

*** T H E S I S ***

There are far too many hypotheses.

-by-

I have not noticed a reference to the method of sampling adopted in Glasgow or Middlesbrough.

EVAN LLEWELYN LEWIS.

S U B J E C T.

' AN ENQUIRY INTO THE PROSPECTS
THAT THE CHILDREN OF THE UN-
SKILLED HAVE OF BECOMING
SKILLED '.

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of unskilled labor in the United States, of the
importance of the unskilled labor market and unskilled
labor. The unskilled labor market is a
labor market in which the unskilled labor
force are as a rule able to appreciate a greater
number of children than those of lower education
nearly all families. However, because of

Synopsis and Plan of the Work.

Introductory.

The problem is to determine the amount of skilled labour that may be obtained from among the children of the unskilled. The investigation involved personal inquiry and observation, the results of which mainly formed the basis ^{for the conclusions} arrived at. The range of unskilled occupations is representative of the class of unskilled labourers.

The economic and social factors mainly determine the children's progress in industry.

In Chapter 1. Section (a) the economic condition of the unskilled families is investigated and its effects upon the prospects of the children in skilled industry are estimated.

A comparison is made of the income of these families in 1913-14 and 1919 to March 1921. There was little advance in real wages during the latter period.

A distinction is drawn between three classes of unskilled families on the basis of the regularity and amount of their income. The families in the soundest economic

position are as a rule able to apprentice a greater number of children than those in poorer circumstances.

In nearly all families however economic pressure forces the eldest children to enter unskilled work in order to support the family.

9. to contribute towards the support of the family

Why the inquiry
 asked here should
 be explained -
 otherwise it is
 sure to be met
 with the criticism
 of what of comparability
 in the statistics.
 In view of this,
 the conclusions are
 generally too sweeping

In Section ^b (b) of Chapter 1. the effect of the economic organization of industry upon the prospects of the children of becoming skilled is traced.

The modern system of industry involves competitive production. The maximum efficiency is sought by the sub-division of processes. Hence there are skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers. These classes have their respective trade unions.

Trade Unionism together with sub-division of processes and the introduction of machinery limit the demand for apprentices.

surely not over a long period
This demand is measured and is such as to check effectually a large number of children from entering skilled work.

Changes that have taken place in the apprenticeship system also tend to decrease the demand for apprentices. Increasing rates of remuneration for apprentices cause greater economy and discretion in the choice of apprentices. Sub-division of processes moreover tends to lessen the prospects ~~of~~ that apprentices have of becoming skilled.

The above difficulties in the way of becoming skilled together with the relatively higher remuneration for unskilled work act as a great deterrent to the entrance of the children into skilled work.

In Chapter 2 the health and strength of the families together with the causes determining their physical condition are considered.

Unskilled work demands a good degree of health and strength to maintain regularity of employment. Skilled work also demands a fair amount of physical endurance.

On the whole the health and strength of the unskilled families

are
is poor.

This is mainly due to inadequate income, poor housing, insufficient food and clothing, and neglect.

Poor housing is the most common cause of ill-health.

Improvement in income, housing and care is necessary to maintain physical efficiency among this group.

Education is essential to enable them to make the best uses of their resources.

In Chapter 3 the mentality and outlook of the unskilled are examined in their bearing upon the prospects of the children in skilled industry.

The unskilled families ~~are~~ reveal considerable variety of ability, temperament and character.

Economic conditions, resulting in varying physical and social environment largely and mainly account for differences in outlook on life, in attitude towards skilled industry and in mode of living.

The first class families owing to relatively good economic conditions have more favourable physical and social environment and are consequently more progressive than the other two classes.

The character of the parents, their mode of living and particularly ^{their} ~~the~~ attitude towards industry mainly determine the direction which the children take in industry.

Children belonging to the families in the first class are usually taught the value of skilled industry, habits of self-control and perseverance, and are encouraged, especially if very promising, to enter skilled work.

Children belonging to the other two classes have little encouragement from their parents and if desiring to enter skilled work have to do so mainly by their own initiative. The deterioration in mental and moral qualities is very marked among the children in the latter classes, and shows the necessity for reform in economic condition as the first step for improvement in social environment, which so largely determines the outlook of these families.

In Chapter 4 the social relationship of the unskilled are examined.

Apprenticeships or skilled occupations are secured mainly by means of the favourable social relationship existing between the parents or friends of the parents and the employers or works' managers.

The influence of the father is the chief factor and as a rule it is much easier for the children to be apprenticed by the particular firm which employs the former.

The children also occasionally create favourable social relationship by virtue of their own personality, and thereby secure apprenticeships.

Various factors like sex, and order of birth have a considerable effect in determining the industrial prospects of the children. The social factor is to some extent conditioned by the personal factor but its importance is obvious on considering the immense difficulties that children belonging to the second and third class families whose social status is much lower than that of the first class families, have of becoming skilled.

A close relation exists between the standard of living and favourable social relationship.

5. Conclusion. Various factors working inter-dependently determine the prospects of the children in industry.

The economic factor is of greatest importance in this respect.

It mainly determines the standard of living, the health and strength, the outlook of the unskilled and their social influence.

The first necessity for improving the prospects of the children is therefore a change in their economic condition.

At the same time however educational reform must also take place, and there must be a co-operation of all classes in their welfare, so that their social status may be increased.

An enquiry into the prospects that the children
of the unskilled have of becoming skilled.

Introductory.

The enquiry was conducted with a view to determining the supply of skilled labour that might be recruited from the ranks of unskilled workmen's children.

The unskilled workers comprise persons of both sexes who are engaged in employment that demands no special training, while the skilled workers are those who have undergone some particular training for a certain period in order to become fit in all branches of a special trade. The skilled workers must also be distinguished from the semi-skilled workers. The former are skilled in all the branches of a trade while the latter are only skilled in a part of a trade.

Unskilled work includes the manual labour done in various industries and in such occupations as charing, window cleaning and the usual work of the lower grades of domestic servants and others engaged in similar tasks.

The enquiry was conducted among such a class of workers, and for the sake of thoroughness and the comparison of results was limited to Glasgow, Middlesborough and the Welsh quarrying district of Blaenau Festiniog in North Wales.

Information concerning the unskilled families was obtained

by coming into personal contact with them at their homes, in the various industries in which they were employed and by frequenting the different places where they usually associated together such as common lodging houses, and places of amusement and recreation, such as the cinema, the football field and local halls where they assembled during week nights and Sundays. The children were seen and spoken to at their homes, in school or outside, while information was given about school children by headmasters, teachers and others who were well acquainted with them.

In Glasgow the enquiry was facilitated by examining the occupational registers which were filled up by the children previous to leaving school. These registers gave their addresses, the occupation of the fathers and some information regarding the physique, intelligence and the character of the child just before leaving school. Further, the reports of employers as to the progress made by the children for whom employment was found through the Juvenile Labour Exchange were entered on the register filled by each child, while special reports were made from time to time regarding those children who had been refractory at home or school or were bad characters, and whose future was considered by welfare committees.

It may be added that these registers were kept in the Juvenile Labour Exchanges in the different wards of Glasgow and every facility was given for their examination in all the districts.

Such means were absent in Middlesborough and the Welsh

district and different methods were taken to come into touch with the families of the unskilled in their ^{se} places.

In Middlesborough acquaintanceship with the unskilled class was made through the help of welfare workers, sanitary inspectors and medical inspectors, visiting nurses, ministers of religion, salvation army officers and the police court missionary.

A house to house enquiry was prosecuted, and personal experience was obtained by dwelling for several months in the house of an unskilled labourer.

In the Welsh district owing to personal acquaintanceship with the inhabitants for many years the enquiry was far easier, particularly since a study of the chief industry of the town and of the social conditions of the ~~district~~ district had been made previously.

In this district as in the others considerable enlightenment on various matters connected with the social conditions of this class was given by those who came into direct contact with them in the course of their respective duties, such as doctors, welfare officers, teachers and ministers.

In Glasgow, in particular, valuable suggestions were given by Doctor Chalmers, the chief sanitary inspector there, in the course ^{of} conversations with him.

Personal enquiries at the home helped to elicit information on the economic condition of the workers.

Employers, works managers, and trade union secretaries also supplied information on wages, terms of apprenticeship

and other relevant details relative to the question considered, in the three districts.

Thus in Glasgow through help given by the manager of the Mirrlees Watson Co, a close contact with several engineering firms, notably the Beardmore and Harland and Wolff's works was made possible while other industries were opened up for direct enquiry by similar means.

In all districts there was direct access to the works so that personal observation and enquiry could be conducted while the work was carried on, and in this way the study was made as real as possible, and the attitude of both employers and employees to industry made clear.

Moreover considerable information about the industrial and social life of this class as also of all the inhabitants in these districts was obtained from the local press, which, particularly in Glasgow and Middlesborough, was very valuable for this purpose, while various reports on housing, health, industry and other matters pertaining to the various districts were also very suggestive and helpful in directing attention to particular points in the course of investigation. Since there were no published statistics on any of the matters referred to in the investigation, a realisation of the standard of living among the unskilled and of all the forces that went to determine the prospects of the children could only be obtained by living as much as possible among them, and by the closest observation and

and inquiry as to their mode of living.

Though it was necessary to get into contact with all classes of the unskilled, for the particular object of the enquiry attention was centred on those unskilled families among whom there were children of working age. Hence in Glasgow the occupational registers of children who left school in 1915, 1916 and 1917 were particularly examined, together with those for the later years, while the children who ~~were~~ about to leave school were questioned concerning their future plans. As wide a range of unskilled occupations as possible was taken while the number of unskilled families was fairly representative of the class, comprising those who were steady and regularly employed, and those who were extremely irregular and unsteady, and the bulk of normal type.

In all, conditions of living among 450 families, comprising over 2,000 children were investigated and of these there were 204 families in Glasgow, 160 in Middlesborough and 86 in the Welsh quarrying district. While the number of families investigated in Glasgow appears small among a population of 1,034,069 according to the last census returns, it may be pointed out that the number of purely unskilled families which would be ^{LEV} relevant to the object of the enquiry was comparatively small, while the greater number were engaged in dock labour and it was considered advisable not to take too great a number from that class at the expense of representatives of other types of work.

The difficulty of getting the required number of unskilled families in the other two districts was lessened owing to

*would it be
worth estimating
roughly the no
of unskilled
families in
Glasgow from
the last
occupational
census*

their lesser size, as the number of people in Middlesborough was 131,103 and that in the Welsh district about 10,000.

In order to present the results of the enquiry in as clear a way as possible the families have been placed in three separate divisions.

The basis of such division is the relative nature of the prospects of the children of the unskilled. ~~workmen's~~

These prospects are respectively good, fair and poor, according as they are placed in the first, second and third class. Such a division may not be scientifically correct as the investigation is concerned with a class of persons whose conditions and habits of living are of a continually ^{changeable} ~~and changing~~ nature and render strict classification impossible. Yet, though at times the line of demarcation between the prospects of those in one division as compared with the other is slight, still a study of individual families and an observation of the number who became skilled or were likely to become skilled proved the existence of rather marked characteristics among the respective classes which justified such a grading as the above mentioned one.

In the first division are those families among whom generally more than one child has become skilled.

In the second division there is not more than one child who has become skilled or is on the way to attain that position.

The majority of the unskilled families were in this second class while in the third class were those who had the poorest prospects of becoming skilled and among whom none of the

children were engaged in skilled work.

The determination of the relative prospects of the unskilled and their grading in such classes as the above, involved a considerable amount of inquiry into the many and varying factors which affected the prospects of the children.

These factors are economic, physical, ~~and~~ psychological and social, having varying degrees of influence and tending to interact constantly and to be interdependent and inter-related.

The two main determining factors in the industrial progress of the unskilled are the economic and the social, the former being the more important as it so largely determines the other which is interpreted here as that social relationship, favourable and otherwise existing either between the unskilled and persons of their own class or between them and persons outside their own particular group.

The investigation was carried out during the period from 1919-21, which was marked by the industrial prosperity of 1920 and the beginning of the great reaction in 1921.

On account of such unusual features during these years and to bring the economic position of the unskilled during this time into greater relief their economic position just before the war is shown and compared with that of the latter period.

Chapter 1.

Economic Conditions Determining the Prospects
of the Unskilled.

The economic conditions may be considered from two standpoints: in the first place, ^{dealing} with the economic condition of the families, and in the second place with the economic organization of industry in relation to the position of the unskilled.

(a) Economic condition of the families

The economic condition of the unskilled families may be realised by considering the nature, the amount and the distribution of their income to meet the needs of the individual members.

Since the families were generally large, the average membership being 7, their economic position tended to fluctuate considerably from time to time, according to certain periodic changes in their income. The period of greatest stability in the income of the family is generally up to the time when the first child becomes a wage earner, since it is then determined solely or almost solely by the earning capacity of the husband, which would depend on his health and strength, the bargaining power of his Trade Union and the state of industry. As the family increases in number the economic strength of the family diminishes in proportion to the number of children born, but improves when the eldest child obtains employment, provided the husband continues to work.

Such an improvement in the economic position of the family will continue as the other children obtain work, and are able to maintain themselves and to contribute to the household needs, but a check

may be given to this improvement according as the source of increasing income is cut off by unemployment, by the removal of the wage-earning children through death or marriage or by an increase in the size of the family.

The period of greatest prosperity for these families is that during which the greatest number of the members contribute towards the household expenses, the maximum number of such wage-earning children among the unskilled families being three, owing to the custom of early marriage that largely prevailed among them.

A comparative study of the economic conditions of the unskilled families as determined by their income in two different periods, one just before the war and the other during 1919 - to March 1921, will therefore be undertaken both for the purpose of realising their status during these respective periods and to indicate the difference between them.

In the period before the war, in considering the amount earned by the husband, the amount available per member of the family was calculated from his earnings. In the same way the amount available per head in the latter period is also calculated; and, in addition, in order to arrive at the amount actually available for the maintenance of the members and particularly of the children who were not of working age, the amount given to the wife as the head of the family was also calculated approximately. Accordingly, for 1913-14, an examination of the earnings of the unskilled in Glasgow, Middlesborough and the Welsh quarrying district showed the weekly earnings of the men to be from 13/-

to 27/-, those of the women from 7/- to 12/- a week, while lads earned from 3/- to 10/- and girls from 2/6 to 7/- a week.* Occasionally however some workers earned a little more than their usual weekly earnings by working overtime but enquiry showed that the amount of such earnings was exceedingly small and practically negligible.

The best paid work was labouring in the iron, steel, textile and chemical works. The engineering and iron steel works of Glasgow and Middlesborough occupied the foremost place in this respect, and the wages of labourers were nearly the same in both districts, varying from 25/6 to 27/- per week.

The wages of labourers in the textile and chemical industries were from 23/6 to 26/- per week, while those of labourers in the building industry, and of carpenters, railway and road labourers varied from 18/6 to 26/6 a week, and other labourers' weekly earnings were from 13/6 to 18/6.

Quarry labourers in the Welsh district generally earned from 18/- to 22/- a week, while the wages of the agricultural labourers, railway labourers and others were on a lower scale, and generally ranged from 15/- to 20/- a week.

Generally the wages of unskilled labourers in Glasgow and Middlesborough were on a somewhat higher scale than those prevailing in the Welsh district.

* See Appendix Tables 1.

While there was a distinct difference in the amount of remuneration both on account of the nature of the occupations and the different scale of wages in the respective districts, characteristics of even greater importance for these families were those of permanence and security in the various employments.

In Glasgow and Middlesborough the more stable occupations were those of engineering ⁱⁿ and the iron and steel works, while the textile and chemical industries in Glasgow were also on the whole good; but dock-labouring and builders' labouring were rather temporary or seasonal in character, and much of the work done by servants in offices, and such work as scavenging, messenger work and particularly the unskilled labour of women were very casual. Labouring work in the Welsh quarries and also agricultural, railway and corporation labouring work gave fairly constant and steady employment but the rest of the occupations were very unstable.

The above wages indicate the limits of the income during the period of bringing up the children, when the husband was the chief wage-earner. There ~~was~~ ^{were} some families where the children, as they grew older, were able to earn slight amounts by doing casual work of various kinds, such as messenger and porter work, charing and window cleaning. The actual remuneration given for children was however exceedingly small, though sometimes shop-keepers used to give some goods free to the family for the help thus obtained, while some of them were fed by their employers.

Such aid however was only possible when the children were old ~~enough~~ and strong enough to render the work demanded from them,

While it could only be rendered surreptitiously owing to various local laws prohibiting such employment.

As a rule there were seven members depending upon the amount earned by the husband, at the time that the eldest child was 14 years old.

The amount of the income is therefore important in relation to the needs of all the members.

To arrive at the actual sum available for the support of the family it is necessary to allow for losses through unemployment. The loss sustained thereby was a somewhat constant factor with this class of labourers. The periods of distress varied in character but there were few workers who did not suffer from it during some time of the year on account of industrial fluctuations, accidents or sickness.

The loss sustained thereby was to some extent met by unemployment relief, but it was calculated that there was a nett loss even to those who were ^{relatively} very steadily employed, of from 1/- to 1/6 a week.

In the distribution of this income it was seen that rent absorbed a large part of it while there was also ^a slight but unavoidable expenditure on insurance.

The rents in Glasgow and Middlesborough were very high while those prevailing in the Welsh district were distinctly lower. The rents for three apartment houses in Glasgow ranging from 7/- to 10/- a week, that for two-apartment houses from 4/6 to 6/- a week and the one apartment houses were from 3/- to 4/6 a week; while in Middlesborough the four room houses were

generally about 5/6 to 6/- a week and those with a fewer number of apartments from 2/6 to 4/6 a week.

In the Welsh district four and five apartment houses were rented from 2/9 to 4/- per week and those with fewer rooms from 1/- to 2/6 per week.

The rents^{of houses} in the three districts varied according to the locality, their nearness to the works, their size and quality and the existing competition for them, but generally the amount paid in rent per week by the labourers in Glasgow was about 5/- per week as the majority lived in two apartment houses; while in Middlesborough it was 5/6 per week, and in the Welsh district the rent paid was usually 3/- per week.*

In the last named district the fact that houses were very abundant caused the rents to be much lower than in the other places, though there were variations according to their nearness to the slate quarries.

The amounts left for food, clothing and other necessaries were therefore very small. In the case of those who were in regular employment and received the highest wages, the amount left for the above necessities was from 19/- to 21/- a week. The majority of the labourers had far smaller amounts for the same purpose, there being several with only.....

* Under the term "rent" both rents and rates are included.

See also Report on Increases of Rents of small dwellings in Scotland and Royal Commission of Housing in Scotland Cd. 8731. 1917. p.p. 240 - 1. Cd. 8111. 1915. p.p. 73 - 91.

17/- a week, while a large number had sums from 9/- to 15/- a week to support the family.

Thus among the families in the more stable economic position there was only a sum of from 2/6 to 3/- a week to support and provide the necessaries of life for each member of the family, while among the majority the available ^{weekly} amount for supporting each member was from 1/3 to 2/6.

It was found that families of seven who received a regular income of 27/- a week were just able to maintain themselves in a fair state of physical efficiency.

The majority of the unskilled families were thus existing on less than the minimum requirement for maintaining physical efficiency.

While such was the condition of things in 1913-14, in the interval between that year and the period when the investigation was undertaken a tremendous change had taken place in the economic status of these families, the war effecting widespread and drastic changes in wages and hours of labour as well as ^wprices.

During the war unemployment was at its lowest ebb so that on the whole the economic condition of the unskilled showed a great improvement, when coupled also with the ascending scale of wages; but during the years 1919-21 unemployment again set in though the rates of wages in 1919-20 remained practically unchanged particularly in those industries which had strong trade unions.

A consideration of the increase of wages granted to unskilled workers in these districts during 1919-21 proved that they had risen on an average to 143.4% above the pre-war rates, the rate of increase varying considerably with different occupations and in the different districts, rising in some industries to about 200%. ~~while others increased at a lower rate.~~

Labourers in engineering trades, in the iron and steel works, dock, railway and farm labourers, and textile workers greatly benefited while labourers in the building, joinery and chemical trades gained good increases, and municipal employees though not benefiting as much were not far behind the others; but the wages of the other workers were less and showed a lower scale of increase.

Against the average ^{rise} of 143.4% in nominal wages during 1919 to March 1921 there was a rise of 134% in the cost of living for the same period, so that there was very little advance in the real wages of the unskilled labourers.*

It was often the case however for some of the children to be wage-earners and though there were considerable variations in their earnings, yet such addition proved on the whole a substantial contribution towards the family income.

Nevertheless as against such addition to the income there were losses through unemployment, which during 1920 and the beginning of 1921 became increasingly acute, and in fact was felt in varying degrees among all the households.

* See Appendix and Notes on Wages, Prices and Cost of Living.

To some extent however these losses were made up by unemployment and other benefits.*

During this period then the wages of the men ranged from 25/- to £3. 10. 0. a week, that of the women from 20/- to £2. 5. 0. a week, while boys and girls earned from 20/- to 40/- a week, ~~the~~ wages of the three latter classes however ^{were} ~~being~~ less stable than those of the men; ~~while~~ they varied in the different districts.

On account of the employment of several members in the same family it was possible for certain households to receive a large income during periods of industrial prosperity; but nevertheless on account of the considerable degree of unemployment prevailing among this class of labour, their actual income, even when including all benefits obtained during periods of unemployment by means of the National Unemployment Insurance Act and other forms of relief did not

*

By the Unemployment Insurance Acts of 1920 to 1922 the weekly rates of benefit were 15/- for men, 12/- for women, 7/6 for boys of 16 and under 18 and 6/- for girls of the same age.

In the case of dependents wives and children of the husbands 5/- a week was allowed for the wife and 1/- a week in respect of each dependent child under 14 years of age. Relief ~~was~~ obtained in this way was usually the main support of the unskilled during unemployment. The relief obtained from other sources was found to vary from 5/- to 12/- a week for each family during the period of the unemployment of the husband.

as a rule amount to more than a half of their total possible earnings.

Even so the income of the majority of the families ranged from £2. 10. 0. to £5. 0. 0. a week, while the amount given to the wife in order to pay rent, provide food for the family, and clothing for herself and the younger children ranged from 35/- to £3. 0. 0. a week. Moreover there were certain families whose income was both above and below the limits stated, owing to greater steadiness of employment and the greater number of wage-earners in the case of some and because of unsteadiness of employment and a smaller number of earning members with the other families.

Among the latter, the husband, wife or some of the children endeavoured to increase the income in various ways, the husband by doing casual work outside his usual occupation, the wife and children also helping by the same method.

In this connection the other change brought about by the war, the limitation in the hours of labour, was useful, by providing an opportunity for some of the unskilled to do additional work in order to increase their income. In several industries this reduction in working hours has been considerable, since it was usually the custom before the war for the working week to consist of about 53 hours while by the latter period the usual rate was from 44 to 48 hours, ^{and} ~~while~~ in all the occupations where the unskilled workers whose conditions were investigated, were employed, the maximum number of working hours per week was 48.

Such work was however very inconstant and did not provide much additional help but it served to bring some relief to individuals, such as the children who obtained meals and a little money by means of such duties as they performed.

In order to realise the conditions of the unskilled both previous to the war and at the time of investigation a more careful and detailed account of their condition in each of the different districts is necessary and may now be considered.

The 450 families of unskilled workers whose economic conditions were investigated have been graded into three classes according to the prospects of the children ~~to~~ ⁱⁿ become skilled.

There were altogether 46 families in the first class, comprising 26 in Glasgow, 9 in Middlesborough and 11 in the Welsh district.

The occupation of the husbands showed considerable variety, but on the whole they were such as gave steady employment.

The wages also varied greatly, but the majority of the husbands earned from 21/- to 27/- a week and the rest from 18/- to 21/- weekly in 1913-14.

During the period from 1919 to March 1921 the wages of the husbands were nominally much higher.

They varied from £2. 5. 0. to £3. 10. 0. per week.

Employment was fairly steady among this class, but on the whole the workers in the Welsh district had a somewhat greater advantage in this respect over the workers in the other districts.

The total income of the respective families during this period varied from £3. 0. 0. to £7. 15. 0. a week, while the amount

received by the wife from this amount in order to provide food and clothing for the whole family varied from £2. 0. 0. to £4. 15. 0. a week.

Altogether, the economic condition of these families was good. There were only 8 families who received an income of less than £3. 10. 0. a week, while the majority of the families received an income of over £4. 0. 0. a week.

The second class of the unskilled families comprised 103 families in Glasgow, 98 in Middlesborough and 53 in the Welsh district. The variety of occupations among this class was very large, while there were altogether 25 widows who were engaged in charing and various kinds of casual work.

The earnings of the chief wage-earners in this class differed from those of the former class as regards regularity while they were also on the whole somewhat lower. This was due chiefly to the casual character of much of the work done by this class. The wages of the husbands, in 1913-14 varied from 10/- to 27/- a week, while in 1919-21 they ranged from £2. 0. 0. to £5. 10. 0. a week.

The total income of these families in the latter period varied *respectively* from £1. 10. 0. to £6. 10. 0. a week, and the income given to the wife ranged from 18/- to £4. 0. 0. a week.

Of the 254 families in this class there were altogether 87 families where the total income of the ^{*respective*} families was less

than £3. 3. 0. a week. The remaining 167 families earned from £3. 0. 0. to £6. 10. 0. a week, but there were 40 of these families where the wife only received from £2. 0. 0. to £2. 15. 0. to provide food and clothing for all the members.

Among the third class of unskilled families however the economic position was distinctly worse than even that of the second class families. The wages of the husbands in the pre-war period ranged from 9/- to 25/- a week, while in the latter period they varied from 15/- to 55/- a week. The total income of the respective families in 1919-21 was from 35/- to 65/- a week, and the amount given to the wife from these sums varied from 18/- to 45/-.

The work was casual in character and most of these families were on the verge of destitution. In fact, with the exception of 10 small families the remainder received an income far below subsistence level.

To sum up, the economic position of the unskilled families varied considerably owing to the difference in the regularity of the earnings of the wage-earners in the family and the amount of their contributions towards the support of the family.

It was found that the total number of families who received an income over £3. 3. 0. a week which is taken as the equivalent of the minimum bare subsistence of 27/- a week

before the war, was 232, while the rest, constituting nearly 50% received an income below that amount.

The economic position of the unskilled families is closely related to the prospects that the children have of becoming skilled.

Economic pressure as a rule cut off the eldest children from any opportunities of becoming skilled that might be open to them at the sacrifice of that monetary advantage which would be so necessary for the support of the family.

It was found that families who received only the bare minimum of 27/- before the war or £3. 3. 0. after the war were hardly able to apprentice the eldest child, and, with difficulty, even the second child, on account of the immense sacrifice it involved.

There was a proportionately larger number of apprenticed children among families with the higher incomes than among those with the lower incomes. Thus among the 46 families who were in the first class there were altogether 97 apprenticed, while among the 254 families belonging to the second class there were only 216 apprenticed members, ^{and} none among the 150 families in the third class.

Hence it may be concluded that the prospects of the children vary, other things being equal, directly with the economic strength of the family, which is determined for the eldest children by the earnings of the parents, while the younger children have the benefit of the support of the earnings of the elder children in addition to those of the parents.

(b) Economic Organization of Industry.

In the districts investigated industry was mainly organized and directed by either joint stock or private companies.

Capital was well organized in all three industrial areas.

Trade unions were also strong ~~only~~ in the three districts.

Under the present conditions industry is conducted on competitive lines and hence there is a continual re-adjustment within the several trades to ensure the point of maximum efficiency for production by the sub-division of processes, which is facilitated by the introduction of machinery.

It is evident that there should necessarily be a difference in skill among those who take part in industry and this proves to be the basis of several types of organizations among the workers.

Thus the distinction is made between the three different grades of labour, namely, the skilled, the semi-skilled and the unskilled, based upon the amount of time given in training to acquire a knowledge of a trade or a particular part of it; while these different grades of workmen have as a rule their own particular unions with their special lines of demarcation.

With the increasing use of machinery however the difficulty of preserving such demarcation lines becomes more prominent and tends ^{to} ~~the~~ constant disputes within the ranks of labour itself, ~~so that~~ **W**

With a view to avoiding disruption there has been a movement towards industrial unionism in order to unite all the grades of workmen in a particular industry into one strong union.

The tendency towards sub-division of processes under the present day organization of industry has moreover a limiting effect upon the supply of skilled labour required in a particular trade where such a factor has been continually operating, with the result that, under ordinary conditions of trade, the demand for such will be decreasing; while for the same reason there will be an increasing demand for the semi-skilled and less for the unskilled since much of the work accomplished by the latter will be done by machinery.

The effect of such a movement in the industrial world upon labour itself as at present organized would be towards greater conservatism within the ranks of the skilled workers, and the adoption of a policy which would safe-guard them against competition by an over supply of skilled labour.

Hence many trade unions ~~have~~ fix a limit to the number of apprentices that a journeyman may have in a certain industry, such proportion however being generally well above what is required even in normal times, and there is no quarrel on this question between trade-unions and their employers. Accordingly, the demand for skilled persons may within limits be decided from year to year by a consideration of the number already in that industry, and thus a fairly close approximation to the numbers likely to be required in Glasgow, Middlesborough and the Welsh district may be arrived at.

The supply of skilled labour in the various districts differs considerably owing to their size and their industrial importance Glasgow naturally taking the first place, Middlesborough the

In Glasgow there were altogether 55,000 skilled persons, in Middlesborough 7,000 and 900 in Blaenau Festiniog. The actual number of such workers who were employed was subject to fluctuation according to the condition of industry.

In pre-war normal conditions of industry from 1.5% to 2.2% of skilled workers throughout the country were unemployed during 1919-21.

While such unemployment returns indicate the number of skilled workers actually employed, the supply of skilled labour open to employment in the respective districts of Glasgow, Middlesborough and Blaenau Festiniog is as given above.

The factors that affect the supply of skilled labour would also tend to affect the demand for apprentices to enter skilled trades.

These considerations lead to the question of the demand for apprentices to become skilled workers which may be approximately calculated in the various districts from the proportion of apprentices to journeymen allowed in the different industries.

The proportion varies considerably in some industries and with different firms, particularly with the small private firms and employers.

In the engineering trades a fairly common rule was to have one apprentice for 4 or 5 journeymen, while ~~the~~ with blacksmiths, plumbers, scientific instrument makers, textile workers and other leading industries the proportion was slightly less, varying from 1 to 6 to 1 to 7; ^{and} while other trades like the tailoring industry particularly, had still less, ^{the proportion there} being generally one to twenty.

Moreover it was common to find in some engineering works composed of 300 or 400 workers only four or five apprentices while others had only a few more. In the quarrying industry in the Welsh district there were also variations among the different mines and quarries, the average proportion among them being one apprentice or learner to five journeymen, while in other industries which were comparatively weak, there was often only a single apprentice among 12 or 13 journeymen.

It was calculated that, taking the main industries in these districts into consideration, the demand for apprentices or learners would be at the rate of one apprentice to 10 journeymen in the case of Glasgow, one to seven in Middlesborough and one to six in the Welsh district.

The districts vary in their ratios owing to the greater variety of industries in each, and the difference in the number of apprentices taken.

Thus the fact that in Middlesborough the iron and steel, coke works, building and joinery were the main industries while the other trades were so small led to greater concentration on the main industries which generally took from one apprentice to five or six journeymen. Similarly in the Welsh district where the slate industry provides employment for the mass of workers, the proportion of apprentices to journeymen for the whole of the industries together is calculated as one to six.

Thus the number of apprentices in the respective districts of Glasgow, Middlesborough and the quarrying area would be 5,500, 1,000 and 150, and since the number leaving school each year in the same districts are respectively nearly 11,500, 2,250 and 180 there will be 6,000 in Glasgow, 1,150 in Middlesborough and 30 in the Welsh district who will have to seek employment as semi-skilled or unskilled persons unless they become apprentices outside their home districts.

Such a conclusion is the more evident since even at the best of times, ~~which~~ with the exception of the abnormal war conditions, the unemployment among skilled workers has been from 1.5% to 2%.

The sub-division of processes moreover goes on and is likely to proceed in those industries which at one time took a great number of apprentices, such as building, carpentry and joinery, engineering, the iron and steel trades, blacksmiths, wood-cutting, boot-making, ~~in~~ some aspects of dress-making and the textile trades; while it is proceeding in the bakery trades, laundry work and some others which were previously more backward in this respect.

In the slate industry owing to the peculiar nature of the work there is less introduction of machinery and sub-division of processes but there have been some advances made lately to facilitate mining and there exists a tendency though slight to sub-division of processes even here. In addition to ^{such} ~~the~~ limitation imposed on the number of children that might become skilled there would also be a check to many who intended entering the industry through the methods whereby apprentices are chosen as well as by the apprenticeship system itself or any other method whereby a person may become skilled.

Generally in both Glasgow and Middlesborough and particularly in the former place the apprenticeship system was rather rigidly adhered to, and there was little scope of advancement from the rank of the unskilled to that of the skilled particularly in those industries where a Trade-Union with an active Works Committee existed as was often the case in the main industries there.

In Middlesborough there ^{were} ~~was~~ somewhat better prospects for the unskilled to become skilled after first starting as a labourer at the blast furnaces, when he might first become a third hand, then a second hand and afterwards a first hand with control over

the blast furnace, a post demanding skill and implying much responsibility. Moreover in the Welsh district, though there was a period of learnership, the apprenticeship system was not strictly adhered to and the trade could be learned at any age though it was generally only possible for those who started under 16.

It was generally the policy of the Works Committees to give the first vacancy in the skilled ranks to the apprentice who had undergone the necessary training. Those who had not undergone such training had to take advantage of various opportunities that might occur to learn the trade and so advance by degrees to semi-skilled and skilled work.

Thus the main avenue to become a fully skilled worker is by apprenticeship, which involves training at a particular trade or industry for a fixed period, during which time remuneration is given to the apprentice.

The relation of the unskilled workmen's children to this system is therefore important as it will have the greatest influence in determining their prospects of becoming skilled. Previous to the war the system of apprenticeship had for a long time remained practically unchanged both as regards the terms of

service and of remuneration, though there was often evidence of a certain laxity with regard to any binding terms to train the apprentices and 'premium' apprentices were generally very rare. The changes effected by the war were chiefly with regard to the remuneration of apprentices and the creation of a training department for ex-servicemen, of which a short period form of learnership in several departments of industry, like engineering, boot and shoe making, basket making, tailoring, joinery and several others, was the most prominent feature, ~~while there was admission to such a scheme irrespective of age.~~

Previous to the war the terms of apprenticeship were such as to require considerable sacrifice and patience on the part both of parents and children, since the remuneration of apprentices was generally from 3/- to 8/- a week for the first year, rising by a 1/- a week for every additional year until the ~~end~~ period of training was completed, the apprentice at the end of that period being considered a skilled person.

The periods of apprenticeship lasted from three to seven years according to the different industries and in different localities but in both Glasgow and Middlesborough they were practically the same in the main industries. After the war the periods of apprenticeship were in some industries cut down by a year or two, while there is still some attempt made in the engineering trades to limit it still further owing to the increased specialisation of processes, and the introduction of machinery which would largely justify such proceedings, ~~while the training department for ex-servicemen provided a course for two or three years.~~

While the changes effected during the war as regards the periods of apprenticeship have not been very great, those effected in the scale of remuneration were more far-reaching and had a determining effect on the organization of industry.

In all the industries and particularly the main industries there has been a great increase in the wages paid to apprentices during their period of training. Thus while the wages before the war were from 3/- to 8/- a week during the first year and advanced generally^{ly} about a 1/- a week, by the post-war period increases and bonuses had raised them considerably, the wages varying in the principal industries from 18/6 to 30/- a week during the first year and rising by 2/- each year until the end of the period. There were however considerable variations in the different firms and some differences in the age of admission.

Generally in the engineering firms boys were apprenticed at the age of 16 when the minimum wage in most of the engineering firms was £1. 0. 2. while if starting at 15 it was 18/6, according to a scheme drawn by the chief firms.

In other industries the wages of apprentices were not quite as high, but generally they were at least double what they were in pre-war days. Before the war it was common among industries like dress-making, millinery and shop keeping for small employers to have several apprentices, one employer in dress-making having sometimes from 8 to 15 apprentices, the charge being sometimes made that they were being exploited for profit in such and similar industries.

By now however the number has largely decreased and where there

were before the war 8 or 9 apprentices there are often not more than one or two employed, ^{now} owing to the greatly increased cost of remuneration.

Further, not only have the employers, both great and small exercised economy in the number of apprentices taken, but they further show far more discretion in the choice of apprentices, and have in this way raised the standard for admission into the various trades with a view to becoming skilled.

Thus several firms in Glasgow and Middlesborough have a probationary period before finally admitting a candidate as an apprentice so as to prevent misfits. Such probationary periods are from one to six months, but in the more important industries are generally for the latter period and are, in particular, operative in the engineering trades. Moreover intending applicants are generally requested to remain at school until the age of 15, provided they are favourable as possible apprentices, or might be set at such work as would prove their capacity to become suitable apprentices, should they have entered the works previous to that age; while they are also required to attend technical schools in the evening, and a statement of their progress there will be considered with a view to judging their capacity of learn^{ing} the trade.

At the outset then it is evident that the supply of apprentices will be largely limited owing to the decrease in the demand for them due to the changes made in the scale of remuneration and the increasing care and attention in their choice.

In this way there will come into operation a larger measure

of competition between various children for the position of apprentice and such a matter has an important bearing on the prospects of the children of the unskilled. The choice of apprenticeship is therefore one of fundamental importance in relation to the respective degree of power and authority exercised by capital and labour *will in the control of this department of industry.* ~~take part in such an exercise of authority.~~

Generally, in the chief industries the interest taken by works committees in the choice of apprentices is very slight, the choice being usually left in the hands of the manager of the works.

On the other hand where works committees take an active part in the control of an industry and where both skilled and unskilled are represented on them they generally give the first choice of apprenticeship to the children of workmen in that particular industry.

It is necessary further to consider to what extent the present apprenticeship system is likely to prove effective in its aim of bringing out skilled workers. Owing to the sub-division of processes and specialisation in large scale factories and workshops, the task of turning out a fully skilled person continually increases in difficulty and as a rule apprentices in small firms turn out better than those in large firms owing to better opportunity of studying and mastering all the branches of the trade.

The fact that in many shops only a part of the work is done acts as a check to the acquirement of the necessary skill in all branches of the trade, while there has been, except in some of the more progressive firms, little provision for the training of their apprentices within the workshops.

With practically all the firms, the main responsibility appears to be placed on schools and colleges of instruction which are not in contact with the work and which lack the closeness of association required to make the training effective.

It is only within very recent years that firms like Beardmore's in Glasgow especially, in conjunction with a few others have endeavoured to cope with this matter by a scheme which will provide for instructors within the works and for a training department specially associated with their particular industry.

In many instances present conditions of training do not favour the production of skilled artisans, but rather tend towards making several of the apprentices merely semi-skilled workers. Yet, though such a tendency exists in industry the majority of the apprenticed children of the unskilled become skilled workers. This was due however not so much to the effectiveness of the training as to the quickness and adaptability of the apprentices themselves, and the care exercised in their choice.

