# THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

### PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

VOL. XLV.-No. 6.]

JUNE, 1937.

[PRICE SIXPENCE NET.

# EMPLOYMENT, WAGES, COST OF LIVING, AND TRADE DISPUTES IN MAY.

### EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

EMPLOYMENT at 24th May showed little change, on the whole, as compared with 19th April.

Insured Persons in work.—It is estimated that at 24th May, 1937, the number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain, exclusive of persons within the agricultural scheme, was approximately 11,387,000. This was 7,000 less\* than at 19th April, 1937, but 469,000 more than at 25th May, 1936.

Numbers Unemployed (excluding Persons normally in Casual Employment).—At 24th May, 1937, there were 1,173,802 persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain who were out of a situation. This was 80,844 less than at 19th April, 1937, and 223,953 less than at 25th May, 1936. The total on 24th May, 1937, was made up of 939,438 men, 32,056 boys, 167,299 women, and 35,009 girls.

Numbers Temporarily stopped.—At 24th May, 1937, there were registered as unemployed in Great Britain, 144,230 men, 4,197 boys, 55,491 women, and 3,310 girls who were on short time or otherwise temporarily suspended from work. The total of 207,228 was 78,573 more than at 19th April, 1937, but 18,057 less than at 25th May, 1936.

Numbers unemployed normally in Casual Employment. —At 24th May, 1937, there were on the registers in Great Britain 68,199 men, 167 boys, 1,925 women, and 9 girls who normally seek a livelihood by means of jobs of short duration. The total of 70,300 was 842 less than at 19th April, 1937, and 11,702 less than at 25th May, 1936.

Applicants for Benefit or Allowances.—The total of 1,451,330 persons on the registers at 24th May, 1937, included 652,316 persons with claims admitted for insurance benefit (of whom 2,359 had applications authorised for payment of unemployment allowances in supplementation of benefit), 34,911 claimants whose position under the conditions relating to contributions paid and benefit received had not been determined, and 5,766 persons who had been disqualified for short periods from receiving benefit (of whom 2,032 had applications authorised for payment of unemployment allowances). There were also 601,312 persons (not included in any of the foregoing classes) with applications authorised for unemployment allowances under consideration, and 154,835 other persons, of whom 32,939 were under 16 years of age.

Percentages Unemployed.—Among insured workpeople, aged 16-64 (excluding persons within the agricultural scheme), the percentage unemployed, in-

cluding those temporarily stopped, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 10.9 at 24th May, 1937, as compared with 10.8 at 19th April, 1937, and 12.8at 25th May, 1936.

Industries in which the Principal Variations occurred.— There was an improvement in employment, between 19th April and 24th May, in building and public works contracting, general engineering, the distributive trades, hotel and boarding house service, and the road transport services outside the London area. There was also a seasonal improvement in agriculture and fishing. On the other hand, there were increases in the numbers recorded as unemployed in the coal mining, boot and shoe, woollen and worsted, textile bleaching, dyeing, etc., cotton, clothing, ship building and repairing, and iron and steel industries. In some of these industries, particularly coal mining and worsted manufacture, employment on the date to which the figures relate was affected by holiday stoppages.

### WAGES.

In the industries for which statistics are regularly compiled by the Department, the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in May resulted in an increase of nearly £62,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 485,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of £3,000 in those of about 173,000 workpeople.

The principal groups of workpeople affected by increases in rates of wages were coal miners in Durham, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, North Staffordshire and |Scotland, and day-wage workers at coal mines in Northumberland; and workers employed in steel melting and steel rolling in various districts, in tin-plate manufacture, and in the light castings industry. Those affected by decreases were mainly coal miners in Yorkshire and Cannock Chase, and piece-workers at coal mines in Northumberland.

The changes so far reported in the five completed months of 1937 are estimated to have resulted in a net increase of about  $\pm 367,000$  per week in the full-time rates of wages of over 2,900,000 workpeople, and in a net decrease of  $\pm 6,500$  in those of 60,000 workpeople.

### COST OF LIVING.

At 1st June the average level of retail prices of the commodities taken into account in the statistics compiled by the Ministry of Labour (including food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, and miscellaneous items) was approximately 52 per cent. above the level of July, 1914; for food only the average percentage increase was 36. These percentages were the same as at 1st May. For 2nd June, 1936, the corresponding figures were 44 per cent. for all items and 26 per cent. for food only.

### TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in May was 90. In addition, 25 disputes which began before May were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of workpeople involved in the above disputes, including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, was about 73,000, and the aggregate duration of the disputes in May is estimated at about 814,000 working days.

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<sup>\*</sup> Between 19th April and 24th May, there was a net decrease of 3,113 in the total numbers registered as unemployed. The reduction, during the same period, of 7,000 in the estimated number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment, is accounted for by the London omnibus dispute. The men directly involved in that dispute are not included in the estimated numbers in employment or in the numbers registered as unemployed.

# MAGNITUDE.

# STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS IN 1936: STATISTICAL REVIEW.

In the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1937 (pages 5 and 6), some preliminary statistics were given of industrial disputes, involving stoppages of work, which occurred in Great Britain and Northern Ireland in 1936. More detailed statistics regarding these disputes, revised in accordance with the latest information received, are now available and are given below.\*

The number of disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as having begun in 1936 in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 818, as compared with 553 in 1935. In these disputes about 241,000 workpeople were directly involved (*i.e.*, on strike or locked out), and about 75,000 indirectly involved (*i.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition, about 6,000 workpeople were involved, directly or indirectly, in 14 disputes which began in 1935 and were still in progress at the beginning of 1936. The total number of workpeople involved, either directly or indirectly, in all disputes in progress in 1936 was thus about 322,000, as compared with 279,000 in the previous year. The aggregate time lost in 1936 by these workpeople owing to the disputes was approximately 1,830,000 working days, as compared with 1,955,000 in 1935.

While the number of disputes recorded as beginning in 1936 was larger than in any year since 1920, most of the disputes were of comparatively short duration, and the aggregate number of days lost through disputes in 1936 was less than in 1935. Both years were marked by an absence of disputes of outstanding magnitude, and in 1936 there were only five disputes in which the numbers of workpeople involved exceeded 5,000. The great majority of the disputes affected single firms only. Disputes in the coal mining industry formed a smaller proportion of all disputes in 1936 than in 1935, but were more numerous than in any other industry, accounting for about one third of the total number of disputes and for nearly one-half of the aggregate time lost.

The following Table summarises by industries the number of disputes reported as beginning in 1936 and 1935 in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the number of workpeople involved in, and the aggregate duration of, all disputes in progress in each year :---

