boxes, fitted with sockets and beautifully lined, 4/6
- Table, 26/-



Garden Furniture!

- GARDEN CHAIRS, Well-built, 5/3
- COUCH, 2/6
- SWAGGER OVERALLS, 3/6, 2/11, 5/11
- PURE SILK HOSE, Latest Swiss shades, 1/6d.
- DECK CHAIRS, Useful in garden and the house, 2/10

Tailoring and Outfitting Offers!

- MEN'S SUITS** made in your own tailoring, with a 1-ounce linen character, as a smart cloth, & a wide variety of fittings to choose from. Ready to wear. From 35/- to 65ns.
- MEN'S SPORTS JACKETS** in plain and fancy styles, with flannel and north country. From 15/6
- MEN'S HOPSACK AND WORSTED SPORTS TROUSERS** in Grey, Blue, and fancy stripes. From 15/6
- MEN'S SPORTS TROUSERS** in three shades. Grey. From 5/11
- BOYS' FLANNEL SUITS** D.B. Style, in Blue and Grey. Boys lined at 13/6 and 14/6
- BOYS' TWEED SUITS** in all shades, sizes, and styles. From 15/6
- YOUTH'S COFFIN STORMCOATS** Smart, extra strong, with extra stormcoats. 19/6
- Men's Union Gaiters** extra. From 30/-
- MEN'S SPORTS SHIRTS** Tissue, with collars to match, with variety of patterns in blue, and all sizes. 5/11
- ART SILK SPORTS SHIRTS** with short sleeves, 3/11
- PIJAMAS** in many decorated Blue, White, and other colors. From 5/11
- TENNIS SHIRTS** with long sleeves, in Green. 3/11
- CRUISING SHIRTS** in plain, stripes, and checked. 5/11
- BEACH SHIRTS** light for holiday wear. From 5/11
- MEN'S SHIRTS** Tissue, with collars to match, with variety of patterns in blue, and all sizes. 5/11
- SOFT FELT LIGHTWEIGHT HATS** in smart, new-looking styles in the recent styles, including the Coronation. From 7/6
- HALF-HOSE** Smart Half-hose in Harned Grey, Navy, Cobalt, and Blue. From 1/6
- SLIPPOVERS** in smart, new-looking styles in every color. From 4/6
- CORONATION COLOURS IN SHIRTS, TIES, PYJAMAS, SOCKS, ETC.** SEE DISPLAY IN WINDOWS!



Dividend Last Half-Year 1/9 in the £

BRIGHTON CARBON CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD. CITY STORES, EXCHANGE ST., AND BRANCHES

President built by a 1 1/2 ton in the special case for 14 1/6