The greater care and attention given at the outset had thus a good effect while insistence upon attendance at technical schools with reports of progress there and additional amounts in wages for the advancement made in study, were often very helpful with some of the apprentices. Much might be done to lessen the number of failures, which in the particular districts and among the special class considered here altogether amounted to 28 in Glasgow, 19 in Middlesborough and 6 in the other district, by paying greater attention and care to the apprentices at the works, ~~particularly with a view to relieving the monotony of their work.~~

Though there are welfare departments in the main works in Glasgow and Middlesborough which tend to relieve the monotony of the work in general, it is not sufficiently realised that more particular attention should be paid to the apprentices in relation to their own special function in industry. The other two points connected with the apprenticeship system are those of length of period and of remuneration and both these points have some importance in determining the supply of skilled labour, ^{that may be obtained} from the ranks of the children of unskilled workmen.

The length of the period and the rate of remuneration imply a considerable degree of sacrifice on the part of certain children particularly those of the unskilled; for although the remuneration of apprentices is much higher than before the war, that of unskilled workmen is from two and a half to three times as much, while there is no long period of waiting; and moreover the possible operation of the new Education Act, by increasing the school-leaving age will in effect add a year to the time of commencing apprenticeship.

Thus for the ~~Eldest~~ children of the unskilled in particular there could be no special incentive for them to undertake apprenticeship on the present terms owing mainly to the remuneration given, unless they had a very strong desire for such. Still it is evident that a great improvement has taken place, and moreover, if indentures are given in apprenticeship the position of the apprentice during his period of apprenticeship is far more stable than that of the unskilled workman in industry; but there is nevertheless no security of employment to him as a skilled man at the end of his training and when fully qualified; ^{while} ~~which~~ the actual wages he may earn may probably be less than those of unskilled men under the present method of remuneration.

In conclusion then a study of the organization of industry shows that the position of the various grades of labour is very unstable and the distinction between certain grades tends to grow less with the increasing introduction of machinery, and the sub-division of processes. These last factors again exert an influence upon the apprenticeship system, largely undermining it in its original purpose owing to specialisation of function, so that the supply of fully trained men, tends in several industries to diminish.

Further, in opposition to the tendency that exists in industry for the creation of a large number of semi-skilled men the trade unions in most industries tend to conservatism and close their ranks to those who have not undergone the particular training they have undertaken. Hence two movements are taking place in industry, one being more directly from the capitalistic

standpoint and making for equalisation of skill; and ^{the} other towards differentiation of grades within labour and this acts as a check to the mobility of workmen in industry. Thus on the one hand, the ~~instability~~ instability of the workman in industry and the instability of the grades of labour on the other hand act as a check to the production of skilled persons from the ranks of the semi-skilled and the unskilled; the latter as already mentioned, being in a worse position than the former owing to the less degree of responsibility they have in the control of industry.

There is thus at the root of the modern organization of industry ~~of~~ a spirit of competition which appears to take many forms, ~~since~~ ~~in~~ the first place it is found to be between various firms for the production of goods at the cheaper rate and for a greater control of the market, ~~and~~, ~~in~~ the second place, it is found within the industry itself, between capital and labour, for greater control of industry, each ^{factor} ~~party~~ having its own particular associations, while both have their particular representatives on working committees and on Joint Industrial Councils so that in both ways the distinction between the two ^{factors} ~~parties~~ is made clear.

In the ~~third~~ place there is competition among and within the ranks of labour which is emphasised by the distinction made between the various grades of labour and the different trade unions they have. Thus for the unskilled the avenue to skilled industry is mainly by apprenticeship, except when the unions of semi-skilled or skilled choose to facilitate the way in order to strengthen their ranks when it would become possible for some to seize the opportunity offered; and to pass gradually from one grade to the other.

From the foregoing account of the organization of industry it is evident that there are serious difficulties in the system militating against the children of the unskilled becoming skilled and that equal opportunities for them to become skilled can only be secured by such a reorganization of industry as would place them on the same footing as those of the children of parents belonging to the other grades of labour. The main requirement for this, therefore, in the light of what has already been said, would be a unity of control and purpose ⁱⁿ of industry. In the second place there would be need of a complete mobility of labour, both within a particular industry in a particular place and between the same industry in different places. Such mobility of labour would imply the means whereby it could be secured by the existence of efficient labour exchanges between different places; but in particular it would mean complete freedom within industry so that those in the ranks of the unskilled may gradually learn the various processes and rise to higher rank, and for this purpose it would imply the ~~the~~ existence of an efficient training department within the industry.

To secure the unity of control and purpose in industry which would lead to organization on the right lines, it is necessary that there should be but one body working and controlling it, and that all the different parts of that body should be co-operating with a view to making the work in which they have all a share, subservient to their highest interests, so that thereby all classes of labour within an industry might benefit and an opportunity be given according to the capacity of each particular worker to give his best contribution ~~towards~~ it.

However, even with a re-organization of industry on the lines

indicated, the number of children actually absorbed as skilled workers in industry under normal conditions of trade would preclude the possibility of advancement into the rank of skilled labour on the part of all the unskilled workmen's children, unless, concurrently with a reorganization of that kind there proceeded such a development and growth of industrial processes as would necessitate a largely increased demand for skilled labour, while at the same time considerably decreasing the amount of unskilled labour required in industry, so as to check the growth of competition on the part of an otherwise constantly increasing supply of unskilled workmen's children.

Chapter II.The physical condition of the unskilled.

The physical condition of the unskilled was a factor of great importance in determining their position in industry. This was particularly true as regards those children of the unskilled who wished to enter skilled trades. As a rule skilled industry does not demand as much physical energy as unskilled work, yet even for the former a fair amount of physical energy is required and the lack of it would prove a serious check to a child otherwise well-fitted for skilled work.

Taken as a class, the unskilled did not enjoy very good health and strength. Though several of their number were robust many were in very poor health and lacked vigour and power of endurance.

The mortality was high among certain sections of the workers, and out of 2,439 children, 255 had died in infancy. Moreover 106 of the children were quite incapable, owing to serious physical or mental infirmity, of undertaking work of even very light character. Further, nearly 30% of the children were in very poor health and 12 of the apprenticed children were too weak to continue with their training.

A comparatively small proportion of this class ^{was} ~~were~~ congenitally weak in body or mind and it was somewhat significant that those who were deformed or imbecile were mainly to be found among those large families where the difference in age between the children was rather small.

The more prevalent diseases and ailments among this class were anaemia, rheumatism, gout, heart disease, phthisis, skin diseases, ^u tuberculosis, and to a less extent syphilis. Epidemic diseases like influenza and smallpox had also prevailed among the unskilled and was the cause of a large amount of physical weakness among them.

Several of the children complained of diseases of the nose, throat and ear, while rickets were very prevalent among the younger ones, and a large number suffered from malnutrition, dental caries and bad eye-sight.

Such diseases were mainly due to their manner and conditions of living.

The amount of income they received was however the main determinant of their housing condition, the quantity and quality of their food and clothing and other matters affecting their physical well-being.

Hence the families who received the larger and more regular incomes among this class were as a rule stronger and healthier than those with the lower and more regular incomes, since the former were usually better accommodated, clothed and nurtured than the latter.

One of the most important conditions of their physical status was the character of their accommodation.

In Glasgow especially and to a very large extent in Middlesborough, but less so in the Welsh district the most striking feature^s about the habitations of this class ~~is~~ are their congestion in squalid, filthy areas, and the further

aggravation of the evil consequent upon their overcrowding by large families.

Thus the houses in Glasgow, particularly those habited by the unskilled are built back to back and are generally in blocks separated by dark courts and alleys, and narrow streets, so that proper ventilation and the infusion of sunlight are rendered impossible; while owing to the same causes proper sanitary measures cannot easily be applied and in fact are largely absent, particularly as regards the existence of necessary conveniences for separate families.

In Glasgow the unskilled generally dwelt in two apartment houses, though many also lived in one apartment dwelling; while very few inhabited three apartment houses.

The last mentioned type had rooms of a moderate size and the best of them contained a bath room and lavatory, while a family of four or five could live very comfortably in them; though there would hardly be enough room for a big family to dwell there with comfort since the largest room had only a capacity of 1600 cubic feet.

These apartments are generally constructed so as to allow a space in the form of a niche in one of the walls where a bed might be placed and thus could be used as bedrooms as well as living rooms.

The two and one apartment houses are however, far inferior, not only as regards the cubic capacity of the rooms, the lack of bathroom and lavatory but also because of the

want of separate sanitary arrangements for each dwelling and their situation in very low, unhealthy and squalid surroundings.

Generally they are found in back-alleys and courts or at the top of the oldest and poorest houses in Glasgow and give the appearance of utter neglect and delapidation. The one apartment houses especially are often ticketed, the amount of cubic space and the number of persons dwelling therein being denoted on the ticket which is nailed on the door. They are generally the worst and most unhealthy dwellings in the city and as such are the object of attention by sanitary officers.

In Middlesborough the houses are built on an altogether different plan from those of Glasgow, the houses generally inhabited by the unskilled being two stories high, and in the majority of cases composed of four rooms, two being on the ground floor and two just above them, which were entered by a small staircase from the back-floor room. Some dwelt in six and five apartment houses. Such houses either have three rooms on the ground floor and three just above or have two rooms below and three rooms above. The rooms in these houses were somewhat bigger than those of the four apartment houses, the average spacial content of the latter type of room being about 1000^{cubic}/feet; while the rooms in the three, two and one apartment houses are slightly smaller.

Generally in the three, two and one apartment houses the street door opens right into the room, though in the other houses it is generally the case that there is a passage from the doorway for a few yards, from which there is an entrance into the room and thence by another door to the other room.

Very seldom is there a bath room in the six apartment houses, while there is none in any of the other houses, but there is, generally, except in the case of ~~the~~ some of the one, two and three apartment houses, sanitary conveniences for each family situated a few yards from the back of the houses, ^{and} kept in order by municipal sanitary arrangements.

For the smaller houses however there are only one or two such conveniences for the use of families in five or six such dwellings so that they are much worse off in this respect than the others. There is a considerable congestion of the poorer kind of houses in low squalid areas. Their nearness to the iron, steel and coke works, and their construction back to back, and in blocks separated by narrow streets aggravated their ~~sanitary~~ insanitary condition and checked attempts at improvements in the surroundings and made them altogether unfit for habitation. On the other hand the four, five and six apartment houses are in the main much better than the two room dwellings usually inhabited by the same class in Glasgow.

In the Welsh district the houses are constructed somewhat similar to those of Middlesborough, but though rather small, are somewhat more spacious, particularly those in the six, five and four apartment houses. The three, two and one apartment dwellings are less, the latter being mainly cellars under the bigger houses.

There are no bath rooms in any of these houses, though there are tiny sculleries attached to the bigger type and ^{separate} there are conveniences at the end of the back garden for each house.

The unskilled families generally lived in the four and five apartment houses, very few staying in the one room dwelling, the fact that houses were rather low-rented at the time of the investigation largely accounted ^{ing} for that. The Welsh houses were on the whole more sanitary and commodious than those of the other districts, while the fact that many of them had a fair sized garden at the back and that there was a greater distance between the sanitary conveniences and the dwelling houses added to their value.

Nevertheless there was in some parts of the town a great congestion of small houses, while the streets were narrow and dark, and the cellars were moreover very insanitary owing to frequent dampness and the exclusion of air and light.

Many small houses had been built on ledges of slate rock and were on very low lying localities and as such were

often in a poorer state owing to the dampness of the soil and their unprotected condition.

In all there were 254 houses of one or two apartment ~~houses~~ and almost all of these houses were very incommodious and insanitary. Moreover of the remaining 196 houses occupied by these families nearly 20% were very poorly situated and in a delapidated state. The dwellings in Glasgow were the worst. Few dwelt in three apartment houses, while the rest were closely packed in the two and one apartment houses.

The death rate among the children in such houses varied inversely with the number of apartments.

The rate of mortality among children in two apartment houses occupied by unskilled families of the better type in Glasgow was six times higher than among those in three apartment dwellings.

The ill-effects of poor housing was further illustrated by the fact that even families with fairly good incomes and taking all possible care of their health, when poorly accommodated, were far weaker than those with less income who dwelt in the more commodious and sanitary houses. Better housing in particular was the main cause of the superior health that prevailed among the Welsh families, whose dwellings were as a rule fairly commodious and were also situated in healthier surroundings.

The ill-effects of bad housing were to some extent resisted by various methods. Some families sent their

children to do some farm work during the summer and the change of air, surroundings and diet greatly benefited them. Other families relieved the congestion of their homes by placing some of the younger children with friends and relations, while some of the parents, by paying careful attention to the most hygienic methods of living that were possible under the circumstances also checked the evil of poor housing.

Even so however it was evident that a large number of the unskilled owed much of their physical weakness to insanitary housing. It was clear ^{that} it lay at the root of the most virulent diseases of both parents and children.

Moreover there was ground for concluding that, apart from hereditary cases, much of the mental deficiency and insanity among some members of this class was the result of nervous prostration brought about by such conditions of living, such forms of ailments being most common among those in poor dwellings in congested areas.

Closely connected with the housing condition and accounting for much of the ill-health and weakness of physique among the families was that of neglect on the part of both parents and children, which was displayed with regard to cleanliness of the house and of the person and in the provision of meals.

This neglect was due in many cases to ignorance of the ordinary laws of hygiene, and of the proper way of

nourishing the children.

Neglect was also due to habits of intemperance, and carelessness on the part of the parents as well as to the difficulties of maintaining proper methods of living in overcrowded houses.

There was also considerable weakness of physique owing to inadequate supplies of food and clothing.

These items as a rule absorbed the largest part of the income of the unskilled who generally secured the best food and clothing that their means would allow.

On this account several families who lived in some of the most squalid and unhealthy surroundings were able to resist their depressing effects upon their vitality.

On the other hand there were several, who, despite all their efforts to secure cheap clothes at pawnshops or to buy food at the cheapest rate, failed to obtain adequate supplies owing to poverty and suffered greatly thereby.

The other causes accounting for much of the ill-health among this class ~~from~~ proceeded from the particular climatic and industrial conditions of the different localities.

All districts were subject to a humid climate while there were also extreme changes in the weather with the result that pneumonia, influenza, rheumatism and allied diseases prevailed considerably among the inhabitants.

Moreover the great industrial activity of both Glasgow and Middlesborough was conducive to impurity of the air, and particularly in the latter district where the air would often be laden with sulphur and acid fumes and smoke from the blast furnaces and the coke works; while the low-lying position of the town and its exposure to sharp easterly winds rendered it very trying to those of somewhat weak constitution.

The Welsh district had an advantage over the other places in its absence from smoke as the main industry was fairly well removed from the town itself but on the other hand the climate was more humid and the complaints arising from it were greater than those in the other districts.

Closely connected with the question of environment and its effect on the physique is that of the natural resources of these districts for recreation, particularly as regards open spaces, parks and fields for exercise whereby facilities might be afforded to those living in congested areas of the city or towns to obtain some relief and to recuperate their strength.

While abundant area was devoted to public parks ~~for~~ and recreation fields in Glasgow, the degree of benefit secured thereby to the unskilled class there was not very large, as the grounds were not very accessible.

The inhabitants in Middlesborough and the Welsh district enjoyed greater advantages in that direction,

owing to their lesser area and, in the case of the latter district, its semi-rural character.

Again, these districts differed from each other as regards advantages or disadvantages to health arising ~~thereby~~ from the nature of the industries.

Though the risk to health arising thereby was as a rule much less to the unskilled workers than to the skilled, yet in certain industries it was also large for the former class of workers.

In this respect Glasgow, owing to its greater industrial activity and the variety of its occupations showed a greater number of diseases arising in connection with the chemical, textile, iron, steel and gas works; while Middlesborough had also a great number suffering from ailments contracted at the iron and coke works, the exposure to extremes of heat necessarily attended with such work being very deleterious to health.

In the Welsh slate mines and quarries slate dust caused many serious bronchial complaints while the arduous nature of certain portions of the work and exposure to cold, damp climate were additional drawbacks to the health of the workers.

In such industries the worker suffered to a greater or less extent according to the amount of physical strength and stamina he had to resist ailments connected with his occupation, such strength being necessarily dependent upon the care he took of himself, and the means at his command to procure suitable food, clothing and accommodation.

To sum up, the physical efficiency of the unskilled was determined by a variety of causes, acting singly or collectively, one cause giving rise to another, the poorer families in particular being hard pressed by many wants.

It was obvious that many families endeavoured to live on an income that was quite inadequate to provide proper subsistence, while the irregularity and uncertainty of their employment further aggravated the difficulty, and checked hopes for progress in the direction of physical well-being on the part of the individual members.

An income adequate for maintaining physical efficiency is therefore the first necessity for the unskilled.*

The other great need is that of proper accommodation.

Much improvement could also be made in the home surroundings while measures for safeguarding the health and life of the workers during employment could be introduced to great advantage and would result in increased efficiency and productivity. The housing question however owing to the immense outlay of capital involved to meet the existing shortage presents

* of
There are various estimates ~~for~~ the amount required for physical efficiency. R.S. Rowntree in "Human Needs of Labour" calculates that 35/3 is the minimum on which a family of 5 can maintain itself according to the cost of living in July 1914. Personal enquiry showed that a family of 7 maintained itself on an income of 27/- a week before the war which was equal to £3. 3. 0. after the war, as noted above in p.p. 19,25. Mr Rowntree does not allow for the will to exist or live. Nevertheless though £3. 3. 0. might be taken as the minimum requirement for bare existence a sum of at least £4. 10. 0. would be necessary in order to maintain a very moderate standard of living.

many difficulties, that for Glasgow being the largest owing to the more permanent character of the dwellings usually demanded there, the extremely high price of the land, and, at the present time, the high cost of building.*

Hence though there has been an unanimous condemnation of one apartment houses as being totally uninhabitable, and insistence is made on the necessity of providing three apartment houses as the minimum requirement for families of moderate size, the financial difficulties are likely to delay the immediate realization of such a project.

*

See Report R. Commission on Housing in Scotland, Majority Report Ch. XXX. 998. and Minority Report Ch. X. 492.

(Note)

The average of various estimates received concerning the cost of building new houses in Glasgow, Middlesborough and the Welsh district early in 1922 are as follows:.

3	apartment house in Glasgow.....	£650.
5	" " " " Middlesborough.....	£520.
5	" " " " Blaenau Festiniog.....	£470.

The relatively lower costs in the Welsh district is due to the presence of stone and slate quarries in the district; while the houses in Middlesborough are generally built of bricks, and those of Glasgow are of stone or concrete and the walls are thicker, and the structure altogether more solid than those in the other districts. The private builder, in order to get a fair return for his money and also to meet the rates and repairs would have to charge a rent equal to at least 8% of his outlay; so that the yearly rent of such houses in the respective districts of Glasgow, Middlesborough and Blaenau Festiniog would be £52. 0. 0., £42. 12. 0. and £37. 12. 0. for houses of the above type. The State Subsidy granted to builders would however serve to reduce the above rents by about a quarter.

*Note of amount
rents built by
private*

The high cost of building would mean a prohibitive increase of at least 100% in the rent for the unskilled class and to meet such an increase a higher rate of remuneration would be necessary for them.

The measures already taken by the Government in passing the two Housing Acts and the Land Acquisition Act of 1919 have been very fruitful in meeting to some extent the general demand for houses. But it did not meet the particular demand of the unskilled class since the houses were let to workers in the soundest financial position and very few among the unskilled class in Glasgow, Middlesborough and Festiniog succeeded in entering any of the new houses built by local authorities after the war.

With the decreasing cost in building however it is possible that the rent of the houses will come within reach of the unskilled class provided an improvement takes place in their wages.

In connection with this matter however there arises the psychological aspect of the question.

There were several families among the unskilled who preferred staying in the poorer houses though they had the means and opportunities for entering more commodious dwellings. These persons had not realized the value of good housing accommodation owing to ignorance.

Moreover the want of self restraint among both parents and children, their indulgence in vicious habits which

gradually undermined health and strength indicated the need of a higher standard of morality among them.

A greater diffusion of knowledge on hygienic questions, the nurture of children, and other matters would prove very valuable in checking some of the evils of their surroundings.

It was clear that greater self-restraint among those in the more casual occupations would help to check the high rate of mortality among children and to lower the number of congenitally defective members.

The maintenance of physical efficiency among this class would imply therefore such a change, both in their circumstances as well as in their outlook on life, as would enable them to attain a much higher standard of living.

The psychology of the unskilled.

The mentality and outlook of the unskilled were found to be factors of great importance in determining their industrial status.)

There was considerable variety of ability, temperament and character among this class of workers.)

But while there were innate differences as regards mental power it was clear that the influence of physical and social environment on the one hand, and of economic and physical condition on the other were of paramount importance in the formation of their character and in determining the development of their mind.

The distinction between those in regular employment and those in irregular work, and that between those who enjoyed good health and those in poor health held also in the attitude to and outlook on life taken by the persons who possessed such advantages or disadvantages of income or health.

The persons in the more stable economic positions and enjoying relatively good health were as a rule more progressive than the others.)

(Such in general were the families in the first class of the unskilled.)

(The parents in this class were of ordinary intelligence but they took an interest in social and industrial questions and exercised foresight and judgement with regard both to the present and future welfare of the children.)

The husbands were as a rule keen trade unionists and many of them were familiar with the economic condition of their particular industries while they were also conversant with the methods of

obtaining apprenticeships for their sons or daughters.

In several instances unsteadiness, lack of application, a roving disposition or want of opportunity had been the cause of their lack of progress from unskilled work to skilled.

They had become more steady in their way of living somewhat late in life as the result of the good influence of their fellow-workers, ministers of religion, and others with whom they came in contact.

The effect of the solidarity caused by trade unionism, and that resulting from such associations as the church, chapel, literary and political institutes had been very beneficial to them, while there had been an increasing ^{sense} source of responsibility with the bringing up of the family.

1. necessary

They paid attention to the right training of their children and insisted on good conduct among them, and by their interest in their social work and their future career were a source of great help and encouragement to them. The value that most of the parents set upon skilled work was a very promising factor since the parents' influence would be considerable in securing apprenticeships.

The parents belonging to this class in Middlesborough were however somewhat exceptional as regards their interest in the industrial progress of the children. Several of them were very apathetic to the entrance of their children into skilled work. They were as a rule more interested in improving their financial rather than their industrial or social status.

They took little interest in social and industrial questions and laid relatively little value on education and on skilled work.

The second and third class families were however far less progressive than those in the first class. They had a much lower standard of living and had a somewhat pessimistic outlook on life, so far as it related to ~~hope-of~~ social and industrial progress. Many of them were persons of good intelligence but their energies were mis-directed largely as the result of their economic conditions and physical and social environment. They had not the opportunity of applying their energy in directions that might improve their circumstances. There were also a large number who appeared incapable of improving themselves. Several were practically imbecile.

The moral tone of these two classes was distinctly lower than that of the former. Moreover there seemed to be a profound indifference towards changing their mode of living among the mass of this class. This mode of living was mainly ~~due~~ the result of the conditions under which they lived. The husbands, when they could afford it indulged in betting, gambling and drinking. They took a keen interest in horse and whippet racing, in football, boxing and other games; but they were as a rule profoundly ignorant of industrial and political conditions and took little or no interest in religious questions.

It was practically impossible for it to be otherwise.

The squalidness of the home and neighbourhood, the overcrowding and wretchedness caused thereby drove the parents to seek relaxation of body or mind in other places, the men seeking the more active forms of recreation; while the wives sought amusement at variety entertainment halls, the cinema or the public house. Their conditions of living practically checked reflection and

thought, and their economic wants forced them to a continual struggle to satisfy them.

Education was considerably undervalued by them. In several instances it was considered the main cause of mischief among the children. Several looked on it as an evil since it prevented the children from seeking employment to add to the income of the family.

The conditions of living in many instances brought ^{out} the worst traits in the character of the parents. There was considerable brutality shown by some of the husbands towards the wives. There were several cases of desertion on the part of either husband or wife.

The wife's ignorance was often the cause of considerable wretchedness in the home. Ill-health and wretched conditions of living served to cause an immense amount of nervous irritability, a tendency to outbursts of temper and the creation of a state of continual friction in the home. There was considerable lack of self-restraint and self-control. Passion was aroused easily by very trivial incidences. Thus the presence of lodgers in the house which ~~were~~ ^{was} rendered necessary by want, often caused unreasonable jealousy and suspicion on the part of the husband; while similar incidences led to quarrels and strife between neighbours. Very often it needed the tactful interference of police-officers, salvation army men and others to restore the peace among them.

The same domination by feelings ~~and emotions~~ also accounted for much of the kindness, and generosity shown by many among the poorest families to neighbours and others in distress.

Great sacrifices were also made by the parents for their children during periods of sickness and unemployment.

In several instances parents were moved to seek apprenticeship to their children from parental affection, thinking the work involved lighter and more congenial owing to the ill-health and weakness of the children.

Less than 20% of the parents however made any attempt to apprentice their children, after reflecting upon the value of skilled labour. A factor of great importance in its effect upon the outlook of this class of the unskilled was their lack of sociability with other classes of society. This was again largely due to their poverty. They were obliged to inhabit very poor localities and to dwell among people of similar habits.)

Many of them had been brought up among such conditions from birth. Several of the parents were themselves the children of very poor and vicious parents, and had been accustomed to an atmosphere of vice, crime and poverty.)

Low habits and customs of living had been ingrained into their nature so that they felt no desire and often had no opportunity to change their mode of living.)

The obscenity and indecency shown in their talk and manner often served to check the efforts of well-meaning persons to improve their moral tone so that many of them were left outside the path of uplifting influences.)

Nevertheless, the salvation army, missionaries and others did good work among them. There was an improvement in the mode of living among several families who had come in contact with such influences.

The church sometimes provided special meetings for this section of the working class, while welfare workers also went among them. The home life gradually improved in some instances as the result of such attention, and several parents began to take some interest in social and religious questions. At the same time it was obvious that the difficulties of inculcating a higher standard of living were very great. Very often the interest aroused in many parents regarding their own welfare was very temporary in character. The obstacles to progress discouraged many parents who had been aroused from their apathy, with the result that they often gave up the struggle in despair, particularly when, as often the case, neighbours and others in better positions ridiculed their efforts at self-advancement as being an exhibition of pride and ambition.

The unskilled in this class were often very self-conscious as regards their low economic and social position and this caused them to segregate from other class of society. The more intelligent among them were inclined to be very hostile and bitter towards the rich and employing class. They were suspicious of the actions and attitude of the latter towards them and they declaimed against the injustice and inequality of the present industrial order.

The insight they had into the system of industry sometimes aroused greater interest in trade unionism, but the majority of this class, mainly owing to a feeling of impotence either became sullenly hostile or utterly indifferent to the conditions of industry as it affected their lives.

On the whole however it seemed that the influence of trade unionism and of a higher rate of wages had some good effect on

them, but ingrained habits of living on a low standard still dominated the lives of the majority of this class.

The unskilled families in the Welsh ^{district} ~~districts~~ however had a somewhat higher standard of living than the rest. They were superior in character to the same class of families in Glasgow and Middlesborough. There was comparatively little crime, theft and intemperance among them, and the home life was fairly harmonious. The parents were on the whole honest and reliable, and paid greater attention to the welfare of the children.

Their whole mode of living was much simpler and more beneficial to themselves.

Though they were not in any way superior in intelligence to those of Glasgow and Middlesborough, and were devoid of the ~~coming~~ ^{coming} and resourcefulness shown by several among the latter families, many of the more intelligent parents took an interest in current industrial, and political questions and attended meetings to discuss such questions.

As a rule too, they spent their leisure time in a fairly profitable manner. Many of them had the advantage over the unskilled in the other districts, of the possession of a small plot of land, which they were able to cultivate in their leisure time. Several also reared poultry or kept a pig or two, and others had rabbits.

The relatively small size of the district also checked the isolation of this class from other classes of society.

Hence though many of them were very illiterate, their outlook on life was broadened by contact with different kinds of people with whom they discussed their views on different matters.

As a rule the majority were interested in current matters of

~~politics~~

politics, obtaining their views through the medium of local Welsh papers, by conversation with their fellow-workers or by means of literary institutes connected with the church or chapel.

Religious influences in particular exercised a powerful formative influence upon their mind and character, and largely explained their outlook on life.

The majority of them were members of some church or chapel.

The more devout among them conducted family worship in their home, and several of the husbands were in the habit of reading a portion of the scriptures every morning or evening.

Such habits undoubtedly served to check any tendency to intemperate living, to passionate outburst of temper, and brutality or indulgence in vice; while the generally regular and orderly conduct of among the inhabitants in the district also helped them in this mode of living.

On the other hand it was seen that this strain of religious feeling that pervaded the lives of the unskilled tended to make them rather apathetic to social and industrial progress. ↗

Fatalistic views on life were somewhat common among them. They tended to accept their position unresistingly, considering such to be their ordained lot in life. Several considered it their duty to bear their difficulties without complaint, and to look beyond the present to the distant future in a spiritual world where they would receive abundance.

Such views were particularly common among those who were weak as well as poor but many of those in relatively good circumstances also held the same views.

Views of this kind not only had the effect of making them somewhat

*to be more
made very clear
to English or
Scottish
workers*

apathetic to industrial progress but they also served to some extent to decrease their self-confidence. Their humility often checked them from entering on any project demanding energy and initiative. No doubt too, there was not enough encouragement given to them to improve their status when they desired to, and in many cases they were easily checked.

On the other hand, the nature of their temperament, the degree of co-operation between husband and wife were factors of great importance in determining the degree of their resistance to difficulties of the above kind; but nevertheless in many cases the effect of their particular religious teaching had not conduced towards the highest effort for industrial advancement. The children of the unskilled like their parents exhibited considerable variety of ability, temperament and character. They were also subject to the same influences emanating from their physical and social environment, and were subject to the economic conditions under which they lived.

The influence of their parents' lives was paramount in determining their conduct and outlook upon life and industry. Among all classes of the unskilled the eldest children were usually taught to look ^{towards} ~~upon~~ an industrial career as soon as schooldays were over.

Hence the knowledge that their schooldays would end at the age of 14 often caused them to make little use of their opportunities, and ~~made~~ many very indifferent to education.

The children of the first class families had an advantage over the others by being taught to value their educational opportunities, and hence far greater progress was shown by them than among the rest.

The apprenticed children among this class were intelligent and steady. Some of them had shown considerable ability at school and had progressed well at their work, particularly those in the engineering industries. Their conduct was very satisfactory, and they had a sense of duty towards their parents and employers. The majority of them appeared to have found very congenial employment and they were connected with institutions of a beneficial character such as boys' brigades and scouts. They were also encouraged by ~~members~~ ^{ministers} and teachers. Some of them had shown considerable initiative and determination in order to ~~att~~ain their ambition of becoming skilled workers, particularly those in Middlesbrough whose parents were very apathetic towards their entrance into skilled industry. The children who had ultimately become skilled workers after first starting as unskilled labourers had also been very persevering and steady workers. In a few instances the outlook of some of the children upon industry had been changed by experiences gained during the war. They had acquired greater self-confidence and become more ~~amb~~itious. They desired to change their former work and wished to become skilled workers, and it appeared likely from the interest they showed in their new activities, that they would succeed in becoming skilled under the government scheme of training for Ex-service men. Many of the older children were however rather indifferent to social and industrial progress. They had gradually lost interest in educational matters as the result of evil social circumstances and lack of encouragement by those in better circumstances.

Thus though several among them were capable enough of doing skilled work and had shown capacity while at school ~~of~~ doing work of a higher order than unskilled labour they were often deteriorating rapidly and showed little hope of advancing their industrial status. There seemed to be somewhat better hope of advancement in industry among this class of children in the Welsh district owing mainly to their superior conduct.

In this district the sons and daughters of working age often left the neighbourhood or home and came in contact with other classes of workers who had a good effect upon their character; while the children in the other two districts generally remained in the neighbourhood of their home, and only associated as a rule with persons of the same social and industrial status. Among the school children belonging to this section of the unskilled too, there was a fair proportion who showed considerable intelligence and were very promising pupils. Others were obviously somewhat backward on account of ill-health, while there were ~~only~~ a few who made very slow progress. The majority of the children however, made very reasonable advance, and showed some capacity ~~of~~ becoming skilled at some trades later on in life.

The children of the parents in the second and third class of the unskilled were distinctly below those of the first grade in intelligence and character.

The apprenticed children appeared to be on the whole somewhat better than the others as regards ability and character.

There were also a number of school children who were very promising and possessed the necessary qualifications to become

apprenticed to a trade provided they were guided rightly. The bulk of the children were however very indifferent to education, took little or no interest in industrial and social progress, and were impatient of any restraint on their conduct. The older children had received very little guidance and education in their youth. They had in many instances been obliged to struggle to earn a living at a tender age, and the effect of living in squalor and vice was very marked upon their character. It had developed a certain cunning and resource of a low kind and their whole outlook upon life was distorted by their early training and familiarity with vice and low living. Several had been convicted of theft, crime and immorality. The opportunity during war days of earning large sums of money had given rise to a certain avarice for wealth among them, which was stimulated by the desire for a change in their mode of living. Many had developed a taste for a life of pleasure and they squandered a good deal in betting and gambling. Comparatively few were thrifty, though there were many among them who were fairly steady at their daily work. There were over 20 of the above who had started on a course of apprenticeship but lacked persistence, and had been tempted to give up their work for higher wages at other occupations. It was evident however that among the above there were several who could have become skilled at a trade if given the opportunity. Some were skilful at doing repairs of various kind; a few showed natural talent for drawing, others showed aptitude for conjuring tricks, for some feats in various

athletic performances, and a few other recreations which were somewhat removed from industrial activity.

The majority of the apprenticed children though likely to become skilled were not up to the standard of education and intelligence shown by those in the first class. Less than 30% of them had attained the standard at school which most of those apprentices belonging to the first grade had reached.

It was seen however that they had showed relatively more progress at practical work at school than at other subjects, and this was found to be the case with many of the children of school age. A few of the latter showed some marked ability in wood-work, carving and drawing and a large number made good progress in these subjects, though they were very backward in other subjects. Their success in the former was found to be due to the nature of the subject which appealed more to them as it demanded manual activity.

The majority of the school children however barely appreciated their education and were not greatly encouraged to devote their attention to it, while home conditions practically nullified any advantages they received at school.

The character of many of the school children and those just above that age was rather low. They were demoralized by the conditions in which they lived. They often showed an abnormal and perverted development of mind, and possessed an insight into the shady aspects of life that was far in advance of their age. Several of them had been convicted of theft and juvenile crimes of various kinds. Some had been in industrial

schools and others were under the inspection of care committees. The cinemas were frequently attended by the children and had rather a bad effect upon their character by its appeal to the adventurous and daring element in their nature.

There was also much reading of stories of a melo-dramatic and exciting character, such as detective stories, and in several instances the minds of the children were obsessed by them.

The greatest harm done to the character of the children was through the bad example of their parents, the neighbours and others. The economic and physical conditions under which they lived also forced them to seek excitement with vicious companions and which had a harmful effect upon their character.

It was found that, unless the children were rightly directed from the ages of 11 to 15, they usually sought unskilled occupations which offered no hope of advancement and they became very indifferent to progress after the latter age and gradually deteriorated in character.

There was thus the necessity for careful training at school, for the discovery of their particular bent of mind and the occupation to which they might be most fitted for, and in particular for an equally good training at home, especially in the development of character.

The advantages that children of parents in the more stable economic conditions had over those of parents in very irregular employment, largely considered in differences in training, which enabled them to have a broader outlook on industry.

They were directed to the proper course and their energies were conserved for that purpose, while the children in the latter classes, being devoid of such attention and care were very backward and mainly entered unskilled occupations.

B. Mid-bro.	Work of father or mother.	Where father or mother died. How long since.	No. of children in family.	No. apprenticed or skilled.	No. not apprenticed and how employed.	No. of children of school age.	How apprenticeship obtained, or how children became skilled.
160.	The father is a labourer in the rolling mills.		4.		The eldest son is a labourer in the rolling mills and is married. One daughter is in domestic service.	2.	
161.	The father is a plater's helper.		4.	1.	The second son who is just out of school does some odd jobs.	2.	The eldest son is apprenticed as a plater by his father.
162.	The father is a dock labourer.		8. of whom 1 has died in infancy.	1.	The eldest son is a dock labourer and is married. The other son is a coal carrier. One daughter is a bottle-washer and another goes out occasionally to do domestic service.	2.	One daughter (eldest) is apprenticed as a shop-assistant at her own request. A friend helped her to get the place.
163.	The father now dead was a general labourer in the eng. wks.	The father died in 1918 by an acc. at the wks. in the war.	3	1. of whom the eldest son was killed in the war.	The eldest son was a general labourer in the engineering works. one daughter is at home.		One son (3rd). is apprenticed as a Carpenter. The foreman of the gang where his father worked found him the job.
164.	The father is a foundry labourer.		3.		The eldest son is a labourer in the iron works. (semi-skilled). One girl is an employee in the chocolate works.	1.	
165.	The father is a moulder's labourer.		3.	1.	The second son is a rivet-heater.	1.	The second son was apprenticed as a moulder by his father.
166.	The father is a builder's labr.		5.	1.	The eldest daughter is an employee at the Sweet factory. Another daughter is employed in the hosiery work (semi-skilled).	2.	The eldest son is apprenticed as a slater by his father.

B. Middle-sbro	Work of father or mother.	Where father or mother died. How long since.	No. of children in family.	No. apprenticed or skilled.	No. not apprenticed and how employed.	No. of children of school age.	How apprenticeship obtained, or how children became skilled.
167.	The father is a builder's labr.		3. of whom 1 has died from pneumonia.	1.	One daughter looks after the home..		One boy (2nd). is apprenticed as a builder by his father.
168.	The father is a labr. in the ship-yard works.		6.	1.	The eldest son (now married) is a labr. in the ironworks. The eldest daughter is a dom.servt.	3.	One boy (2nd). is apprenticed as a boiler smith by his father in the ship-yard.
169.	The father is a dock labr.		4.	1.	One son is a coal heaver, another son helps his father. One daughter is at home.		The eldest son is apprenticed as a Carpenter by his father in the ship-yard.
170.	The father is a goods man in a Rly. station.		7.	1.	The 2nd. son is a railway porter. One daughter is a farm servant.	4.	The eldest son is a signal-man having started as a porter, and worked himself up as a good's shunter, passenger guard etc. His father got him the job at first.
171.	The father is an outside porter at a Rly. Station.	The mother died in 1916.	3.	1.	The eldest daughter is at home but also goes out charing. One son is a ship-yard labourer and is now married.		The 2nd. son is apprenticed as a draper's asst. This was due to the interest taken in the lad by a neighbouring draper.