		1936.		1935.			
Industry Group.	No. of Dis- putes begin- ning in 1936.	Number of Work- people involved in all Dis- putes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Work- ing Days of all Dis- putes in progress.	No. of Dis- putes begin- ning in 1935.	Number of Work- people involved in all Dis- putes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Work- ing Days of all Dis putes in progress.	
Fishing and Agri-	Normal St	hr (80)	12 basen		a analasi a		
culture	5	2,500	20,000	4	5,900	67,000	
Coal Mining Other Mining and	270	181,800†	852,000	217	199,7004	1,368,000	
Quarrying	20	4,000	117,000	16	1,400	16,000	
Brick, Pottery,	RTRA THE	ALLERG-BRE	ALC: BERRY		Station Edit	and and the	
Glass, Chemi-	32	0.000	18 000	12	800	5,000	
cal, etc	45	2,600 22,600	18,000 87,000	21	7,900	44,000	
shipbuilding	41	7,300	27,000	14	800	7,000	
ron and Steel	in the cards	338 : 38	ALL CHARLE		0.00 880	LET HRON	
and other Metal	62	17,500	92,000	38	8,300	42,000	
lotton	30	6,300	47,000	22 42	4,100 10,100	36,000	
Other Textile	49 27	7,100 12,300	50,000 155,000	42	3,000	70,000 44,000	
food, Drink and	a setore	12,000	100,000		0,000	11,000	
Tobacco	8	4,200	13,000	5	200	2,000	
Voodworking,		5 000	00.000	28	0.700	40,000	
Furniture, etc. Paper, Printing,	41	5,800	98,000	40	2,700	40,000	
etc.	8	1,900	27,000	4	200	500	
Building, Public	Second Second				estin and		
Works Con-			44.000	10	7 500	77.000	
tracting, etc	77 66	7,900 26,000	44,000 86,000	46 36	3,500 24,000	37,000 82,000	
Commerce. Dis-	00	20,000	00,000	00	21,000	02,000	
tribution and		prin par a		Lat. Cart			
Finance	9	8,800	69,000	4	200	500	
tries	28	3,800	27,000	16	6,200	94,000	
tries	40	5,000		10	0,200		
Total	818	700 4001	1,829,000	553	970 000+	1,955,000	

Of the total number of workpeople shown as involved in all disputes, approximately 77,200 in 1936, and 42,500 in 1935, were *indirectly* involved.

## PRINCIPAL DISPUTES IN 1936.

As already stated, most of the disputes recorded affected only single firms. Among those which were of a more widespread nature, one dispute affected about 22,000 colliery workpeople in Lanarkshire and adjacent counties, who ceased work for one day as a protest against the refusal of the management of a certain colliery to allow food and drink to be sent to men who had refused to leave the pit. Another dispute involved about 8,000 workpeople employed in meat distribution in London. They alleged undue delay on the part of the

\* Disputes involving less than ten workpeople, and those which lasted less than one day, are omitted from the statistics, except when the aggregate duration (*i.e.*, number of workpeople multiplied by number of working days, allowing for workpeople replaced by others, etc.) exceeded 100 days.

† Workpeople are counted in the totals for each year as many times as they were involved in a dispute during the year. The resulting duplication during each of the above years was generally slight, except in the coal mining industry, in which the *net* number of workpeople involved was approximately 123,000 in 1936 and 144,000 in 1935. The *net* number of workpeople involved in all industries was approximately 254,000 in 1936, and 220,000 in 1935.

Conciliation Board in settling certain claims by a section of the employees in regard to wages and hours; after a loss of nearly 65,000 working days, work was resumed on the understanding that the Board should meet forthwith.

Over 100,000 working days were lost by 2,000 slate quarrymen, etc., in a stoppage at Blaenau Festiniog, which lasted from 16th March to 13th May, and which arose out of a demand for advances in wages; the advances were eventually conceded by instalments.

In another protracted stoppage, lasting from 25th May to 17th August, about 2,000 furniture trade operatives in various towns in Scotland demanded an increase in wage rates, which was conceded by instalments, after a loss of over 70,000 working days.

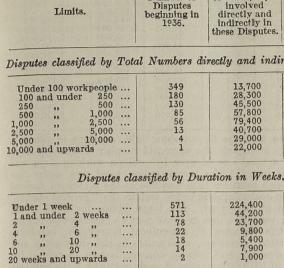
There were several disputes, causing a considerable loss of time in the aggregate, in each of which the employees of a single firm only were involved. One of the largest occurred at a Leeds clothing factory, where over 8,000 workpeople were involved in a stoppage which lasted from 20th February to 13th March, and caused a loss of about 140,000 working days. Three of the largest single-firm stoppages affected colliery workpeople in Yorkshire. In one case, 1,400 were involved in a loss of nearly 80,000 working days; another stoppage resulted in a loss of over 60,000 working days for 2,000 workpeople; while the third dispute involved over 3,000 work-people in a loss of 185,000 working days. A further 7,000 work-people in a loss of 185,000 working days. people in a loss of 103,000 working days. A further 7,000 work, people at certain neighbouring collieries ceased work in sympathy with the workpeople involved in the last-mentioned dispute, causing an additional loss of 180,000 working days. Another dispute, which began on 16th November and involved about 1,000 colliery work. people in Nottinghamshire, was not settled until 29th May this year, and resulted in a loss of over 70,000 working days.

Following is a list of principal disputes which began in 1936 :-

Industry and Locality.	Dates of beginning and end of Stoppage. (1936, unless other- wise stated.)	Approxi- mate Number of Work- people involved.	Aggregate Duration of Disputes in Working Days.*
FISHING : Share fishermen, etc Fraserburgh and Peter- head	8 June-13 June	1,800	11,000
COAL MINING : Pontefract (near)† Glasgow (near)† Rotherham (near)† Worksop† Treherbert (Rhondda)† Lanarkshire and parts	11 Mar,-28 May 27 Apl,-12 June 27 May-16 June 24 June-4 July 14 Ang,-22 Sept. 28 Aug,-9 Sept.	1,400 2,024 1,050 2,983 1,556 1,600	78,000 61,000 21,000 28,000 35,000 17,000
of Dumbartonshire and West Lothian Doncaster (near)†	14 Sept14 Sept. 9 Nov27 Jan. '37	22,000 3,317	22,000 185,000
Harworth, Nottingham- shire† Deal (near)† Doncaster (near)	16 Nov29 May '37 25 Nov3 Dec. 28 Dec27 Jan. '37	928 2,680 7,332	72,500 19,000 180,000
SLATE QUARRYING : Quarrymen, labourers, etc Blaenau Festiniog	16 Mar.–13 May	2,000	103,000
ENGINEERING : Workpeople employed in motor vehicle making	11 Nov13 Nov. 3 Dec15 Dec.	5,587	15,000
COTTON MANUFACTURE :	3 Sept3 Nov.	270	15,000
CLOTHING MANUFACTURE:	20 Feb13 Mar.	8,110	140,000
FISH CURING : Female gutters and pack- ers Great Yarmouth, Gorleston and Lowestoft	23 Oct.–26 Oct.	3,000	7,500
FURNITURE MAKING :	25 May-17 Aug.	2,000	73,500
PAPER MAKING : Engineers, blacksmiths and other workpeopleAber- deen (near)†	30 Sept9 Jan. '37	200	14,000
BUILDING :— Plasterers—Merseyside	31 Aug7 Nov.	250	15,000
CRANSPORT : Dock labourers, etc Glasgow	22 Oct28 Oct.	4,500	23,500
MEAT DISTRIBUTION : Shopmen, pitchers, etc London	3 Feb10 Feb.	8,000	64,000
RUBBER :	15 May-29 Sept.	302	11,000

1= 24 \* Inclusive of duration in 1937 of disputes beginning in 1936. Disputes thus indicated involved only one employer.

In the Table below the disputes of 1936 are analysed from three different aspects of magnitude, viz., numbers of workpeople involved, duration in weeks, and aggregate duration in working days. It should be observed that the figures in this Table relate only to disputes beginning in 1936, and take account of time lost in 1937 through such of these disputes as continued beyond the end of the year; they therefore differ from the figures given in the first Table in this article on page 214. The total number of workpeople involved in these disputes beginning in 1936 was about 316,000, while the aggregate duration of the disputes, including time lost in 1937, was about 2,000,000 working days. Number of



# Disputes classified by Aggregate Duration in Working Days.

$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	156 48 2	
25,000 ,, 50,000 ,, 50,000 ,, 100,000 ,, 100,000 days and upwards	54	

As has already been pointed out above, most of the disputes in As has already been pointed out above, most of the disputes in 1936 affected single firms only, and were of comparatively short duration. The above Table shows that, of the 818 recorded disputes, 529 (or nearly 65 per cent.) involved less than 250 workpeople in each case, and in only 18 cases was the number 2,500 or more. There were, moreover, 571 disputes (about 70 per cent. of the total) which lasted for less than one week, while only 56 disputes (under 7 per cent. of the total) were protracted to 4 weeks or over. As regards the aggregate duration of disputes (*i.e.*, number of As regards the aggregate duration of disputes (*i.e.*, number of workpeople multiplied by the number of working days), it will be seen that 11 disputes, involving 40,000 workpeople, accounted for 1,020,000 working days, or about one-half of the total time lost through disputes beginning in 1936.