E. Middlebro	Work of father or mother.	Where father or mother died. How long since.	No. of children in family.	No. apprenticed or skilled.	No. not apprenticed and how employed.	No. of children of school age.	How apprenticeship obtained, or how children became skilled.
172.	The father is a boiler smith's labr.	7. of whom 1 died in insanity.		1.	The eldest son is a shipyard labourer, and is married. The 2nd. son is a blast furnace man (semi-skilled). One daughter is in domestic service.	2.	The 3rd. son is apprenticed as a boilersmith. He had won a scholarship to enter the Technical School, and his father was able to get him an apprenticeship on the strength of that.
173.	The father is a Carpenter's labourer in the ship yard.		4.	1.	The 2nd. son was a labourer in the shipyard, chiefly painting, now dead. One son is unemployed.	1.	The eldest son is apprenticed as a Carpenter by his father in the shipyard.
174.	The father is a vanman to a provision shop.		5.	1.	The 2nd. son is a carrier to a store. Another son was a labourer in the shipyard but is now dead.	2.	One son, the eldest, now married, was apprenticed as a grocer by his father. He now keeps a small shop of his own.
175.	The father is a boiler smith's labr. in the ship yard.		7.	1.	The 2nd. son is a ship's Carpenter's labourer. Another son was a porter at a Storehouse. He is now dead. One daughter is in domestic service.		The eldest son now married was apprenticed as a shipwright at the shipyards by his father. He got him the job through a friend who had some influence with the manager.

B. Middle-bro.	Work of father or mother.	In case father or mother died. How long since.	No. of children in family.	No. apprenticed or skilled.	No. not apprenticed and how employed.	No. of school age.	How apprenticeship obtained, or how persons became skilled.
176.	The husband is a general labr. in the iron works.		4.	1.	The eldest son, now married, is a labr. in the iron-works. Another son is at present a brick-layer's labourer.	1.	One daughter (3rd). is apprenticed as a shop-assistant by her mother.
177.	The husband is a labr. in the iron ore works.		4.	1.	The 2nd. daughter is at home. Another daughter is a 'hand' (semi-skilled) in a dress-making factory.	1.	The eldest daughter is apprenticed as a dressmaker by her mother to a friend.
178.	The husband is a Corporation worker.		3.	1.	The 2nd. son is at home unemployed. One daughter is in domestic service.		The eldest son is apprenticed as a plumber to a friend of the father who is in the trade.
179.	The husband is a moulder's labourer.		7. of whom 2 died in infancy.		The eldest son, now married, is a labr. in the iron works, semi-skilled. The 2nd. is also similarly employed (semi-skilled), and one daughter is a hotel-servant.	2.	
180.	The husband is an office cleaner.		6.	1.	The 2nd. son, now married, is a labr. in the steel-works. One daughter helps in a fish & tripe shop.	2.	The eldest son is a collier. He went through all the preliminary stages previous to becoming a coal-heaver. His uncle took him to the coal mines in Durham when a boy.
181.	The husband is a caretaker in a school.		4.	1.	The eldest son is at home unemployed, but does some odd jobs. A daughter is at home.	1.	The 2nd. son was indentured as a bank clerk largely through the influence of the headmaster.

B. Middle-bro.	Work of father or mother.	In case father or mother died. How long since.	No. of children in family.	No. apprenticed or skilled.	No. not apprenticed and how employed.	No. of school age.	How apprenticeship obtained or how persons became skilled.
182.	The husband is a bar-attendant in a hotel.		4.	1.	The 2nd. son is a warehouse porter. A daughter is a hand in a dress-making factory (semi-skilled).	1.	The eldest son is apprenticed as a brewer at the advice of a friend of the father's who was a brewer and who undertook to teach him.
183.	The father is a striker in a blacksmith's shop.		7. of whom 2 have died.	1.	The eldest son is a ship-yard labr. and is now married. A daughter just out of school is unemployed and a boy does some messenger work.	1.	One son (2nd.) was apprenticed as a riveter by his father. A relation undertook to teach the boy.
184.	The husband is a Corporation labr.		7. (one dead).	1.	The eldest daughter is in domestic service.	4.	One son, the eldest, is apprenticed as a gas fitter. He followed the lead of a school-fellow whose father also helped this lad to be apprenticed.
185.	The husband is a printer's feeder.		5.	1.	Two daughters are in domestic service.	2.	The eldest son was apprenticed as a printer by his father in the same firm as that he works with.
186.	The father is a scavenger.		7.	1.	Two sons are labrs. in the iron-works. One daughter is in domestic service.	3.	One son (2nd.) has been apprenticed as a riveter by the father to a friend at the works.

B. Mid- dles- bro.	Work of father or mo- ther.	In case father or mo- ther died. How long since.	No. of chil- dren in fam- ily.	No. app- ren- tic- ed, or ski- lled.	No. not apprenticed and how employed.	No. of sch- ool age.	How apprenticeship obtained or how persons became skilled.
187.	The husband is a Corporation worker.		3.	1.	The eldest son is a labr. in the ship-yards and another is a carpenter's labr.		One daughter (2nd) is a clerk in an office. She was trained in book-keeping etc. The school teacher took an interest in her and found her a job.
188.	The husband now dead was a farm-servt.		6.	1.	The 2 eldest sons and one daughter are farm servants.	2.	One daughter (4th) has been apprenticed as a shop-assistant by her mother.
189.	The husband is a labr. in the salt mines.		3.	1.	One son is a labr. in the steel-works and another son just out of school is unemployed.		The eldest son has undergone training as a salt-miner. His father found him the work through a friend.
190.	The husband is a general labr. in the iron-works.		8. of whom two died in infancy.	1.	Two daughters are employed in confectionery shops, and another in chocolate manufacture.	2.	One son (eldest) is apprenticed as a baker, where the family dealt with. the boy used to do messenger work there while at school. His father applied for the apprenticeship.
191.	The father is a labr. in the steel-works.		6.	1.	The 2nd. son is a railway-porter, and the other son is a store-house porter.	3.	The eldest son is apprenticed as an iron-monger by the father at the advice of a friend
192.	The father, now dead, was a dock-labr.	The father died in 1913.	7.	1.	The two eldest sons are ship-yard labrs. Another son is a labr. in the iron-works. One daughter helps at home with the household work.	2.	The eldest daughter (3rd) is apprenticed as a dress-maker by her mother.

B. Mid- dles- bro.	Work of father or mother.	In case where father or mother died. How long since.	No. of children in family.	No. appren- tic- ed, or ski- lled.	No. not apprenticed and how employed.	No. of sch- ool age.	How apprenticeship obtained or how persons became skilled.
193.	The father is a dock labr.		3.	1.	The eldest son is a railway-porter and another is an odd job man in a wine & spirits shop.		One son (3rd) has been apprenticed as an assistant in a grocer's shop by his mother.
194.	The father is a coal-carrier.		5.	1.	The 2nd. son is an assistant van man in a store-house.	3.	The eldest son has been apprenticed as a painter by the father to a friend in that trade.
195.	The father is a packer in a ware-house.		6.	1.	The eldest son is a billiard-marker. One son is at home un-employed.	3.	One son (3rd). is apprenticed as a cabinet maker. He applied for the job himself, his employer being a personal friend of the father.
196.	The father is a packer in a ware-house.		7. of whom 1 is decd.	1.	The two eldest sons are labrs. in the iron-works, -one is married. One daughter is in domestic service.	3.	One son (3rd). is apprenticed as a joiner by his father who found the place for him through a friend.
197.	The father is a Corp- oration labr.		4.	1.	The eldest daughter is a 'hand' in a dress-making factory. Another daughter is in a confectionery and sweet factory. Another daughter helps with domestic work at home.		One daughter (3rd) is apprenticed as a shop-assistant in a draper's shop. She got this work through a friend of the family.
198.	The father is a rag & bone man.		5.	1.	The eldest son is a news vendor and also helps his father. One daughter is at home.	2.	The 2nd. son has been apprenticed in a paper-factory by his father. He was well-acquainted with the employer.
199.	The father is a rail- way labr.	The mother died in 1917.	5.	1.	The 2nd. son is an engine cleaner. One daughter is in dom. service and the elder daughter is at home doing household work.	1.	The eldest son is now a signal-man having trained himself for the work and getting the job by his efforts.

B. Mid- dles- bro.	Work of father or mo- ther.	In ease where father or mo- ther died, how long since.	No. of chil- dren in family.	No. app- ren- tic- ed, or ski- lled.	No. not apprenticed and how employed.	No. of sch- ool age.	How apprentice- ship obtained, or how persons became skilledz
200.	The husband is a labr. in an oil & paint works.		4.	1.	The eldest son works with his father with the intention of being apprenticed in the works. Another son is a hairdresser's assistant.	1.	One daughter (2nd). is apprenticed in a grocer's shop by her mother who found her the place.
201.	The husband is a farm labr.		4.	1.	Two sons are farm servants. One daughter is in domestic service and a son who is just out of school is unemployed.		One son (3rd). is undergoing training in book-keeping & shorthand to become an office clerk. The school-teacher found him the job.
202.	The husband is a labr. in the slate quarr-ies.		6.	1.	The two eldest sons are farm labourers. Two girls are in dom. service and one daughter is at home.		One son (3rd). is now a skilled quarryman;- a friend of the father's taught him the trade.
203.	The husband is a labr. in the slate quarr-ies.		5.	1.	The eldest son and 3rd. sons are farm servants and one daughter is in dom. service.		The 2nd. son, now married, became a quarryman. He was taught the trade by an acquaintance of the father. His father got him the work.
204.	The husband is a labr. in the slate quarr-ies.		3.	1.	One daughter is at home helping with the household work and another daughter is in domestic service at a farm.		The eldest son is a skilled workman in the slate quarries. His father got him the job and he learnt the trade with his uncle. He is now married

B. Mid- dles bro.	Work of father or mother.	In case where father or mother died. How long since.	No. of chil- dren in fam- ily.	No. app- ren- tic- ed, or ski- lled.	No. not apprenticed and how employed.	No. of sch- ool age.	How appren- ticeship ob- tained, or how persons became ski- lled.
205.	The husband is a labr. in the slate quarries.		3.	1.	The 2nd. son is a farm servant, and a daughter is in domestic service.		The eldest son, now married, is a skilled slate dresser, his father having got him work with a friend who taught him the trade.
206.	The husband is a labr. in the slate quarries.		7. of whom 2 have died in in- fancy.	1.	The 2nd. son is a farm labourer. One daughter is in domestic service.	2.	The eldest son is a slate dresser having learnt the work under his uncle.
207.	The husband is a labr. in the slate quarries.	The mother died in 1913.	4.	1.	The 2nd. & 3rd. sons are farm servants, and one daughter is in a knitting factory (semi- skilled).		The eldest son is a slate quarry- man, having learnt the work under the father's friend who taught him.
208.	The husband now dead. was a labr. in the slate quarries, the mother goes out charing.	The husband was killed through an acc- ident in 1916.	4.	1.	The eldest daughter is in domestic ser- vice and one daugh- ter is an invalid at home, and another helps with the house- hold work and does some sewing work.		One son (eldest) is a slate-quarry- man. His father got a friend in the quarry to teach him the trade. He is now married.
209.	The husband is a labr. in the slate quarries.		3.	1.	The two daughters are in domestic service.		The eldest child is a slate-quarry- man, a friend of the father having taught him.
210.	The husband is a labr. in the slate quarries.		4.	1.	The eldest son is a farm labr. and another son is a labr. in the Coll- iery. One daughter is in domestic service.		One son, the 2nd., is a slate-quarry- man, his un- cle having taught him the trade. He is now married.

B. Mid-dæ-sbro.	Work of father or mother.	In case where father or mother died. How long since.	No. of children in family.	No. apprenticed, or skilled.	No. not apprenticed and how employed.	No. of school age.	How apprenticeship obtained, or how persons became skilled.
211.	The father is a labr. in the slate quarry.		3.	1.	One son is working as a labourer with his father, and another is unemployed, being just out of school, and intends going to the quarry.		The eldest son is a slate-quarryman. His father found him a place to learn the trade with a friend. He is now married.
212.	The father is a railway labr.		5.	1.	The eldest son is a builder's labourer. The youngest son is a porter in a purveyor's shop. One daughter is in domestic service.	1.	One son (2nd). is a signal-man. He started first of all as a railway-porter and worked himself up to his present position, and is now married.
213.	The father is a railway labr.		3.	1.	Two daughters are in domestic service.		One son, the eldest, is a slate-quarryman, a friend of the father having taught him the work.
214.	The father is a farm labr.		2.	1.	One son is a farm servant.		The elder son is a quarryman. A friend of the father took him to the quarry and taught him the trade.
215.	The father is a farm labr.		3.	1.	Two daughters are in domestic service.		The son, 3rd., is an office clerk; - the school-teacher found the job for him.
216.	The father is a scavenger.		4.	1.	Two sons, eldest & 3rd. are farm servants, and one daughter is in domestic service.		One son, the elder is a school-teacher in an elementary school. He was a pupil teacher but not college trained. He was fairly successful in school and won a scholarship. He is now married.

B. Middle-sbro.	Work of father or mother.	In case where father or mother died. How long since.	No. of children in family.	No. apprenticed, or skilled.	No. not apprenticed and how employed.	No. of school age.	How apprenticeship obtained, or how persons became skilled.
217.	The father is a labr. in the slate quarry.		6.	1.	Two daughters are in domestic service, and another daughter is at home helping with the domestic duties. One daughter helps at a small shop.	1.	One son (3 rd child) is apprenticed as a grocer at his own request and by his own effort to the family purveyor.
218.	The father is a coal carrier.		4.	1.	Two sons are farm servants and one son helps his father.		One son (3 rd). has been apprenticed to an iron-monger, a friend of the father's.
219.	The father is a provision carrier.		5.	1.	One son is a labr. in the collieries and one daughter is in domestic service.	2.	One son, the youngest, is apprenticed to a grocer in the town, a friend of the family.
220.	The husband is a roadman.		4.	1.	The 2 nd . son is a farm servt. Another son is a builder's labourer.	1.	The eldest son is a slate-quarryman. A relation found work for him and taught him the trade. He is now married.
221.	The husband is a labr. in the bacteria beds of the town.		5.	1.	Three daughters are in domestic service. One son is a farm servant.		The 2 nd . son is a slate-quarryman. He entered the quarry as soon as he left school and the quarry manager set him with a man who taught him the trade.
222.	The husband is a school caretaker.		6.	1.	Three daughters are in domestic service. One son is an invalid but is able to do some work in painting.		One daughter (4 th). was apprenticed as a shop-assistant in a draper's shop by her mother.

B. Mid- dles bro.	Work of father or mother.	Inc case where father or mother died. How long since.	No. of chil- dren in fam- ily.	No. appren- tic- ed, or ski- lled.	No. not apprenticed and how employed.	No. of sch- ool age.	How apprentice- ship obtained, or how persons became skilled.
223.	The husband is a hotel servt.		3.	1.	One son is a waiter in an hotel and a daughter is a waitress in a restaurant.		The elder son was apprenticed as a grocer by his father.
224.	The father is a labr. in the slate quarry.		4.	1.	The 2nd. son who is just out of school is unemployed.	2.	The eldest son is a slate quarryman His father took him when he left school and placed him under a friend who taught him the trade.
225.	The father is a general servt. in a hotel.		3.	1.	The eldest daughter is in domestic service, and the youngest daughter just out of school helps with the household duties at home.		The 2nd. daughter is apprenticed as a dress-maker by her mother.
226.	The father is a railway labr.		4.	1.	Two daughters are in domestic service. Another is in a knitting factory in the town.		The 3rd. son is a quarryman, having learnt the trade with one of the quarrymen with whom he was set when he entered the quarry.
227.	The father is a railway labr.		5.	1.	The eldest son is a farm-servant.	3.	The eldest daughter is a school- teacher - a pupil teacher in the Infants Dept. She had won the King's scholarship, qualifying for that work.
228.	The husband is a hotel servt.	The mother died in 1913.	4.	1.	The eldest daughter keeps the home going, the other daughters are in domestic service.		The eldest son was apprenticed as a brewer by his father at the advice of the manager of the hotel, who found him the job.

B. Mid- dles or bro.	Work of father or mother.	In case where father or mother died. How long since.	No. of children in family.	No. appren- tied, or skilled.	No. not apprenticed and how employed.	No. of school age.	How apprentice- ship obtained or how persons became skilled.
229.	The husband is a coal carrier.		5.	1.	The 1st. and 2nd. sons are farm ser- vants, and one daughter is in domestic service, and the other helps at home.		The 3rd. son found a place as clerk to the father's employ- er. He had stud- ied Book-keeping for this purpose.
230.	The husband is a general labr. to a gen- tleman.		5.	1.	The 2nd. son is a farm servt. and the eldest daughter is in domestic service.	4.	The eldest son was taught to be a gardener on the estate of the mar- his father works for.
231.	The husband is an odd-job man, painting glazing etc.		6.	1.	The eldest son is a farm labourer. The 2nd. is an invalid but does some cobb- ling work occasion- ally and a daughter is in domestic ser- vice.		The 3rd. son has been apprenticed as a Glazier by his father to a Company he was acquainted with.
232.	The father is a rail- way labr.		3.	1.	The 2nd. son is do- ing odd jobs in the slate quarry.	1.	The eldest son is a guard on a train. He started first as a por- ter and gradu- ally worked his way up.
233.	The father is a rail- way labr.	The mother died in 1917.	8. of whom 3 died in in- fancy.	1.	The eldest daughter is at home and does some sewing work and another girl is in domestic service.	2.	One daughter (3rd). has been appointed as a dress-maker by her mother to a friend.
234.	The father is a carpen- ter's labr.		3.	1.	The eldest son is a labr. in the slate- quarry. The daughter is in domestic ser- vice.		The 2nd. son was apprenticed as a Carpenter by his father.
235.	The father is a builder's labr.		6 of whom 1 died at age of 12.	1.	Two daughters are in dom. serv. One daughter is in a knitting-fact- ory and another in a wool-factory.		The eldest child went to the qu- arry and learnt the trade under one of the qu- arrymen with whom he worked.

B. Mid-dles-bro.	Work of father or mother.	In case where father or mother died. How long since.	No. of children in family.	No. app-ren-tic-ed, or ski-lled.	No. not apprenticed and how employed.	No. of sch-ool age.	How apprentice-ship obtained, or how persons became skilled.
236.	The father is a build-er's labr.		8, of whom 1 has died.	1.	The eldest son is a quarry labourer. Another is a farm ser-vant and one daugh-ter is in service.	4.	One son (2nd). became a slate dresser under a friend of the father who found him the job.
237.	The father is a care-taker to a school.		7, of whom 2 died in in-fancy.	1.	Two daughters are in domestic service and 1 is a farm servant. One son is a quarry labourer.		The eldest dau-ghter became a pupil-teacher having passed the King's scholarship.
238.	The father is a labr. in the railway goods station.		4.	1.	Two daughters are in domestic service, and one is in a dress-ma-ker's shop (semi-skilled).		The 2nd. son became a clerk in the railway goods office. His father's influence got him the place, while he was also himself fitted for it.
239.	The father is a labr. in the quarry.	The mother died in 1911.	6.	1.	The eldest daughter is at home. Two are in domestic service, and one son is a farm servant and the other unemployed.		The eldest son is a quarryman having learnt the work under the instruction of the man he worked with.
240.	The father now dead was a farm labr.	The father died in 1917.	9 of whom 3 are dead.	1.	Two sons are quarry labourers and two daughters are in domestic service. One daughter is helping in a small confect-ioner's shop.	1.	The eldest son, now married, has now come into a farm of his own. He went first as a farm servant on a small farm, where owing to natural qual-ities he be-came expert in all farming work and is doing well.

E B. M. Middlebrook.	Work of father or mother.	In case where father or mother died. How long since.	No. of children in family.	No. apprenticed, or skilled.	No. not apprenticed and how employed.	No. of school age.	How apprenticeship obtained, or how persons became skilled.
241.	The father is a dairyman (milk seller).		5.	1.	Two sons are farm servants, one daughter is in domestic service, and another at home at present.		The eldest son has a farm of his own. He had previously been a farm servant and gained an all-round knowledge of its working. He is now married.
242.	The father is a dairyman (milk seller).		4.	1.	Two sons are farm labourers and one daughter is in domestic service.		One son is apprenticed as a grocer. His father found him the work with the family grocer.
243.	The father is an assistant carrier to a purveyor's shop.		5.	1.	One son helps his father and another is a carrier in a grocer's shop. A daughter is in domestic service.		One daughter is apprenticed as a grocer in the shop, where the family buy their goods. She applied personally for the job.
244.	The father is a warehouse labr.		6.	1.	The eldest son is a packer and general worker in a warehouse. One daughter is at home and another in domestic service.	2.	One son (3rd). has been apprenticed as a blacksmith to an uncle.
245.	The father is a general porter in the Co-operative stores.		7, of whom 1 died in infancy.	1.	One son is a railway porter, another is an assistant to a carter.	3.	One son (2nd). is apprenticed as a draper by his father to a draper in the town with whom the family deal.
246.	The father is a labr. in the gas works.		8, of whom 2 died in infancy.	1.	The two eldest sons are farm servants. One daughter is in domestic service, and another is at home helping with household duties.	1.	The 3rd. son is apprenticed as a fitter in the gas works. His father obtained the job for him.

B. Midd-les-bro.	Work of father or mother.	In case where father or mother died. How long since.	No. of children in family.	No. apprenticed, or skilled.	No. not apprenticed and how employed.	No. of school age.	How apprenticeship obtained, or how persons became skilled.
247.	The father is a labr. in the Gas works.		5.	1.	One son works with his father and another is a labourer in the quarry.		The 2nd. son has been apprenticed as a plumber in the gas works, where his father is employed.
248.	The father is a labr. in the Gas works.	The mother died in 1913.	7.	1.	The eldest daughter looks after the home. One daughter is in domestic service and a son works with his father.	3.	The 2nd. son was apprenticed as a plumber at the advice of a friend who secured him the job.
249.	The father is a labr. in a sawing mill.		4.	1.	The eldest daughter is in domestic service.	2.	The eldest son is apprenticed as a Joiner in the works where his father is employed.
250.	The father is engaged in cutting down trees.		3.	1.	The two daughters are in domestic service.		The son is apprenticed as a Carpenter to a friend of the father's.
251.	The father is a porter in a grocery shop.		2.	1.	The daughter is in domestic service.		The son (2nd). is a quarryman having learnt the job with a man under whom he was set to work.
252.	The husband is a bar attendant & general servt. in a hotel.		2.	1.	One daughter is in domestic service.		The 2nd. daughter has been apprenticed as an assistant in a draper's shop by her mother.

B. Mid- dles bro.	Work of father or mother.	In case where father or mother died. How Long since.	No. of chil- dren in family.	No. app- ren- tic- ed, or ski- lled.	No. not apprenticed and how employed.	No. of sch- ool age.	How apprentice- ship obtained, or how persons became skilled.
253.	The husband is a coal carrier.		4.	1.	The eldest daughter works in a wool factory, and another in a knitting factory (both semi-skilled).	1.	The eldest son, now married, is a collier (a hewer). He went with his uncle to the collier-ies where he gradually worked himself up as a skilled man.
254.	The husband is a brick-layer's labr.		5.	1.	One son is a labr. in the quarry and a daughter is in domestic service.	2.	The eldest son was apprenticed as a slater by his father to a friend.

No.	Work of Father or mother.	Where father or mother dead how long since.	Number of children in family.	Number of school age.	Number not apprenticed and now employed.
1.	The husband is an attendant in a circus - generally a handy man or porter etc.	The wife deserted the husband in 1906.	4.		The elder son took up the same work as his father and another son ran off to sea and was drowned. One daughter is at home and another is in a hospital, ill.
2.	The husband is a servant in a lodging house.	The first wife died in 1911.	3. From first wife) 1 from other.	1	The older daughter keeps the house and another goes out charring and sometimes helps in a fish and chip shop near her home.
3.	The husband is a servant in a lodging house.		4.	2.	The eldest son is a casual labourer in the docks and the other son is an outside porter at a railway station.
4.	The husband, a dock labourer is dead, and his widow is a servant in a hotel.	Husband died in 1909.	9. of whom 3 died in infancy.		The eldest son is a coal carrier and the second son a dock labourer. Two daughters are at home, one an invalid. One daughter goes out charring and another is in domestic service.
5.	The Husband now dead, was an office caretaker. Wife is a charwoman.	Husband died in 1918.	3.	2.	The eldest son is employed occasionally as a messenger and a porter of light goods.
6.	The husband now dead, was a casual labourer in docks. Wife goes charring and sews a little.	Husband died in 1915.	8. of whom 3 died in infancy.	2.	The eldest daughter goes out charring and seams at home and the second daughter is in the thread mills. Another daughter just out of school is to be removed to a nursing home.

No.	Work of father or mother.	Where father or mother dead how long since.	Number of children in family.	Number of school age.	Number not apprenticed and how employed.
7.	The husband, a casual worker in the docks, is deceased. His wife is employed in the wash-house service.	Husband died in 1911.	5.	Number of school age.	The eldest daughter keeps the house. One daughter is a charwoman. Another is a waitress in a common lodging house. One son is a labourer in the docks and the other is an invalid.
8.	The husband is a cleaner in the public baths. The wife also goes out charring.	The first wife deserted the husband in 1910 and died in 1913.	6. 2 died in infancy.	1.	The elder daughter is a bar-waid and the other is in domestic service. One son is in a home for consumptives and the other son is a general porter in a wine shop.
9.	The husband is a stableman and the wife chars and sews at home.	The first wife died in 1910.	5.	1.	The elder son is a stableman and the other son is also connected with the same work. One daughter is a bottle washer and another is in domestic service occasionally.
10.	The husband is a stableman. He has married twice.	The first wife died in 1910.	3. 1st wife. 2. from 2nd wife.	2. from 2nd wife of school age.	The eldest son now married is a labourer in the iron works. Another is a rivet heater. The daughter is a waitress in a small lodging house.
11.	The husband now dead was a bricklayer's labourer. The wife goes out charring and does some knitting work.	Husband died in 1915.	6.	3.	The eldest son, now married is a stoker on a boat. The second son who married is a dock labourer. One daughter is a scullery maid in a hotel.
12.	The husband is a stableman and also occasionally carries coal etc.	The wife died in 1910.	5.	2.	The oldest son has found work with his father. Another son is a porter in a storehouse. A daughter is a seamstress at home.

No.	Work of father or mother.	Where father or mother dead how long since.	Number of children in family.	Number of school age.	Number not apprenticed and how employed.
15.	The husband, formerly a bar attendant is now out of work through illness and has been so for several years. The wife goes out charring and sews.		10. but 3 have died in infancy.	3.	The oldest son now married is a bar-attendant. Another son is a casual dock-labourer. One daughter is a bottle labeller and another daughter is at home unemployed.
14.	The husband formerly a labourer in the glass works is unable to work through illness. His wife does some window cleaning paper-hanging etc.		7. of whom 2 died in infancy.	1.	The eldest son is at home. He suffers from infantile paralysis and is rather defective mentally. One son is a labourer in a timber yard and a daughter is a widow cleaner and the other is in domestic service.
15.	The husband is a bricklayer's labourer.		3.	1.	The two sons are bricklayers' labourers with their father but the elder is just married.
16.	The husband is a bricklayer's labourer.		1.		The son is a bricklayer's labourer.
17.	The husband is a cleaner in the railway station.		4.	2.	One daughter is an ironer in a laundry and another is a domestic servant.
18.	The husband is a cleaner of a railway engine.		5.	3.	The eldest daughter is a servant in a railway station and the other is a cleaner of an office.

No.	Work of father or mother.	Where father or mother dead how long since.	Number of children in family.	Number of school age.	Number not apprenticed and how employed.
19.	The husband is a news-vender. His wife goes out charring.		6.	2.	The oldest son is a collar-man. Another is a servant in a lodging house. One daughter is a news-vender and one is at home but unable to work.
20.	The husband is a news-vender The wife also helps in the same work.		2.		One son is a barber's assistant and the daughter does some domestic service occasionally.
21.	The husband is a chimney sweep.		4.	3.	The oldest son is a labourer in an oil and paint works.
22.	The husband is a chimney sweep.		3.	2.	The oldest son goes out with his father and helps him with his work.
23.	The husband is a sandwich man.	The wife died in 1917.	1.		The daughter occasionally goes out charring.
24.	The husband formerly a hawker is unable to work through illness. His wife chars and is a rag-gatherer.		5. of whom 3. died before reaching 12 years of age.		The two sons carry on the work of their father though one is more or less of an invalid.
25.	The husband is a news-vender. The wife also chars.		3. of whom 2. have died.		The son is a labourer in a wire-works.

No.	Work of father or mother.	Where father or mother dead how long since.	Number of children in family.	Number of school age.	Number not apprenticed and now employed.
26.	The husband is a messenger labourer.	The wife deserted the husband and died in 1913.	7. of whom 2. have died in infancy.	2.	The oldest child is employed as a general messenger in a store house. One daughter goes out as a day girl to domestic service. One is at home.
27.	The husband is a messenger labourer.	The wife died in 1917.	7. (1 died in infancy)	3.	The two oldest daughters are at home. Both do a little sewing and one also goes out charring. One son is with his father. Another son is a farm servant.
28.	The husband is a shipyard's labourer.	The wife died in 1913.	5. of whom 1 died in infancy.	2.	The oldest daughter is at home doing domestic service and looking after the household. The other daughter goes out distributing milk.
29.	The husband is a shipyard's labourer.	The wife died in 1915.	6. of whom the oldest and a child of 6 have died.		The oldest son was unable to do anything owing to ill health. The two oldest daughters are in domestic service and another daughter is at home looking after the household.
30.	The husband is a ship-yard's labourer.	The wife deserted him in 1910. She died in 1913.			The oldest daughter was in domestic service. Another daughter helped in a fish and chip shop. One son ran away from home. He used to be a deck labourer like the other son.
31.	The husband is a general labourer in an engineering works.		7 of whom 1 died in infancy.	1.	The two oldest sons, now married are labourers in the same works as their father. One daughter, is at home. Another is a seamstress and another son is at home, an invalid.
32.	The husband is a general labourer in an engineering works.		3 of whom 3 died in infancy.	2.	The oldest daughter, now married works in a laundry. Another is a packer in a warehouse and another is at home, as yet unemployed.

No	Work of father or mother.	Where father or mother dead how long since.	Number of children in family.	Number of school age.	Number not apprenticed and how employed.
33.	The husband is a coal porter and also a handyman at painting whitewashing etc.		8. (1 of whom died in infancy)	3.	The eldest son now married is a motor car attendant, cleaning it etc. Another son is a public bath attendant One is a porter in a warehouse and another helps his father. A daughter is a scullery maid in an eating house.
34.	The husband is a foundry labourer.		5. of whom 1. died in infancy.	2. and 1. below that age.	The son has found work as a foundry labourer with his father.
35.	The husband is a smelter's labourer.		4.	2.	The son works with his father and the next to him is at present unemployed.
36.	The husband is a boiler-maker's labourer.		7.	4.	The eldest son now married works with his father. Another son is a shipyard labourer and another a carpenter's helper.
37.	The husband is a railway labourer.		6. of whom 2. died in infancy.	2.	One son is a railway porter and the other is a cleaner of railway engines.
38.	The husband is a railways labourer.		4.	2.	The 2 daughters are in domestic service.
39.	The husband is a railway labourer.	The mother died in 1913.	3.	1.	The elder daughter looks after the home. The other works in a biscuit factory.

No. Work of father or mother.	Where father or mother dead how long since.	Number of children in family.	Number of school age.	Number not apprenticed and how employed.
40. The husband is a sandwichman and occasionally is employed as a billposter. His wife also goes out charring.		7. of whom 3 died in infancy.	2. but they are in an invalid school.	The eldest son is a dock - labourer. A daughter is engaged in domestic service occasionally.
41. The husband and the wife are employed as beer-bottlers and the wife is occasionally a bar attendant.		9. but 2. died in infancy.	3.	The eldest daughter is at home. Two daughters are cleaners in an eating house. One son is a collarman.
42. The husband is employed in the disposal of refuse. His wife also chars at times.		8. of whom 3. died one at 14 and 2 in infancy.	2.	The daughter of 18. who died was a consumptive. One daughter is a window cleaner and chars. Another helps in a small confectionery shop and another is a bottle labeller in an aerated water works.
43. The husband goes about with a barrel organ. His wife also helps him in this work.		14. of whom 3. have died in infancy.	4.	The two eldest sons are railway labourers. Another son is a bricklayer's labourer. One daughter helps in a fish and chip shop. Another is in a small fruiterers shop, and another is with a fishmonger and another is at home.

No.	Work of father or mother.	Where father or mother dead how long since.	Number of children in family.	Number of school age.	Number not apprenticed and how employed.
44.	The husband is a labourer in the distillery work. His wife also is employed occasionally there.		10. of whom 1 had died in infancy.	6.	The eldest son is employed like his father in the same works. The eldest daughter, now married was a labeller in a provision works. One daughter helped with the household work.
45.	The husband was a news vendor and used to do any light porter work. He is now dead. His wife does some sewing and chars.	.Husband died in 1918.	2 of whom 1 has died (killed in battle) accidentally.		The eldest son (now married) was a general porter in a storehouse. The other son is unable to work owing to a weak physique.
46.	The husband, now deceased, was a read labourer. He married twice. His second wife used to do some charing work, though she was for the most part unable to do much work.	Husband died in 1918.	3.		The eldest daughter goes out charing like her mother. A son, discharged from the army, is only able, through wounds, to do some light porter work and a boy just out of school does some messenger work-lugging & carrying etc.

No. Work of father or mother.	Where father or mother dead how long since	Number of children in family.	Number of school age. ²³⁴ ₂₃₅	Number not apprenticed and how employed.
47. The husband now deceased was a dock-labourer. His wife is employed as a cleaner in an eating house.	Husband died in 1917.	5 of whom 2 died in infancy.		The eldest son now married is a foundry labourer. Another son is an invalid but when fairly well can do some messenger and light porter work. A daughter that is sickly is at home looking after the household.
48. The husband is a scullery-man in a hotel. He also earns some money by doing porters work occasionally.	Husband died in 1911.	6.	4.	The eldest son is a servant in a hotel. Another son is an outside porter at a railway station.
49. The husband, now dead seems to have been doing very little all his life. Occasionally he did some light porter work. His wife was an attendant in a fish and chip shop and also did some charing work.		4.		The eldest son (now married) is a labourer in the iron and steel works. Another son is a labourer in a sawing mill. One daughter works in a thread factory and the other is at home chiefly owing to physical weakness.

No.	Work of father or mother.	Where father or mother dead how long since.	Number of children in family.	Number of school age.	Number not apprenticed and how employed.
50.	The husband is a labourer in the drainage and sanitary service of the corporation.	The wife died in 1918.	10. of whom 3 have died in infancy.	3.	The oldest son now married is a railway labourer. One son works with his father. A daughter is a labourer in a warehouse and another goes out charring. One daughter is an invalid at home.
51.	The husband now deceased was a cleaverman a slaughter-house His wife earns some money as a bottle washer.	The husband died in 1913.	7 of whom 2 have died in infancy.		One son is paralysed. A daughter is a consumptive. One daughter is in domestic service. Two sons are labourers in engineering works. One of these has married.
52.	The husband is a labourer in a sawing mill.	The first wife died in 1918.	10 of whom 2 died in infancy.	6.	The oldest son, now married is a deck labourer. One daughter goes out charring and another is in a distillery. A son works with his father.
53.	The husband is a rag and bone gatherer. His wife helps him in this work.		2.		One daughter, now married used to be in domestic service. One son who is not mentally sound is able to do some light porter work.
54.	The husband is a labourer in a timber yard.		5.	3.	The oldest son works with his father. The other son is an assistant to a hair-dresser.

	Work of father or mother.	Where father or mother dead how long since.	Number of children in family.	Number of school age.	Number not apprenticed and how employed.
55.	The husband is a railway navvy.	The wife has deserted the husband.	9. of whom 2 died in infancy.	3.	The oldest son now married is a labourer in the engineering works. Another is a railway porter. Another is unable to work owing to consumption. A daughter was at home.
56.	The husband is an agricultural labourer.		10.	4.	The two oldest sons are farm labourers. Two daughters are in domestic service. One daughter does household work at home and another does some sewing work.
57.	The husband is an agricultural labourer.		7 of whom 1 has died in infancy.	2.	One son is a servant in a hotel. Another now married is a labourer in an iron works. One daughter is at home doing household work and another is a washerwoman.
58.	The husband is a window cleaner.		2.		The mother is unable to work through illness. The daughter remains at home through sickness and the other goes out charring.
59.	The husband is a window cleaner.			3.	The elder son now married is a deck labourer. One daughter is in a thread mill. Another is a seamstress.
60.	The husband now dead was a quays labourer. His wife goes out charring at times.	The husband died in 1917.	5.	3.	The elder of the 2 daughters works in the pottery factory. Another goes out charring like her mother but also sews a little as well.

No.	Work of father or mother.	Where father or mother dead how long since.	Number of children in family.	Number of school age.	Number not apprenticed and now employed.
61.	The father is an attendant in a public baths. The mother is dead.	The mother died in 1915.	6.	3.	The eldest daughter is at home. One daughter helps in a small grocery shop. One son the eldest now married was an assistant to a carter and the other son was engaged in doing odd jobs.
62.	The father is a ship yard labourer.	The first wife died in 1910.	10 of whom 2 died in infancy.	4.	Two sons work with their father. One daughter is in domestic service and the other daughter is at home helping in household work.
63.	The father is a storehouse porter.		7.	6.	The eldest son helps his father at present and is likely to continue in the same work for a time.
64.	The father is a labourer in the pottery works.		4 but one has died at the age of 12.		The oldest son is an assistant to a coal carrier and the other son works with his father as labourer. A daughter goes out charring occasionally.
65.	The father is a general assistant in a pawnshop. The wife also helps at times and cleans the shop.	The first wife died in 1913.	9.	3.	The three daughters were in domestic service before they married. One son the youngest works with the father. The oldest son now married is a labourer in the engineering works. Another is a labourer in a paper factory.

No.	Work of father or mother.	Where father or mother dead how long since.	Number of children in family.	Number of school age.	Number not apprenticed and how employed.
86.	The husband is a dock labourer.		12 of whom 1 has died in infancy.	5 and 2 below that age.	The eldest son now married was a labourer at the docks. Another son is a ship yard labourer and a daughter goes out charring.
87.	The father is a packer in a warehouse. The mother also occasionally works there as labeller etc	The first wife died in 1909.	9.	4.	The eldest daughter who is rather weak does most of the household work. Another daughter is in domestic service. Two sons are ship-yard labourers. They are married. One son just out of school is unemployed.
88.	The father is a labourer in an iron-works.		9.	4 and 2 below that age.	The eldest son now married is a ship yard labourer. The daughter is a weaver-semi skilled. A son who had just left school did some light porter work.
69.	The father is a lamp lighter. The wife also helps him with this job.		3.		One boy is in a school for the blind where he was learnt basket making. A girl is in domestic service and another is at home, being very weak physically.
70.	The father is a lamp lighter. The mother is dead.	The mother died in 1916.	4.		The two eldest sons are married. They are dock-labourers. One daughter is a washer-woman and the other is in a paper-mill.

No.	Work of Father or mother.	Where father or mother dead how long since.	Number of children in family.	Number of school age.	Number not apprenticed and how employed.
71.	The husband is a railway labourer and the wife looks after a small fish and chip shop.		6.	4.	The eldest son, a discharged soldier, was out of work. He had been a general labourer in a ship yard. The other son was ill in hospital. He had not been able to do much at any time.
72.	The husband now dead was a labourer in the gas works. His wife keeps lodgers and chars.	The husband died in 1915.	8 of whom 3 died in infancy.	3.	The eldest daughter works in the thread mills. Another daughter is at home helping her mother.
73.	The husband is a labourer in a chemical factory.		9 of whom 3 died in infancy.	2.	The eldest son now married works with his father. The second son works as a provision carrier. Two daughters work in a laundry.
74.	The husband is a dock labourer He does not live with his wife.		4.		The eldest son now married was a road - labourer. The other was a rag-bone man. Another was an assistant to a carter. Another just out of school was unemployed.
75.	The husband now dead, was a warehouse porter. His wife works in a laundry.	The husband died in 1918.	7.	3.	The eldest daughter is in domestic service. Another goes out churning. Another son now married is a railway porter and the other is a warehouse porter.

No.	Work of father or mother.	Where father or mother dead how long since.	Number of children in family.	Number of school age.	Number not apprenticed and how employed.
76.	The husband is a bricklayer's labourer.		5.	1.	The elder son now married is a labourer in the iron works. The second son is unemployed being just out of school. Two daughters are in domestic service.
77.	The husband is a bricklayer's labourer.		7.	4.	The eldest son now married is a labourer in the coke ovens. Another is a carpenter's labourer. One daughter is at home doing household work.
78.	The husband is a bricklayer's labourer.	The first wife died in 1913.	9 of whom 2 died in infancy.	4.	The son is a bricklayer's labourer like his father and one daughter is in a laundry as ironer, the other being at home.
79.	The husband is a labourer in a timber yard.		8 of whom 1 died in infancy.	4.	Two daughters are in domestic service. A son is a labourer with his father.
80.	The husband is a general labourer in a mariner's store - shop.		3.		The eldest son now married is a labourer in the iron and steel works. Another son is a railway porter and the youngest helps his father.
81.	The husband is a general porter in a warehouse.		6 of whom 2 died in infancy.	2.	The son is working with his father and the daughter is a milk-distributor.
82.	The husband is a porter in a store-house.		4.	2.	One son, is an assistant carrier at the same storehouse as his father. The other son is a general porter at a grocer's shop.

No. Work of father or mother.	Where father or mother dead how long since.	Number of children in family.	Number of school age.	Number not apprenticed and how employed.
83. The husband is a labourer in the ship-yards does not work through illness. His wife also goes out charring.		8 of whom 1 died in infancy.	4.	The eldest son now married is a labourer in the shipyards. Another son is a stableman and one is an assistant carter. Another is a handy man to a builder.
84. The husband is a labourer in the ship-yards, while his wife also goes out to work at sewing and cleaning an office.	The 1st wife died in 1915.	8 of whom 2 died in infancy.	1.	One daughter is a railway carriage cleaner and another girl is a packer in a fruit warehouse. A son is a labourer with his father. One son is an invalid and a daughter is at home doing household work.
85. The husband is a labourer in the ship-yards.		8 of whom 3 died.	2.	Two daughters are in domestic service and another is a seamstress.
86. The husband was a general labourer in the ship-yard but is unable to work through his illness and his wife earns some money by attending at a restaurant, charring etc.	The first wife died in 1910.	6 of whom 1 died in infancy.		Two daughters married, were hotel servants. One daughter is at home but does some charring work. One son, who is a cripple does some cobbling and rough painting.

No.	Work of father or mother.	Where father or mother dead how long since.	Number of children in family.	Number of school age.	Number not apprenticed and how employed.
87.	The husband, now dead was a labourer in the docks. His wife goes out charing.	The husband died in 1913.	4.		The two younger sons are attendants in the public baths. Another son is a porter in the provision stores. One daughter goes out charing.
88.	The husband, now dead, was a dock labourer. His wife earns money by cleaning a cinema.	The husband died in 1911.	4.		Two girls, now married were seamstresses. One son is a dock - labourer. Another is at home but does light porter work occasionally.
89.	The husband, now dead, was a builder's labourer. The wife does some little sewing at home.	Husband died in 1913.	3.		Two daughters are in the hosiery trade (semi-skilled) One son is at home, almost unable to work owing to lameness and weakness.
90.	The husband now dead was a porter at a railway station. The wife goes out charring and sometimes works at a laundry.	Husband died in 1911.	3.		One son is somewhat defective mentally. The eldest son is a railway porter. A daughter is in domestic service.
91.	The husband is a labourer in their iron-works.		7 of whom 2 died in infancy.	2.	The eldest son now married is a labourer in a sawmill. Another son is a billiard marker. One daughter helps with household work at home.

No.	Work of father or mother.	Where father or mother dead how long since.	Number of children in family.	Number of school age.	Number not apprenticed and how employed.
92.	The husband is a dock labourer.	The wife died in 1913.	13 of whom 3 died in infancy.	4.	Two of the sons are dock - labourers. One has gone away from home and is supposed to be a tramp. Two daughters go out charring.
93.	The husband is a dock labourer.		9	5.	Two sons are dock - labourers. One daughter is a window cleaner and another cleans a cinema.
94.	The husband is a foundry labourer.		7.	3.	One son is a foundry labourer like his father. One son is a coal man, another a goods porter and a girl works at home.
95.	The husband is a moulder's labourer.		8.	4.	Two sons are shipyard labourers and one girl is in a laundry and the other is at home doing household work.
96.	The husband is a labourer in the rolling mills.		7.	5.	One daughter is at home doing household work while the other is a bottle - washer in a distillery.
97.	The husband is a labourer in the salt mines. He married twice. His wife sometimes goes out charring.		7	4	Two sons, are ship - yard labourers and a daughter before marrying was in domestic service. Another son is employed occasionally as a dock-labourer One of the above sons is married. The other does not work much.
98.	The husband is a scavenger.		6	4	One daughter is at home doing household work and the son is a porter at an ironmonger's shop.

No. Work of father or mother.	Where father or mother dead how long since.	Number of children in family.	Number of school age.	Number not apprenticed and now employed.
99. The husband is a corporation labourer.		7	4	The eldest daughter is a sorter in a laundry work. One son is working with his father. Another just out of school is at home unemployed.
100. The husband is a labourer in the employ of the corporation.		5 of whom 1 died in infancy.		Two daughters are domestic servants. One son is a coal & carrier. Another son is an invalid at home.
101. The husband is a hawker.	The wife has deserted the husband.	2.		One son who ran away from home is supposed to be a hotel servant. Another son is a dock labourer. The husband's sister keeps the home.
102. The husband, now dead, was an office cleaner. His wife now carries on this work.	The husband died in 1915.	7 of whom 1 died in infancy.	3.	Two daughters are occasionally employed as charwomen. One son who suffers from very bad eyesight is at home unemployed.
103. The husband is a wharf-labourer.		5	2	The 2 daughters now married seemed to have had no definite employment. A son is a news-vender.
104. The husband is a wharf-labourer.		4.		The eldest son now married is a wharf labourer. Another son also married is a railway labourer. Two daughters are window cleaners.

No.	Work of father or mother.	Where father or mother dead how long since.	Number of children in family.	Number of school age.	Number not apprenticed and now employed.
105.	The husband, now dead was a docklabourer His wife keeps lodgers.	The husband died in 1915.	9 of whom 2 died in infancy.	3.	The eldest son now married is a worker in the salt mines. Another son is a farm servant. One is a stableman and a daughter an invalid is at home.
106.	The husband, now dead was a labourer in the salt works. His wife keeps lodgers.	The husband died in 1914.	5 of whom 1 died in infancy.	1.	The son now married is a worker in the salt mines. One is a builder's labourer and another an outside porter at a railway station.
107.	The husband is a railway labourer.		5	1	One son married is a railway porter, another is a labourer with railway goods station. Two have no definite employment.
108.	The husband is a railway labourer.		7.	5.	The eldest son is a railway porter. Another is a labourer at the coke ovens.
109.	The husband is a labourer in the coke-ovens.		5	3	One son works with his father and another is a porter at a store - house.
110.	The husband is a labourer in the coke-ovens.		2.		The two daughters are occasionally employed in domestic service.

No.	Work of father or mother.	Where father or mother dead how long since.	Number of children in family.	Number of school age.	Number not apprenticed and now employed.
111.	The husband is a store-house porter.		7	4	The eldest son now married is a labourer in the steel works. Two daughters are working in a confectionary manufacturing shop.
112.	The husband is a bill-poster.		3 of whom 1 has died.	2	The son went away from home at an early age. He is believed to be working as a dock-labourer. One daughter, mentally weak, is at home.
113.	The husband who has married twice is a chimney sweep		7	2	One son, married, is a storehouse porter and another is an outside railway porter. One son is an invalid. One daughter is a window cleaner and another is a packer in a chocolate works.
114	The husband is a general servant in a hotel.		3.		Two daughters are hotel servants and another, now married was a waitress in a lodging house.
115	The husband is a distillery labourer.		4.	3.	One son who is just out of school is working with his father.
116.	The husband, now dead, was a railway heavy. His wife char.	The husband died in 1913.	5 of whom one died at age of 15.		Two daughters, now married, were in domestic service. One son, married, is a labourer on the coke ovens and another, a bricklayer's labourer.

No.	Work of father or mother.	Where father or mother dead how long since.	Number of children in family.	Number of school age.	Number not apprenticed and now employed.
117.	The husband is a news-vendor. His wife also goes out washing.		7	3	The eldest son now married is a general labourer in the ship-yards. The second son is a collarman and another a servant in a lodging house. One daughter is a domestic servant.
118.	The husband, now deceased was a rag and bone gatherer. His wife carries on this work.	Husband died in 1917.	8 of whom 1 died in infancy.	5	The son was a helper to his father before joining the army. When he came back from the army he got work as a labourer in a distillery. A daughter, married, was a washerwoman.
119.	The husband was a dock labourer but does not work now through disease. His wife goes out charring.		5 of whom 2 died in infancy.		One daughter is a general domestic servant. Another works in a laundry and the other helps in a small confectioner's shop. A son is a porter to a grocer.
20.	The husband is a window cleaner. His wife also does this job sometimes.		5	2.	One son is a beer bottler, another son is a cleaner for a butcher attending him at the slaughter house etc. A daughter, married now, used to be in a hosiery work.

No.	Work of father or mother.	Where father or mother deceased long since.	Number of children in family.	Number of school age.	Number not apprenticed and now employed.
121.	The husband is a window cleaner. His wife goes out to wash etc.		4	3	One son of working age is unable to work owing to ill - health and general weakness of physique.
122.	The husband, formerly a gardener's labourer does not work. His wife earns by sewing, washing etc &		4.		Two sons, now married, were farm servants. One daughter does some sewing at home and another occasionally serves in a small eating house
123.	The husband, formerly a road labourer does not work. His wife does some little sewing and ironing.		2.		The eldest son goes out to gather rag and bones and sometimes helps in a marine store shop. A daughter is a scullery maid in a hotel.
124.	The husband, was a dock labourer but can't work now owing to disease. He is a widower.	The wife died in 1909.	4		One son is a servant in a hotel. Another is a railway navvy. One is at home without anything definite. A girl works at cab - cleaning etc.
125.	The husband, was a warehouse labourer but through disease can't work. His wife earns some money by charing.		5	2	Two daughters, now married were in domestic service. One son is unable to work through physical weakness.

No. Work of father or mother.	Where father or mother dead how long since.	Number of children in family.	Number of school age.	Number not apprenticed and now employed.
126. The husband now dead, was a road labourer. The wife goes out charring.	The husband died in 1913.	9	7	One son, lame, works in an aerated water factory. Another son is an assistant to a scavenger and coal carrier.
127. The husband was a road labourer but is unable to work owing to disease. His wife is also an invalid.		3		One daughter does the household work at home. Another daughter is in domestic service. A son, married is a quarry labourer.
128. The husband is a quarry labourer.		3		One son works with his father and a daughter works in a knitting factory.
129. The husband is a labourer in the quarry.		7	5	The eldest son is a farm-servant and a daughter is in domestic service.
130. The husband is a labourer in the quarry.		8	6	One son is a railway porter. Another is a quarry labourer.
131. The husband is a quarry labourer.		5	4	One son just out of school is at present unemployed.

No. Work of father or mother.	Where father or mother died how long since.	Number of children in family.	Number of school age.	Number not apprenticed and now employed.
132. The husband, now dead was an agricultural labourer. His wife is in domestic service occasionally.	Husband died in 1912.	3		One daughter does some sewing at home. Another is in a hosiery work. One son is a farm labourer.
133. The husband now dead was a quarry labourer. His wife is a chapel cleaner.	Husband died in 1916.	7	5	One son is a quarry labourer and a daughter is in domestic service.
134. The husband is a railway labourer.		5	3	One son is a railway porter and the other is a quarry labourer. Both are away from home.
135. The husband is a railway labourer.		6	3	Two daughters are in domestic service and one son is a quarry labourer but he seldom works.
136. The husband, now dead was a coal carrier. His wife is suffering from disease.	Husband died in 1918.	5	2	One son is a quarry labourer and another son married is a labourer in a colliery. One daughter is in domestic service.
137. The husband works occasionally at odd jobs owing to physical weakness. Formerly he was a farm servant.		6	.	Two sons are farm servants. Another is an assistant to a baker. One married is a quarry labourer and two daughters are in domestic service.
138. The husband is a warehouse porter.		4	2	One daughter is in domestic service and the other is invalid is at home.

No.	Work of father or mother.	Where father or mother dead how long since.	Number of children in family.	Number of school age.	Number not apprenticed and how employed.
139.	The father is a navy on the railway.		5	3	Two daughters are in domestic service.
140.	The father was formerly a farm servant but cart work now through disease His wife goes out charring.		7	4	The son is a farm servant. One daughter is an invalid, another goes out charring.
141	The father is a labourer in the drainage and refuse work.		4	1	One son helps his father, another is a quarry labourer and a daughter is at home.
142	The husband is a scavenger, his work being the disposal of refuse.		6	4	The eldest daughter goes about charring. Another daughter is in domestic service.
143.	The husband is a builder's labourer		5	3	One son is a labourer in the gas works. Another son is a store house porter.
144.	The husband is a plasterer's labourer.		2		The eldest daughter does the household work at home. Another daughter is in domestic service.
145.	The husband is a labourer with a timber yard.		8	5	One son works with his father and another is a farm labourer. A daughter does domestic service at home.
146.	The husband, now dead, was a road labourer. His wife goes out charring.	Husband died in 1915.	5	2	One son is a quarry labourer and another is a farm servant. One daughter is in domestic service.

No. Work of father or mother.	Where father or mother dead how long since.	Number of children in family.	Number of school age.	Number not apprenticed and now employed.
147. The husband is a labourer in a goods station.		7	4	The eldest son, now married is working with his father. Another son is a quarry labourer. One daughter helps with the household work at home.
148. The husband who was formerly a storehouse labourer is unable to work through disease. His wife earns some money by charring. She is capable at paper hanging.		5	1	The eldest son had had his father's work and is married. A daughter who is lame does some sewing work at home. One son is a coal carrier and one daughter, now married was in domestic service.
149. The husband owing to ill-health is only able to do odd jobs, cobbling, painting etc of a rough kind. His wife also earns by charring.		7	2	Two sons, now married, were quarry labourers. Two daughters are in domestic service and one is at home, unable through disease to work.
150. The husband, now dead was a farm labourer. His wife is in domestic service occasionally.	Husband died in 1910.	6	2	Two sons and one daughter are farm servants, and one son, married, is a quarry labourer.

No.	Work of Father or Mother.	Where Father or Mother died how long since.	Number of children in family.	Number apprenticed or skilled.	Number ¹⁵⁷ not apprenticed or how employed.	Number of school age.	How apprenticeship obtained or how persons became skilled.
42.	The father is a labourer in the goods depot in a railway station.		5.	3.	One daughter is a maid servant.	1 daughter.	One daughter is a governess in a very good family. She had received good education at a secondary school. Her mother who was of a good connection got her this work. Another daughter is a trained nurse at her own request. One son is in the quarry as a slate dresser. He is the eldest son and went there at his own wish. His uncle undertook to train him in
43.	The father now dead was a labourer in the slate quarry.	Father died in 1917.	4.	1.	One daughter remains at home to look after the household work, And ^{another} this daughter, now married, was in domestic service.	1 daughter.	The son was apprenticed by the father as a mechanical engineer through the efforts of the headmaster of the Higher Grade School. His mother had some money left to her on the death of a rich relation to keep him.

No	Work of Father or Mother.	Where father or mother dead how long since.	Number of children in family.	Number apprenticed or skilled.	Number not apprenticed or how employed.	Number of school age.	How apprenticeship obtained or how children became skilled.
44.	Railway Labourer.		6.	2.		4 (2sons) (2daughters)	One daughter (the eldest) is apprenticed as a draper's assistant in the town by her mother. The other child, a son is apprenticed as a chemist through the influence of the headmaster of the school he attended who took a good deal of interest in him.
45.	The father is dead and the mother earns a living by washing charing etc. The father used to work as a railway navvy.	The father died in 1913.	There were three children but 2 died at an early age.	1.			The son was apprenticed as a chemist and is now an assistant to a big firm of chemists. The town chemist at Ffestinog who knew the woman took an interest in the son with the above result.
46.	The father is a labourer in the slate quarry.	The mother died in 1912.	6.	2.	The eldest daughter stays at home. The eldest son is a rock-man in the quarries and is married. This work is regarded as semi-skilled.	2 (sons)	One son was apprenticed as a joiner by the father, to a friend of his in this work, and the other son was taught the trade of slate quarrying. He went with his father to the work on leaving school and a friend taught him.

CLASS B. GLASGOW.

No.	Work of Father or Mother.	Where father or mother died how long since.	Number of children in family.	Number apprenticed or skilled.	Number not apprenticed and how employed.	Number of School Age.	How apprenticeship obtained or how children became skilled.
1.	The father is a labourer in an iron foundry.		9.		The eldest son is a foundry labourer like his father. The second son is engaged as a labourer in a whisky factory. The daughter who has just left school is at home helping with household work.	6.	
2.	The father is a labourer in an iron foundry.		10 . of whom 2 died in infancy.	1.	The eldest son is at present helping in the bakehouse. A daughter is at home helping her mother.	5. 3 of school age and 2 are below that age.	The eldest daughter is apprenticed as a baker-ess. The baker is a relation of the wife and the daughter got this work through her mother's influence.
3.	The father is a business man.		4.		The eldest son though not strictly apprenticed is at present a helper to a sheet iron worker and might learn the trade. One girl is a seamstress another girl is an ironer in dressmaking.	1.	

No.	Work of Father or Mother.	In case father or Mother dead how long since.	Number of children in family.	Number apprenticed or skilled.	Number not apprenticed and how employed.	Number of School Age.	How apprenticeship obtained or how persons became skilled.
4.	The father is a dock labourer.		8.		The eldest son works with his father, his chief work however being boat-planing. He was not apprenticed nor did he undergo any formal training for this work. A girl of 19 went out charing and helped with the domestic service. One son who has just left school helps as a barber's assistant and may become a barber.	3. and 2 are below school age.	
5.	The father is a labourer in the gas works.		7.	1.	The eldest son is a labourer in the gas works with his father but has a good opportunity of advancing. Another son is a labourer in an iron foundry.	4.	The 3rd son went into the box-making industry as a labourer and got to like the work with the result that he was chosen as an apprentice to learn the trade. He got the work by personal application.

No.	Work of Father or Mother:	In case father or mother dead how long since.	Number of children in family.	Number apprenticed or skilled.	Number not apprenticed and how employed.	Number of School Age.	How apprenticeship obtained or how persons became skilled.
6.	The father is a dairy man.		5.		<p>3.</p> <p>The eldest son is doing dairy work like his father. i. e. he goes round with the milk.</p> <p>The other son is a hammerman in a blacksmith's shop. He has some intention of becoming a blacksmith but at the time was not apprenticed. One girl who had just left school had become a farm-servant.</p>	2.	
7.	The father is a ship-yard labourer.		7. of whom 1 died in infancy and another at a later age.		<p>4.</p> <p>The two eldest sons are labourers like their father. One is married. One daughter is doing domestic service occasionally as a day-girl. Another daughter was just out of school age and had not obtained work.</p>	2. 1	

N ^o .	Work of Father or Mother.	In case father or mother dead how long since.	Number of children in family.	Number apprenticed or skilled.	Number not apprenticed and how employed.	Number of school age.	How apprenticeship obtained or how persons became skilled.
8.	The father now dead, was a labourer in the pottery works. The mother now employed in the pottery works.	Father died in 1918.	There were altogether 8 children in this family but 3 died before they reached the age of 12.	1.	The eldest daughter is employed as a "turner" in the pottery works. The oldest son is a labourer in a brick-making factory.		One daughter (2nd) is an assistant in a grocer's shop and is undergoing training as a saleswoman. She applied for the work personally. The family had been good customers at the shop and this was a help for her to get the post.
9.	The father now dead, was a carter. The mother goes out charing and does some sewing work	He died in 1911.	11 children in all. Two died at an early age, one when 3 years old, the other at 5.	1.	The eldest son is a van-man in the stores where his father previously worked. One daughter is in domestic service.	3 are of school age and two are below that age.	The eldest daughter who is now a widow, served her time as a shop-assistant and is now staying with her mother. She is rather a tall and well built girl and got the work by personal application. She was also fairly well educated.

No.	Work of Father or Mother.	In case father or mother dead how long since.	Number of children in family.	Number apprenticed or skilled.	Number not apprenticed and how employed.	Number of School Age.	How apprenticeship obtained or how persons became skilled.
10.	The father is one of the assistants in one of the "sausage works. He helps to make the sausages etc.		7 of whom one died at the age of 12 as the result of an accident.		The eldest son is a ship-yard labourer. The second son (now married) is a labourer to a stevedore. One daughter has recently had work on a farm.	3.	
11.	The father is a labourer in a saw-mill.		6.		The eldest son works as a labourer with his father. The daughter is in domestic service.	3 children - one of school age and 1 below that.	
12.	The father works as a labourer in a flour mill.		9.	1.	The two eldest daughters are married; - during the war they worked in a munition factory. The youngest of these who work is in an engineering shop waiting his chance to become apprenticed.	3 of school age and 2 below that.	One son - eldest - a trawl fisher - man. There is no strict apprenticeship but a period of learnership is necessary to become expert. He found this work himself through a boy friend.

No.	Work of father or Mother.	In case father or Mother dead how long since.	Number of children in family.	Number apprenticed or skilled.	Number not apprenticed and how employed.	Number of school age.	How apprenticeship obtained or how persons became skilled.
13.	The father is in the Corporation cleansing department.		4.	1.	The eldest daughter is a beer bottler. One son just out of school is an assistant to a joiner but intends being apprenticed as an engineer and has his name in the Labour Exchange.	1.	One daughter (2nd) is undergoing training as a draper's assistant. She found this work through the Labour Exchange.
14.	The father is a labourer in the iron works.		7.		One son is in the same work as his father. A daughter is employed in the weaving factory. (semi-skilled).	Three children 1 school age and two below that age.	
15.	The father is a caretaker in a Jewish tailor shop but also does a little work himself in that line.		8.	1.	One daughter works with a friend of hers. Another as an assistant in a small drapery shop. Another daughter assists his uncle in a pawnshop.	3 of school age 2 below that.	One boy, eldest son (3rd child) is learning the trade of watchmaking in a small shop belonging to a friend of the father's.

No.	Work of father or Mother.	In case father or mother dead how long since .	Number of children in family.	Number apprenticed or skilled.	Number not apprenticed and how employed.	Number of school age.	How apprenticeship obtained or how persons became skilled.
16.	The father in this case does odd jobs such as porter work, cutting firewood etc.	The mother died in 1918.	3.		One son is a fish-monger. This is work which does not require any apprenticeship but it takes some time from 2 to 6 years to become really expert. This son seems to be doing well in this business. One daughter is at home.	1.	
17.	The father is engaged in the rope and twine making industry. His work does not involve any skill.		7 of whom 2 have died.		The eldest son is at present working with his father but intends becoming an apprenticed seaman. One girl of 15 is in domestic service.	3.	

No	Work of Father or Mother.	In case father or mother dead how long since.	Number of children in family.	Number apprenticed or skilled.	Number not apprenticed and how employed.	Number of school age.	How apprenticeship obtained or how persons became skilled.
18.	The father is an assistant to a motor mechanic.		7 of whom 2 died in infancy.	1.	The eldest son is a labourer in the pottery works.	3.	The 2nd son is apprenticed as a grecer. He saw an advertisement in the shop - window and applied and got the job
19.	The father is a carter.		8 of whom 2 died in infancy.		The eldest son is a carter. The second son is a railway porter. One daughter is in domestic service.	One is of school age and 2 are below that age.	
20.	The father is a carter.		5 of whom one died at ^{the} age of 18 from a long illness.	1.	The eldest daughter now married, worked at semi-skilled work in the cotton mills and also in the munition works. One son is at home without anything to do at present.	1.	The eldest son is an experienced farmer. He went away to Canada on a venture and started to work on a farm and stuck to it so that he came to own a farm of his own in time.
21.	The father is a coachman.		6 of whom 1 has died.		The eldest son helps his father.	2 of school age and 2 below that.	

No	Work of Father or Mother.	In case Father or Mother dead how long since.	Number of children in family.	Number apprenticed or skilled.	Number not apprenticed and how employed.	Number of school age.	How apprenticeship obtained or how persons became skilled.
22.	The father now dead was a labourer in an engineering shop. the mother works as a window cleaner.	The father died in 1914.	3.	1.	The eldest son works as a labourer in a warehouse. One daughter who is rather weak in health is at home.		The eldest daughter was apprenticed as a dress-maker (married). She desired this work and her mother got her apprenticed at a big drapery establishment. Her career at school was a help to her.
23.	The father is a general labourer in a weight and measures work.		5.	1.	The eldest son has found work for the time being with his father. The eldest daughter is a French Polisher (now married). The youngest son is a telegraph boy.	2.	In the case of the eldest daughter the work of polishing she is doing does not involve apprenticeship through it might be ^{considered} cleared in its highest stage as skilled work. She however has not been at it very long.
24.	The father now dead was a cartor. The mother sometimes goes out charing.	Father died in 1915.	4.		One son, the eldest is a cashier. (married) The other son at present helps in a wine-shop. One daughter just out of school is at home helping in household work.	1.	

No.	Work of Father or Mother.	In case father or mother dead how long since.	Number of children in family.	Number apprenticed or skilled.	Number not apprenticed and how employed.	Number of school age.	How apprenticeship obtained or how persons became skilled.
25.	The father is a labourer in an aerated water works.		2 .		1 The daughter has found work in the weaving works (semi - skilled work)	1.	
26.	The father is a labourer in the blacking works.		4.		The eldest daughter is a domestic servant. The eldest son is in the box - making industry and intends learning that trade.	2.	
27.	The father is a labourer in the pottery works.		7. but one child died at the sge of 12.	1.	The eldest son is a labourer in the ship - yard. (married) The second child, a daughter, is in domestic service. The other daughter who has just left school - has not found work yet.	2.	The third ^{child} was apprenticed by her father to the pottery trade.

No.	Work of father or Mother.	In case father or mother dead how long since.	Number of children in family.	Number apprenticed or skilled.	Number not apprenticed and how employed.	Number of school age.	How apprenticeship obtained or how persons became skilled.
28.	The father is a stable man.		4.	1.	One daughter is employed in the thread mills (semi-skilled work). Another daughter assists in a small shop.	1.	The eldest son has become a horse-trainer on a big farm. He was taken by the father's employer soon after he left school to his farm and became an expert in breaking-in horses. There is of course no period of apprenticeship here but the work is highly skilled. He is now married.
29.	The father now dead was employed occasionally as a van-man. The mother also went out charing.	The father died in 1917.	5. but one child died at the age of 6.	1.	The eldest son, now married is a cartier. Another son is employed as a store-boy. One daughter is at home helping with the household duties.	1.	One daughter (3rd) has been apprenticed as a shop-assistant through the Labour Exchange (Juvenile Department).

No.	Work of father or Mother.	In case father or Mother dead how long since.	Number of children in family.	Number apprenticed or skilled.	Number not apprenticed and how employed.	Number of School Age .	How apprenticeship obtained or how persons became skilled.
30.	The father now dead was employed as a road - man. The mother goes out charing and also sews.	Father died in 1917.	4.	1.	One daughter is employed as a seamstress at home and does the household work.	2.	The boy (2nd child) was apprenticed as a carpenter through the parish relieving officer and other friends who sympathised with the family. -1-
31.	The father is a labourer in a sand and gravel stone quarry.		7. but 2 had died at an early age.		The eldest son has found work as a stone quarrier and is on his way to become skilled. The second son is a labourer in an engineering works. One girl is a hand in a skirt making department and another girl was at home helping her mother.	1.	

No.	Work of father or mother.	In case father or mother dead how long since.	Number of children in family.	Number apprenticed or skilled.	Number not apprenticed and how employed.	Number of School Age.	How apprenticeship obtained or how persons became skilled.
32.	The father is a dock labourer.		9. of whom 2 died at an early age.	1.	<p>The eldest son is a (stevedore) labourer on board a ship.</p> <p>The other son (the third) who has just left school does some odd jobs.</p> <p>One daughter goes out charing.</p>	1 and 2 below that age.	<p>One son the second has been apprenticed as a seaman.</p> <p>It was by his own wish that he went for the work.</p> <p>The captain was acquainted with the boy's father who got him this job.</p>
33.	The father is a dock - labourer.		7 of whom 2 have died.		<p>The eldest son is a dock - labourer.</p> <p>The eldest daughter is employed as a packer in a biscuit factory. Another daughter is at home, working though she occasionally goes out charing.</p>	2.	

No.	Work of Father or Mother.	In case Father or Mother dead how long since.	Number of children in family.	Number apprenticed or skilled.	Number not apprenticed and how employed.	Number of school age.	How apprenticeship obtained or how persons became skilled.
34.	The father is a labourer in the gas -works.		5. (of whom 1 is deceased).		The eldest son is a labourer in the gas -works like his father. The second son is a shipyard labourer. The third son has not found work yet but has only just left school. He intends becoming a tradesman as fitter in gas -works.	1.	
35.	The father is a carter.		6 (1 deceased)	1.	The eldest son is a carter. Another son is a van - boy. A daughter is at home, having just left school.	1.	One son, the second, is a motor- car driver. He learnt how to drive in his spare time while carrying on his work as a stableman and was promoted to the vacancy by his employer whose favourite he was.

No.	CLASS B. Work of Father or Mother.	In case father or mother dead how long since.	Number of children in family.	Number apprenticed or are skilled.	Number not apprenticed and how employed.	Number of school age.	How apprenticeship obtained or how children became skilled.
36.	The father is a stableman.		3.	1.	2.	2.	The eldest daughter is apprenticed as a dress-maker. She herself liked this work and her mother was also anxious that she should learn the trade. She was apprenticed to an acquaintance of the mother.
37.	The father is a dock labourer	The mother died in 1913.	8. but 2 died at an early age.	1.	The eldest daughter keeps the house. One daughter works in a biscuit factory and another the eldest son is a labourer in the docks. He is now married.	2.	One son (2nd) is apprenticed as a riveter in the ship yards by the father at the advice of his friends. The father paid a small premium to get him established there.
38.	The father is a road labourer The mother also goes out charing.		9 of whom 3 died.	1.	The eldest son is a labourer in the engineering works. He is now married. The eldest daughter is in domestic service and another daughter helps in a fish and chip shop.	2	One daughter (the 3rd) is apprenticed as an assistant in a drapery shop. She answered in person an application for such and was accepted.

No.	Work of Father or Mother.	Where father or mother dead how long since.	Number of children in family.	Number apprenticed or skilled.	Number not apprenticed and how employed.	Number of school age.	How apprenticeship obtained and how children became skilled .
39.	The father is an assistant to a van - driver.		5.	1.	The eldest son is a carter's- boy. The other son is a hairdresser's assistant.	2.	The eldest daughter is apprenticed as an assistant at a grocery shop. She got the post by her own own efforts supplemented by the influence of a friend of the family.
40.	The father is a coal-carter.		4.	1.	The eldest son is a carter. The eldest daughter is in domestic service and another daughter is at home at present.	1.	The 2nd son is apprenticed as a joiner through the Labour Exchange. (Juvenile Department)
41.	The father is a farm labourer.		6.		The two eldest sons are farm labourers . One is married. One daughter is a dairy - maid and another is at home.	2.	

No.	Work of Father or Mother.	Where father or mother died how long since.	Number of children in family.	Number apprenticed or skilled.	Number not apprenticed and how employed.	Number of school age.	How apprenticeship obtained and how children became skilled.
42.	The father now dead was a general labourer, in a foundry. The mother occasionally goes out charing.	Father died in 1918.	8. but 3 died at an early age.	1.	The eldest son is working as a general labourer in the same works as his father. He is now married. Another son is a labourer in a paper mill. A daughter is in domestic service.	1.	The eldest daughter is apprenticed as a shop - assistant having got the work through the influence of a friend of the family.
43.	Father is a labourer in the engineering works.		5.		The eldest son (now married) is a painter and a glazier. He was not apprenticed and only does some rough work in painting. The glazier work he picked up himself. Another son is a warehouse labourer. Another girl was at home.	2.	

5

No.	Work of father or mother.	Where father or mother died how long since.	Number of children in family.	Number apprenticed or skilled.	Number not apprenticed and how employed.	Number of school age.	How apprenticeship obtained and how children became skilled.
44.	The father is a hammer-man.		6. but one died at the age of 12.	1.	The eldest son is a labourer in the same ship-yard as his father. The other son who is just out of school is a barber's assistant.	3.	One daughter, the eldest is apprenticed as a shop-assistant. She got the work through personal application and had been persuaded by a friend to apply for it.
45.	The father is a dock labourer.		9 of whom 3 died in infancy.		The eldest son, now married is a ship-yard labourer and the other son helps his father at the docks. One daughter is at home and another has just gone into the hosiery trade as a knitter.	2 of whom 1 is below that age.	
46.	The father is a newspaper vendor.		3.	1.	One son, the eldest is a labourer in a distillery work.	1.	The eldest daughter is apprenticed as a shop-assistant. She applied personally for this work.

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No.	Work of Father or Mother.	Where father or mother died how long since.	Number of children in family.	Number apprenticed or skilled.	Number not apprenticed and how employed.	Number of schoold age.	How apprenticeship obtained and how children became skilled.
47.	The father is a bar attendant in a public house.	The mother died in 1917.	7 but 3 died in infancy.	1.	The eldest daughter is a packer in a box-making work. Another daughter is in domestic service while the other girl is at home.		The eldest son ran away from home and was taken on board a ship where he served his time to become a sailor.
48.	The father is a labourer in the cleansing department of the Corporation.		4.		The eldest son (now married) is a carter, and the second son is a railway porter.	2.	
49.	The father is a Corporation labourer.		3.		The eldest daughter has just found work in the spinning factory.	2.	

51.

52.

No.	Work of Father or Mother.	Where father or mother died and how long since.	Number of children in Family.	Number apprenticed or skilled.	Number not apprenticed and how employed.	Number of school age.	How apprenticeship obtained How children became skilled.
50.	The father is a scavanger.		7.	1.	The oldest son is a general labourer in an engineering works and is married. The second son is a rivet boy. The eldest daughter is at home and another daughter is a hand in a dress - making department.	2. of whom one has died recently.	One daughter (2nd) has been apprenticed as a dress - maker. Her mother secured this position at a drapery establishment.
51.	The father is a road - labourer.		3.		The eldest son is a labourer in the ship - yards.	2.	
52.	The father is a labourer in an iron foundry.		7.	1.	The eldest son is a labourer in the same works as his father. He is now married. The second son is a labourer in the ship yards. The eldest daughter is in domestic service.	3 but 1 of these died recently.	The third son has been apprenticed in the saw - milling work. He went to the works to seek occupation and was persuaded by the foreman to apprentice himself to the trade.

No.	Work of Father or Mother.	Where Father or Mother died how long since.	Number of children in family.	Number apprenticed or skilled.	Number not apprenticed and how employed.	Number of School Age.	How apprenticeship obtained and how children became skilled.
53.	The father is a railway labourer.		6. of whom 2 died at infancy.	1.	The eldest son is working as an outside porter in a railway station.	2.	The eldest daughter is engaged in the bakery trade in a small shop owned by her uncle.
54.	The father is a labourer in a brewery.		5.	1.	2 The eldest son is employed as a cellar-man in the same works as his father. A daughter is a dairy girl going round with the milk.	2.	The third ^{child} (2nd) son is apprenticed as a clerk in the brewery trade. He got it through his father's influence.
55.	The father is a brick-layers labourer.		7. of whom 2 have died at an early age.	1.	The eldest son is employed as a labourer in the ship yards. The eldest daughter is employed in the Laundry works.	There are 2 below age.	One son is apprenticed as a boot maker. He is rather delicate and his father was advised to apprentice him in this trade by the brick layer's foreman who secured this job for him. †
56.	The father is a brick-layers labourer.		3.	1.	The eldest son (now married) is a labourer in an iron foundry. The other son is engaged in odd jobs, having been wounded in the war.		The youngest son got an apprenticeship as a joiner through the Labour Exchange Juvenile Department.

No.	Work of Father or Mother.	Where Father or Mother died how long since.	Number of children in family.	Number apprenticed or skilled.	Number not apprenticed and how employed.	Number of school age.	How apprenticeship obtained and how children became skilled.
57.	The father is a builder's labourer.	The mother died in 1915.	6.	1.	The eldest son is a labourer in a saw mill. One daughter is in a cotton factory (semi - skilled).	2 (of whom 1 has died recently)	One son (2nd) is apprenticed in the grocery Trade. He saw an advertisement in a window and made a successful application for the job.
58.	The father is a builders labourer.		4.	1.	The eldest daughter is employed in a confectionery factory. Another daughter is at home ^{and is} at present unemployed. The other daughter is an assistant in a small tobacconist shop.		One (3rd) daughter is apprenticed as a dressmaker - the mother having got the place for her through a friend.
59.	The father is a lamplighter.		3. and one died at the age of 12.	1.	The eldest daughter now married was a laundry worker.		The eldest son has become a fitter by his own efforts in the Gas-Making ^{works} Department having started as a learner. His father found him the place.

No.	Work of Father or Mother.	Where Father or Mother died how long since.	Number of children in family.	Number apprenticed or skilled.	Number not apprenticed and how employed.	Number of school age.	How apprenticeship obtained and how children became skilled.
60.	The father is a labourer in the Corporation Waterworks.		5.	1.	The eldest daughter is in domestic service. Another daughter helps in household duties. One son just out of school is unemployed.	1.	The eldest son is a skilled pipe layer in the water works having entered the works at the advice of his father who got him a job. He showed skill and was promoted to be a pipe layer.
61.	The father is engaged in the sewerage works as a labourer.		7.	1.	The eldest son is a labourer in the iron works. The second is a ship yard labourer. One daughter is in domestic service and another just out of school is at home.	3.	One son (3) has been apprenticed as a boiler-smith to a friend of the father.
62.	The father is a railway porter.		5 of whom 1 has died.	1.	The eldest son is a labourer in the gas works and is now married. A daughter is at home helping her mother.	1.	The second son is learning the trade of hairdressing. He liked the work and used to help his employer while at school hours.