### CAUSES.

The numbers and proportions of disputes in 1936, and of work-people directly involved therein, arising from the principal classes of causes, are given below. In some cases disputes originate from more than one cause, e.g., a claim for an advance in wages may be accompanied by one for a reduction in working hours. For the what appears to be the principal cause of the stoppage.

	Dist	nber of g in 1936.	dingetly	per of people involved.	The following Table show of workpeople directly in classified according to their	vs, by grou volved in	ps of indus disputes	tries, the p	proportion
Principal Causes.	Total. Per- age. Total. Per- age.		Work- people directly involved	disputes be	s directly in gianing in s of which	1936, the			
Wage increase questions          Wage decrease questions          Other wage questions	162 34 173	$     \begin{array}{r}       19 \cdot 8 \\       4 \cdot 2 \\       21 \cdot 1     \end{array} $	40,600 3,100 33,600	16·8 1·3 13·9	Industry Group.	in Disputes beginning in 1936.	In favour of Work- people.	In favour of Em- ployers.	A Com- promise.
All wage questions Hours of labour Employment of particular classes or persons Other working arrangements, rules and	23 221	45.1 2.8 27.0	77,300 7,100 53,300	32.0 3.0 22.1	Mining and Quarrying Metal, Engineering and Ship- building	143,200 25,700	Per cent. 26·3 16·5	Per cent. $54 \cdot 0$ $48 \cdot 4$	Per cent. 19.7 35.1
discipline Trade unionism Sympathetic action Other questions	84 20 2	$ \begin{array}{c} 12 \cdot 1 \\ 10 \cdot 3 \\ 2 \cdot 5 \\ 0 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	34,500 20,200 44,500 4,400	$     \begin{array}{r}       14 \cdot 3 \\       8 \cdot 4 \\       18 \cdot 4 \\       1 \cdot 8 \\       \hline       100 0       \end{array} $	Textile Clothing Building, Public Works Con- tracting, etc Transport	7,700 11,700 7,300 23,900	16·1 7·7 30·6 18·5	40.0 88.4 36.7 35.9	43·9 3·9 32·7 45·6
Total		for ab	241,300	er cent.	Other             All Industries	21,800	20·5 22·9	23·6 49·6	55·9 27·5

Wage questions, as a whole, accounted for about one-third of the of the disputes beginning in 1936, and for about one-third of the From the above Table it will be seen that in most of the industry workpeople directly involved in such disputes. groups only a minority of the workpeople were involved in disputes Over one-quarter of the disputes arose out of the employment of which terminated in favour of the workpeople; but that nearly particular classes or persons. Nearly one-fifth of all the workpeople involved in disputes ceased work in sympathy with workpeople at or over one-half of the workpeople in the textile, transport, and "other" groups were involved in disputes which ended in a other establishments, i.e., not as a result of a direct grievance of their own. compromise.

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Cotal Number f Workpeople involved directly and indirectly in hese Disputes.	Aggregate Duration of these Disputes in Working Days.
ctly and indi	rectly involved.
13,700 28,300 45,500 57,800 79,400 40,700 29,000 22,000	$100,000\\142,000\\215,000\\241,000\\586,000\\303,000\\399,000\\22,000$

C. Halling C.	Stephen and September
224,400	416,000
44,200	311,000
23,700	350,000
9,800	238,000
5,400	216,000
7,900	396,000
1,000	81,000

51,800	91,000
44,400	87,000
96,500	335,000
84,100	475,000
4,500	63,000
14,300	349,000
20,800	608,000

The following Table shows, by groups of industries, the proportion of workpeople who were directly involved in disputes in 1936, classified according to the principal cause :---

tion in the	Proportions directly involved in Disputes respecting							
Industry Group.	Work- people directly involved in Dis- putes begin- ning in 1936.	Wages.	Hours of La- bour.	Em- ploy- ment of Par- ticular Classes or Per- sons.	Other Work- ing Ar- range- ments, Rules and Dis- cip- line.	Trade Union- ism.	Sym- path- etic Ac- tion.	Other Ques- tions.
Miningand Quarry-	143,200	Per Cent. 24.6	Per Cent. 2 · 8	Per Cent. 24 · 8	$\begin{array}{c} \operatorname{Per} \\ \operatorname{Cent.} \\ 12 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \operatorname{Per} \\ \operatorname{Cent.} \\ 7 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	Per Cent. 25·4	Per Cent. 3·1
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding Textile Clothing Building, Public Works Contract-	7,700	$27 \cdot 9$ 52 \cdot 3 73 \cdot 2	0·7 2·9	26·9 17·1 4·4	$23 \cdot 7$ $17 \cdot 1$ $0 \cdot 5$	$     \begin{array}{c}       15 \cdot 9 \\       11 \cdot 3 \\       1 \cdot 9     \end{array}   $	4·9 2·2 17·1	
ing, etc Transport Other	7,300 23,900 21,800	$   \begin{array}{r}     31 \cdot 6 \\     27 \cdot 0 \\     61 \cdot 6   \end{array} $	$0.9 \\ 10.6 \\ 0.2$	$ \begin{array}{c} 41 \cdot 8 \\ 11 \cdot 9 \\ 14 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	$0.9 \\ 32.9 \\ 7.3$	$22 \cdot 5 \\ 0 \cdot 3 \\ 15 \cdot 1$	$2 \cdot 3$ $17 \cdot 3$ $1 \cdot 6$	
All Industries	241,300	32.0	3.0	22.1	14.3	8.4	18.4	1.8

Judged by the numbers of workpeople involved, wage questions were the principal causes of disputes in the metal, engineering and shipbuilding, textile, clothing and "other" industry groups. About the same number of workpeople in the mining and quarrying group ceased work in sympathy with the employees at other collieries as were involved in disputes concerning wages and the employment of particular classes or persons. In the building, etc. group the disputes chiefly concerned the employment of particular classes or persons; while in the transport group the principal causes were "other working arrangements, rules and discipline."

### RESULTS.

The number and proportion of disputes beginning in 1936, and of workpeople directly involved therein, the results of which were (a) in favour of the workpeople, (b) in favour of the employers, and (a) in favour of the workpeople, (b) in favour of the employers, and (c) of the nature of a compromise, were as under. Disputes classified as in favour of workpeople or in favour of employers, for the purpose of this and the following Tables, are those in which the workpeople or employers, respectively, were completely successful, or practically so, in attaining or resisting the objects to which the stoppage of work was due. Disputes in which the workpeople, or employers, were partly, but not wholly, successful, are included under "com-promise." promis

		mber sputes.	Number of Workpeople directly involved.	
Results.	Total.	Per- centage.	Total.	Per- centage.
In favour of workpeople In favour of employers A compromise	217 349 252	26.5 42.7 30.8	55,200 119,600 66,500	22 · 9 49 · 6 27 · 5
Total	818	100.0	241,300	100.0

Over 40 per cent. of the disputes ended in favour of the employers, as compared with 30 per cent. which resulted in a compromise, and less than 30 per cent. which ended in favour of the workpeople. As regards the number of workpeople directly concerned, about one-half were involved in disputes ending in favour of the employers, over one-quarter in disputes which resulted in a compromise, and less disputes which ended in favour of the workpeople.