No.	Work of Father or Mother.	Where father or mother died how long since.	Number of children in family.	Number apprenticed or skilled.	Number not apprenticed and how employed.	Number of School Age.	How apprenticeship obtained. How persons became skilled.
63.	The father is a dock-labourer.		12. Two have died in (infancy).	1.	The eldest son is a ship-yard labourer and the eldest daughter is at home doing household work.	5 and 2 below school age.	The 2nd son is apprenticed as a sea-man. He took a fancy to this job and the father spoke to a captain to give the boy a chance with the above result.
64.	The father is a warehouse porter.		7.	1.	The eldest son is a labourer in an engineering shop (now married). The other son works with his father as an assistant. One daughter occasionally goes out charing and another girl does some sewing work at home.	2.	The third son was apprenticed as a Grocer at his own request to one of the shops in the company in which his father works.
65.	The father is a labourer in an engineering work.		9. of whom 3 died in infancy.	1.	The eldest son (now married) is now machine-man in the same engineering work as his father (semi-skilled) He is married. The second son is also employed in same work. (semi skilled).	3.	The third son is apprenticed as an erector in the engineering works. He obtained the job through his father.

No	Work of Father or mother.	Where father or mother died how long since.	Number of children in family.	Number apprenticed or skilled.	Number not apprenticed and how employed.	Number of School Age.	How apprenticeship obtained How persons became skilled.
66.	The father is a packer in a warehouse.		6.	1.	<p>The eldest son is a warehouse porter and is married. The second son is a stone man.</p> <p>The eldest daughter is engaged as a helper in a pork and sausage shop. The other daughter is a hand in a dress - making factory. (semi skilled).</p>	1.	One son (3rd) is a butcher's assistant and was apprenticed by his father to a friend in that trade.
67.	The father is a store house man.		4.	None.	The eldest son has found work with his father but the latter intends apprenticing him for a trade.	3.	
68.	The father is a plasterer's labourer.		4.	1.	The eldest son is a labourer in an engineering works and the other son is at present an outside porter at a railway station. A daughter is engaged in household duties at home.		The youngest (3rd) son is learning to become a plasterer. The father found him the job.

No.	Work of Father or Mother.	Where father or mother died how long since.	Number of children in family.	Number apprenticed or skilled.	Number not apprenticed and how employed.	Number of school age.	How apprenticeship obtained. How persons became skilled.
69.	The father is a labourer in the Gasworks.		8. of whom 2 ^{died} at an early age and 1 at the age of 11.	1.	The eldest son is a dock-labourer. The second son is a ship yard labourer. One lad just out of school is a newspaper seller. One daughter has just found work in a carpet factory.	0.	The third son is apprenticed as a fitter in the Gasworks. He got the apprenticeship through his father's influence.
70.	The father is a joiner's labourer.		4.	1.	The eldest son is a moulder's labourer. The eldest daughter looks after a small stationer's shop.	1.	One son (2nd) is apprenticed as a grocer at the shop patronised by the family.
71.	The father is a moulder's labourer.		7 of whom 1 died at the age of 9 and another at the age of 4.	1.	The eldest son is a farm labourer. The second son is a railway porter. The eldest daughter does domestic service at home and the other daughter who is just out of school is unemployed.	0.	The third son has just been apprenticed as a moulder like his father in the works he is employed at.

No.	Work of Father or Mother.	Where father and mother died . How long since.	Number of children in family.	Number apprenticed or skilled.	Number not apprenticed and how employed.	Number of school age.	How apprenticeship obtained. How persons became skilled.
72.	The father is a labourer in an iron ore work.		7.	1.	The eldest son is a farm labourer .The eldest daughter works in a paper factory. Another daughter is at home.	3.	The second son is a constable and he became so by his own efforts . He is now married.
73.	The father is a road labourer.		5.	1.	The eldest son is a labourer in the ship yards One daughter is a packer in the box making industry. The eldest son is married.	2.	One son (2nd) is apprenticed as a draper's assistant. He got this by his own efforts and personal application
74.	The father is a road labourer.		5.		The eldest son is a labourer in the pottery works. One daughter works in a cotton factory. One daughter just out of school is at home and intends being a nurse.	2.	
75.	The father is a labourer in the steel Works.		3.		One daughter is in domestic service.	2.	

No.	Work of Father or Mother.	Where father or mother died how long since.	Number of children in family.	Number apprenticed or skilled.	Number not apprenticed and how employed. ^{186.}	Number of school age.	How apprenticeship obtained or how persons became skilled.
76.	The father is a quay labourer.		5.	1.	The eldest son is a dock labourer, employed as a crane man. The eldest daughter works in the thread factory (semiskilled) One daughter is in domestic service.	1.	The 2nd son was apprenticed by an uncle of his who was a fisherman. He had often been out trawling with him, and expressed a great desire to be a sailor.
77.	The father is a road labourer.		4.	1.	The eldest son is a labourer in the engineering works; the eldest daughter is in a cotton factory The eldest son is now married.	1.	One boy (2nd) who is just out of school has been apprenticed as a brush-maker through the juvenile labour exchange.
78.	Father-now dead was a Gas-Works labourer; the mother is a seamstress.	The father died in 1916.	5.	1.	The eldest daughter is in domestic service and another girl is in the paper factory.	2.	The third child is apprenticed as a grocer's assistant through the efforts of a friend of the family.

No.	Work of Father or Mother.	Where father or mother died how long since.	Number of children in family.	Number apprenticed or skilled.	Number not apprenticed and how employed.	Number of school age.	How apprenticeship obtained or how persons became skilled.
79.	The father is an attendant in a public wash-house.		1.	6.	The eldest son is a labourer in an engineering shop. He does not live with the family.	3. and one below that.	The eldest daughter is apprenticed as a dressmaker by her mother to a big drapery establishment. The girl expressed a desire for this work.
80.	The father is a labourer in the shipyards.		1.	7. of whom 2 have died in infancy and one was killed in the war at age of 19.	The eldest son was a warehouse porter. Another son works in the shipyards. One daughter is in domestic service.	3.	The eldest daughter is apprenticed as a spinner. She sought work there with a friend and was advised to become a fully skilled spinner
81.	The father is a labourer in a stone quarry.		1.	5.	The eldest daughter is in domestic service. Another daughter is an ironer in a dressmaker's shop. One boy just out of school is unemployed.	2.	The eldest son is apprenticed as a stone cutter. He followed his father to the quarry who apprenticed him to a friend.

No	Work of Father or Mother.	Where father or mother died how long since.	Number of children in family.	Number apprenticed or skilled.	Number not apprenticed and how employed.	Number of school age.	How apprenticeship obtained or how persons became skilled.
82.	The father is a labourer in the steelworks.		4.	1.	The second son is a labourer in the steel works. The eldest daughter is at home. Another daughter is in domestic service.		The eldest son has been apprenticed as a smelter by his father in the same works as he is at present. The father got the boy this job by personal application to the foreman.
83.	The father is a printer's feeder.		3.	1.	The eldest son is a farmer's labourer. Another son is a handy-man in the iron-works.		The third son is apprenticed as a printer at his own request through the father's influence.
84.	The father is a railway labourer.		4.	1.	The eldest son is a warehouse porter. The second son is just out of school and unemployed.	2.	The third son is learning to be an engine driver. He began as an engine cleaner having got the work by personal application.
85.	The father is a railway labourer.		2.	1.		1 girl.	The boy who is just out of school has been apprenticed as a plumber to a friend of the father.

No.	Work of Father or Mother.	Where Father or mother died how long since.	Number of children in family.	Number apprenticed or skilled.	Number not apprenticed and how employed. ^{189.}	Number of school age.	How apprenticeship obtained or how persons became skilled .
86.	The father is a lorry man.		3.	1.	The eldest son is a lorry -man. A daughter is at home in domestic service.		The eldest daughter at the advice of the school teacher was apprenticed as a dress-maker. The latter found her a place .
87.	Father now dead was a road labourer.	The father died in 1915.	5.	1.	The eldest son is a labourer in the engineering works. The second daughter is a hand in the skirt making factory. The third daughter is about to enter the thread mills. One boy just out of school is unemployed.		The 2nd son is apprenticed by the Government according to the New Scheme for discharged soldiers. He was wounded in the war. He was employed previous to the war in the sawing work and is undergoing training to be a joiner .
88.	The father now dead was a dock labourer.	The father died in 1914.	3.		The eldest son is a dock labourer. Another son works in a forge as a black -smith's striker has a good opportunity to learn the trade. daughter works in a dairy shop.		

No.	Work of Father or Mother.	In case father or mother dead how long since.	Number of children in the family.	Number apprenticed or skilled.	Number not apprenticed and how employed .	Number of school age.	How apprenticeship obtained or how persons became skilled.
89.	Father is a labourer in the pottery works.		7.		The eldest daughter works in the potteries as a labourer and the other daughter who is just out of school is at home.	4.	The eldest son is apprenticed in - the pottery works by his father.
90.	The father is a moulders labourer.		7. 2 died in infancy.	1.	The eldest son is a labourer in the ship yards. The second son is a bottle washer.	2.	The third son is apprenticed as a moulder by his father .
91.	The father is a cleaner of an electrical plant.		3.	1.	The eldest son is a labourer in an engineering shop . One daughter is in domestic service.		One (2nd son) is apprenticed as an electrical engineer. His father got him the job from the manager under whom he works.
92.	The father is an office cleaner and his wife does some sewing work.		2.	1.		1.	The elder son is a clerk in an office. He studied shorthand and book keeping in evening classes and his father got him this job from his employer. He is now married

No.	Work of Father or Mother.	In case father or mother dead how long since.	Number of children in the family.	Number apprenticed or skilled.	Number not apprenticed and how employed.	Number of school age.	How apprenticeship obtained or how persons became skilled.
93.	The father is a milk seller.		7.	1.	The eldest son is a farm labourer. A daughter goes into domestic service occasionally and another helps in a small provision shop.	3.	One son, the third child was apprenticed as a moulder's labourer to his uncle.
94.	The father is a boiler cleaner in an engineering shop.		6.	1.	The eldest son is a packer in a warehouse and another is a labourer in the Engineering Works. One daughter is a seamstress.	2.	The third son was apprenticed as a fitter by his father in the works where he is employed.
95.	The father is a hammerman.		8. of whom 2 died in infancy.	1.	The eldest son is a labourer in the engineering works. Another son is an assistant to a storeman. One daughter is in the cotton mills (semi - skilled) and another girl is at home.	3.	The third son is apprenticed as a blacksmith by his father to an acquaintance of his at the works.

No.	Work of Father or Mother.	In case father or mother dead how long since.	Number of children in family.	Number apprenticed or skilled.	Number not apprenticed and how employed.	Number of school age.	How apprenticeship obtained or how persons became skilled.
100.	96. The father is a warehouse porter.		5.	1.	One son is a railway porter; another son is a slater in an engineering works.	2.	The third son has been apprenticed as a turner through the Labour Exchange.
101.	97. The father is a coal carrier.		7 of whom 1 has died in infancy.	1.	The eldest daughter was a domestic servant; the eldest son was a coal carrier, and another son is a hairdresser's assistant.	2.	The eldest son is now a coal hewer. He found work with his uncle in the Durham Coal Mines and gradually worked his way up. He is now married.
102.	98. The father is the caretaker of an office.		4 of whom the younger son has died at age of 15.	1.	The eldest son was a labourer in the ship yards. He is now married. One son works at the same job as his father.	1.	One girl (2nd child) is apprenticed as a dressmaker by her mother to a friend of hers.
103.	99. The father is the caretaker of an office.		7 of whom 2 have died in infancy.	1.	The eldest son is a store house porter. Another son is a coal-carrier and is now married.	2.	One son (2nd) is a steward on board a steamer; he went on board the steamer at an early age and worked himself up to this position. He got the job by personal application.

No.	Work of Father or Mother.	In case father or mother died.	Number of children in the family.	Number apprenticed or skilled.	Number not apprenticed and how employed.	Number of school age.	How apprenticeship obtained or how persons became skilled.
100.	The father is a moulder's labourer.		9 of whom 3 have died in infancy.	1.	The two eldest daughters are domestic servants. One girl is in the cotton factory.	2.	The eldest son who is apprenticed as a moulder got his job through the influence of his father.
101.	The father is a plater's helper.		5.	1.	The eldest son is a ship yard's labourer. The eldest daughter works as a spinner. (semi skilled).	2.	The third son is apprenticed as a plater by his father.
102.	The husband is a servant in a hotel.		4.	1.	One son is a temporary postman; a daughter is a domestic servant.	1.	One daughter (3rd child) is apprenticed as a photographer. She went to this work of her own accord and found the employment herself.
103.	The father is a hotel porter.		3.	1.	One daughter is in a chocolate works. Another daughter is in a carpet factory.		One daughter (eldest) is apprenticed in a grocery and fruit shop. She got this position mainly through her mother.

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No.	Work of Father or Mother.	In case father or mother died.	Number of children in the family.	Number apprenticed or skilled.	Number not apprenticed and how employed.	Number of school age.	How apprenticeship obtained or how persons became skilled
104.	The father is a bricklayer's labourer.		3 of whom 1 died in infancy.	1.	One son is now a temporary postman.		One son who was apprenticed as a barber got the job himself. He used to assist the hairdresser when at school and was ultimately apprenticed by him.
105.	The father is a shipyard labourer.		3.	1.	The eldest son is a shipyard labourer and the other son is unemployed at present.		One daughter is apprenticed as an assistant in a provision shop. She secured the work herself.
106.	The father is a shipyard labourer.		3.	1.	The eldest daughter is a laundry worker. Another daughter is in domestic service.		The youngest daughter was apprenticed as a dress-maker by her mother to a friend of hers.

No.	Work of father or mother.	Where father or mother died. How long since.	Number of children in family.	Number apprenticed or skilled.	Number not apprenticed and how employed.	Number of school age.	How apprenticed and how children became skilled.
107.	The father is a labourer in the Ship - Yards.		7 of whom 1 died in infancy.	1.	The eldest son is a ship - yard labourer. The second son is a labourer in the iron - works. A daughter goes out to domestic service occasionally.	2.	The third son is apprenticed as a riveter. One of the father's acquaintances advised him to apprentice this son and helped him to get the place by his influence with the foreman.
108.	The father is a slag tipper.		5.	1.	The eldest son is a slag - tipper. The eldest daughter is a seamstress. The other daughter is in domestic service.	1.	One son is a bank clerk; he was advised to enter this occupation by a school teacher who helped him to get a place.
109.	The father is a slag tipper.		4.	1.	The eldest son is a labourer in the iron works. The eldest daughter is in domestic service.	2.	The third child - a daughter, has been apprenticed as a chemist through the kindness of a friend.

No.	Work of father or mother.	Where father or mother dead. How long since.	Number of children in family.	Number apprenticed or skilled.	Number not apprenticed and how employed.	Number of school age.	How apprenticeship was obtained how children became skilled.
110.	The father is a labourer in the rolling mills.		7 of whom one was killed in the war and 2 died in infancy.	1.	The eldest son was a labourer in the rolling mills and is now married. The second son is a blast furnace labourer. One daughter is a hand in a dress-making shop and another girl just out of school is at home helping in household work.	0.	The third son has been apprenticed as an analyst at the works. His father spoke to the manager about him and got him the job.
111.	The father is a foundry labourer.		6.	1.	The eldest son is a labourer like his father. The second son is also in the same works. One daughter is in domestic service.	2 (of whom 1 died recently)	The third son is apprenticed as an iron - manager. He fancied this work and a friend of the family helped him to get a vacancy.

No.	Work of father or Mother.	Where father or mother dead. How long since.	Number of children in family.	Number apprenticed or skilled.	Number not apprenticed and how employed.	Number of school age.	How apprenticeship was obtained or how
112.	The husband is an odd job man in the Iron Works.		7. 1 killed in the war.	1.	Both the eldest and the second son (now married) were labourers in the iron works. The eldest daughter is a domestic servant. Another, a helper in a confectionery shop and the other daughter was a hand in a tailors shop (semi skilled)		One son ^s apprenticed as a moulder by his father but did not complete his apprenticeship. He has secured a place to become a draughtsman.
113.	The father is a builder's labourer.		3.	1.		2.	One son ^s is apprenticed as a hairdresser. He is rather delicate in health and his father thought this was the best job for him and got him the place with a hairdresser in the neighbourhood.

No.	Work of father or mother	Where father or mother died How long since.	Number of children in family.	Number apprenticed or skilled.	Number not apprenticed and how employed.	Number of school age	How apprenticeship was obtained and how persons become skilled.
14.	The father is a builder's labourer.		4.	1.	The eldest son is a labourer with his father. Another son is an assistant in the barber's shop.	1.	The eldest daughter is apprenticed as a dressmaker. She got the work herself.
15.	The father is a builder's labourer.		3.	1.	The eldest son is a shipyard labourer. The second son is a hammer - man.		The third son is apprenticed as a builder by his father.
16.	The father is a corporation labourer.		7.	1.	The eldest son is a labourer in the steel works.	5.	The eldest daughter is apprenticed as a milliner by her mother.
17.	The father is a Corporation worker.		2.	1.	The elder son is a labourer in the steel works.		The younger son is apprenticed as a shop assistant at his own wish and got the job by personal application.

No.	Work of father or mother.	Where father or mother died. How long since.	Number of children in family.	Number apprenticed or skilled.	Number not apprenticed and how employed .	Number of school age.	How apprenticeship was obtained and how persons became skilled.
118.	The father is a labourer in the iron works.		10. of whom 3 died in infancy.	1.	The eldest son is a labourer in the ship yard and is now married. The second son is a labourer about the coke ovens. One daughter helps occasionally in a small grocer's shop .	3.	The third child is apprenticed as a riveter. He was persuaded by one of his friends and got the job by personal application.
119.	The father was an odd job man.		7. of whom 2 have died in infancy.	1.	One daughter keeps the home; one son is a dock labourer. One son is a labourer in the iron works . One daughter is in domestic service.		One son became a sailor; it seems he ran away from home and was trained as a sailor and is now a mate.
120.	The father is a labourer in the iron works.		3.	1.	The elder son is a labourer in the iron works. The second son just out of school is unemployed.		The eldest daughter is apprenticed as a shop assistant at her own request, and by personal application.

No.	Work of father or mother.	Where father or mother died. How long since.	Number of children in family.	Number apprenticed or skilled.	Number not apprenticed and how employed.	Number of school age.	How apprenticeship was obtained and how persons became skilled.
121.	The father is a labourer in the iron works.		9. of whom 3 died at an early age.	1.	The eldest son is a labourer in the iron works.	4.	The eldest daughter (2nd) is apprenticed as a shop assistant. She got the apprenticeship herself.
122.	The father is a blast furnace labourer.		5.	1.	The eldest son is a labourer in the iron works.	3.	The second son is apprenticed as a painter through the influence of his uncle who is a foreman in the shipyard.
123.	The father is a blast furnace labourer.		4.	1.	Two eldest sons are labourers in the iron works. One daughter is at home.		One son is apprenticed as a carpenter. He had taken strong fancy to this work at school and his father made a successful effort to get him this job at the works, ^{and} he is employed.
124.	The father is a labourer in the coke ovens.		4.	1.	Two sons are labourers in the same work as their father.	1.	One daughter is apprenticed as a shop assistant; she got the job through the influence of a friend of the family.

No.	Work of father or mother.	Where father or mother died. How long since.	Number of children in family.	Number apprenticed or skilled.	Number not apprenticed and how employed.	Number of school age.	How apprenticeship was obtained and how children became skilled.
125.	The father is a blast furnaced labourer.		5.	1.	The oldest daughter works in a laundry.	3.	The oldest son is apprenticed as a fitter at his school teacher's request and by his efforts he got the place.
126.	The father is a labourer in the steel works.		6. of whom 2 have died in infancy.	1.	The second son is a labourer in the steel works and is married. The other son is unemployed being just t out of school. One daughter is a hand in a dressmaking factory.	0.	The oldest son is apprenticed as a plater. This was due to the father's efforts to secure him the job at the works at the boy's request.
127.	The father is a labourer in the steel works.	The mother died in 1913.	7.	1.	The eldest daughter keeps the house. Another daughter is in domestic service. One son is a labourer in the steel works.	3.	One son, the third, is apprenticed as an angle-smith. The father got him this job.

No.	Work of father or mother.	Where father or mother died. How long since.	Number of children in family.	Number apprenticed or skilled.	Number not apprenticed and how employed.	Number of school age.	How apprenticeship was obtained and how children became skilled.
128.	The husband is a railway labourer.		7. of whom 1 was killed in the war.	1.	One son is an engine cleaner. The son who was killed in the war was a railway porter.	4.	The eldest son was apprenticed as a draper; he was rather weak physically and got the job through the influence of his school teacher.
129.	The husband is a labourer at the coke ovens		4.	1.	The eldest son is a labourer in the iron works. The second son is a ship-yard labourer. One daughter is in domestic service.		The third son is apprenticed as a fitter at his own request and by the efforts of the father.
130.	The husband is a labourer at the coke ovens.		6 of whom 1 was killed in the war and 2 died in infancy.	1.	The eldest son who was skilled was a labourer in the iron works. The second son is also a labourer in the same works. The third son is unemployed.	0.	The eldest (2nd child) daughter was apprenticed as a shop assistant. She followed the advice of a school friend who helped her to get a place.

No.	Work of Father or Mother.	Where if father or mother died how long since.	Number of children in family.	Number apprenticed or skilled.	Number not apprenticed and how employed.	Number of school age.	How apprenticeship was obtained or how children became skilled.
131.	The father is a bricklayer's labourer.		4.	1.	The eldest daughter is in domestic service. The second daughter is a hand in a dressmakers shop.	1.	The eldestt son is apprenticed as a bricklayer. The father † was advised to apprentice him by a bricklayer.
132.	The father is a ship yard labourer.		6.	1.	The second son is a "striker". The other son is a railway porter. One daughter is a laundry worker.	2.	The eldest son is apprenticedd as a caulker. The father apprenticed him through a friend at the works.
133.	The husband is a railway porter.		3.	1.	The second daughter is at home unemployed.	1.	The eldest daughter is apprenticed as a dress-maker. She foundd the work herself.

No.	Work of Father or Mother.	Where if father or mother dead. How long since.	Number of children in family.	Number of apprentices or skilled.	Number not apprenticed and how employed.	Number of school age.	How apprenticeship was obtained or how children became skilled.
134.	The father is a labourer in the salt mining work.		5.	1.	The eldest son is a shipyard labourer. The second son is an assistant to a van man. One daughter does domestic service occasionally.	1.	One daughter (3rd) is apprenticed as a shop assistant. She found the work herself.
135.	The father is a porter in a warehouse.		4.	1.	The eldest son is a dock labourer. The third son who is just out of school is unemployed.	1.	The second son is apprenticed as a grocer's assistant. He found the work himself.
136.	The father is a labourer in an engineering works.		8. of whom 2 died in infancy.	1.	The elder son is a labourer in the iron works and the younger has just found work as a rivet boy and intends becoming a riveter.	3.	The eldest daughter is apprenticed as a milliner. She found the work herself.

No.	Work of Father or mother.	Where father or mother dead. How long since.	Number of children in family.	Number apprenticed or skilled.	Number not apprenticed and how employed.	Number of school age.	How apprenticeship was obtained or how children became skilled.
137.	The father is a joiner labourer on board a ship.		3.	1.	The eldest son, now married is a ship yard labourer and another son is a labourer in the iron ore works.		The second son is apprenticed as a joiner. He had taken a fancy to the work and his father made an effort to get him apprenticed and at last succeeded.
138.	The father is a joiner's labourer.		4.	1.	The second son is an office cleaner. Another son is doing odd jobs in connection with a warehouse. A daughter is unemployed.		The eldest son was apprenticed by his father as a cabinet maker to a relation of the family and lives with him.
139.	The father is a labourer in the steel works.		7.	1.	The eldest daughter is in domestic service and another daughter is at home.	4.	One son (2nd) is apprenticed as a wire-man in the same workshop his father through the efforts of the latter.
140.	The father is a railway porter.		5.	1.	One daughter is in domestic service and one son is a telegraph boy.	2.	One daughter (2nd) is apprenticed as a milliner by her own efforts.

No.	Work of father or mother.	Where father or mother dead. How long since.	Number of children in family.	Number apprenticed or skilled.	Number not apprenticed and how employed.	Number of school age.	How apprenticeship was obtained or how children became skilled.
141.	The father is a coal carrier.		5.	1.	The eldest son is a van man to a store house. The second son is a ship yard labourer One daughter is a dairy girl.	1.	One son is apprenticed to the fathers employer to learn the coal business. The father got him the work.
142.	The father is a coal carrier.		6. of whom 1 has died in infancy another at birth.	1.	The eldest daughter is in domestic service and the other daughter helps in a small confectionary shop.	0.	One daughter (3rd) is apprenticed as a shop assistant by her mother.
143.	The father is a store house porter.		6 of whom 2 died in infancy.	1.	The eldest son is a provision carrier at the same store house as his father and another son is a coal-carrier.	0.	One son (3rd) is apprenticed as a grocer. He got the apprenticeship through his father at the place where he is employed.
144.	The father now dead was a railway porter.	The father died in 1915.	4.	1.	The eldest daughter is in domestic service. One daughter is a French Polisher. One son is a railway porter.	0.	One daughter (3rd) is apprenticed as a shop - assistant by her mother.

No.	Work of Father or Mother.	Where, if father or mother dead. How long since.	Number of children in family.	Number apprenticed or skilled.	Number not apprenticed and how employed.	Number of school age.	How apprenticeship was obtained or how children became skilled.
145.	The father is a bricklayer's labourer.		4.	1.	The eldest daughter is a hand in a dressmaking factory.	2.	The eldest son is apprenticed as a bricklayer by his father at the works he is employed at.
146.	The father is a brick layer's labourer.		7 of whom 1 died in infancy.	1.	The eldest son is a labourer in the iron works. One daughter is in domestic service.	2. and 1 below that age.	One son (3rd) is apprenticed as a wire - drawer in the steel works. His uncle secured him the place.
147.	The father is a corporation labourer.		3.	1.	The eldest son is a labourer at the coke - ovens. The other son is at present unemployed, ^{is} used to do odd jobs owing to illhealth.		The second son is apprenticed as an upholsterer. The father acted on the advise of a friend who helped him to get the place.
148.	The father is a corporation labourer.		6. of whom 1 has died at 11 years of age.	1.	The two eldest sons are labourers in the iron works. One daughter is in domestic service.	1.	The third son is apprenticed as a plumber by his father.

No.	Work of Father or mother.	When are father or mother dead How long since.	Number of children in family.	Number apprenticed or skilled.	Number not apprenticed and how employed.	Number of school age.	How apprenticeship was obtained or how children became skilled.
149.	The father is a road labourer.		4.	1.	One son is a carter and the daughter is a French Polisher.	1.	One daughter (3rd) is apprenticed as an assistant in a drapers shop. She was recommended by a influential person and got the job.
150.	The father is a carter.		7 of whom 2 died in infancy.	1.	One son is an assistant in a pawnbrokers shop One daughter is a dairy girl.	2	The eldest son is apprenticed as an ironmonger through a friend.
151.	The father is a chimney sweeper.		4.	1.	The ^{2nd} other son is a warehouse porter.	2.	The eldest son was apprenticed as a riveter. His father was able to apprentice ^{him} by a special favour of a friend in the engineering works.
152.	The father is a coal carter.		3.	1.	Two daughters are in domestic service.		The eldest son is undergoing training as a postman. He got the job by his own efforts.
153.	The father is a dairy man.		7 of whom 2 died in infancy.	1.	The two eldest sons and one daughter are farm servants.	1.	The third son is undergoing a period of learnership as a gardener at the advice of his father who got him the place.

B. Middle school	Work of father or mother.	Where father or mother died. How long since.	No. of children in family.	No. apprenticed, or skilled.	No. not apprenticed and how employed.	No. of children of school age.	How apprenticeship obtained, or how children became skilled.
154.	The father is a labourer in the salt works.		6	1	The eldest son is a blast-furnance work man (semi-skilled). The 2nd. son works with his father doing odd jobs. One daughter is in domestic service.	2	One daughter (4th). is a dress-maker. She was apprenticed to a relation at her own request by her mother.
155.	The father is a labourer in the iron-works.		7. of whom 2 have died in infancy.		The eldest son is a semi-skilled worker at the iron-works. Another son is also semi-skilled in the same place. One daughter is in domestic service.	1 and 2 below that age.	
156.	The father is a shipyard labourer.		7. of whom 2 died in infancy.		The eldest son is a shipyard labourer. Another is a labourer in the iron-works and one daughter at home.	2.	
157.	The father is a labourer in a brewery works.		4.		The eldest son is employed like his father. The other son is a labourer in an engineering works.	2.	
158.	The father is a porter in a warehouse.		3.		The eldest son is a worker in the steel works (semi-skilled). One daughter is employed as a hand in a dress-making factory (semi-skilled).	1.	
159.	The father is a railway porter.		5.	1.	The eldest son is a van-man. The 2nd. son is unemployed. He is an odd-job man. One daughter helps in a small shop.	1.	One son (3rd. child) is a guard on an engine. He has undergone a course of training and passed an exam. He started as a railway porter, getting the job by personal application.

A P P E N D I X.

The various economic and social facts on which the foregoing thesis has been based are here tabulated, and presented in order.

The Classes A. B. & C. correspond respectively to the first, second and third classes among the unskilled, and in both Tables 1 and 2 the order of families given in the first column is the same, the conditions of the respective families being thus stated in order.*

The Statistics concerning wages refer to the period just before the War and during 1919 to March 1921, the fact that such a great dislocation in industry, occasioning considerable unemployment, falling prices and decreasing wages occurred after March 1921, rendering it extremely difficult to gauge fairly the circumstances of families whose economic conditions were examined after that date.

Accordingly, since the bulk of the families investigated were seen before March 1921, the economic situation of the others during the same period was estimated in order to bring them under the same category as the rest. Further it may be mentioned as regards rent that, in the tabulated statistics, the rates are excluded, though in the body of the thesis they are included.

From the Tables it will also be observed that an attempt has been made to get a fair representation of the different types of unskilled workers in the several districts.

*The facts regarding the classes A. B. & C. are in the following order:-

Class A. Tables 1. p.p. 1-22. Tables 2. p.p. 137-158.

Class B. " " p.p. 23-90. " " p.p. 159-226.

Class C. " " p.p. 91-136. " " p.p. 239-253.

A study of the Census Returns of employment in various industries was made for this purpose, so that a great number of unskilled workers are taken from one trade than another according to its importance. It may be mentioned however that considerable errors occur in the Census Reports owing to the inclusion of the term "labourer", which is often both unskilled and semi-skilled workers under the term "unskilled" in certain industries.

The increasing use of machinery in Engineering, Iron and Steel trades and Dock work, which are the main industries in Glasgow and Middlesborough, employing a large amount of unskilled labour, has resulted in greatly reducing the quantity within recent years, so that a comparatively small number of unskilled parents would give a very fair representation of this class of work, particularly when they have families with children of the age suitable for the purpose of the inquiry.

The following are the main classes of unskilled workers referred to in the Tables:-

Labourers in the Engineering and allied trades.
 " in Building and Joinery trades.
 " at Docks, Porters and Assistant Varmen.
 " in Chemical, textile, printing and pottery works.
 " in connection with food, tobacco, drink and lodging houses.
 " Agricultural
 Miscellaneous labourers such as sandwich-men, rags and bone gatherers, and odd-job men.
 Quarry labourers.
 Charing and domestic service (chiefly women).

The following are the main numerical conclusions with regard to the number of children entering the skilled trades:-

Total number of children born among the 450 families.....	2429.
No. of children who died in infancy.....	255.
No. of children who became skilled, were apprenticed or are likely to become skilled.....	313.
No. of children of school age or under.....	742.
No. of children of working age who were employed at either semi-skilled or unskilled work.....	1119.
Percentage of children born who were apprenticed or became skilled.....	12.92.
Percentage of living children who were apprenticed or became skilled.....	14.4.
Percentage of children of working age who were apprenticed or became skilled.....	21.57.
Percentage of skilled to unskilled and semi-skilled.....	27.97.

Notes on Wages, Prices, and the
Cost of Living.

There are two investigations of importance relating
to wages, prices and cost of living from 1914 - 21.*

The wages of certain section of unskilled workmen in the United Kingdom are dealt with in these reports in a general way and are as follows:-

Class of Workmen.	Wages in 1914.		Wages in 1919-21.	
	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.
Builders Labourers.	24/-	27/-	62/-	77/6.
Engineering & Shipbldg.	22/10	28/-	63/11	74/5.
Railway.	15/-	27/-	65/-	67/-
Dock.	6d an hour.	8d an hour.	11/8	to 16/- a day.
Agricultural.	15/10		36/6	£2.10.6.
Pottery.	18/-	30/-	6/8 per day in	1919.

The hours of labour were as follows:-

	1914.	1919-21.
Builders Labourers.	49½ - 53½.	44.
Engineering. "	54	47.
Railway "	60	48.
Dock "	48 - 54.	48.
Agricultural "	60 - 65.	48 - 60.
Pottery "	57½	47.

The wages received by the unskilled workers engaged in the above occupations in Middlesborough, Glasgow and the Welsh district come within the ~~minimum~~ and maximum wages mentioned above.

The rates of wages paid in the above industries in Middlesborough and Glasgow were among the highest in the Kingdom and were from 2/- to 3/- per week higher than the average weekly rate of wages for unskilled workers in the same industries throughout the United Kingdom.

In the Statistics given below the average weekly rate of wages of the different workmen was calculated approximately for 1913-14 and for 1919-21.

The Statistics were supplied by the labourers themselves.

The changes in the rates of wages during 1913-14 and in the period from 1919-21 were not large so that it was possible to calculate

the average weekly rate fairly accurately.

The sum total of the wages of the husbands divided by the number of the latter gives their average weekly rate of wages.

This was 21/4 a week in 1913-14 and £2. 12. 0. a week in 1919-21.

This showed a rise of 143-4% in nominal wages.

With regard to the Cost of Living the authorities mentioned above base their estimates mainly upon the statistics supplied by the Ministry of Labour.

The latter gives statistics of retail prices of food and clothing and the increase in rents. The cost of living in 1914 is indicated by the figure 100 which is the basis for estimating the rise in the cost of living for the working classes for the following years.

The increase in the cost of living as calculated by the Ministry of Labour for the working classes is based upon a study of a large number of family budgets.

Prof. Bowley places the rise in the cost of living somewhat lower, and the other authority sets it as higher than that determined by the Ministry of Labour. Actual observations of the budgets of a large number of unskilled families however revealed the statistics of the Ministry of Labour to be very accurate and their index numbers for the different periods were accordingly adopted. According to these index numbers the cost of living for 1919-21 was 134% above that of 1914.

* The works referred to above are:-

(1). Prices and Wages in the United Kingdom 1914-20, by Professor A.L. Bowley.

(2). Wages, Prices and Profits - A report prepared by the Labour Dept. 1914-21.

TABLES. No. 1.

CONDITIONS OF FAMILIES IN CLASS "A"

No.	Wages of Husband 1913-14.	1919/21	1 Total Income of Family	2 Total Income to wife for household purposes	Home Conditions 1 No. of rooms 2 Locality 3 Conditions of rooms 4 Rent	Physique of parents Physique of Children	Determining causes of physique
1	27/-	£3-10-0	1 £7- 2-6	2 £4-18-0	1.3 Rooms 2. Very poor locality though not the worst. 3. One room is well furnish- ed and there is an air of influence about the place. 4. 6/6 per wk	Both parents are very strong & capable. All the children appear to be in very good health	The parents pay great attention to the pro- vision of a good supply of the best food and both mother and daugh- ter are capable at cooking. Much of the income is spent this way and also on dress.
2	21/-	£2-10-0	1 £3-15-0	2. £3 and 0.0	1.2 Rooms 2. Exceed- ingly poor locality- low and filthy 3. Very neat & bright, little furniture 4. 4/6 per wk	Both parents are good in health but husband not very strong Son is fairly strong but not robust	The wife is very careful & painstaking in the matter of household duties & the pro- vision of material comfort.

No.	Wages of Husband		Total Income		Home Conditions		Physique		Determining causes of physique
	1913-14	1919/21	1 Total Income of Family	2 Total Income to wife for household purposes	1 No. of rooms	2 Locality	3 Conditions of rooms	4 Rent	
3	26/6	£3-10-0	1.£6- 0-0 2.£4- 5-0		1.3 Rooms 2.Very tidy, one room very well furnished. Good & bright locality 6/6 per wk			Both parents are in good health The son is very well built & tall & capable of much physical exertion The daughter is also in good health	Both parents are temperate in their habits & look after the physical comfort of the children. The home is in a fairly healthy locality and the sanitary conditions are good.
4	22/-	£2-10-0	1.£6- 5-0 2.£4-10-0		1.2 Rooms 2.Rather depressing locality 3.Moderately clean-little furniture 4.4/6 per wk			Both parents are fairly strong The two daughters are in good health but not robust One boy of school age is very weak & a girl is lame	The wife is naturally of a strong constitution & the outdoor work suits the husband. Though the food is good the unhealthy surroundings and the smallness of the house together with the pressure of the work has had a bad effect on the children. Both parents are temperate.

No.	Wages of Husband 1913-14. 1919/21	1 Total Income of Family 2 Total Income to wife for household purposes	Home Conditions 1 No. of rooms 2 Locality 3 Conditions of Rooms 4 Rent	Physique of parents Physique of Children	Determining causes of physique
5	27/- £3-10-0	1.£8- 0-0 2.£5-15-0	1.2 Rooms 2.Very poor & rough local- ity. 3.Untidy but with good furniture 4.4/6 per wk	The hus- band is fairly capable but the wife is rather weak. The two daugh- ters are fairly strong and also the two sons who are work- ing but the school- boy is not as robust	The husband drinks occasionally but provides for the family. There is plenty of good food but the un- healthy surroundings & the small- ness of the house to- gether with the mother's weakness for some years has had a bad effect on the young- est child's health
6	25/- £3- 0-0	£8-10-0 2.£5-10-0	1.3 Rooms 2.Rather poor locality 3.Very well furnished and well kept 4.5/6 per wk	All the family are in good health	The wife looks well after the household. There is plenty of good food and it is well cooked The family is small & there is more space for each person.

No.	Wages of Husband 1913-14	1919/21	1 Total Income of Family	Home Conditions 1 No. of Rooms	Physique of Parents	Determining causes of physique
			2 Total Income to wife for household purposes	2 Condition of rooms	Physique of children	
				3 Locality		
				4 Rent		
7	27/-	£3-10-0	1 £8-10-0 2 £5-10-0	1.3 Rooms 2 Very untidy but fairly good furn- iture 3 Poor local- ity but rather healthy 4 6/6 per wk	The hus- band is very robust and capable The wife is far from strong All the sons are appar- ently very capable physic- ally	There is plenty of the best food to be had here. The bad effects of the housing accommod- ation is largely counter- acted by the quality & quantity of the good food and little time is spent indoors.
8	22/-	£2-15-0	1 £4-15-0 2 £3-5-0	1.2 Rooms 2 Poorly furnished and damp 3 Low locality 4 4/6 per wk	The husband has good health but both sons & the two daugh- ters are not strong while the mother is very anaemic	The physical constitution of the children seems nat- urally weak and the mother is too weak to be energetic enough to look after the needs of the child- ren & the income is not big enough to get the best food The poor housing conditions are also injurious to their health.

No.	Wages of Husband 1913-14	Husband 1919/21	1 Total Income of Family	2 Total Income to wife for household purposes	Home Conditions 1 No. of rooms 2 Condition of rooms 3 Locality 4 Rent	Physique of parents physique of children	Determining causes of physique
9	£1	£2-10-0	1 £7- 0-0 2 £4-10-0		1 2 Rooms 2 Very tidy 3 Poor locality 4 4/6 per wk	Both parents are in sound health, also the children	There is good food provided & the wife looks well after the household The Sanit- ary condit- ions are also good
10	18/-	£2- 0-0	1 £7-10-0 2 £4-10-0		1 3 Rooms 2 In fairly good condition 3 Low locality 4 5/6 per wk	Both parents & Child- ren are in good health & are very capable physic- ally	The best food is provided much being got direct from the farm and all house- hold nece- ssities are acquired. The family seem to be naturally of strong constit- ution.
11	26/6	£3-10-0	1 £6- 5-0 2 £4- 0-0		1 3 Rooms 2 Very bright & comfort- able but rather stuffy 3 Fairly decent locality 4 6/9 per wk	Both parents are in good health The sons & daugh- ters with the exc- eption of the boy at school are all in sound health	Both par- ents are temperate in their habits & the wife looks well after the household but she seems very delicate, possibly through bad hous- ing con- ditions. <i>in</i> <i>The past.</i>

No.	Wages of Husband 1913/14	Wages of Husband 1919/21	1 Total Income of Family	2 Total Income to wife for household purposes	Home Conditions 1 No. of rooms 2 Conditions of rooms 3 Locality 4 Rent	Physique of parents. Physique of children	Determining causes of physique
12	18/-	£2- 0-0	1 £3- 0-0 2 £2- 5-0		1 2 Rooms 2 Very poorly furnished 3 Rather a low locality 4 4/- per wk	The husband it appears was not strong though he was passed for the army. The mother was fairly strong The two children who work are capable but one child,- the girl at school, is weak	The two who work had undoubtedly good care taken of them and the food is fairly good but the two at school do not appear to be much cared for and the girl seems to suffer because of lack of attention as well as through unhealthy conditions.
13	21/-	£3- 0-0	1 £3-15-0 2 £2-10-0		1 2 Rooms 2 Well fur- nished & fairly clean 3 Poor & dirty locality 4 4/6 per wk	All the family are in good health and fairly robust	There is plenty of good food & clothing and much attention is paid by the mother to cooking meals. This counteracts bad effects of poor housing conditions.

No.	Wages of Husband		1 Total Income of Family	2 Total Income to wife for household purposes	Home Conditions		Physique of parents of children	Determining causes of physique
	1913-14.	1919/21			1 No. of rooms	2 Conditions of rooms		
14	27/-	£3	1 £3-15-0 2 £2-15-0	1 3 Rooms 2 Very clean 3 Fairly good locality 4 5/9 per wk		All the family are in good health	The wife takes good care of the family & all are naturally of strong physique.	
15	27/-	£3-10	1 £7- 5-0 2 £4-10-0	1 3 Rooms 2 Fairly good rooms and well furnished 3 Good locality 4 6/6 per wk		The father is not strong & the mother is not robust but is very energetic and capable. The eldest son is strong & also the youngest child but the third child is rather tender as also the other daughter	The children are well cared for but the house seems to have been too small to bring up the family properly especially the younger children who were not as robust naturally as the other two & had to be brought up under somewhat worse conditions there being less space.	

NO.	Wages of Husband 1913-14.	1919/21	1 Total Income of Family	2 Total Income to wife for household purposes	Home Conditions 1 No. of rooms 2 Conditions of rooms 3 Locality 4 Rent	Physique of parents physique of children	Determining causes of physique
16	18/-	35/-	1 £3- 0-0 2 £2-18-0		1 2 Rooms 2 Rather un- tidy and poorly furnished 3 Very low & rough locality 4 4/- per wk	Both parents are strong and healthy The children are also very robust	There seems to be great attention given to the children and there is plenty of good food & all are very energetic. Little time is spent by the children in the house -in fact only 3 are at home
17	27/-	£3-10	1 £3- 5-0 2 £2-10-0		1 2 Rooms 2 Very poorly furnished & untidy 3 Low locality 4 4/6 per wk	The husband is not at all strong but is fairly energ- etic. The wife is ener- getic but weak The two child- ren who are app- renticed are in fairly good health but the other two at school are pale and anemic	The locality & the un- sanitary conditions of the house are a hindrance to the healthy growth of the child- ren espec- ially the younger ones while the lack of a good in- come pre- vents them obtaining of best food and clothing. The young children seem to have been ill-nour- ished and naturally of poor

No.	Wages of Husband 1913-14. 1919/21	1 Total Income of Family 2 Total Income to wife for household purposes	Home Conditions 1 No. of rooms 2 Condition of rooms 3 Locality 4 Rent	Physique of parents physique of children	Determining causes of physique
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18	25/- £3	1 £7- 0-0 2 4-10-0	1 2 Rooms 2 Fairly well kept and rather well furnished 3 Poor locality 4 4/6 per wk	Both parents are in good health The eldest son is fairly strong and the youngest though not as robust is energ- etic The daugh- ter is weaker	There is plenty of good food but the accommod- ation is scanty and tells upon the daughter.
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19	The mother in 1913 got about 10/- wk 30/-	1 £2-10-0 2 £2- 2-0	1 1 Room 2 Fairly clean but very poor 3 Low locality 4 3/- per wk	The wife is in good health & the boy though not robust is in good health	The boy is fairly energetic and is able to look after himself well.
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No.	Wages of Husband 1913-14. 1919/21	1 Total Income of Family	2 Total Income to wife for household purposes	Home Conditions 1 No. of rooms 2 Condition of rooms 3 Locality 4 Rent	Physique of parents Physique of children	Determining causes of physique
20	30/-	£3-10	1 £7- 5-0 2 £4-10-0	1 3 Rooms 2 Fairly clean- all well furnished 3 Locality is rather healthy and pleasant 4 5/6 per wk	The par- ents are in good health & all the children are of good physique and are active and ener- getic.	Both parents have lived temperate lives and have pro- vided for the mater- ial comfort of the children. The local- ity is also favourable for their physical welfare
21	27/-	£3-10	1 £7-10-0 2 £4-10-0	1 2Rooms 2 Very poorly furnished & rather stuffy 3 Very poor and low locality 4 4/6 per wk	The par- ents are sound in health though the woman is not very robust; all the children are also in good health	There is plenty of good food in the house and the bad housing conditions are counter- acted by the good food & the fact that most of the time is spent out- side.
22	25/-	£3	1 £7- 0-0 2 £4- 0-0	1 3 Rooms 2 Very well kept and quite up- to-date 3 A good locality 4 6/6 per wk	Both parents and child- ren are in good health & are of sound physique	The parents are quite temperate and every care has been taken to ensure the good health of the child- ren.

No.	Wages of Husband 1913-14	Husband 1919/21	1 Total Income of Family	2 Total Income to wife for household purposes	Home Conditions 1 No. of rooms 2 Condition of rooms 3 Locality 4 Rent	Physique of parents physique of children	Determining causes of physique
23	27/-	£3-10	1 £6- 5-0 2 £4- 0-0		1 2 Rooms 2 Very barely furnished untidy and very stuffy 3 Very rough and low locality 4 4/6 per wk	The hus- band is of some- what less than the average in phys- ical strength The wo- man looks very weak & puny. The child ren at school are by no means strong & two ailed	The husband is given to drink and the wife is very care- ful. But the food does not seem very wholesome nor was there enough. The children were rather neglected & were ill- nourished - accounting largely for their weak- ness while their build also indic- ated natural weakness.
24	26/-	wife gets 35/-	1 £2-18-0 2 £2- 2-6		1 1 Room 2 Very poor & stuffy- almost bare of furniture 3 Very low locality 4 3/- per wk	The wid- ow is extrem- ely weak & inactive owing to illness & the two girls are only a little better but the son who works is in fair- ly good health also ore school boy	The family evidently suffer from lack of proper nour- ishment and the illeff- ects of the poor hous- ing cond- itions. The place was very unsan- itary.

No.	Wages of Husband 1913-14	Husband 1919/21	1 Total Income of Family	2 Total Income to wife for household purposes	Home Conditions 1 No. of rooms 2 Conditions of rooms 3 Locality 4 Rent	Physique of parents physique of children	Determining causes of physique
25	£1	£2-15	1 £6-15-0 2 £4-10-0		1 2 Rooms 2 Very poorly furnished house and untidy 3 Low locality 4 4/6 per wk	The father looks quite fit physic- ally but the wife is not strong Sons are well dev- eloped & energetic & the da- ughter is of aver- age strength	Both parents are temper- ate and the children have been fairly well looked after as regards food. They were also active and took care of them- selves being also fond of athletics & outdoor exercise
26	25/-	£3	1 £6-15-0 2 £4- 0-0		1 3 Rooms very tidy 2 well fur- nished 3 Good lo- cality 4 6/6 per wk	Both par- ents are of good physique & fairly strong The child- ren are also well-dev- eloped, of a strong build & are very energet- ic	The parents are temper- ate and have looked well after the child- ren ^{etc} are also quite capable of looking after them- selves, are well nour- ished and the sons are fond of physical exercise.

No.	Wages of Husband 1913-4	Husband 1919/21	1 Total Income of Family 2 Total Income to wife for household purposes	Home Conditions 1 No. of rooms 2 Condition of rooms 3 Locality 4 Rent	Physique of parents physique of children	Determining causes of physique
27	26/-	£3-10	1 £6-10-0 2 £4- 5-0	1 4 Rooms 2 Fairly well furnished 3 Good locality 4 5/9 per wk	The fath- er is very strong man and the wife is also robust The two elder children are in good health but the youngest is weak- er.	The husband is rather fond of drink but the wife looks after the welfare of the child- ren and they have been well nour- ished though they had to rough it.
28	26/6	£3-10	1 £8- 0-0 2 £5- 0-0	1 4 Rooms 2 Well fur- nished but very un- tidy and stuffy 3 Good locality 4 6/- per wk	Both par- ents are fairly capable physic- cally but the child- ren are not quite as strong; the school child- ren being very weak	It appears that the wife is rather care- less about the younger children probably due to the fact that the husband has for some years been a heavy drink- er. The house is also in a bad state.

No.	Wages of Husband 1913-14	Husband 1919/21	1 Total Income of Family	2 Total Income to wife for household purposes	Home Conditions 1 No. of rooms 2 Condition of rooms 3 Locality 4 Rent	Physique of parents physique of children	Determining causes of physique
29	21/-	£2-12-6	1 £2-12-6	2 £2- 0-0	1 2 Rooms 2 Very filthy 3 Worst locality 4 3/- per wk	The hus- band is very poorly as regards health & his wife is little better. The two children are very weak	There seems to be little attention paid to get- ting proper nourishment while the state of the house is a great draw- back to health.
30	abt 26/- in 1905		Both children now maintain themselves	1 £5- 5-0 2 £4- 0-0	1 6 Rooms 2 Well fur- nished 3 Very good & healthy locality 4 8/6 per wk	The par- ents were of sound physique as they lived to a hale old age and the two child ren are very ro- bust	It seems that much attention was paid to the physical welfare of the children and there was ample space in the house to make it healthy to live in.
31	27/-	£3-10	1 £8-10-0	2 £5-10-0	1 4 Rooms 2 Good fur- niture 3 Fair locality 4 5/9 per wk	The par- ents are in good health- all the children with the excepti- on of the daughter are of very sound physique	There was plenty of the best food. It seems that little time was spent in the house & much attent- ion was given to football & games by the sons

No.	Wages of Husband 1913-14.	Husband 1919/21	1 Total Income of Family	2 Total Income to wife for household purposes	Home Conditions 1 No. of rooms 2 Condition of rooms 3 Locality 4 Rent	Physique of parents. physique of children	Determining causes of physique
32	26/-	£3-10	1 £7-10-0 2 £5- 0-0		1 4 Rooms 2 Fairly clean & well fur- nished 3 Poor locality 4 5/6 per wk	All the family are in good health	The parents are temper- ate & look well after the children The house is well kept and tidy and is well ventil- ated.
33	27/-	£3-10	1 £7-10-0 2 £5- 0-0		1 4 Rooms 2 Little furniture and very untidy 3 Healthy locality 4 5/6 per wk	The hus- band is of good physique but the 2 school children seem rather weak and puny though the others are fairly energ- etic & strong	The elder children received good atten- tion & are well built and look after them- selves well The younger children seem rather neglected owing to the mother's weakness.
34			1 £5-12-6 2 £4- 5-0		1 6 Rooms 2 Well furn- ished and well kept 3 Very healthy locality 4 8/6 per wk	The daugh- ter is very active & ener- getic	The daught- er looks after her health- believes in plenty of good food & fresh air.

No.	Wages of Husband 1913-14.	Husband 1919/21	1 Total Income of Family	2 Total Income to wife for household purposes	Home Conditions 1 No. of rooms 2 Condition of rooms 3 Locality 4 Rent	Physique of parents physique of children	Determining causes of physique
35	26/-	£3-10	1 £8-15-0 2 £4-17-6		1 6 Rooms 2 Well furn- ished and tidy 3 Good locality 4 8/- per wk	All the family except one are except- ionally strong and healthy	Good care was taken of the child- ren's health while both parents were temperate The house was in good condition & sanitary. The children were natur- ally of a strong con- stitution.
36	18/-		1 £3-15-0 2 £2-10-0		1 6 Rooms 2 Very well furnished and neatly kept 3 A healthy locality 4 4/6 per wk	The hus- band was always ailing & brought in very little income The children were not robust. One was an epiletic and two were in- clined to ail from ner- vous weakness; the wife was not very strong	The weakness of the child- ren seemed to have been constitut- ional. Prob- ably they were pred- esponed from an early age which might be attrib- uted to heredity. There was plenty of food in the house during later years but during the infancy the children had great privation

No.	Wages of Husband 1913/14.	1919/21	1 Total Income of Family	2 Total Income to wife for household purposes	Home Conditions 1 No. of rooms 2 Conditions of rooms 3 Locality 4 Rent	Physique of parants physique of children	Determining causes of physique
38	20/-	£2-5	1 £6-10-0	2 £4- 5-0	1 5 Rooms 2 Well furn- ished and neatly kept very smart 3 Very healthy locality 4 4/- per wk	All the family are strong & power- ful	The children were brought up on good food there being a little land attached to the house They get the best food & were well hourished
39	22/-	£2-15	1 £6-10-0	2 £4-10-0	1 4 Rooms 2 Very untidy & poorly furnished 3 Rather a poor locality 4 3/- per wk	The hus- band is in a poor state of health & the mother is also very weak The unskill- ed work- men in the fam- ily are the strong- est phy- sically The oth- er chil- dren are very weak & anaemic	The husband used to drink a good deal & much money was spent on various medicines. Though money is not gru- dged on food still there is evidence of lack of proper bring ing up of the children at an early age while there was probably a disposition to weakness of physique in them

No.	Wages of Husband		Total Income of Family		Home Conditions		Physique of parents physique of children	Determining causes of physique
	1913-14	1919/21	1	2	1	2		
40	21/-	£2-15	1 £3-10-0	2 £2- 5-0	1 6 Rooms	2 Very tidy & well furnished	The parents & the sons are of very powerfull physique but the daughters are not as strong	Both parents live a temperate life The house was always in good sanitary condition. There was plenty of good food to be had and everything was kept very clean. Possibly ignorance of the way of bringing up children would account for the daughters weak health.

No.	Wages of Husband 1913-14	Wages of Husband 1919/21	1 Total Income of Family	2 Total Income to wife for household purposes	Home Conditions 1 No. of rooms 2 Condition of rooms 3 Locality 4 Rent	Physique of parents physique of children	Determining causes of physique.
41	22/-	£2-5	1 £6-10-0	2 £4- 5-0	1 6 Rooms 2 Fairly tidy and clean moderately furnished 3 Rather a good locality 4 5/- per wk	The hus- band is only of moder- ate streng- th & is inclin- ed to suffer from nervous weakness The mo- ther is also very weak & has never had good health The old- est son is very highly strung His her- ves were never very strong. The 2 young- est chi- ldren are not strong The rest are in good health	At the beg- gining there was a good deal of want in the family and probably this acets very large- ly for the weakness of the parents especially the mother & that of the eldest child. No doubt there was a pre- disposition to nervous weakness. But help came from relations & with better circumstan- ces they provided better for the physic- al needs of the children Both er par- ents were very tem- perate.

No.	Wages of Husband 1913-14	Wages of Husband 1919/21	1 Total Income of Family	2 Total Income to wife for Household purposes	Home Conditions 1 No. of rooms 2 Condition of rooms 3 Locality 4 Rent	Physique of parents physique of children	Determining causes of physique:
42	23/-	£3-5	1 £7- 0-0 2 £4-10-0		1 5 Rooms 2 Very well furnished 3 Good locality 4 5/- per wk	Both par- ents and children are in good health	The family were fairly well off & both parents were temper- ate, of a strong con- stitution naturally and caring, for their health; they also provid- ed all the physical needs for healthy children.
43	21/-	£2 in 1917 none now	1 £3-10-0 2 £4- 0-0		1 5 Rooms 2 Good appe- arance and very well kept 3 Good locality 4 5/- per wk	The father was not a healthy man but his wife was energet- ic. One daugh- ter is weak but the other children are fair- ly rob- ust	There was want in the family dur- ing infancy and youth of the child ren but matters im- proved grad- ually. The family how- ever looked fairly well after the children but one daughter probably suffered through neglect and she appears to be very frail & is of very slender build.

No.	Wages of Husband		1 Total Income of Family	2 Total Income to wife for household purposes	Home Conditions		Physique of parents of children	Determining causes of physique.		
	1913-14	1919-21			1 No. of rooms	2 Condition of rooms			3 Locality	4 Rent
44	22/-	22-0	1 £3-10-0	2 £2-10-0	1 4 Rooms	2 Very dirty & slovenly appearance	3 Very poor & unhealthy locality	4 3/6 per wk	The father looks fairly robust & the mother is also strong The eldest daughter is rather weak & also the younger children but one, the eldest son is fairly strong	The father drinks considerably but the mother is steady and looks well after the children The unhealthy situation & the poor housing Conditions together with poor food especially have a lot to do with the poor state of the young children
45	21/-		The mother gets about 15/- to £1 a wk.	1 £3-10-0 2 £2-15-0	1 3 Rooms	2 Very shabily furnished but quite clean.	3 Very low locality	4 2/6 per wk	The father was always poorly and drank himself to death The mother was fairly strong & the child though not robust was quite fit physically	There was little comfort in the house but the wife by steady effort looked well after the house and child and saw that he got good food & clothes counter-acting the bad housing conditions. The other two children died of pneumonia

No.	Wages of Husband 1913-14.	Husband 1919/21	1 Total Income of Family	2 Total Income to wife for household purposes	Home Conditions 1 No. of rooms 2 Condition of rooms 3 Locality 4 Rent	Physique of parents. physique of children	Determining causes of physique.
46	22/-	£2-5	1 £3- 0-0	2 £2- 5-0	1 4 Rooms 2 Rather poorly furnished 3 Poor locality 4 3/6 per wk	The father is not strong & the mother was weak in health but the children are fair- ly robust & are in good health	The father is temper- ate and good care was taken of the child ren's health Most of the time was spent on the farm of a relation This counter acted the evils of bad housing and of want of good food possible through poor circum- stances.

No.	Wages of Husband 1913-14	Wages of Husband 1919/21	1 Total Income of Family	2 Total Income to wife for household purposes	Home Conditions 1 No. of rooms 2 Condition of rooms 3 Locality 4 Rent	Physique of parents physique of children	Determining causes of physique
1	27/-	£3-10	1 £6-10-0	2 £5- 0-0	1 2 Rooms 2 Very poorly furnished, small and stuffy 3 Low locality 4 4/6 per wk	The husband is in fairly good health & also the wife but several of the younger child- ren are poorly. Those of work- ing age appear to be in good health	The elder children appear to be well cared for and are active. But for some years now the husband took to drink & the wife was rather brok- en down in health. The unhealthy conditions of the house might also account for the illness of the child ren though the plenti- ful supply of good food counteracts the bad effect very largely.
2	27/-	£3-10	1 £2-15-0	2 £2- 0-0	1 2 Rooms 2 Very poor stuffy & meagrely furnished 3 Rough & low locality 4 4/6 per wk	The hus- band is not strong & is often away from work thro illness & drink. The children except the eldest are not robust & 2 of them are rick- ety	The husband is inclined to drink but the wife takes good care of the children though she is not very strong. Still the dampness of the rooms stiffness & the unsan- itary con- dition of the place is detrimental to the health of the children

No.	Wages of Husband 1913-14	Husband 1919/21	1 Total Income of Family	Home Conditions 1 No. of rooms	Physique of parents physique of children	Determining causes of physique
			2 Total Income to wife for household purposes	2 Condition of rooms 3 Locality 4 Rent		
3	25/-	£3	1 £3- 0-0 2 £2- 5-0	1 2 Rooms 2 Rooms are well kept and tidy & fairly well furnished 3 Poor locality 4 4/6 per wk	The hus- band is fairly strong but the mother is ra- ther weak. The son of work- ing age is of fairly strong physique but the others are ra- ther weak & puny though full of spirit	The husband drinks a good deal and the wife is somewhat similar. The son is temperate but the dau- ghters are wild and rather out of control. The poor conditions in which they live has under- mined their strength.
4	25/-	£3-10	1 £6-15-0 2 £4- 0-0	1 2 Rooms 2 The house is in a filthy state and there is hardly any furniture 3 The locality is very un- healthy 4 4/6 per wk	The hus- band is not strong nor the wife but children who are working are of fairly sound physique Children at school are not so robust & one is of very poor physique	The husband is very in- temperate in his habits fond of drinking & gambling but the mother strives to look after the child- ren but the smallness of the house and its general filthy state is a great hin- drance to health.

No.	Wages of Husband 1913-14	1919/21	1 Total Income of Family	2 Total Income to wife for household purposes	Home Conditions 1 No. of rooms 2 Condition of rooms 3 Locality 4 Rent	Physique of parents physique of children	Determining causes of physique
5	25/-	£3-10	1 £6-10-0	2 £4- 0-0	1 2 Rooms 2 Very well furnished but untidy & slovenly very stuffy 3 Very low & unhealthy locality in poor part of the city 4 4/- per wk	The hus- band is in fair- ly good health but the wife is weak The 2 eldest children are in good health & 2 of the school children also look well but the rest are weak	The husband is rather intempe- rate in habit but the wife provid- es good food for the family which coun- teracts bad housing con- ditions very largely but the latter seem to affect the health of the you- nger child- ren now owing to the scanty space for them.
6	22/-	£2	1 £4-15-0	2 £3- 0-0	1 2 Rooms 2 Poorly fur- nished, very untidy 3 Very poor locality 4 4/- per wk	Both par- ents are in fairly good health & also most of the children One looks rather weak and another is lame.	The husband is fond of drink & the wife is careless but the children seem to take care of them- selves and they have plenty of good food & clothing Little time is spent in doors by them.

No.	Wages of Husband 1913-14- 1919/21		1 Total Income of Family 2 Total Income to wife for household purposes	Home Conditions 1 No. of rooms 2 Condition of rooms 3 Locality 4 Rent	Physique of parents physiqua of children	Determining causes of physique
7	25/-	£3	1 £3- 5-0 2 £2-10-0	1 2 Rooms 2 Rather tidy and very clean 3 Poor locality 4 4/- per wk	Both parents and children are in poor health	The parents are temper- ate and pro- vide the best possi- ble means for the children. Help in food is got from a farm through relations.
8	26/6	The mother gets now about £2 wk	1 £4- 5-0 2 £2- 0-0	1 2 Rooms 2 Poorly fur- nished and very untidy 3 Poor rough locality 4 4/6 per wk	The husband was never in good health	While there is no grud- ging of food, there is little done to make the food attra- ctive. The place is very damp & unhealthy & operates against the progress of the child- ren.
9		The mother gets about 15/- week	1 £3- 5-0 2 £2- 0-0	1 2 Rooms 2 Very poorly furnished & in a filthy state 3 Unhealthy & unsanitary surroundings 4 4/6 per wk.	None of the fam- ily are strong The daugh- ter es- pecial- ly weak and an- eamic but the eldest son is strong- er.	There has been great want in this family & no doubt the weak state of the child- ren's phy- sique is attributed to that fact as well as to poor hous- ing con- ditions.

N No.	Wages of Husband		Total Income		Home Conditions		Physique of parents of children	Determining causes of physique
	1913-14	1919/21	1 Total Income of Family	2 Total Income to wife for household purposes	1 No. of rooms	2 Condition of rooms		
10	25/-	£2-10	1 £5-10-0 2 £4- 0-0		1 2 Rooms 2 Fairly tidy and looks rather comfortable 3 Very poor locality 4 4/6 per wk		The husband is not strong but his wife is very energetic and capable and with the exception of two school-children the rest of the family are healthy	There is plenty of good food and the sons are active and fond of outdoor exercise which keeps them fit physically
11	26/-	£2-15	1 £5- 0-0 2 £3-15-0		1 2 Rooms 2 Very poorly furnished & stuffy 3 Very dirty locality 4 4/- per wk		The husband is of moderate strength but the mother is not strong. The son who works is rather sturdy & well-built but 2 of the children at school are poorly and one of them is lame	

No.	Wages of Husband 1913/14	Husband 1919/21	1 Total Income of Family	2 Total Income to wife for household purposes	Home Conditions 1 No. of rooms 2 Condition of rooms 3 Locality 4 Rent	Physique of parents physique of children	Determining causes of physique
12	26/	£3	1 £6-5- 0	2 £4-0- 0	1 2 Rooms 2 Very poor and dirty and stuffy 3 Poor and unhealthy locality 4 4/- per wk	The hus- band is apparen- tly rather capable but the wife is weak. The children who work are fair- ly strong but the younger are weak and ail- ing	The husband is inclined to drink & also the mother The younger children are rather neglected and this, together with bad housing conditions is detri- mental to their health.
13	25/-	£2-15	1 £4- 0-0	2 £3- 0-0	1 1 Room 2 Rather tidy and clean 3 A poor locality 4 3/8 per wk	Both par- ents are in good health though ^{the} husband is not strong and is lame. The child ren have good health but are not robust	Both parents are temper- ate & the wife looks well after the children Good food is procured and some of them sleep out relations.

No.	Wages of Husband 1913-14 1919/21	1 Total Income of Family 2 Total Income to wife for household purposes	Home Conditions 1 No. of rooms 2 Condition of rooms 3 Locality 4 Rent	Physique of parents physique of children	Determining causes of physique
14	30/- £3-10	1 £3- 5-0 2 £4- 0-0	1 2 Rooms 2 Well fur- nished but rooms are very small & stuffy 3 Rather poor locality 4 4/- per wk	The hus- band is not strong & loses a lot through illness The mother is rather energetic but is of poor phys- ique. The eldest son is ra- ther cap- able but 2 of the younger children are very weak and sickly	The husband drinks a good deal & this has affected his health. There is too much work for the wife and the poor housing conditions add to her difficulty This also affects the health of the younger children as well, though the good food count- eracts the bad effects to a large extent.

No.	Wages of Husband 1913-14 1919/21	Total Income of Family	Total Income to wife for household purposes	Home Conditions 1 No. of rooms 2 Condition of rooms 3 Locality 4 Rent	Physique of parents physique of children	Determining causes of physique
15	18/- £1-15	1 £3- 0-0 2 £2- 0-0		1 1 Room 2 Rather well furnished but very stuffy 3 Very poor & unhealthy locality 4 3/- per wk	The hus- band is lame & rather weak in health & the wife suffers from some disease. The elder daughter is weak & another of working age is of stronger physique while the other is somewhat defective in hear- ing; 2 of school age are always ailing but rest are strong	There was probably a disposition to bad health in the child- ren; they are rather slenderly built and appear nat- urally weak but undou- btedly the wretched condition and neglect through mother's weakness has been a powerful cause to check the progress of the children physically There has been lack of proper nourish- ment.

No.	Wages of Husband 1913/14	1919/21	1 Total Income of Family	2 Total Income to wife for household purposes	Home Conditions 1 No. of rooms 2 Condition of rooms 3 Locality 4 Rent	Physique of parents physique of children	Determining causes of physique
16	15/-	32/6	1 £3-15-0 2 £2-10-0	1 £3-15-0 2 £2-10-0	1 1 Room 2 Very dirty and stuffy and poorly furnished 3 Low locality 4 3/6 per wk	The fa- ther is too weak to work & his hearing is very defective The son who works is very capable but the daughter is not very strong The boy at school is of fairly good phy- sique though rather hard of hearing	The father undermined his health through drink and exposure it seems how- ever that care was taken of the children who are of fairly good physique They live an active life & not much time is sp- ent indoors Most of the money is spent on food.
17	21/-	£2-5	1 £3-10-0 2 £2-10-0	1 £3-10-0 2 £2-10-0	1 2 Rooms 2 Poorly furnished but kept rather tidy and clean 3 Fairly healthy locality 4 4/6 per wk	Both par- ents and children are in good health though 2 of the younger children look somewhat weak	The husband drinks a little which probably affects the children's health in keeping the proper nour- ishment from them but the elder child- ren spend most of their time outside and look after themselves.

No.	Wages of Husband 1913-14	Husband 1919/21	Total Income of Family 2 Total Income to wife for household purposes	Home Conditions 1 No. of rooms 2 Condition of rooms. 3 Locality 4 Rent	Physique of parents physique of children	Determining causes of physique.
18	23/6	£2-10	£5- 0 £4- 0	2 Rooms Fairly well furnished & neat. Rather a good locality 4/6 per wk	Both parents & children are in good health	There is plenty of good food in the house & the place is kept clean. Some of the children sleep with relations.
19	26/-	£3-10	£6- 5 £3-15	2 Rooms Very well furnished but very untidy. Poor locality 4/6 per wk	The husband is a heavy drinker and makes the house miserable and is under- mining his health. The mother drinks moderately & is fairly strong. The young children are weak and poorly but the eldest sons are fairly strong.	There is plenty of food but the younger children are rather neglect- ed. The two elder sons are however very active and take a lot of interest in sport.
20	26/-	£3-10	£2-10 £2- 0	2 Rooms Fairly tidy but poorly furnished Very poor locality 4/6 per wk	Both husband and wife are in fairly good health though husband is often out of work through drink. The children at home are weak	There is an evidence of lack of good food and there has been neglect in bringing the younger child- ren up prop- erly. There is evidence of lack of stam- ina in the children.

No.	Wages of Husband 1913-14	Wages of Wife 1919/21	Total Family Income to wife for household purposes	Home Conditions 1 No. of rooms 2 Condition of rooms 3 Locality 4 Rent	Physique of parents physique of children	Determining causes of physique
21	25/-		£3- 0 £4- 0-0 £2-15	2 Rooms Fairly well kept. Rather a good locality 4/6 per wk	Both parents are in good health and the children are also very healthy	Both parents are temperate and good care is taken of the children There is plenty of good food and clothing
22	£1	Wife gets abt. 15/-	£2- 0 £1-10	1 Room Very poorly furnished & filthy. Very rough locality 3/- per wk	The parents were not strong The husband died as the result of drink and pneumonia The wife is fond of drink and is very careless. The children are in a poor state of health	There is no doubt that the poor state of health of the children is due to the abominable housing conditions. Neglect and want of nourishment. There was probably also a disposition to illhealth in them.
23	21/-		£2- 5 £4- 5 £2-15	2 Rooms Very poorly furnished & stuffy Rather an unhealthy locality 4/6 per wk	The parents are in fairly good health and the children though not robust show a good deal of energy	The parents are temperate and good care is taken of the children's health. Most of the money being spent in buying food The work helps the children to keep well.
24	25/-	The wife gets abt £1 wk	£2-10 £2- 0	1 Room Rather neatly kept Poor locality 3/- per wk	The father used to be ill very often but the wife looks rather strong & the children are also well but one is weak	The daughter sleeps out with an aunt & the boy at school is taken good care of & looks strong. The family is temperate.

No.	Wages of Husband 1913-14	1919/21	1 Total Income of Family 2 Total Income to wife for household purposes	Home Conditions 1 No. of rooms 2 Condition of rooms 3 Locality 4 Rent	Physique of parents physique of children	Determining causes of physique
25	22/-	£2- 0	£3- 0 £1-15	1 Room Very filthy room & small Poor Locality 3/- per wk.	Both parents are rather fond of drink & are not strong phy- sically. The 2 children are in fairly good health	The children appear to have been cared for chiefly by re- lations & have not suffered much privation owing to that. They spend little time at home.
26	25/4 to 28/- 26/6	£3- 0	£3-15 £2-10	2 Rooms Rather untidy and very poorly furnished. Very unhealthy locality.	The parents are in fairly good health though the husband drinks a good deal. The eldest son is not strong; he is rather dis- sipated and the 2 school- children are weak.	The younger children appear to be rather neglected and are weak and puny. They are very poor in physique due to neglect and want of nour- ishment as well as bad housing
27	35/-	£2-15	£4-10 £3- 0	2 Rooms Very neat and tidy and com- fortable. Poor locality 4/6 per wk	The father is quite strong but the mother is not, but is energetic. Two of the sons are not strong and one is sickly	Both parents are temperate but the place is too small and this has a bad effect on the childrens health.
28	18/-	£2- 0	£4- 0 £2- 5	1 Room Filthy and unhealthy Poor locality 3/- per wk	The father looks fairly capable though he drinks His wife is also robust. The child- ren maintain good health	The children were fairly well looked after, relations cared for them in younger days & for the most part they were away from home.

No.	Wages of Husband 1913-14	Husband 1919/21	1 Total Income to wife for household purposes	2 Total Income to wife for household purposes	Home Conditions 1 No. of rooms 2 Condition of rooms 3 Locality 4 Rent	Physique of parents 2 physique of children	Determining causes of physique
29	20/-		The mother earns about 15/- week	£2-10 £2- 0	2 Rooms Very poorly furnished & stuffy Poor locality 4/6 per wk	The mother looks wan & pale & all the children look very weak while 2 are bow-legged and the school boy is very rickety	The weakness of this family seems due to lack of good food due to want of money as well as to poor housing conditions.
30	22/-		The mother earns about £1 wk	£2- 0 £1-10	1 room Fairly clean but poorly furnished & in rather an unhealthy condition Poor locality 3/- per wk	The mother is rather energetic but not strong; one daughter is anaemic but the son is fairly capable. The other 2 children are however very weak	The children have suffered through want of proper food due to lack of means while the housing condition has always been against them.
31	26/6		£2-15	£6-10 £4-15	2 Rooms Well furnished & rather neatly kept. Fair locality 4/6 per wk	The husband is a very energetic man though he used to drink. The wife is also very active. The children are in very good health	The daughters usually stay over night with friends. The house is not overcrowded & the best food & clothing is got.
32	27/-		£3-10	£6- 0 £4- 0	2 Rooms Rather untidy but fairly clean Poor locality 4/6 per wk	The husband drinks, but not heavily. His wife is a strong robust woman. One of the children is consumptive; another is almost blind & the other is rather weak; a daughter is not strong	There is plenty of food but there seems to be great ignorance as to how to give it to the younger children. The house is in a very unsanitary state & the younger children are badly affected because of this.

No.	Wages of Husband 1918	Husband 1919/21	Total Income of Family 2 Total Income to wife for household	Home Conditions 1 No. of rooms 2 Condition of rooms 3 Locality 4 Rent	Physique of parents 2 physique of children	Determining causes of physique
33	26/-	£3-10	£5- 0 £3-15	2 rooms Well furnished but stuffy Poor locality 4/6 per wk	The parents are in good health and all the children are in good health	None of those who work sleep in the house and the school children are well cared for. They also spend much time outside.
34	26/-	£3- 5	£6-10 £4-15	2 rooms Very untidy but plenty of furniture and ornaments Fairly good locality 4/6 per wk	The parents are in good health & all those who work are also strong. One child looks weak but is in good health	There is plenty of good food & clothing in the house & it is in good sanitary condition.
35	26/6	£3-10	£6- 0 £4-15	2 rooms Very untidy Filthy house Poor locality 4/6 per wk	The parents are in good health but the mother is rather weak and one child is very rickety	The younger children have suffered through neglect during the mother's weakness as well as the bad hous- ing condition.
36	25/-	£1-15	£2- 5 £1-10	1 room. Filthy & poor Very poor locality 2/6 per wk	The husband is very weak and also the mother There is only 1 child who is about the aver- age strength. The daughter who works is anaemic	There was cert- ainly a dispos- ition to disease in the children inherited from weak parents which was accen- tuated by damp & unhealthy housing condit- ions, neglect and lack of proper nourishment.

No.	Wages of Husband 1913-14	Husband 1919/21	1 Total Income of Family 2 Total Income to wife for household purposes	Home Conditions 1 No. of rooms 2 Condition of rooms 3 Locality 4 Rent	Physique of parents Physique of children	Determining causes of physique
37 4	25/-	£3-10	£4- 5 £2-15	1 Room Fairly clean Poor Locality 3/- per week	The father is not strong but is able to work The children are rather weak, es- pecially the youngest	The children seem to have been neglected and the younger children are evidently not given proper nutrition while the house is far too small.
38	18/6	£2-15	£2-10 £2- 0	2 Rooms very dirty stuffy & small Poor and un- healthy locality 3/6 per wk	The parents are weak; the child- ren are rather pale and thin, the daughters and school child- ren especially so. The one app- renticed looks better.	There is lack of good food and proper care while the unsanitary con- dition of the house is det- rimental to health.
39	23/6	£2- 5	£5- 0 £3-10	2 Rooms Kept fairly tidy but stuffy Poor & rough locality 4/6 per wk	The husband is not strong and the mother is rather weak One son looks capable but the others look pale and weak	The work outs- ide and fairly good food helps to keep up the physique of the father and sons but the poor housing condition affects the health of the others.
40	25/-	£3-15	£5-10 £3-15	2 Rooms Rather untidy and dirty Poor locality 4/6 per wk	The father is in fairly good health & also 2 sons but the health of the mother and other children is weak	There is ^{good} food and clothing but the poor housing con- dition and ignorance of domestic economy shows in illhealth.