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Combined statistics of the causes and results of disputes beginning in 1936 are given below :-

Principal Causes.	Number directly i beginning	Total		
	In favour of Werk- people.	In favour of Em- ployers.	A Com- promise.	
Wage increase questions          Wage decrease questions          Other wage questions	5,300 800 8,800	<b>19,</b> 500 300 <b>13,</b> 600	15,800 2,000 11,200	40,600 3,100 33,600
All wage questions Hours of labour Employment of particular classes	14,900 600	33,400 3,000	29,000 3,500	77,300 7,100
or persons	19,200	25,600	8,500	53,300
and discipline	8,200	12,500	13,800	34,500
Trade unionism	9,000 3,300	7,600 34,500	3,600 6,700	20,200 44,500
Sympathetic action Other questions		3,000	1,400	4,400
Total	55,200	119,600	66,500	241,300

### METHODS OF SETTLEMENT.

The principal methods by which disputes beginning in 1936 were settled are shown in the Table below :---

Methods of Settlement.	Number of beginning	f Disputes 3 in 1936.	Number of Work- people directly involved.		
	Total.	Per- centage.	Total.	Por- centage.	
By direct negotiation between the parties or their repre-					
sentatives By conciliation By arbitration By return to work on em-	544 39 13	66.5 4.8 1.6	129,400 18,900 9,700	53.6 7.8 4.0	
ployers' terms, without negotiation By replacement of workpeople by closing of works btherwise	176 31 4 11	21.5 3.8 0.5 1.3	81,000 1,000 600 700	33.6 0.4 0.3 0.3	
Total	818	100.0	241,300	100.0	

The most frequent method of settlement of disputes in 1936, as in previous years, was direct negotiation between the parties or their representatives, two-thirds of all the disputes being thus settled. Disputes in which work was resumed on the employers' terms, without negotiation, accounted for over one-fifth of the total, and for one-third of the workpeople directly involved.

### COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR 1893-1936.

The following Table shows the total number of disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in each of the years 1893-1936, together with the approximate number of workpeople involved in these disputes, and the aggregate number of working days lost in all disputes in progress during the year (irre-spective of the date of beginning) at the establishments where the disputes occurred. It should be observed that in this Table the particulars of numbers involved relate to persons involved in disputes beginning in each year, whilst in the first Table in this article (page 214) they relate to the total numbers involved in all disputes in progress, including those beginning earlier which were still unsettled at the beginning of the year :--

Year. Number of Disputes beginning in		Num involved i	Aggregate Dura- tion in Working Days of all Dis- putes in progress		
	Year.	Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.	during Year (to nearest 10,000).
1893	599	597,000	37,000	634,000	30,440,000
1894	903	254,000	68,000	322,000	9,510,000
1895	728 906	205,000 142,000	54,000 50,000	259,000 192,000	5,700,000 3,560,000
1897	848	166,000	63,000	229,000	10,330,000
898	695	199,000	53,000	252,000	15,260,000
998	710	137,000	42,000	179,000	2,500,000
000	633	132,000	53,000 68,000	185,000 179,000	3,090,000 4,130,000
901	631 432	111,000 115,000	140,000	255,000	3,440,000
903	380	93,000	23,000	116,000	2,320,000
1904	346	56,000	31,000	87,000	1,460,000
1905	349	67,000	25,000	92,000	2,370,000
1906	479 585	158,000	60,000 46,000	218,000 146,000	3,020,000 2,150,000
1907	389	221,000	72,000	293,000	10,790,000
909	422	168,000	129,000	297,000	2,690,000
1910	521	384,000	130,000	514,000	9,870,000
1911	872	824,000	128,000	952,000	10,160,000
1912	834 1,459	1,232,000	230,000 167,000	1,462,000 664,000	40,890,000 9,800,000

\* For the purpose of these totals, workpeople are counted in the total for each year as many times as they were involved in a dispute during that year. The resulting duplication, which is generally inconsiderable in relation to the year's totals, is mainly confined to the coal mining industry, with the addition in 1926 of all other industries involved in the "general strike." In the coal mining group duplication was largest in the years 1919-21, amounting to 150,000 in 1919, 300,000 in 1920, and 100,000 in 1921, which numbers should accordingly be deducted from the above totals to arrive at the *net* numbers of workpeople (i.e., number of separate individuals) involved in these years. Since 1926 the more considerable duplications in the totals for all industries have been as follows: 1931, 57,000; 1932, 70,000; 1935, 59,000; 1936, 66,000.

Year.	Number of Disputes beginning in	Disputes Year.*				
	Year.	Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.	putes in progress during Year (to nearest 10,000).	
1914	972	326,000	121,000	447,000	9,880,000	
1915	672	401,000	47,000	448,000	2,950,000	
1916	532 730	235,000 575,000	41,000 297,000	276,000	2,450,000	
1918	1,165	923,000	193,000	872,000 1,116,000	5,650,000 5,880,000	
1919	1,352	2,401,000	190,000	2,591,000	34,970,000	
1920	1,607	1,779,000	153,000	1,932,000	26,570,000	
1921	763	1,770,000	31,000	1,801,000	85,870,000	
1922	576	512,000	40,000	552,000	19,850,000	
1923	628	343,000	62,000	405,000	10,670,000	
1924	710 603	558,000	55,000	613,000	8,420,000	
	323	401,000 2,724,000	40,000 10,000	441,000 2,734,000	7,950,000 162,230,000	
1926	308	90,000	18,000	108,000	1,170,000	
928	302	80,000	44,000	124,000	1,390,000	
1929	431	493,000	40,000	533,000	8,290,000	
1930	422	286,000	21,000	307,000	4,400,000	
1931	420	424,000	66,000	490,000	6,980,000	
932	389	337,000	42,000	379,000	6,490,000	
1933	357	114,000	22,000	136,000	1,070,000	
1934	471 553	109,000 230,000	25,000	134,000 271,000	960,000	
1935 <b>1936</b>	818	241,000	41,000 75,000	316,000	1,960,000 1,830,000	

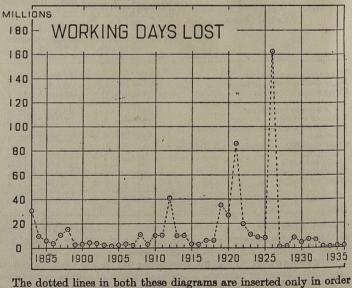
It will be seen that the figures show wide variations in different years, especially as regards the aggregate number of working days lost. In 1926 a total loss of over 162 million working days was recorded, while in 1934 the corresponding total was under one million. The high total for 1926 was due to the prolonged general stoppage in the coal-mining industry and to the "general strike" ch occurred in that year. The large figures for 1893, 1912, 1920 and 1921 were also due in great part to general coal-mining stoppages; while disputes of exceptional magnitude, involving coal miners, cotton operatives, workpeople in the engineering and shipbuilding industries, and railway workers, largely accounted for sinpointing industries, and rankay workers, largery accounted for the high total of 1919. Stoppages of work involving large numbers of cotton operatives also occurred in 1908, 1911, 1918 and 1921. Since 1926 most of the largest disputes, as regards aggregate time lost, have occurred in the cotton industry, in which there were important stoppages in 1929, 1931 and 1932. The coal mining industry also contributed largely to the total for 1931; while in 1930 the wool textile industry was chiefly concerned.

The numbers of workpeople involved in disputes in Great Britain and Northern Ireland during 1893–1936, and the numbers of working days lost in such disputes, are shown graphically below.