No.	Wages of Husband 1913	Wages of Husband 1919/21	1 Total Income of Family 2 Total Income to wife for household purposes	Home Conditions 1 No. of rooms 2 Condition of rooms 3 Locality 4 Rent	Physique of parents physique of children	Determining causes of physique
41	22/-	£2- 0	£4- 0 £2-10	2 Rooms Very filthy and damp Poor Locality 4/6 per wk	Both parents are robust and all the child- ren are in good health	There is a fair amount of space in the house as only 2 school children are at home. There is good food and fair attention is given to proper feeding
42	25/-	The mother earns about 15/- week	£2-15 £2- 0	2 Rooms very poor & unhealthy house Poor locality 4/6 perwk	The mother is in fairly good health. The children are also in sound health though one daughter looks rather weak	There is good food here while the children are at home, but most of their time is spent away and the school boy lives with relations This counter, acts the bad effect of the house.
43	25/-	£3-15	£5- 0 £3- 0	2 rooms Well furnished and well kept Fairly good locality 4/6 per wk	The father is fairly sturdy and also the son but the daughter at home and one of the school children as well as the mother are much weaker	The house is damp and rather unhealthy while the mother is of a naturally weak constit- ution as well as the daughter Much attention could therefore not be given to the children.
44	24/-	£3- 0	£5-15 £4- 0	2 rooms Fairly clean Good locality 4/6 per wk	Both parents & children are of fairly sound physique	There is plenty of good food. Most of their time is spent outside and good care is taken of the children.

No.	Wages of Husband 1913-14	Husband 1919/21	Total Income of Family 2 Total Income to wife for household purpose	Home Conditions 1 No. of rooms 2 Condition of rooms 3 Locality 4 Rent	Physique of parents physique of children	Determining causes of physique.
45	22/6	£2-15	£6- 0 £4- 0	3 rooms well furnished and a good. Fairly good locality 6/- per wk	Both parents and children are in good health and of sound physique	The food, clothing and housing conditions are good and great attention is paid to the physical welfare of the children
46	20/-	£1-15	£3-15 £3- 0	2 rooms Fairly clean & comfortable Fairly decent locality 4/6 per wk	The husband is poorly but the mother and children with the exception of the school children are in good health	There is good attention given to the physical needs The child at school however appears weaker than the rest and has an attack of influenza.
47	18/-	30/-	£3- 0 £2- 0	1 room Filthy and unhealthy Very low locality 2/6 per wk	The husband was a havy drunkard and the mother was always ailing the children are very weak and anaemic	There is very poor food and housing condition while there is no doubt about hereditary tendency to physical weakness in the children.
48	22/-	£2-15	£6- 0 £4- 0	1 room Well furnished and looks comfortable Poor locality 3/6 per wk	Both parents & children are of sound physique	The housing condition & the food & clothing together with attention are excellent.

No.	Wages of Husband 1913	Husband 1919/21	Total Income to Family 2 Total Income to wife for household purposes	Home Conditions 1 No. of rooms 2 Condition of rooms 3 Locality 4 Rent	Physique of parents physique of children	Determining causes of physique
49	25/-	£2-15	£3-15 £2-10	1 room Fairly well kept & clean Poor locality 3/6 per wk	The husband is not strong and the mother is weak. The children are pale & wan.	There has been great poverty here in the past and this has been detrimental to the health of the family.
50	20/-	£2-15	£3-10 £2-15	2 rooms Comfortable and clean Fairly good locality 3/6 per wk	The husband is not very strong and the wife is ailing but the sons are in good health though the daughters are not as good	There has been much want here in the past while they previously lived in a most wretched hovel This affected their health.
51	20/-	£2-15	£4-15 £3-15	2 rooms Fairly comfortable, tidy Fairly good locality 4/6 per wk	Both parents and children appear to be of sound health.	Both parents are temperate The housing condition is good and care is taken of the physical needs of the children.
52	26/-	£3-10	£4-15 £4- 0	2 rooms Very untidy but not very unhealthy Fairly good locality 4/6 per wk	The parents appear quite capable & with the exception of one child the rest of the family are in good health	There is plenty of good food in the house & the bad effect of the small room is counteracted by spending most of the time out; still this smallness of room has affected the health of the younger ones.

No.	Wages of Husband 1913/14	Husband 1919/21	Total Income	Home Conditions	Physique of parents physique of children	Determining causes of physique
				1 No. of rooms 2 Condition of rooms 3 Locality 4 Rent		
53	25/-	£3-10	£4-18 £3-15	2 rooms Looks rather comfortable clean & well ventilated Fairly good locality 4/6 per wk	The parents are of good constitution and with the exception of one child at school who is rather lame through an accident, the rest are also in good health	Good care is taken of the children by providing good food and habits of regularity are also insisted upon. There is however too little room which tell upon the youngest child.
54	21/-	£2- 5	£4- 0 £3- 0	2 rooms Fairly well kept and tidy Fair locality 4/6 per wk	The father is of poor physique and except the 2 daughters the others are also rather weak	There was undoubtedly an inherited disposition to weakness among the children while there was great want in times past.
55	26/6	£3-10	£4-15 £3- 0	2 rooms Rather untidy and poorly furnished Poor locality 4/- per wk	The father is of very poor physique while the mother and some of the children are anaemic	There was much want in times past and little care was taken of the children. The bad housing condition added to the natural detriments.
56	25/-	£3- 5	£4-15 £3- 0	1 room Very unsanitary Poor locality 3/- per wk	Both parents & children except one are weak & poorly in health. The youngest is the strongest	There was great neglect due to poverty and ignorance as well as to bad housing conditions.

No.	Wages of Husband 1913-14	Husband 1919/21	1 Total Income of Family 2 Total Income to wife for household purposes	Home Conditions 1 No. of rooms 2 Condition of rooms 3 Locality 4 Rent	Physique of parents Physique of children	Determining causes of physique
57	23/-	£2-15	£5- 0 £3-10	2 rooms Damp & dirty Poor locality 4/- per wk	None of the family are strong; there is constant illness among the children	Poverty, neg- lect and un- sanitary con- ditions were the causes of the poor state of health
58	22/6	£2-10	£3-10 £2-15	2 rooms Filthy and unsanitary Poor locality 4/- per wk	The husband is of moderate health but the wife is rather weak. The daughters look rather weak and anaemic	There has been great poverty here in times past and the unsanitary conditions of the house, together with neglect ^{the} con- stituted to the weak state of the family
59	15/-	£1- 5	£4- 5 £3- 0	1 room Fairly tidy & clean. Poor locality 3/- per wk	The father is lame and rather deformed. The wife is fairly brisk & active. The son appears to be in rather good health	There is good care taken of the family; the son is an ac- tive & energet- ic youth and lives a steady life.
60	20/-	£2-10	£5-10 £4- 0	3 rooms Rather tidy and well fur- nished. Fairly good locality. 6/- per wk	All the family here are in good health	There is plenty of the best food while the state of the house and the care taken of the health are excellent

No.	Wages of Husband 1913/14	Husband 1919/21	1 Total Income of Family 2 Total Income to wife for household purposes	Home Conditions 1 No. of rooms 2 Condition of rooms 3 Locality 4 Rent	Physique of parents physique of children	Determining causes of physique
61	18/-	£2-10	£6-10 £5- 0	3 rooms Well furnished and rather tidy and clean Fairly good locality 5/6 per wk	The family appear to be rather robust and strong with the ex- ception of one child at school who was rather sickly	There is plenty of good food and much time is spent out- side by the children who believe also in physical exercise
62	20/-	£3-16	£3- 5 £2- 0	2 rooms Filthy and very unhealthy Poor locality 4/- per wk	The father is not strong while the mother is also ailing. The children at home are also of poor physique	There seems to have been an inherited dis- position to disease in the children which was helped by the poor con- dition of living through poverty.
63	22/-	£3-16	£5- 0 £3-10	2 rooms Very tidy and stuffy Poor locality 4/- per wk	The eldest sons are fairly strong but the father is ail- ing at times. The mother looks robust. The youn- ger children are weak and some are rickety	There is plenty of food but the housing accommodation is far too small and has bad effects on the health of the children

No.	Wages of Husband 1913-14	Wages of Husband 1919/21	1 Total Income of Family 2 Total Income to wife for household purposes	Home Conditions 1 No. of rooms 2 Condition of rooms 3 Locality 4 Rent	Physique of parents physique of children	Determining causes of physique
64	18/-	£2- 0	£4 -0 £3 -0	2 rooms very filthy & unhealthy Poor locality 4/- per wk	The father is not strong and suffers from a weakness of chest. The mother is also poorly. One daughter is very weak and 1 child is rickety. The others are much stronger.	A naturally weak constitution was further weakened by bad housing and poor food especially in the father and two children. The other children were strong and were helped by relations thus counter-acting evils of own home.
65	27/-	£3-10	£5- 0 £3-15	2 rooms Kept fairly decent though rather stuffy Poor locality 4/- per wk	The father is fairly strong & the mother appears in good health but the sons are not strong though able to carry on their work	There is plenty of good food and clothing but the house is far too small and has an injurious effect on the children's health.
66	18/6	£2- 10	£4- 0 £2-15	2 rooms Very untidy & unsanitary. Filthy locality 4/- per wk	The father is not strong physically while the mother is very weak; the children also appear sickly & pale.	There has been great poverty in times past, while the unhealthy house & surroundings together with neglect, affected the health of the family considerably.
67	18/-	£2-10	£3- 5 £2-15	2 rooms Rather tidy & clean & looks comfortable Poor locality 4/- per wk	The parents are in good health & with the exception of one child who is slightly lame the others are also well and strong	Good care is taken of the children; most of the money is spent on food & and clothing while little time is spent indoors by the children.

No.	Wages of Husband 1913/14	1919/21	1 Total Income of Family 2 Total Income to wife for household purposes	Home Conditions 1 No. of rooms 2 Condition of rooms 3 Locality 4 Rent	Physique of parents physique of children	Determining causes of physique
68	20/-	£2-10	£5- 0 £3-10	2 rooms Rather tidy and fairly comfortable in appearance Poor locality 4/6 per wk	The husband is of poor health and has been so for many years but the wife is very active. With the exception of 1 child the rest are also appar- ently of sound physique.	Care has been taken in the bringing up of the children by providing good food and clothing while the house is kept in good sanitary con- dition.
69	23/6	£3- 0	£5- 5 £4- 0	2 rooms Very filthy Poor locality 4/- per wk	The parents are not of strong physique while only the eldest son may be said to be strong. The others are only of very moderate streng- th.	It seems that most of the children are naturally weak There has been grave neglect here due as much to ignor- ance as pover- ty while the housing condi- tion is very bad.
70	18/-	£2- 0	£5-10 £3-15	2 rooms very filthy & unhealthy Low locality 4/- per wk	The husband is in fair health but the mother is weak while only the eldest son can be said to be of aver- age strength; the rest look- ing anaemic	The husband is given to drink and also the wife at times. Ignorance, neg- lect and pov- erty in times past preventing them from get- ting adequate food & clothing together with wretched hous- ing condition is the cause of their weak- ness.

No.	Wages of Husband 1913/14	Husband 1919/21	1 Total Income of Family 2 Total Income to wife for household purposes	Home Conditions 1 No. of rooms 2 Condition of rooms 3 Locality 4 Rent	Physique of parents physique of children	Determining causes of physique
71	22/6	£3- 0	£5- 5 £3-15	2 rooms Fairly well furnished and clean Poor locality 4/6 per wk	The father looks fairly strong & the mother is also in good health. The sons are in a fair health though the daughters are not strong.	The parents are fairly temper- ate & care is taken of the children. The sons live away and are in better surround- ings. The house is too small while the dau- ghters have weak constitu- tions.
72	22/-	£3- 0	£5-15 £4- 0	2 rooms Fairly well kept and well furnished Poor locality 4/- per wk	The husband is a man of rather powerful phys- ique; the wife is also in good health. The eldest sons are in good health but some of the children are ailing	The husband is not very steady though much better than he used to be. The wife took good care of the children but the house is far too small for the family & is detrimen- tal to health.
73	21/-	£2-10	£3-15 £2-10	2 rooms Rather untidy & unsanitary Fair locality 4/6 per wk	The husband is not strong and the wife is also poorly. None of the children appear in very good health	Intemperance on the part of the parents neglect and poverty togeth- er with unsan- itary surround- ings are the causes of poor physique here.

No.	Wages of Husband 1913	Husband 1919/21	Total Income of Family 2 Total Income to wife for household purposes	Home Conditions 1 No. of rooms 2 Condition of rooms 3 Locality 4 Rent	Physique of parents physique of children	Determining causes of physique
74	25/-	£2-10	£4-15 £3-15	2 rooms Fairly clean & tidy but stuffy Poor locality 4/- per wk	Parents are of moderate health Elder children look pale and weak though not suffering from any particular illness. The younger children appear far from strong.	There has been great poverty here but this was counteracted largely by the care of the wife & with increasing income the health of the younger children has greatly improved.
75	26/-	£3-10	£4 -0 £3 -0	2 rooms Poor rooms but rather clean though stuffy Poor locality 4/- per wk	The husband is very poorly and weak the wife is stronger and is very energetic but the children look pale & anaemic	It seems that there was hereditary disposition to weak health in the husband while the children are the same, though bad housing conditions hinder health.
76	22/6	£2-15	£5- 0 £3- 0	2 rooms Untidy and slovenly appearance and unsanitary Poor locality 4/- per wk	The husband suffers from disease which prevents him working regularly. The wife is also poorly None of the children are strong though of moderate health.	There has been grave neglect of the children due to ignorance, while poverty & poor housing & environment also hindered health. The parents also are not temperate.
77	18/-	£2-10	£3-15 £2-10	2 rooms Rather poor & untidy in appearance Fairly good locality 4/6 per wk	The husband is weak and somewhat deformed The children look pale and are stunted	The housing condition is poor while the ill-health of the parents which was due to hardship and poverty caused children to be neglected

No.	Wages of Husband 1913	Husband 1919/21	Total Income of Family 2 Total Income to wife for household purposes	Home Conditions 1 No. of rooms 2 Condition of rooms 3 Locality 4 Rent	Physique of parents physique of children	Determining causes of physique
78	20/-		£2- 8 £2- 0	1 room Filthy and insanitary Poor locality 2/- per wk	The parents are of poor physique and continually ailing; the children are also weak & ailing	Great want and hardship together with intemperance & the worst kind of housing condition are responsible for low state of health.
79	18/-	£2-10	£5- 0 £3-10	2 rooms Rather tidy and clean-looks fairly comfortable Fairly good locality 4/6 per wk	The parents are in good health but the husband is lame through an accident. The school children do not seem strong but are not ailing	Good care is taken of the physical needs of the children while the housing condition is fairly good being in an open locality but there is too little space for the family.
80	22/6	£3- 0	£6- 0 £4- 5	2 rooms Well furnished but untidy and very stuffy & a little damp. Poor locality 4/- per wk	The husband is not strong and the wife is often ailing; the children appear in good health with the exception of one at school who is very deaf	There has been much hardship here through sickness but both parents are temperate. The housing condition is not conducive to the health of the family while there has been grave neglect in times past.
81	20/-	£2-10	£4- 5 £2-12	2 rooms Poorly furnished but fairly clean though stuffy	The husband is not strong but the wife is brisk & active; the children are in good health & are active	There is great care taken of the physical needs of family Little time is spent indoors by children.

No.	Wages of Husband 1918	Husband 1919/21	1 Total Income of Family	2 Total Income to wife for household purposes	Home Conditions 1 No. of rooms 2 Condition of rooms 3 Locality 4 Rent	Physique of parents physique of	Determining causes of physique
82	27/-	£3-10	£5-10 £4-0		2 rooms Well kept, sanitary and with good furniture. Fair locality 4/6 per wk	Both parents & children are in good health and are very active	The parents are temperate and have looked well after the children in providing good food & clothing
83	22/6	£2-10	£5-0 £3-15		2 rooms Well furnished clean & tidy Fairly good locality 4/6 per wk	The father is not strong but the mother is active & ener- getic. The children are all in good health	There is good care taken of the children & the mother pre- pares good meals for them The house is also in good condition
84	22/6	£3-0	£4-15 £3-15		2 rooms rather unclean & unhealthy Poor locality 4/- per wk	The husband is lame and is not in good health The mother is also somewhat weak. The younger children are very pale & anaemic	There has been much poverty & sickness in the house and owing to the weakness of the mother the chil- dren are negl- ected while the house is as bad and detri- mental to the children's health.
85	21/-	£3-10	£3-5 £2-0		1 room Very dirty & unhealthy Poor locality 2/- per wk	The husband is very weak and suffers from dis- ease while the mother and children are not much better	There has been great poverty here while the mother is ig- norant and careless and neglects the children; the house is abominable.

No.	Wages of Husband 1913-14	Husband 1919/21	1 Total Income of Family 2 Total Income to wife for household purposes	Home Conditions 1 No. of rooms 2 Condition of rooms 3 Locality 4 Rent	Physique of parents physique of children	Determining causes of physique
86	22/-	£2-10	£4- 0 £3- 0	2 rooms Rather tidy & fairly comfort- able. Fairly good locality 4/- per wk	Both parents and children are in splen- did health	There is plenty of good food and clothing while the house is fairly comfort- able to live in
87	18/-	----	£2-15 £1-17-6	2 rooms rather well kept and clean Poor locality 4/- per wk	The mother is energetic and active. The daughters are not strong but the son looks a little better.	It seems that the children are not natur- ally of a weak constitution but they have been fairly well cared for. The unhealthy locality and the bad state of the house is detrimental to their health.
88	20/-	----	£5- 0 £3-15	2 rooms Rather tidy & fairly com- fortable. Fairly good locality 4/6 per wk	Both parents and children are in fairly good health	The mother keeps the house in good condi- tion and is a good cook and has good con- trol over the children.
89	22/6	£3- 0	£4-15 £3- 5	2 rooms Very untidy & stuffy Poor locality 4/6 per wk.	The husband is of moderate health and the wife is active but the child- ren are weak, especially the younger ones, some of whom are very ill.	The housing condition is deplorable for such a big fam- ily while the wife is care- less & neglects the family owing to intem- perance and ignorance.

No.	Wages of Husband 1913	Husband 1919/21	1 Total Income of Family 2 Total Income to wife for household purposes	Home Conditions 1 No. of rooms 2 Condition of rooms 3 Locality 4 Rent.	Physique of parents physique of children	Determining. causes of physique
90	26/6	£3- 0	£5- 5 £4- 0	2 rooms Very poorly furnished untidy and stuffy Poor locality 4/6 per wk	The husband is fairly strong and active as also the wife but the young children seem very weak	The house is far too small for the family and is in a poor state. They have also been neglected or rather have not had the right attention given to them.
91	22/6	£2-15	£5-10 £3-15	2 rooms Fairly clean and tidy and rather com- fortable Fairly good locality 4/6 per wk	Both the parents and children are in very good health	The wife here has taken good care of the family and the best food is provided. Being a small family the house is not so small for them.
92	15/-	25/-	£2- 0 £1-10	1 room Fairly well furnished & rather clean but very small and stuffy Poor locality 2/6 per wk	The father is very lame and somewhat weak The mother is not strong nor are the child- ren but they do not ail.	The wife is very careful about the health of the family and believe in getting the best food and in keeping the house clean.
93	22/-	£2- 0	£3-10 £2-10	2 rooms Poorly furn- ished and very untidy & damp Poor locality 4/- per wk	Both parents and children are of sound health	The best poss- ible food is obtained. Most of the children are away from home and in good places so that they get the best opp- ortunity to keep well.

No.	Wages of Husband 1918/19	Husband 1919/21	1 Total Income of Family	2 Total Income to wife for household purposes	Home Conditions 1 No. of rooms 2 Condition of rooms 3 Locality 4 Rent	Physique of parents physique of children	Determining causes of physique
94	18/-	£2-15	£5- 0 £3-15		2 rooms Fairly well furnished and kept clean & tidy, look comfortable Poor locality 4/6 per wk	All the family are in good health	There is plenty of good food & clothing. The family are accustomed to a rough life and of strong constitution.
95	22/6	£3- 0	£6- 5 £5- 0		2 rooms Well furnished but untidy tho' fairly clean Fair locality 4/6 per wk	The family is in good health with the excep- tion of one child who has had measles	There is plenty of the best food though not much com- fort in the house. They have been used to roughing it but the small- ness of the house tells on the younger children.
96	18/-	£2-10	£5- 5 £4- 0		2 rooms Well furnish- ed but very un- tidy & stuffy Poor locality 4/- per wk	The husband is not strong and the mother is weak. The children are also rather weak & poorly	There seems to be an inherited disposition to weak health in the children aggravated by the adverse circumstances in which they are at present as regards housing.
97	22/-	£3-10	£6- 0 £4- 5		2 rooms Rather untidy and very stuffy inside gloomy & dark house. Poor locality 4/- per wk	The husband is not strong and the mother is weak. Except the eldest son the children all look very poorly and one child is rickety.	The parents are very intemper- ate and the children have been sadly neglected. There is great ignorance regarding the proper care of children. The house is also very poor.

No.	Wages of Husband 1913	Husband 1919/21	Total Income of Family 2 Total Income to wife for household purposes	Home Conditions 1 No. of rooms 2 Condition of rooms 3 Locality 4 Rent	Physique of parents 2 Physique of children	Determining causes of physique
98	18/-	£1-10	£3- 0 £2- 0	2 rooms Filthy & damp Poorly furnished & stuffy Poor locality 4/- per wk	The parents are rather weak. None of the children can be considered strong. They are pale and wan.	The hardships through poverty and intemperance undermined the parents' health while the children were neglected and the poor state of the house further aggravated matters.
99	17/-	£1-7-6	£3-10 £1-15	1 room Filthy and unsanitary hardly any furniture Very poor locality 2/- per wk	The father is weak and deformed. The mother is little better. The children however look a little better and are stronger than their parents.	The parents were very intemperate but relations and friends looked after the children who managed to look after themselves fairly well.
100	25/-	£3-10	£5- 5 £3- 6	2 rooms Very untidy & poorly furnished not uncomfortable Rather a poor locality 4/- per wk	The parents appear fairly robust but the children look rather weak and two of them are deformed.	There was great poverty here in the past and the parents were intemperate. The children were neglected the house being also far too small and very unhealthy.
101	25/-	£3-10	£6- 0 £4-10	2 rooms Fairly well furnished but untidy and stuffy Rather poor locality 4/- per wk	The husband is a robust man, has been used to outdoor work all his life; the wife is also rather strong & active; the eldest children are fairly well, the daughter & 2 children appear somewhat weak.	The family have been used to good living & the wife is careful about food & clothing still the house is far too small & the sanitary condition bad; industrial fatigue is evident in the daughter

No.	Wages of Husband 1913-	Husband 1919/21	Total Income of Family 2 Total Income to wife for household purposes	Home Conditions 1 No. of rooms 2 Condition of rooms 3 Locality 4 Rent	Physique of parents physique of children	Determining causes of physique
102	18/-	£2-15	£4- 0 £2-12	2 rooms Fairly clean & with some good furniture Poor locality 4/6 per wk	The husband is not very strong-suffering from asthma. The wife is active and in fairly good health The son is in poor health & rather lame but daughter is in good health.	The house is rather small for the family but good care is taken of them in the preparation of food while both parents are fairly temperate.
103	17/-	32/6	£3-15 £2-10	2 rooms Fairly tidy and with some furniture Well ventilated & comfortable Fairly good locality 4/6 per wk	The husband is of moderate strength but is slightly lame The wife and children are fairly strong though not robust	Good care is taken of the family & much attention is paid to cleanliness but there are signs of industrial fatigue in the children
104	25/-	£3- 0	£6-15 £5- 0	4 rooms Well furnished tidy and clean Fairly good locality 5/6 per wk	The husband is very strong & active but the mother is rather weak though energetic the children are of weak physique	The wife's weakness seems hereditary though also due to hardship, poverty and ignorance in bringing up in infancy.
105	22/6	£3- 0	£7- 0 £5- 0	4 rooms Poorly furnished and rather untidy. Rather low and unhealthy locality 5/- per wk	All the family are in good health	There is plenty of food and there is a strong healthy constitution; the children spend most of their spare time out of doors

No.	Wages of Husband 1913	Wages of Husband 1919/21	Total Income to Family 2 Total Income to wife for household purposes	Home Conditions 1 No. of rooms 2 Condition of rooms 3 Locality 4 Rent	Physique of parents 2 Physique of children	Determining causes of physique
106	22/-	£3- 0	£5- 5 £3- 0	4 rooms Rather tidy and well furnished. Rough locality 5/- per wk	The husband is strong & active The daughters however are not strong though able to follow their occupations	There has been great hardship in the past owing to intemperance of the husband and sickness. The work seems to be beyond the strength of the daughters the food however is good.
107	23/6	£3-10	£6- 0 £4- 0	4 rooms Very well furnished but untidy and damp house Fairly good locality 5/6 per wk	The husband is of moderate strength but the woman is rather weak; none of the children are strong though they are able to work but not regularly	There has been great hardship here & the children were not sufficiently vigorous to stand it so that they have suffered. At present there is plenty of good food but the housing condition is very bad.
108	26/6	£3-10	£6- 0 £4-12-6	4 rooms Small but fairly tidy though stuffy Poor Locality 4/6 per wk	Both parents are fairly strong & active. The eldest son is in good health and also the elder daughter but the others are rather weak	Much time is spent out of doors by the parents who cultivate a garden in the country. The eldest son is fond of outdoor exercise. The others are not so robust and the poor housing condition and work tells on them.

No.	Wages of Husband 1913	Wages of Husband 1919/21	1 Total Income of Family	2 Total Income to wife for household purposes	Home Conditions 1 No. of rooms 2 Condition of rooms 3 Locality 4 Rent	Physique of parents physique of children.	Determining causes of physique
109	25/-	£3- 0	£6- 0 £4- 5		4 rooms Very filthy & poorly furnished miserable place. Poor locality 4/- per wk	The husband is a strong active man while the eldest son is also very robust. The wife is not strong & the other children are somewhat weak	The wife is somewhat intemperate and is rather careless & negligent of the children. The eldest son is very fond of football but the bad housing condition and neglect tells upon the health of the other children.
110	26/-	£3-10	£5-15 £4- 0		4 rooms Rather well furnished and fairly clean but inclined to be stuffy Fairly good locality 5/6 per wk	The husband is suffering from asthma and bronchitis through his work. The rest of the family are in good health; the daughters look rather pale.	The wife is very careful about the health of the family and does her best to procure the best food and clothing. The sons are fond of outdoor exercise.
111	26/6	£3-10	£6- 0 £4- 0		6 rooms Well furnished & rather tidy Good locality 8/6 per wk	Both parents and children are all healthy though the third son is not as strong as the other boys.	Good care is taken of the family. The locality and the house together with the habits of family are beneficial to health.

No.	Wages of Husband 1913	Wages of Husband 1919/21	Total Income of Family 2 Total Income of wife for household purposes	Home Conditions 1 No. of rooms 2 Condition of rooms 3 Locality 4 Rent	Physique of parents 2 physique of children	Determining causes of physique
112	24/-	£3- 0	£5- 5 £4- 0	4 rooms Untidy and rather poorly furnished but fairly clean Poor locality 5/6 per wk	The parents are not very strong and some of the children are weak	There is good food & clothing but the house is far too small & there has been evident neglect in the past while the work is too much for the younger children
113	25/-	£3- 5	£5- 0 £3-10	2 rooms Filthy condition & very poor furniture Poor locality 3/- per wk	The father is very poorly in health while the mother is not much better The children are also poor and anaemic	There has been great distress in times past while the parents are intemperate. Poor & insufficient food, neglect & poor housing conditions are the causes of illness here.
114	25/-	£3- 5	£5-10 £4-15	4 rooms Well furnished & clean. Fairly good locality 5/6 per wk	All the family are in good health though the husband used to suffer a lot at one time	The parents are temperate and the wife takes the utmost care of the children's health. They are also naturally of a strong constitution.
115	25/-	£3- 5	£5- 5 £4-15	4 rooms Rather well furnished but untidy Fairly good locality 5/6 per wk	The husband is not strong but the mother is very active & also the children	Good care is taken of the physical needs of the children who are also active at physical exercise.

No.	Wages of Husband 1913-14	Husband 1919/21	Total Family Income to wife for household purposes	Home Conditions 1 No. of rooms 2 Condition of rooms 3 Locality 4 Rent	Physique of parents physique of children	Determining causes of physique
116	18/-	£2-10	£5- 0 £3-10	4 rooms Filthy & untidy Poor locality very rough and low 5/- per wk	The husband is poorly in health & the wife is not strong. The younger children are continually ailing and one is a cripple	There has been great poverty & distress in this family; the wife was intemperate, - children neglected & the house is in a bad state.
117	18/-	£2-10	£5- 5 £3-15	4 rooms Filthy and unsanitary Very low and rough locality 5/- per wk	The husband is of moderate strength & the wife is somewhat the same. The two sons are not strong	There is much intemperance here; ignorance neglect & also want, together with bad housing conditions resulting in vicious habits are causes of physical weakness here.
118	28/6	£3-10	£5-10 £3-15	4 rooms Well furnished but damp and untidy Fairly good locality 5/6 per wk	The husband is somewhat below average strength. The eldest son is robust The younger children are rather weak; 2 were suffering from scarlet fever at time I visited	The house is far too small & is unhealthy There is too little care taken of the children who are allowed to run wild yet are not badly fed & might have been much worse than they are.
119	17/6	£1-10	£4- 0 £2-15	4 rooms Filthy and poor house Low & rough locality 5/- per wk	The father is of poor physique. The wife looks fairly energetic though she is lazy. The children who are at home are not in good health	Owing to the parents' intemperance the children have been neglected & there was much want but this was to some extent counteracted by the children's own efforts.

No.	Wages of Husband 1913/14	Wages of Husband 1919/21	1 Total Income of Family	2 Total Income to wife for household purposes	Home Conditions 1 No. of rooms 2 Condition of rooms 3 Locality 4 Rent	Physique of parents physique of children	Determining causes of physique
120	25/-	£3- 0	£6- 0 £4-12		4 rooms Well furnished clean and tidy Fairly good locality 5/6 per wk	All the family are in good health	The parents are temperate and take the utmost care of the children's health.
121	25/-	£3- 0	£6- 0 £4- 0		4 rooms Very poorly fur- nished & untidy Low and very rough locality 5/- per wk	The father is rather robust but the mother seems very weak The working children are fairly strong, but 2 of the youngest are very weak	The locality is very detri- mental to health while there has been great distress & poverty. The parents were also intemper- ate.
122	25/-	£3-10	£5-10 £3- 0		4 rooms Filthy and untidy & very damp Low and rough locality 5/- per wk	The husband is not strong nor is the mother in good health. The younger children appear very weak & one is very deaf	The house is very unhealthy for the child- ren while they have been neg- lected owing to the mother's weakness. There has been great poverty here in the past
123	25/-	£3-10	£6- 0 £4-10		6 rooms Very well fur- nished & rather tidy. Good locality 7/6 per wk	The parents are strong and in very good health	Great care is taken of the children's health who are also well controlled.
124	22/-	£3- 0	£5-15 £3-15		4 rooms filthy and damp house Poor locality 5/- per wk	The parents are in good health but the children especially the 2 younger ones are not so well	The housing conditions is a hindrance to the health of the weak mem- bers; despite the fact that there is plenty of very good food, there is a sign of indust- rial fatigue too

No. 1913	Wages of Husband 1919/21	Total Income of Family 2 Total Income to wife for household purposes	Home Conditions 1 No. of rooms 2 Condition of rooms 3 Locality 4 Rent	Physique of parents 2 physique of children	Determining causes of physique
125	25/-	£3-10 £4-10 £3- 0	4 rooms Fairly tidy but somewhat damp & poorly furnished Poor locality Gloomy place 5/6 per wk	The parents are rather below moderate strength The eldest son seems fairly fit but other children are of poor physique	The parents are temperate & the wife does her best for the children but illness in the family & poor housing conditions have caused the children to be neglected The place is very unhealthy
126	26/6	£3-10 £5- 0 £3-10	4 rooms Filthy Very rough & poor locality 4/6 per wk	The parents & children are of very poor physique but are very energetic	Poverty, neglect and poor housing conditions together with inherited disposition to weakness aggravated by poor surroundings.
127	25/-	£3-10 £5- 5 £3-10	4 rooms Fairly tidy but a poor house. Poor locality 4/6 per wk	The parents are very active and the children also appear in fairly good health though they are not very strong	The parents are temperate There is plenty of the best food procured & little time is spent in the house so counteracting its bad effect thereby.
128	22/-	£3- 5 £3-15 £2-15	4 rooms Fairly well-kept house though rather untidy Fairly good locality 5/6 per wk	The husband is fairly strong but the wife is ailing. The children are rather anaemic & 1 child is very rickety	There seems to have been a hereditary disposition to disease in the children aggravated by want and neglect owing to mother's weakness.

No.	Wages of Husband 1913	Husband 1919/21	1 Total Income of Family 2 Total Income to wife for household purposes	Home Conditions 1 No. of rooms 2 Condition of rooms 3 Locality 4 Rent	Physique of parents physique of children	Determining causes of physique
129	22/6	£3- 0	£5- 0 £4- 0	4 rooms Filthy & very untidy Family good locality 5/6 per wk	The family are in good health and look robust	There is plenty of the best food to be had. Little time is spent indoors & the children are fond of physical exer- cise. They are constitutionally strong & active
130	23/6	£3- 0	£5- 0 £3-15	4 rooms Very filthy & rather damp Poor locality 5/- per wk	The husband is far from strong while the mother & child- ren are also much below the average strength	There has been great want here in the past while disease & death in the house together with bad hous- ing conditions prevented proper care of the children
131	24/-	£3- 0	£2-10 £2- 0	4 rooms Very poorly furnished and untidy Fairly good locality 5/- per wk	The father is not in good health but the mother & 2 eld- er children are fairly strong The others are much weaker	The elder children were well cared for when the mother was in good health. For some years she has been ailing Poverty & ill- health have resulted in the neglect of the younger one who suffers.
132	26/6	£3- 0	£6- 0 £4-10	4 rooms Poorly furnis- hed and untidy Poor locality 5/6 per wk	The parents & children are very strong	There is plenty of the best food here, the children are naturally strong & have been accustom- ed to hardship which has hard- ened them.

No.	Wages of Husband 1918-19	Wages of Husband 1919/21	1 Total Income of Family 2 Total Income to wife for household purposes	Home Conditions 1 No. of rooms 2 Condition of rooms 3 Locality 4 Rent	Physique of parents physique of children	Determining causes of physique
133	18/6	£2-15	£4-10 £3-10	4 rooms Rather well furnished, clean & in good condition Fairly good locality 5/6 per wk	The family is of moderate physical strength	The wife takes good care of the physical needs of the family and all live temperate lives.
134	23/-	£3- 0	£5- 0 £3-10	4 rooms Fairly tidy & well fur- nished Poor locality 5/6 per wk	The family look fairly capable and strong	There is plenty of the best food and cloth- ing in the house which is kept in a very good state
135	18/-	£2- 5	£4- 0 £2-10	4 rooms Filthy and untidy very poorly furnished Poor locality 4/6 per wk	The husband suffers from disease. The mother and children are not strong; the mother being deformed & one child lame	There is no care about the children; ignorance, apathy and laziness account for the wretched state of the children's health.
136	25/-	£3- 10	£5- 0 £3-10	4 rooms Fairly tidy & moderately well furnished Rather a poor locality 5/6 per wk	The family are of moderate strength	There is plenty of the best food, special care being given to them Little time is spent indoors by the sons who are fond of outdoor exercise.
137	21/-	£3- 0	£4-15 £3-15	4 rooms Rather untidy but well furn- ished & in good condition Fairly good locality 5/6 per wk	The family is fairly strong in physique	There has al- ways been good care taken of the children while the loc- ality is fair & the family is small

No.	Wages of Husband 1913	Wages of Husband 1919/21	1 Total Income of Family 2 Total Income to wife for household purposes	Home Conditions 1 No. of rooms 2 Condition of rooms 3 Locality 4 Rent	Physique of parents physique of children	Determining causes of physique
138	22/6	£3- 0	£4- 0 £2-15	2 rooms Filthy and untidy Poor locality 5/- per wk	The parents are below the aver- age strength The husband is slightly lame & 1 child is a cripple another is slightly def- ective mentally	There has been not much care taken of the children who were allowed to do as they liked; probably there was an inherited disposition to weakness aggra- vated by adver- se circumstance
139	25/-	£3-10	£4-15 £3-15	4 Rooms Fairly well fur- nished, tidy & clean Good locality 5/6 per wk	The parents and the children are of average physical strength	Good care is taken of the children's physical needs while they are also well controlled.
140	22/-	£3- 0	£4- 7-6 £3- 7-6	2 rooms Very poorly fur- nished & untidy Poor locality 3/- per wk	The husband is not very strong the mother is better & the eldest son and daughter are in good health; the rest are much weaker	There has been great poverty here; the husb- and is still somewhat intem- perate & the children were forced to look very much after themselves so that some of them suffered.
141	20/-	£2-10	£5- 5 4- 0	4 rooms Very untidy and poorly furnished Poor locality 4/6 per wk	The family are in good health	The family seems to be naturally strong & have been hardened by the rough life they live; there are only 5 at present living in the house so that there is no overcrowding

No.	Wages of Husband 1913	Husband 1919/21	1 Total Income of Family	2 Total Income to wife for household purposes	Home Conditions 1 No. of rooms 2 Condition of rooms 3 Locality 4 Rent	Physique of parents physique of children	Determining causes of physique
142	20/-	£2-10	£4-15 £3-15		4 rooms Rather tidy & in good condition Fairly good locality 5/6 per wk	The family are all in very good health	The parents are temperate; there is good food though plain, & the housing accommodation is fairly good Four remain at home.
143	29/-	£2-10	£5- 0 £4- 0		4 rooms Bright and cheerful, tidy & clean, in good condition Good locality 5/6 per wk	The parents are of the average strength & the children are also of fairly good physique	The parents are fairly temper- ate & have looked well after the physical needs of the children
144	21/-	----	£2-15 £2- 0		2 rooms Kept tidy but gloomy & damp Poor locality 3/6 per wk	The mother is fairly brisk & active but is not strong None of the children are in good health	There has been much stress & hardship in times past & the housing condition is bad; the food is poor & the work seems too hard for the children.
145	25/-	£3- 5	£4-15 £3- 5		4 rooms Fairly tidy but poorly furnished Fairly good locality 5/6 per wk	The father is not strong neither is the mother though she is active. The children are not strong; one is very deaf and the other is a cripple	There has been grave neglect of the children in the past due to the parents' intemperance & poverty as well as to ignorance Conditions are better now but a good deal of harm has been done.

No.	Wages of Husband	1 Total 1913-1919/21	2 Total Income to wife for household purposes	Home Conditions 1 No. of rooms 2 Condition of rooms 3 Locality 4 Rent	Physique of parents physique of children	Determining causes of physique
146	25/-	£3- 5	£6- 0 £4-10	4 rooms Well furnished but very untidy Fair good locality 5/6 per wk	The husband is very strong and powerful but the wife is rather weak; the child- ren who work are fairly capable but 2 of the smaller ones are frail & weak.	The parents are temperate; the wife has how- ever through weak health been unable to look after the younger child- ren & they have suffered
147	22/-	£2-10	£5- 0 £3- 10	4 rooms Poorly furnis- hed but rather tidy & clean Fairly good locality 5/6 per wk	The father is of average strength but the mother is not strong Two of the sons are moderately strong; the other is much weaker	The wife is not very capable at looking after them the young son is much frailer than the others and does not get the necessary attention.
148	22/-	£2-10	£6- 0 £4- 5	4 rooms Well furnish- ed & rather tidy but very stuffy Poor locality 5/6 per wk	The family is of moderate strength None are prevent- ed from carrying on with their work	There is plenty of good food and clothing while as little time as possib- le is spent in the house by the children.
149	20/-	£2- 5	£4-15 £3-10	4 rooms Poorly furnish- ed but neat & clean and well aired Fairly good locality 5/6 per wk	The family are in fairly good health though the husband is some- what lame and his eyesight is bad	There is good attention paid to the phys- ical needs of the family who are also fairly capable at looking after their own interests.

No.	Wages of Husband 1913	Husband 1919/21	1 Total income of family 2 Total Income to wife for household purposes	Home Conditions 1 No. of rooms 2 Condition of rooms 3 Locality 4 Rent	Physique of parents physique of children	Determining causes of physique
150	22/6	£2-15	£4-10 £3- 0	4 rooms Poorly furn- ished, fairly tidy but a poor house Poor locality 5/- per wk	The husband is of average strength but the mother has had much ill- ness; the child ren appear wan and pale, one child is rather defective mentally	Through the intemperance of the husband there has been much hardship & poverty which accounts to a large extent for the state of the children as regards physique and mentality.
151	24/-	£2-15	£5- 0 £4- 0	4 rooms Fairly clean & tidy & mod- erately fur- nished. Fair locality 5/6 per wk	The family are of good physique	The children have been well brought up and are fond of physical exer- cise; they have evidently good constitut- ions.
152	22/-	£2-15	£5- 0 £4- 0	4 rooms Rather untidy but well fur- nished Fairly good locality 5/6 per wk	The family are all of sound physique	Much attention is paid to securing good food & clothing The family is small so that there is no overcrowding
153	20/-	£2-10	£5- 5 £4- 0	4 rooms Rather tidy & clean well furnished & a good house Good locality 5/6 per wk	The family are very strong & robust	The parents had the advantage over many of securing a plen- tiful supply of milk & farm pro- duce while 3 of the children are in healthy occupations & away from home Thus there is no overcrowding & the children are well looked after.

No.	Wages of Husband 1913	Husband 1919/21	1 Total Income of Family 2 Total Income to wife for household purposes	Home Conditions 1 No. of rooms 2 Condition of rooms 3 Locality 4 Rent	Physique of parents physique of children	Determining causes of physique
154	22/6	£3- 0	£5- 0 £3-15	2 rooms Scantily fur- nished & untidy Poor locality 3/6 per wk	The husband is not very strong The wife ails continually & the younger children are rather weak	The husband is given to drink & also the wife to some extent The children appear to have been neglected especially the younger ones.
155	25/-	£3-10	£5- 0 £4- 0	4 rooms Fairly well furnished but untidy & rather unsanitary Poor locality 5/6 per wk	The husband is of moderate strength. The wife is weak. The children are in fairly good health but are not robust	The husband is a moderate drinker. The wife used to be rather careless & indifferent & has neglected the children but has greatly improved; there has been great privation in times past.
156	25/-	£3-15	£5-10 £4-10	6 rooms Well furnish- ed and fairly tidy. A good house Good locality 8/6 per wk	All the family are in good health	There is plenty of good food & clothing & good care is taken of the needs of the family. Both parents are temperate.
157	21/-	£2-15	£5- 0 £3-10	4 rooms Rather tidy and well furnished Fairly good locality 5/6 per wk	The husband is of moderate health. The wife is rather energetic & the children though not strong are in good health	The husband us- ed to drink considerably but reformed some years ago; the wife does her best for the children and they are well cared for.

N No. Wages of Husband 1913	1919/21	1 Total Income of Family 2 Total Income to wife for household purposes	Home Conditions 1 No. of rooms 2 Condition of rooms 3 Locality 4 Rent	Physique of parents physique of children	Determining pauses of physique
1 158 17/6	£1-15	£5- 0 £3-15	4 rooms Family clean & tidy & moderat- ely furnished Fairly good locality 5/6 per wk	The husband is of moderate strength though slightly lame The wife and children are in rather good health; the two sons ^{are} working are very strong.	The husband is somewhat incl- ined to drink but the wife is fairly temper- ate, she looks well after the children who are also very capable of look- ing after them- selves.
159 20/-	£2-15	£5-10 £4-15	6 rooms Well furnish- ed clean and tidy-a good house. Good locality 8/6 per wk	The husband was never strong & is rather lame He is better now than he used to be; the wife and children are in very good health	The wife is a careful temper- ate woman and rather ambiti- ous regarding the children's future especi- ally as there is a good in- come coming in The family moved to the present house some years ago
160 25/-	£3-10	£3-10 £3- 0	4 rooms Fairly clean & tidy Fair locality 5/6 per wk	Both parents & children are in good health	The parents are temperate and they look after the children's welfare while the house is purely commod- ious for a small family of 4 at home.
161 22/-	£3-10	£3- 0 £2- 5	4 rooms Clean & tidy rather well furnished Good locality 5/6 per wk	The husband is of moderate st- rength but ails at times. The mother is active but not strong. The children are in good health but are not very strong	Both parents are temperate & take care of the children but constitut- ion, latter not strong. Previous years they lived in poor, small house

No.	Wages of Husband 1913	Total 1919/21 Income of Family	2 Total Income to wife for household purposes	Home Conditions 1 No. of rooms 2 Condition of rooms 3 Locality 4 Reht	Physique of parents physique of children	Determining causes of physique
162	23/6	£3-10	£4-15 £3- 0	2 rooms Filthy and unsanitary Poor locality 4/6 per wk	The husband is rather asthmatic & the wife is not very strong. 1 child is a cripple & another is slightly defective mentally. The others seem fairly robust	There was probably a hereditary disposition to weakness of body & mind in the children which was aggravated by the poor surroundings, the overcrowding & unhealthy condition of the house & locality as well as poor & insufficient food & clothing.
163	22/-	lodgers kept by the widow	£3-10 £3- 5	4 rooms Fairly clean and tidy Poor locality 5/6 per wk	Both parents and children are in good health	The children appear to have been brought up very well; they are very active and energetic.
164	25/-	£3-10	£5-10 £4-15	4 rooms Fairly tidy & rather well furnished Fairly good locality 5/6 per wk	The family here look quite robust and very capable physically	The parents are temperate and look well after the physical needs of the children who are also very energetic and spend most of their spare time in the open air.
165	25/-	£3-10	£5- 0 £3-10	4 rooms Very untidy fairly well furnished but stuffy and unhealthy Rather a poor locality 5/6 per wk	The husband is not strong and bears signs of industrial fatigue the wife is weak & the children are also of rather poor physique & weak	The house is far too small Both parents are intemperate the children have been neglected & there has been great want. There is ignorance of right living

No.	Wages of Husband 1913	Wages of Husband 1919/21	1 Total Income of Family 2 Total Income to wife for household purposes	Home Conditions 1 No. of rooms 2 Condition of rooms 3 Locality 4 Rent	Physique of parents physique of children	Determining causes of physique
166	24/-	£3- 5	£4-15 £3- 0	4 rooms Filthy & untidy Poor locality 5/6 per wk	The parents are of poor physique while the child- ren are also pale & anaemic those working showing signs of industrial fatigue	There has been great want in the past & the children were neglected. The housing condi- tion is bad and there was prob- ably a heredit- ary disposition to disease in the children.
167	24/-	£3- 5	£4- 0 £3- 0	4 rooms Rather clean & fairly tidy Fair locality 5/6 per wk	Both parents & children are of average strength	There is plenty of good food and clothing & the family live a temperate and steady life.
168	25/-	£3-10	£4-10 £3-15	4 rooms Fairly clean & well furnished Rather a good locality 5/6 per wk	Both parents & children are in very good health	The parents are temperate and take care of the physical needs of the children in food & clothing
169	22/-	£3- 5	£5- 0 £3- 0	4 rooms Fairly tidy though rather poorly fur- nished Poor locality 5/- per wk	The husband is of moderate strength; the wife is rather active & the children are fairly robust	The children get plenty of food & clothing & are fond of outdoor exercis They are well controlled.
170	21/-	£2-15	£5- 5 £3-10	4 rooms Rather untidy but fairly well furnished Rather a poor locality	The husband is of moderate strength & the wife is also of average physique The children are in fairly good health but are not strong	The husband is inclined to drink but the wife is more temperate the children have been somewhat neglected in the past but take fairly good care of them- selves now.

No.	Wages of Husband 1913	Wages of Husband 1919/21	1 Total Income of Family	2 Total Income to wife for household purposes	Home Conditions 1 No. of rooms 2 Condition of rooms 3 Locality 4 Rent	Physique of parents physique of children	Determining causes of physique
171	17/-	£2- 0	£3-15 £2- 5		2 rooms Filthy & unsanitary-very stuffy. Poor locality 3/- per wk	The husband is of indifferent health; the children are of moderate strength	There has been neglect in the proper bringing up of the children but they are able to look after themselves now and pay attention to their physical needs though housing condition is bad.
172	24/-	£3- 0	£4-15 £3- 0		4 rooms Very untidy & stuffy Rather a poor locality 5/6 per wk	The husband is of a strong and powerful physique; the wife is also fairly strong; the two eldest sons are strong the others are weaker	The husband is inclined to drink but the wife is temperate; there is plenty of food & clothing. The children were allowed to look after themselves but they have not suffered much
173	24/-	£3- 0	£4- 0 £2- 5		4 rooms Rather clean & tidy & fair well furnished. Fairly good locality 5/6 per wk	The husband is not strong neither is the wife; none of the children are robust, they look pale and anaemic	The parents are temperate but there has been great privation in the past and the wife though active is not able to work There may be hereditary weakness
174	23/-	£2-10	£4- 0 £2-10		4 rooms Rather untidy & stuffy and poorly furnished Poor locality 5/6 per wk	The husband looks fairly strong but the wife and children are weak	The husband is somewhat intemperate and the wife is too. There is poor & insufficient food & the housing condition is against the health of the family

No.	Wages of Husband 1913-'14	Wages of Wife 1919/21	1 Total Income of Family 2 Total Income to wife for household purposes	Home Conditions 1 No. of rooms 2 Condition of rooms 3 Locality 4 Rent	Physique of parents physique of children	Determining causes of physique
175	24/-	£3- 5	£4-10 £3- 5	4 rooms Fairly tidy & clean but somewhat stuffy Poor locality 5/- per wk	The husband is not very strong The wife is very active the eldest son & the third son look capable but 1 child is very weak & the others not strong	The house is far too small & is unhealthy There has been great privation but the child- ren get good food & spend most of the time outside; this counter- acts to some extent the bad effect of housing
176	26/6	£3-10	£5- 0 £3-10	4 rooms Rather tidy & fairly well furnished & clean Fairly good locality 5/6 per wk	All the family are in good health	There is plenty of good food & clothing & the children spend most of their spare time outside.
177	24/-	£3- 0	£5- 0 £3-10	4 rooms Very neat & tidy & well furnished Fairly good locality 5/6 per wk	All the family are in good health though the daughters are not strong	The house was fairly small for the family but they do not live alto- gether there & this has proved beneficial.
178	20/-	£2-10	£3-10 £2-10	2 rooms Fairly clean & tidy but stuffy Poor locality 3/- per wk	The husband is not strong. The wife is much stronger but the children look very weak though they are fairly active	It seems that there was priv- ation here in the past which accounts for the weak state of the children though from the wife's account they are much stronger than they used to be

No.	Wages of Husband 1913/14	Wages of Wife 1919/21	1 Total Income of Family 2 Total Income to wife for household purposes	Home Conditions 1 No. of rooms 2 Condition of rooms 3 Locality 4 Rent	Physique of parents Physique of children	Determining causes of physique
179	25/-	£3-10	£5- 5 £3-15	4 rooms Very untidy & stuffy Poor locality 5/6 per wk	The husband is fairly capable & the wife is of normal health. Some of the young children are weak and one is a cripple.	There is much ignorance displayed in feeding the children while the bad housing condition has a bad effect on the health of the children but this is counteracted by their fondness for outdoor life.
180	17/6	£1-15	£4- 0 £2- 5	2 rooms Rather untidy & very stuffy Poor locality 3/- per wk	The husband is lame; the wife is of poor health but the children are rather robust in appearance & very active.	The children are well cared for but the work seems too much for the wife; the children spend most of their time outside & are fond of games.
181	22/6	£2-10	£4-0 £2-10	4 rooms Very tidy and clean & fairly well furnished Fairly good locality 5/6 per wk	The husband is rather weak but the wife is fairly capable; one daughter of school age is lame; the other children are in good health.	The parents are temperate; the wife is a good cook; one daughter became lame through an accident; the sanitary state of the house is a help to the health of family.
182	19/0	£2- 5	£5- 0 £3-10	4 rooms Poorly furnished moderately clean Poor locality 5/- per wk	The husband is of poor physique but fairly active; the daughters are not strong nor the wife but the 2 sons look fairly capable.	The husband is fairly temperate and the wife is similar but it seems there was great distress here in the past & the children had insufficient food & they lived in a very low quarter.

No.	Wages of Husband 1913-14	1919/21	1 Total Income of Family	2 Total Income to wife for household purposes	Home Conditions 1 No. of rooms 2 Condition of rooms 3 Locality 4 Rent	Physique of parents physique of children	Determining causes of physique
183	24/-	£3- 5	£5- 5 £3-15		4 rooms Poorly furnish- ed but fairly tidy & clean Fairly good locality 5/6 per wk	The family look quite robust and healthy	Much attention is paid to a plentiful supply of food & clothing though the children are obliged to look after themselves but they manage it well
184	20/-	£2-10	£3-10 £2- 0		4 rooms Very untidy & poorly furnish- ed Fairly good locality 4/6 per wk	The husband is in fairly good health & the mother is act- ive; the eldest child is mod- erately strong but the other child looks rather poorly and weak	There is insuff- icient food of good quality while the par- ents are rather negligent and careless & the younger child- ren are not properly fed. The house is too small
185	21/-	£2-10	£3- 5 £2- 2-6		4 rooms Clean & tidy & a bright house Fairly good locality	The husband is poorly suffering from industrial fatigue. The mother is very active and the daughters are strong. The employed son is rather weak but the others look well	There is very good care taken of the child- ren's physical needs who are also quite cap- able of looking after themselves The work does not suit the sons' health however.
186	25/-	£2-10	£4-15 £3- 5		4 rooms Very untidy, stuffy & gloomy though fairly well furnished Fair locality 5/6 per wk	The husband is of moderate health & is not strong; the mother is lame but in fair health The sons are stro- ng & the daughters with the exception of one appear of average strength	There is plenty of good food & the children have been well cared for; they are very active & bad housing condition is counteracted by outdoor exercise.

No.	Wages of Husband 1913/14	Husband 1919/21	1 Total Income of Family 2 Total Income to wife for household purposes	Home Conditions 1 No. of rooms 2 Condition of rooms 3 Locality 4 Rent	Physique of parents physique of children	Determining causes of physique
187	22/-	£2-10	£5- 0 £4- 0	6 rooms Well furnished clean & tidy Good locality 7/6 per wk	The husband is of average health but used to be very poorly; the wife is robust All the children are in good health	Good attention was paid to the needs of the children & the family had re- moved some years ago from a sma- ller house with improvement in circumstances; the children are very ener- getic & fond of outdoor life.
188	18/-	----	£2- 0 £1-15	2 rooms Very dirty & stuffy Poor locality 3/- per wk	The husband died from pneumonia The mother is fairly strong It seems the children who work are fairly strong but the children at home are rather puny	There was great distress & pov- erty but they had good food from a farm; the younger child- ren suffer ow- ing to bad hous- ing conditions.
189	25/-	£3- 5	£4-10 £3-15	4 rooms Fairly clean & tidy but stuffy Poor locality 5/- per wk	The parents & children are of average physi- que	Good care is taken of the physical needs of the family in food and clothing while the children spend most of their spare time outside.
190	24/-	£3- 0	£5- 0 £3- 5	4 rooms Fairly well furnished but stuffy & untidy kitchen, though another room is tastefully fur- nished. Fair locality 5/6 per wk	The husband is not very strong neither is the wife. None of the children are ro- bust & some look rather pale & wan though not naturally ail- ing.	The family liv- ed in a poorer district prev- iously & there was much want when the family was brought up The children seem to suffer from industrial fatigue. There is plenty of good food & clothing.

No.	Wages of Husband 1913	Husband 1919/21	Total Income of Family 2 Total Income to wife for household purposes	Home Conditions 1 No. of rooms 2 Condition of rooms 3 Locality 4 Rent	Physique of parents physique of children	Determining causes of physique
191	25/-	£3-10	£4-15 £3-10	4 rooms Fairly well furnished but rather dark & untidy Fairly good locality 5/6 per wk	The parents & 3 elder sons look well; one child is rather lame & another's eyesight is defective. The other child looks weak.	The parents are not very temperate especially lately. The younger children seem to have been neglected while the condition of the house is rather a check to their progress.
192	22/-	£3- 0	£2-15 £1-18	4 rooms Fairly tidy Good locality 5/6 per wk	The wife & children appear in moderately good health though they are not strong	The family lived in a poorer house previously & owing to the size of the family no doubt the smallness of the accommodation affected their health to some extent.
193	25/-	£3- 5	£4-15 £3-15	4 rooms Fairly tidy & clean Poor locality 5/- per wk	All the family are in good health	The parents are temperate and every possible care is taken of the children's health.
194	21/-	£2-10	£4-10 £3-10	4 rooms Untidy & unsanitary very stuffy Poor locality 5/- per wk.	The husband looks very strong; the wife is also robust but the children are below the average in physique and strength	There must have been great negligence in bringing up the children while they are too crowded in the house which is in an abominable state.

No.	Wages of Husband 1913	Wages of Husband 1919/21	Total Income of Family 2 Total Income to wife for household purposes	Home Conditions 1 No. of rooms 2 Condition of rooms 3 Locality 4 Rent	Physique of parents 2 physique of children	Determining causes of physique
195	22/-	£2-10	£4-15 £3- 0	4 rooms Very untidy, stuffy and gloomy Poor locality 5/- per wk	The husband is not in good health neither is the mother The 3rd son appears the strongest the others being much below the normal in health & physique	There has been negligence due chiefly to poverty owing to the husband's illness in the past the children are not very active owing chiefly to lack of vitality brought about by improper and insufficient food.
196	22/-	£2-10	£4- 5 £3- 5	4 rooms Rather stuffy damp & untidy Poor locality 5/- per wk	The father is of average strength but the wife is not well; the son suffers from industrial disease while all the children are much below the average in strength & physique	There has been much poverty & distress while the parents were not very temperate and tended to neglect the children in many ways.
197	22/-	£2-10	£4-10 £3- 5	4 rooms Fairly tidy & clean Rather a bright appearance, Fairly good locality 5/6 per wk	The parents are of the average health but the daughters are not strong and have all suffered from sickness but they are fairly energetic though feeling industrial fatigue.	The parents are temperate but have had a good deal of privation in the past which undoubtedly affected the health of the children though now they take good care of themselves.
198	15/-	20/-	£3-15 £2- 0	2 rooms Very dirty & unsanitary Poor locality 3/- per wk	The husband is of average strength but the wife is weak. None of the children are strong & one is rather weak-minded	There has been neglect of the children through poverty while the poor housing condition is detrimental to their health.

No.	Wages of Husband 1913-14	1919/21	1 Total Income of Family	2 Total Income to wife for household purposes	Home Conditions 1 No. of rooms 2 Condition of rooms 3 Locality 4 Rent	Physique of parents physique of children	Determining causes of physique
199	23/6	£3- 0	£4-16 £3- 5		6 rooms Very tidy well furnished & in good condition Good locality 7/6 per wk	The father and children are of average health and physique	There is plenty of the best food and the wife takes the best care of the children
200	25/-	£3 -0	£5-10 £4- 5		4 rooms Fairly tidy & clean & rather well furnished Good locality 5/6 per wk	The family are in good health	The wife is very careful in attending to the needs of the family
201	22/-	£1-15	£2- 5 ⁶ £2-15 ⁶		2 rooms Clean & tidy Poor locality 3/- per wk	The parents & children are very robust	The best food is procured from the farm & all the child- ren are very active & fond of outdoor life
202	23/-	£2- 5	£4-16 £4- 0		5 rooms Fairly clean and tidy Good locality 4/6 per wk	The family are of the average physical strength and health	Good care is taken of the health of the family; the best food is procur- ed from the farm in which the two eldest sons work.
203	23/-	£2- 5	£4-10 £3-15		5 rooms Fairly clean and tidy and moderately well furnished Fairly good locality 4/- per wk	The family are of average health and strength	There has been good attention paid to the physical needs of the family & there is plenty of the best food at the farm for them.

No.	Wages of Husband 1918-19	Wages of 1919/21	Total Income of Family 2 Total Income to wife for household purposes	Home Conditions 1 No. of rooms 2 Condition of rooms 3 Locality 4 Rent	Physique of parents physique of children	Determining causes of physique
204	23/-	£2- 5	£3- 0 £2- 0	4 rooms Rather tidy & clean Poor locality 3/6 per wk	The husband is rather poorly, inclined to suf- fer from bronch- itis; the wife is better; the child- ren are not very robust	The locality is rather a low one & not well lock- ed after; there has been great distress here in the past with consequent lack of nutri- ment to the children who are consquently somewhat weak.
205	23/-	£2- 5	£3- 5 £2- 0	4 rooms Rather tidy & clean and fairly well furnished Fairly good locality 4/- per wk	The family are of average health and strength	There has been great attention paid by the parents in bringing up the children. They were also rel- ated to farmers who provided them with food material.
206	23/-	£2- 5	£4- 0 £3- 5	5 rooms Fairly tidy & clean and well furnished Good locality 4/6 per wk	The husband is very strong, the ^{wife} though not ro- bust is rather energetic. The two elder sons are of average strength but the others are weak & all very often	The younger children appear to be constit- utionally weaker than the others but it is poss- ible they may become much stronger. The husband's ill- health & loss of work some years ago may have caused some neglect of children.

No.	Wages of Husband 1913	Wages of Husband 1919/21	1 Total Income of Family 2 Total Income to wife for household purposes	Home Conditions 1 No. of rooms 2 Condition of rooms 3 Locality 4 Rent	Physique of parents physique of children.	Determining causes of physique
207	23/-	£2- 5	£5-10 £4- 0	6 rooms Clean & tidy & well furnished Good locality 5/- per wk	The family are all of fairly good physique The mother died of influ- enza.	The children have been well looked after & are in position just now to pro- vide the best kind of food.
208	23/-	----	£2- 5 ⁵ £2-15 ²	2 rooms Fairly tidy & clean though a poor house Poor locality 2/- per wk	None of the fam- ily have ever been strong. The eldest son is strongest but he is inclined to suffer from bronchitis.	The house is in a very poor state while there has been great want & distress in the family.
209	23/-	£2- 5	£4- 0 £2-15	5 rooms Rather clean & tidy & fairly well furnished Fair locality 4/- per wk	The family with the exception of the husband who is often ailing appear very robust	The children were well cared for and are in positions to get the best food; the house is also in a good state.
210	23/-	£2-10	£4- 0 £3- 0	4 rooms Clean & tidy Fair locality 4/- per wk	The family are of the average health and strength	There was no lack of good food & clothing here at any time.
211	23/-	£2- 5	£2-15 £2-10	4 rooms Rather clean & tidy though poorly furni- shed Fair locality 4/6 per wk	The family are of average health and strength	The parents do all they can to procure plenty of good food & clothing and look after the children fairly well
212	23/6	£3- 0	£4- 0 £3- 5	5 rooms Fairly clean & tidy Fairly good locality 4/6 per wk	The husband is fairly strong & the wife is brisk the chil- dren are of average physique except the eld- est who is weaker	The family were provided with fairly good good and were well cared for.

No.	Wages of Husband 1913-14	Wages of Wife 1919/21	1 Total Income of Family 2 Total Income to wife for household purposes	Home Conditions 1 No. of rooms 2 Condition of rooms 3 Locality 4 Rent	Physique of parents physique of children	Determining causes of physique
213	22/6	£3- 0	£5- 0 £4- 0	4 rooms Clean & tidy & well furnish- ed Pleasant and healthy locality 4/- per wk	The family is of the average health and strength	The children were well cat- tered for & the healthy locali- ty was a furth- er aid to the maintenance of health & stren- gth.
214	22/-	£2- 0	£4- 6 £3- 5	5 rooms Very comfortable clean & tidy and well furnished Good locality 4/6 per wk	The family are very strong and robust	Plenty of good food & clothing & open air life account for their health here.
215	23/-	£2- 0	£4- 5 £3- 0	5 rooms Clean & tidy well furnish- ed & a good house Good locality 5/- per wk	The family are in good health	There is good housing cond- ition, plenty of the best food and active life.
216	21/-	£1-15	£3-15 £2-15	5 rooms Rather clean & tidy well furnished Healthy locality 4/6 per wk	The family are in good health The father is not very strong chiefly because his work is rather unhealthy, the wife is ene- rgetic, the eld- est son is not very strong	There was pleny of good food & the children were well cared for, the eldest a school teach- er suffered from diptheria when young, when the family were in a poorer house.
217	25/-	£2- 5	£4- 0 £3- 5	5 rooms Clean & tidy well furnished Fairly good locality 4/- per wk	The family are of the average health and strength	The parents have been very careful in looking after their own and the children's health.

No.	Wages of Husband 1913	Husband 1919/21	Total Income of Family 2 Total Income to wife for household purposes	Home Conditions 1 No. of rooms 2 Condition of rooms 3 Locality 4 Rent	Physique of parents 2 physique of children	Determining causes of physique
218	18/-	£1-15	£3-15 £2- 5	4 rooms Clean & tidy & comfortable inside Rather a poor locality 3/6 per wk	The family are of fairly sound physique	The parents were able to get the best food from the farms which employed their children; the father also used to work a good deal on these farms.
219	20/-	£1-18	£4-10 £3-10	4 rooms Rather untidy, damp house Poor locality 3/- per wk	The husband is not strong; none of the children are robust	There is plenty of food but the housing conditions are bad & the children do not appear to be naturally very strong.
220	29/-	£1-17-6	£3-15 £3- 0	4 rooms Fairly clean & tidy but somewhat damp Poor locality 3/6 per wk	The husband is rather poorly in health; none of the family are of good physique though able to do their work	There was probably a hereditary disposition to physical weakness in the children which was aggravated by bad housing condition and poverty in past
221	22/-	£2-10	£5- 5 £4- 5	6 rooms Moderately clean & tidy but well furnished & in good condition Healthy locality 5/- per wk	The family are rather strong and healthy	The housing condition is very good while the children have been well cared for; they are also fond of outdoor exercise
222	20/-	£1-15	£4- 0 £3- 0	5 rooms Clean & well furnished Fair locality 4/- per wk	The family with the exception of one are of normal health and strength	The greatest care is taken of the physical needs of the family in the provision of food and clothing.

No.	Wages of Husband 1913-14	Husband 1919/21	1 Total Income of Family 2 Total Income to wife for household purposes	Home Conditions 1 No. of rooms 2 Condition of rooms 3 Locality 4 Rent	Physique of parents physique of children	Determining causes of physique
223	17/6	£1-10	£4- 0 £3- 0	4 rooms Clean & tidy & fairly comfort- able Poor locality 3/6 per wk	The family are of normal health and strength	There is plenty of good food & clothing but there was dis- tress in the past and the children are not as robust as they should be
224	21/-	£2- 5	£3-10 £2-10	4 rooms Very tidy and bright Fair locality 4/- per wk	The husband is suffering often from bronchitis; the children are of the average strength	The family are careful & very temperate in their habits. The house is in good condition and the child- ren have plenty of good food.
225	18/-	£1-16	£2-15 £1-15	3 rooms Very poor, un- tidy & damp Poor locality 2/6 per wk	The husband is poorly, the wife is fairly active & strong; the daughters appear to be somewhat below the aver- age in health & strength	There has been much intemper- ance on the part of the husband & the family has been often in great distress. Insu- fficient food & nourishment to- gether with the miserable state of the house account for the children's health.
226	22/-	£3- 0	£4-15 £3-17-6	5 rooms Rather untidy but fairly well furnish- ed & a fairly good house Fairly good locality 4/6 per wk	The husband is fairly robust & the rest of the family though not strong are able to do their daily work	The family have lived well & have been very active The best food and drink was pro- cured.

No.	Wages of Husband 1913	Husband 1919/21	1 Total Income of Family 2 Total Income to wife for household purposes	Home Conditions 1 No. of rooms 2 Condition of rooms 3 Locality 4 Rent	Physique of parents physique of children	Determining causes of physique
227	22/-	£3- 0	£4-10 £3-15	5 rooms Neat & tidy & rather well furnished Fairly good locality 4/6 per wk	The family are of normal health and strength	The family have lived on the whole a very steady and tem- perate life; the house & locality are good & help- ed their prog- ress.
228	17/6	32/-	£3-10 £2-15	4 rooms Rather untidy but fairly good house Good locality 4/- per wk	The family are in good health	There has been much stress here in the past. The husband was rather in- temperate & the children have suffered but are recovering well from any ill-effects
229	22/6	55/-	£4-15 £3-10	4 rooms Very clean & in good con- dition Good locality 4/- per wk	The family appear very capable phys- ically	The family spe- nd most of the time outside. They have with the exception of one very active occupat- ions & are ener- getic; there is plenty of good food & clothing
230	22/6	£2- 5	£3-10 £2-15	4 rooms Rather clean & tidy Fairly good locality 3/6 per wk	There has been little illness in the family all having good health	The family are all energetic & engaged in healthy occup- ations; there has been no want of food in this family.

No.	Wages of Husband 1918-19	Wages of Wife 1919/21	Total Income of Family 2 Total Income to wife for household purposes	Home Conditions 1 No. of rooms 2 Condition of rooms 3 Locality 4 Rent	Physique of parents physique of children	Determining causes of physique
231	22/-	£2- 0	£4-10 £3-15	6 rooms Good condition clean & tidy Fairly good locality 3/6 per wk	There has been sickness, the husband is ra- ther poorly due to blood poison- ing followed by pneumonia; the wife & 5 of the children are of normal health	The children were well cared for; one child had had in in- fancy got the scarlet fever & had not actu- ally recovered since so that he could not do strenuous work.
232	22/-	£3- 0	£4-15 £4- 5	5 rooms Very good con- dition Good locality 4/6 per wk	The family are of good physiq- ue	The housing condition food & clothing are good; the child- ren had an act- ive life and have spent much time on a farm.
233	22/-	£3- 0	£4- 0 £3- 0	5 rooms Very good con- dition well kept Good locality 4/6 per wk	The mother used to be ailing often; the hus- band is in good health; the dau- ghters are not very strong though they do not lose much work through illness	The family were well cared for Previously how- ever they lived in a very poor house & were in great straits; this has probably had a bad effect on the children.
234	22/-	£2- 0	£4-15 £4- 0	4 rooms Good condition Fairly good locality 3/6 per wk	The family are of very good physique and health	The family take good care to provide the best food & clothing. The sons are very fond of out- door exercise & the daughters is in a good place as reg- ards work & food.

No.	Wages of Husband 1913-14	Wages of Husband 1919/21	1 Total Income of Family 2 Total Income to wife for household purposes	Home Conditions 1 No. of rooms 2 Condition of rooms 3 Locality 4 Rent	Physique of parents physique of children	Determining causes of physique
235	22/-	£2- 5	£4-10 £3-15	5 rooms Fairly well furnished & in good condition Fairly good locality 4/6 per wk	The husband is not very strong nor the wife The children are of fair health but are not robust	The husband was rather intemper- ate some years ago; they lived in a very poor & unsanitary house, there was also great pov- erty at one time here.
236	22/-	£2- 5	£4-10 £4- 0	5 rooms Very untidy & dirty Poor locality 3/6 per wk	The husband is not strong; the wife is in bett- er health; the eldest children are of fair health; the others are rather weak & anaemic	The husband is rather intemp- erate; there has been much sick- ness in the family & conseq- uently neglect of the children Poverty & dis- tress & bad housing condit- ion account for much of the ill- health
237	18/-	£1-15	£4-18 £4- 0	6 rooms Clean & tidy a good house Good locality 5/- per wk	The husband is lame & of a weak physique; the wife is stronger; the children though rather energetic are not very strong	The husband is temperate & the wife takes good care of the family but it seems as if they are not naturally strong There was much pov- erty & sickness here in the past & the chil- dren bear the illeffects.
238	24/-	£3	£4/15 £4/5	1) 6 Rooms Very good condition well furnished and tidy. Good locality 5/- per wk	The family are all of rather good physique.	The parents have lived temperate lives The family was small and the housing condit- ion & locality were good. They all lived very active lives.

No.	Wages of Husband 1913	Husband 1919/21	1 Total Income of Family. 2 Total Income to wife for household purposes.	Home Conditions 1 No. of rooms 2 Condition of rooms. 3 Locality. 4 Rent.	Physique of parents. Physique of children.	Determining causes of physique.
239	24/-	£2	£4 £3	5 Rooms Very clean & tidy though poorly furnished Fair Locality 3/3 per wk.	The husband is fairly capable The mother suffered a good deal from ill-health. The eldest son is in good health but the daughters are not so well.	The mother was not able to attend properly to the younger children owing to illhealth & weakness and these bear signs of that neglect though they are rather energetic.
240	18/-		£3 £2/5	4 Rooms Neat and clean Fairly good condition Fairly good locality.	The family are in rather good health although there has been a good deal of illness among the children. The father had died from pneumonia.	It does not appear as if the children are very strong. Some of them are of very slight build & look weak. There may have been a disposition to weakness of health in some of them.
241	18/-	33/-	£2/15 £2/10	2 Rooms Fairly tidy & clean but a poor house. Poor Locality 2/- per wk.	The family are of the average health and strength.	The family have had the very best farm food which has counteracted the effect of bad housing while they follow very healthy occupations.
242	18/-	33/-	£3 £2/15	2 Rooms Untidy and insanitary. Poor Locality 2/- per wk.	The family are of the average physique.	There is plenty of good food & the occupations the children follow are healthy so as to counteract any ill effects they had in early years.

No.	Wages of Husband 1913-	Wages of Husband 1919/21	1 Total Income of Family. 2 Total Income to wife for household purposes.	Home Con- ditions. 1 No. of rooms. 2 Condition of rooms. 3 Locality. 4 Rent.	Physique of parents. Physique of children.	Determining causes of physique.
243	20/-	£1/15	£3/5 £2/10	3 Rooms Rather untidy & insanitary, Poor Locality. 2/3 per wk.	The husband is in poor health The wife is rather active but the children are of a poor physique and often ail though they carry on their duties.	The husband is somewhat intemperate. There has been consequently great poverty & distress insufficient food and neglect of the children's needs who suffered in consequence.
244	18/-	£1/12/6	£4 £2/15	4 Rooms Very clean & tidy but a poor house. Poor Locality 2/6 per wk.	The husband is rather below average in strength but the mother is quite robust. The children are in pretty good health	The family are very active and the children are well built There is plenty of good food and they live an active life.
245	£1	£2/5	£5/5 £3/15	6 Rooms Rather clean & tidy, a good home. Fairly good Locality. 4/6 per wk.	The family though not robust are of the average health and strength.	The husband used to live a very intemperate life but is much better now There is plenty of good food in the house and the children have led a very active life
246	22/-	£1/16	£4 £2/15	5 Rooms Rather untidy & somewhat poor house. Poor Locality 3/6 per wk.	The husband is of the average physique. The wife has good health. The eldest sons are fairly energetic but the other children are not very strong.	The wife led a very active & healthy life previous to her marriage as she used to be on a farm. The children have had the benefit of some farm life but the bad housing condition has had a bad effect on the children

No.	Wages of Husband 1913	Wages of Husband 1919/21	Total Income of Family. 2 Total Income to wife for household purposes.	Home Con- ditions. 1 No. of rooms. 2 Condition of rooms. 3 Locality 4 Rent.	Physique of parents. Physique of children.	Determining causes of physique.
247	22/-	£1/16	£4/5 £3/15	4 Rooms Fairly good Condition clean & tidy Good Locality 3/- per wk.	The family are of fairly good health & strength	The family believe in good food & clothing. The occupation of the children however seems to be rather unhealthy for them as they bear sign of industrial fatigue.
248	22/-	£1/16	£3/15 £3/5	4 Rooms Rather clean & tidy and well looked after. Good Locality 3/- per wk.	The family are of the average strength.	There has been great poverty here in the past but the parents were temperate and took good care of the children.
249	22/6	£2	£3 £2/5	4 Rooms Rather untidy & in a poor condition being damp. Poor Locality. 2/6 per wk.	The parents and the elder children are of normal strength. The younger children are in bad health.	The parents were unlucky in moving from a fairly good house to a much poorer one. The husband at the time was in poor circumstances; distress poverty & bad housing condition had affected the health of the younger children.
250	20/-	£1/15	£3 £2/4	3 Rooms Rather tidy but poor house Poor Locality 2/- per wk.	The family are rather robust and active.	The family has looked well after itself. They have lived active and healthy lives.

No.	Wages of Husband 1913 $\frac{1}{4}$	Husband 1919/21 Total Income to wife for household purposes.	2 Total Income to wife for household purposes.	Home Con- ditions. 1 No. of rooms. 2 Condition of rooms. 3 Locality. 4 Rent.	Physique of parents. Physique of children.	Determining causes of physique.
251	18/-	£1/10	£3 £2/5	3 Rooms Very untidy & a poor house. Poor Locality. 2/- per wk.	The family are looking very capable and fit.	The family believes in getting the best food. They had the advantage of living near a farm. They worked a good deal on this farm.
252	17/6	£1/10	£2/10 £1/17/6	3 Rooms Very dirty poorly furnished and in a bad condition. Poor Locality. 2/- per wk.	The parents seem very fit but the children are much poorer in health & strength.	The parents were children of farmers both being farm servants before marrying. There has been great want & distress here while the bad housing condition has badly affected the health of the children.
253	18/-	£1/10	£3/5 £2/15	4 Rooms Very neat & clean & well furnished. Good Locality 4/- per wk.	The family are of the average health and strength.	The family believed in procuring the best food possible. But it seems that the children are not too strong for the rather strenuous occupations that they have.
254	£1/2	£1/15	£4/5 £3/10	4 Rooms Untidy & poorly furnished. Rather a damp & gloomy house Poor Locality 3/- per wk.	The husband is not very strong & the wife is rather weak. The children are also inclined to continual sickness especially the younger children.	The husband is rather intemperate. The wife owing to illhealth & weakness as well as poverty in the past was not able to meet the needs of the children. Bad housing condition added to the detriments to the children's health.