In the first diagram the position of the crosses, in relation to the scale in the margin, indicates the total number of workpeople involved in disputes beginning in each year since 1893:---

тноиз						Alteration	×	
2,500		<b>IBER</b>	2 111	VULV			*	
2.000	-	n diana ang				(`		
1,500			19	×		1		
1.000					×	1		
500					×		×	
	×-x-x-x-x	****	× × × ×	X-)	×	× ·	x-x	× **
0	1895 19	300 19	05 19	10 19	15 19	20 19	25 19	30 1935

In the following diagram the position of the dots enclosed in the circles indicates the aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in progress in each year :---



to assist the eye by connecting successive crosses or circles. \* See note \* in previous column.

June, 1937.

"你是想我的你。"他的话,还

June, 1937.

# THE LONDON OMNIBUS DISPUTE.

I.-FINAL REPORT BY THE COURT OF INQUIRY. either by reduction of hours and/or by such other measures as may be THE Interim Report of the Court of Inquiry appointed by the Minister of Labour was noticed on page 173 of last month's issue of this GAZETTE. The final Report\* of the Court, dated 21st May, contains a agreed to meet the position. On this understanding, full omnibus services were restored on summary and review of the evidence placed before it on behalf of the Transport and General Workers' Union and the London Passenger Friday, 28th May. Transport Board, and sets out the conclusions of the Court, the chief of which may be summarised as follows :---NOTTINGHAMSHIRE COAL MINING

(i) The growth and congestion of traffic on the streets of London have had an increasingly adverse effect on the circumstances in which the omnibus service is compelled to operate, and have added to the difficulties under which the busmen's work has to be performed. Another factor which has intensified the work of the busmen has been the progressive increase in the average speed of the omnibuses; but it does not appear that a practical remedy for this is to be found in a general reduction of the speed of services which are designed to meet the needs of the travelling public.

(ii) Owing to the speeding-up of the bus services, the present-day Federation of Great Britain. schedules of duties, in some cases, appear to have borne little relation to the schedules on which the collective Agreement of 1932 was based; On 16th November, 1936, about 1,000 men at Harworth, a colliery in Nottinghamshire, struck work without notice, in connection with a dispute about a sub-checkweighman. The Mineworkers' Federaand many of the schedules have borne onerously upon the busmen. This matter is one of considerable difficulty if the varied and fluctuation urged them to return to work, and they agreed to do so; but ting requirements of the travelling public are to be met; but experience the managers of the colliery at that time made membership of the shows that the ordinary process of negotiation between the parties has successfully resolved the difficulties in the past, and affords ample Industrial Union a condition of re-employment, and the men remained out. Early in January the management of the colliery withdrew justification for the view that such method will be no less successful the requirement of membership of the Industrial Union as a condition in the future. The question of reducing the frequent alteration of schedules is also one which should be followed up by the parties. of re-employment, but they still refused to negotiate with the Notting-hamshire Miners' Association or with the Mineworkers' Federation. The Court also suggest that the parties might take into consideration A delegate conference of the Mineworkers' Federation was held

the question of some decentralisation of the procedure for dealing with in January, at which a resolution was passed empowering the trade union complaints in respect of schedules and rotas of duties. executive of the Federation to take a ballot of all the coalfields (iii) The Court found that standing time and terminal facilities in the country on the question of enforcing the principle of the freedom (including washing and lavatory accommodation and facilities for of organisation and trade union recognition. No ballot was, however, meals) in some cases leave much to be desired; but that the remedy taken at that time, as the Secretary for Mines intervened in the disdoes not lie wholly with the parties to the dispute but rests with the authorities who appoint and regulate the stands. The Court suggest pute. Believing that the root cause of the local dispute at Harworth was the existence of two rival unions in the county, he invited that, where this is the case, and suitable provision of accommodation cannot otherwise be made, the matter might be the subject of joint approach by the Board and the trade union to the authorities conrepresentatives of the Nottinghamshire coal owners, of the Mineworkers' Federation, and of the Industrial Union, to meet him informally; and, as a result of this meeting, draft heads of an agreement for the amalgamation of the Nottinghamshire and District cerned. (iv) The claim by the trade union for the adoption of a maximum Miners' Industrial Union and of the Nottinghamshire Miners' Associa- $7\frac{1}{2}$ -hour day was based fundamentally upon the contention that the work of the busmen is injurious to their health. Neither the statistics tion were drawn up and signed, subject to approval by the respective organisations.

furnished to the Court nor the evidence given by three medical men Two weeks afterwards, on 12th March, 1937, the executive of the convinced the Court that the claim of injury to health was proved. Mineworkers' Federation deferred considering the proposals for amalgamation until further efforts had been made to settle the dispute Two of the medical witnesses stated that the views which they held that there was a high incidence of illness among busmen were based at Harworth, where a large number of men were still out of employmore on general impressions than on any statistical evidence. The ment. The owners of the Harworth colliery had decided to work one third medical witness was not prepared to draw any conclusions from the results of his investigations. The Court, nevertheless, felt that a prima facie case had been made out for further and immediate inshift a day instead of two, so that fewer men would be required to work the colliery. A special delegate conference of the Mineworkers' Federation was vestigation of the matter of the causation of disease among busmen held on 1st and 2nd April, 1937, at which the draft heads of agreeby a properly qualified body, which should include experienced rement for the fusion of the two unions (see above) were rejected, and presentatives of employers and of workers as well as medical men and a resolution was passed deploring the absence of satisfactory assurother persons with the necessary technical qualifications.

(v) Finally, the Court pointed out that, while it is not possible to liminate strikes or lock-outs entirely, the conduct of an essential public service places on those engaged in it a special responsibility; that, if the public has to suffer social inconvenience and loss in its daily life by reason of a stoppage of such a service, it should, in ad-vance, be well informed on the facts and merits of the case, and be able to apportion the blame with correct judgment. The Court suggested that there should be established, by agreement between the trade union and the Board, a final court of investigation and appeal on any matter where the ordinary methods of negotiation have failed to find a settlement.

### II.-SETTLEMENT OF THE DISPUTE AND RESUMPTION OF WORK.

Following upon the breakdown of negotiations for the termination of the stoppage, to which reference was made in last month's issue of this GAZETTE, an announcement was made on 25th May by the executive council of the Transport and General Workers' Union that they had decided to assume responsibility for the further conduct of the dispute and of the negotiations in connection therewith, which had, until then, been in the hands of the Central Bus Committee. On receipt of this announcement, arrangements were made for a resumption of discussions between the London Passenger Transport Board and the trade union. These discussions, which took place on 26th May at the Ministry of Labour, resulted in an understanding between the Board and the trade union to the following effect :-

(a) all employees who reported for duty on Friday, 28th May, should be reinstated in their former employment, and the period of

On 5th May, a debate took place in the House of Commons, in the course of which the Prime Minister (Mr. Baldwin) expressed the the strike should not be deemed to be a break in service; opinion that there was nothing in the dispute that ought to be allowed to lead to a stoppage, and appealed to those with whom the responsi-bility lay to effect a settlement. He added that the parties to the (b) pending the conclusion of a new agreement, the men should operate and be paid on the pre-strike basis, but the new agreement dispute would be meeting the Secretary for Mines again very soon, should be made retrospective to the date of resumption of work; fresh invitations having already gone out.

(c) the Board and the trade union accept the Interim Report of

The first result of these negotiations was that the Mineworkers' Federation agreed to suspend the handing in of notices for one week, (d) immediately work was resumed the parties should meet and in order to give the Secretary for Mines an opportunity to arrange proceed—(i) to negotiate and settle the new agreement, taking as the a meeting between the three parties concerned. Subsequently all the parties to the dispute accepted the principle of amalgamation, basis a draft agreement prepared by the London Passenger Transport Board containing the last offer made by the holden rassenger transport began; (ii) to set up joint machinery for the examination of the various questions arising out of scheduled duties, easements, etc.; and and it was agreed that meetings to discuss the terms of amalgamation should be held under a neutral chairman to be nominated by the Secretary for Mines. Mr. John Forster was nominated to act in this capacity. It was further agreed that effect would be given \* Cmd. 5464. H.M. Stationery Office; price 4d. net (5d. post free).

# THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

(iii) to establish joint machinery for the investigation of the conditions of employment in relation to the effect which such conditions have upon the health of the men; and upon the results of such investiga-

# DISPUTE: TERMS OF SETTLEMENT.

At the time of the national coal mining dispute in 1926 a trade union was formed in Nottinghamshire called the Nottinghamshire and District Miners' Industrial Union. The mine owners in Nottinghamshire made an agreement with this union, and it was thenceforward the only union recognised by them. Some of the coal miners, however, continued to belong to the Nottinghamshire Miners' Association, which (unlike the Industrial Union) was affiliated to the Mineworkers'

ances regarding re-employment of the men who were still out at Harworth. It was also decided to take a ballot of all the coalfields. The ballot, which was taken on the question : "Are you in favour of tendering notices with the object of obtaining recognition of the Mineworkers' Federation of Great Britain in the Nottinghamshire coalfield, and to secure adequate assurances to prevent any victimisa-tion of the workmen at Harworth," resulted in a majority of 444,546 for tendering notices, and 61,445 against.

Meanwhile officers of the Mines Department had been in touch with the parties, and assurances were obtained from the owners of the Harworth colliery to the effect that, under certain conditions, they would agree to the following terms of re-employment, viz., (i) that all workmen then unemployed, and who had been employed at the colliery before the stoppage in September, 1936, were to be eligible for re-employment, and that there should be no victimisation; and (ii) that selection from these men should be made from those eligible for re-employment by drawing the names of the required number of each grade to make a total in all of 350, the number expected to be required to complete the complement of the colliery. An officer of the Mines Department was to be responsible for the draw. The owners of the colliery, however, made it plain that the arrange-

ment was conditional on the amalgamation of the two unions; and the efforts of the negotiators were directed to finding a formula of amalgamation acceptable to all parties. At the end of April, however, the Mineworkers' Federation informed the Secretary for Mines that the delegate conference of the Federation had rejected the terms before them, and had decided that notices should be handed in, throughout the coalfields, to expire on 22nd May, 1937.

March Sold and the second s

June, 1937.

The report of the technical tripartite Conference on the textile CONSEQUENT upon disputes between plasterers and joiners in industry held at Washington in April (see above), was brought before Scotland which were seriously retarding essential building work in various parts of the country, the Minister of Labour appointed Professor Alexander Gray, M.A. (*Chairman*), Mr. William Lindsay, the Governing Body. A resolution in the following terms was unanimously adopted :—" The Governing Body, taking note of the pronounced success of the technical tripartite Conference on the textile industry held at Washington, addresses its thanks to the Government of the United States for its initiative, and for its full inquire into and report upon the matters in issue between the Scottish and generous assistance in carrying it out." National Operative Plasterers' Federal Union and the Amalgamated It was agreed that, as many important questions were raised by the three reports adopted by the Washington Conference, and as it was not Society of Woodworkers in connection with the fixation of certain patent boards at the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh and elsewhere." The Court met in Edinburgh on 3rd and 4th June, and after hearing evidence in public from representatives of the interests possible to consider those questions adequately during the present ssion of the Governing Body, the discussion of them should be adjourned until the October session. The Director was, however, author-ised to bring before the June session the report on the statistics of the concerned adjourned for the purpose of consulting the parties separately and in private. As a result of the discussions that took textile industry, in view of the fact that a conference of statisticians place provisional agreement was reached, subject to final ratification would meet next September, and also to communicate to the by certain of the parties. The terms of the agreement, which have not yet been made public, will come into operation immediately fovernments concerned a passage of the report on the economic problems of the industry, dealing with conditions of work in the after acceptance by all parties. Shanghai concessions It was also agreed that work on all jobs that were the subject of dispute should be resumed on Monday, 7th June.

# THE KING'S NATIONAL ROLL.

A MEETING of the King's Roll National Council was held at the House INFORMATION regarding the wages paid and hours worked in a large of Commons on 3rd May, 1937, under the chairmanship of the president, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Roger Keyes, M.P. number of industries and occupations in Canada in 1936, with comparative figures for certain earlier years, is given by the Canadian It was reported that 23,716 employers were enrolled on the King's National Roll at the beginning of April, 1937, compared with 23,586 in October, 1936, and that 318,330 disabled ex-service mon were Department of Labour in its Twentieth Report on Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada. The information is based on collective agreements, reports from officers and local correspondents of the employed by members of the Roll, compared with 317,891 in October, 1936. The council were gratified to note the increases in Department, and returns received from employers and trade unions. The Table below gives particulars of the hourly or weekly rates these figures, and expressed the hope that employers would continue their support of the valuable efforts of the local committees in of wages and weekly hours of work in various occupations in the building, metal-working and printing industries in Montreal, Toronto maintaining the success of the King's Roll scheme. and Winnipeg in 1936. Particulars are given in the Report relating to a large number of other occupations and localities.

# INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.

TECHNICAL CONFERENCE ON THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY. A TECHNICAL tri-partite Conference on the textile industry, convened by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, was held at Washington (in accordance with a suggestion made by the President of the United States) from 2nd to 17th April. The number of countries represented was 27, of which 15 sent complete delegations comprising representatives of Governments, employers and workers. The delegates representing the United Kingdom were Lt.-Col. A. J. Muirhead, M.C., M.P., Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Labour, Mr. T. Ashurst, Secretary of the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association and member of the General Purposes Committee and Council of the National Confederation of Employers' Organisations, and Mr. A. Shaw, C.B.E., General Secretary of the National Union of Dyers, Bleachers and Textile Workers, and member of the Trades Union Congress General Council. The Conference appointed as its President Mr. John G. Winant, the Government delegate of the United States.

After a general discussion, the Conference set up a Committee of 18 members to consider questions concerning the statistics relating to the textile industry. This Committee submitted a report (to which was attached the report of a sub-committee dealing with certain questions relating to the economic statistics of the industry) drawing attention to the deficiencies in the available data, and making recommendations as to the lines along which internationally comparable statistics for the textile industry might be developed. These reports were adopted by the Conference, subject to reservations by various employers' delegates on one point concerning the ollection of data relating to costs of production.

For the discussion of the economic and social aspects of the textile industry, the Conference proceeded to sit as a general committee, consisting of all the delegates of the States represented, and two reports were prepared, dealing respectively with the economic and the social problems of the industry. These reports, together with the reports of the Statistics Committee and Sub-Committee, were adopted by the Conference.

# SEVENTY-NINTH SESSION OF THE GOVERNING BODY. The Governing Body of the International Labour Office held its

seventy-ninth session on 6th, 7th and 8th May, 1937. The Governing Body adopted a budget for the year 1938, which provided for an estimated expenditure of 10,022, 028 Swiss frances; the corresponding figure for the year 1937 was 9,194,140 Swiss francs, to which was subsequently added 434,675 Swiss francs in consequence of the devaluation of the Swiss franc. The Governing Body discussed the question of calling a technical tripartite meeting concerning hours of work in coal mines, in the light of the observations made by some of the principal coal-producing countries on this subject. It was decided that such a meeting should be held, and that the Director should submit, at the eightieth session The figures of daily wages for contract miners quoted above relate of the Governing Body in June, a report on the exact character of to average piece-work earnings. For other classes of colliery workers they relate to daily rates of wages. The particulars given were the Conference, and the date on which it could u The Governing Body examined a note prepared by the International obtained from returns supplied by the owners of all the larger mines Labour Office on the qualifications of the employers' representatives at the International Labour Conference. This legal question arose in Canada, including some in which wages and working conditions are not regulated by collective agreement. out of the representation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics at the maritime session of the Conference in 1936 by an employers' \* Machine and hand compositors combined.
 † Crow's Nest Pass and Mountain District only.
 ‡ Excluding Chinese workers. delegate who was a State official. It was agreed that, as the Conference rather than the Governing Body was competent to decide the

to the terms previously negotiated for the re-engagement of men at Harworth colliery (see above) as soon as agreed terms of amalgamation had been ratified by the delegate conferences of the two unions, and that, in the meantime, the owners of the colliery would not engage any further men.

Agreed terms of amalgamation were reached by the Joint Committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Forster, subject to ratification by delegate conferences of the Mineworkers' Federation and of the Industrial Union. These terms were ratified, and the notices which were to have expired on the 29th May were withdrawn.

The amalgamation is to be effective from 1st September next. The principal officials of both the unions become officials of the new amalgamated union, which is to be known as the Nottinghamshire and District Miners' Federated Union.

# **CO-OPERATIVE ANNUAL CONGRESS.**

THE sixty-ninth Annual Congress of delegates from Co-operative Societies in the United Kingdom was held at Bath on 17th, 18th and 19th May, 1937, and was attended by 1,889 delegates, representing 685 societies. There were also representatives of co-operative organisations from Canada, France, Sweden, Czecho-slovakia and the United States. The President of the Congress was Mr. E. G. Haskins, J.P., a member of the Co-operative Union Central Board and President of the Bath Co-operative Society.

The President, in his inaugural address, appealed for federal development among societies, closer working between the wholesale societies and the Co-operative Union, and more experimentation in cooperative production and wholesale distribution. He suggested that the wholesale societies and a willing group of retail societies should together consider the question of one-price stores, and said it might be necessary to organise a special society to deal with the matter. Referring to the activities of the education department of the Cooperative Union, he regretted the inadequacy of their resources, and said that the educational side of the co-operative movement might be an incalculable asset, if fully financed and efficiently staffed. He welcomed the presence of the co-partnership societies within the co-operative movement, and hoped that, in the negotiations which were proceeding with a view to the co-ordination of co-operative production, all parties would recognise the need for varied and distinctive types of co-operative activity. He appealed for greater support of co-operation from trade unionists and members of the Labour Party; and he claimed equal status for the co-operative

movement, in its political activities, with other groups. The Report of the Central Board of the Union was submitted to the Congress and discussed by the delegates. The work of the finance and legal, publications, agricultural, and labour departments of the Union were reviewed by the members of the Executive Committee concerned with the respective departments; and the General Secretary dealt with the work of a newly established research depart-ment. The Report of the Central Board stated that relations with the trade unions had, on the whole, been good during the year; and the introducer of this section of the Report mentioned that, out of twenty-seven cases brought before the National Conciliation Board, a settlement had been reached in all but three. Nevertheless, all was not well with the conciliation machinery; thus, at a conference of the principal trade union concerned, a resolution that the union should sever its connection with the conciliation machinery had received some strong support, and there were co-operative societies who had refused to carry out awards. The Co-operative Hours and Wages Boards now embrace 695 retail societies, with 169,927 employees, as compared with 401 societies, with 39,369 employees, not affiliated. A joint declaration of policy (already ratified by the Trades Union Congress) was adopted in which the co-operative and trade union movements agree to press the Minister of Labour to set up Trade Boards in the distributive trades.

The Chairman of the National Educational Council of the Union, in moving the adoption of the Council's report, welcomed an increase in the number of students, but remarked on the unsatisfactory position as regards juniors and adolescents. The Report shows 55,369 students enrolled in 2,434 classes, as compared with 51,235 in 2,156 classes in 1936, but the increase was entirely in the adult and in the technical classes; there was a decline (from 27,785 to 26,718) in the junior and intermediate classes.

The Chairman of the National Co-operative Authority reviewed the work of the Authority since the last Congress. He referred to negotiations that had recently taken place regarding the relations between the Labour Party and the Co-operative Party, to an agreement that had been reached regarding constituency arrangements for parliamentary candidates, and to the relations between the British Co-operative Movement and the International Co-operative Alliance, upon which subject the Authority made a series of recommendations, which were adopted by the Congress.

The Report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee was submitted for adoption by the Chairman of the Committee. The Report gives details of the action taken by the Committee upon a number of questions, including marketing schemes, income tax, customs duties, import restrictions. At the instance of the Committee the Congress adopted resolutions (i) calling upon co-operative societies to resist the establishment of monopolies, and (ii) in favour of reducing the hindrances to international trade.

The Report of the Co-operative Party, presented by its Chairman, shows that the number of affiliated societies is now 512, with an individual membership of 51 millions. The Congress extended the period during which a special committee, appointed at the 1936 Congress to enquire into the constitution, powers, and duties of the Party, may present its report.

Other matters discussed by the Congress included the work of various trading associations, the co-operative press, and the coordination of co-operative productive work.

# UNEMPLOYED BOYS AND GIRLS. SPECIAL ANALYSIS FOR MARCH, 1937.

# In previous issues of this GAZETTE, the total numbers of boys and

girls, under 16 years of age, registered as unemployed in Great Britain at a number of dates between March, 1934, and November, 1936, have been analysed under the following headings : (a) those still attending whole-time at a day school while

registered as applicants for employment and actually available for employment;

(b) those not at school, who had not had any full-time em. ployment since leaving school:

(c) those not at school, who had at some time since leaving school been in full-time employment.

Information was also obtained as to the numbers of wholly unemployed boys and girls on the registers who were 16 and 17 years of age, respectively.

A similar analysis has been made in respect of 15th March, 1937. the principal results of which, with corresponding figures for a year earlier, are given below.

Between March, 1936, and March, 1937, the total number of juveniles aged 14-17 on the registers of Employment Exchanges decreased by 23,342, from 109,103 to 85,761. The decline was greater among boys than among girls, and while at 23rd March, 1336, there were more unemployed boys than girls on the registers, the reverse was the case at 15th March, 1937.

### BOYS AND GIRLS UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE.

About 16,500, or over 40 per cent., of the boys, and over 22,000, or nearly 50 per cent., of the girls, were under 16 years of age. At 23rd March, 1936, the corresponding proportions under 16 were 47 per cent. for boys and 56 per cent. for girls. Changes in the birth-rate in the years immediately following the War indicated that, among juveniles aged 14–18, the proportion aged 14 and 15 years was likely to be smaller in March, 1937, than a year earlier. The following Table gives an analysis for boys and girls under 16 years of age registered as unemployed at 15th March, 1937, and 23rd March, 1936, respectively, according to the three categories mentioned at the beginning of this article :--

and a state of the second state of the	Bo	ys.	Girls.		
	15th	23rd.	15th	23rd	
	Mar.,	Mar.,	Mar.,	Mar.,	
	1937.	1936.	1937.	1936.	
Still attending whole-time day school while regis- tered as applicants for employment. Not at school but no full- time employment since Per cent.	4,523 27 4,284 26	6,227 24 8,761	4,949 22 7,506 34	5,550 <i>19</i> <b>10</b> ,870	
leaving school.     If er cent.       Others         Numbers     Per cent.	7,768	11,351	9,822	13,607	
	47	43	44	45	
Total $\dots \qquad \dots \begin{cases} \text{Numbers} \\ Per \ cent. \end{cases}$	16,575	26,339	22,277	30,027	
	<i>100</i>	100	100	100	

The numbers of juveniles registered for employment were smaller in each of the three classes shown above at 15th March, 1937, than at 23rd March, 1936. The proportion still attending whole-time day school increased in the case of both boys and girls. On the other hand, there was a reduction, which was marked in the case of boys, in the proportion who had not had any full-time employment since leaving school. The proportion who had had some full-time employment since leaving school increased for boys, but declined slightly for girls.

### BOYS AND GIRLS OF 16 AND 17 YEARS OF AGE.

The total number of boys and girls, aged 16 and 17 years, regis-tered as unemployed at 15th March, 1937, was 46,909. Of this total 5,285 were known to be on short time or otherwise temporarily suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment, and 175 were normally in casual employment. As regards the remaining 41,449, particulars of the numbers who were 16 and 17 years of age, respectively, together with corresponding figures for 23rd March, 1936, are given below.

	Bo	Boys.		ls.
	15th	23rd	15th	23rd
	Mar.,	Mar.,	Mar.,	Mar.,
	1937.	1936.	1937.	1936.
Aged 16 :Numbers unemployed          Per cent.          Aged 17 :Numbers unemployed          Per cent.          Per cent.	$ \begin{array}{c c} 11,776 \\ 54 \\ 10,163 \\ 46 \end{array} $	14,079 57 10,739 43	10,864 56 8,646 44	11,415 59 7,986 41
Aged 16 and 17 :Numbers	21,939	24,818	19,510	19,401
unemployed	100	100	100	100

The decline in the proportion aged 16 years between March, 1936, be expected from the changes in the birth-rate during the years 1918 to 1921. A marked increase in the numbers of juveniles aged 17 was also to be expected between the two dates, and a smaller increase in respect of those aged 16. Since the total numbers aged 16 and 17 years registered as unemployed were lower at 15th March, 1937, than at 23rd March, 1936, it is clear that the improvement in employment has been more than sufficient to absorb the increase between the two dates in the numbers of juveniles of these ages seeking work.

# THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

question, and that as the specific case out of which the general question had arisen was not now in issue, the matter should be left over for the present.

# WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN CANADA IN 1936.

Monta		ıl.	Toronto	<b>b.</b>	Winnipeg.	
Industry and occupation.	Wage rates per hour.	Hours of work per week.	Wage rates per hour.	Hours of work per week.	Wage rates per hour.	Hours of work per week.
	Dollars.	1	Dollars.		Dollars.	
Building : Bricklayers	0.70-0.90 0.60-0.70	40-48	0.90 0.80	40 40	1.00	44 44
arpenters	0.90-0.10	40-40	0.00			
workers	0.65-0.70	40-48	1.00	40	0.85	44 44
ainters	0.60	40-48	0.75	40 40	1.00	44
lasterers	0.70-0.80	40-48	0.90	40	0.90	44
lumbers	0.65-0.75 0.50-0.75	40-48	0.875	40	0.90	44
heet metal	0.30-0.13	70-77	0 010			
workers	0.60-0.70	40-44	0.825	40	0.70	44
abourers	0.35-0.40	40-48	0-50-0.60	40-48	0.375-0.425	44-48
Metal					Cale Salar	
working :		10 55	0 50 0 50	40-54	0.40-0.70	44-50
lacksmiths	0.40-0.80	40-55	0.50-0.70 0.55-0.70	40-54	0.40-0.70	50
oilermakers	0.50-0.80 0.50-0.75	40-50	0.50-0.80	40-44	0.50-0.75	44-50
Lachinists Loulders	0.20-0.12	40-55	0.30-0.00	40 00	0 00 0 10	
(iron, steel	Laborate Security		A CATALANA			
and brass)	0.50-0.65	40-50	0-50.0.80	40-50	0.50-0.70	40-50
	Contraction of			1000	D	
Printing :	Per week.		Per week Dollars,	a harrista -	Per week. Dollars.	
Compositors :	Dollars. 36.00-45.50	48	47.50	461	40.00	46
News*	$31 \cdot 20 - 40 \cdot 00$	44-48	33.00-40.00	44-48	35.20	44-48
Job* Pressmen :	51.20-40.00	77-70	00 00 10 00			
News	32.00-43.00	48	46.50	48	39.00	48
Job	31.20-36.00	44-48	33.00-40.00	44-48	35.20	44-48
Bookbinders :	and the second			44.40	77 00 79 00	44-48
Male	31.20-36.00		33.00-40.00		$33 \cdot 00 - 38 \cdot 00$ 11 \cdot 00 - 18 \cdot 00	44-48
Female	12.50-15.00	48	12.00-18.00	44-48	11.00-18.00	11-10
		Carrie I fall	A CONTRACTOR OF STATE	Support States	and the second second second	and the state of the state of the

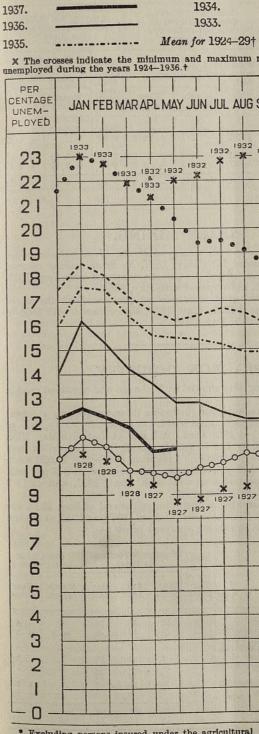
From particulars which are given in the Report respecting wages and hours of work in the coal-mining industry, the following figures have been extracted, relating to the three chief coal-producing areas in Canada in 1936 :--

	Nova Sc	otia.	Alber	ta.†	Vancouver Island.‡	
Occupation.	Daily Wages.	Daily Hours.	Daily Wages.	Daily Hours.	Daily Wages.	Daily Hours.
Contract miners Machine miners Hand miners Hoisting engineers	Dollars. $6 \cdot 11$ $3 \cdot 45 - 3 \cdot 93$ $3 \cdot 49 - 4 \cdot 02$	8  8 8-8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Dollars. 8 · 03 5 · 40 5 · 34	8  8 8	Dollars. 6 · 05 4 · 81 4 · 52 5 · 01	8 8 8 8
Labourers— Underground Surface	$3 \cdot 00 - 3 \cdot 40$ $3 \cdot 00 - 3 \cdot 40$	8 8-8 <u>1</u>	4 · 47 4 · 39	 8	4·14 3·77	8 8

### THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE. June, 1937. UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PA Insured Persons, 16-64 : Percentages Unemploy. Gt. Britain and Northern Ireland. Males and Femal Wholly Unem-ployed and Casuals. Males. Fe-males. Tem-Date. porarily stopped. 1936 $11 \cdot 0 \\ 10 \cdot 5 \\ 10 \cdot 2 \\ 10 \cdot 2 \\ 10 \cdot 4 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \\ 10 \cdot 7 \\ 1$ 14 · 4 14 · 6 14 · 1 13 · 5 13 · 6 13 · 6 13 · 7 13 · 8 8·3 8·1 25 May 22 June 20 July $1 \cdot 8$ $2 \cdot 2$ $1 \cdot 9$ $1 \cdot 7$ $1 \cdot 5$ $1 \cdot 5$ $1 \cdot 5$ 8·1 8·2 8·2 8·0 8·1 7·7 4 August ... 11 September 26 October ... 23 November 1937. 5 January... 2 February 15 March .. 19 April .. 24 May ... $11 \cdot 2$ $10 \cdot 9$ $10 \cdot 5$ $9 \cdot 8$ $14 \cdot 0$ $13 \cdot 6$ $13 \cdot 3$ $12 \cdot 1$ 8.6 8.3 7.7

# UNEMPLOYMENT C

# PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED\* AMON 16-64, INSURED AGAINST UNEMPI BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELA



• Excluding persons insured under the agricultural scheme. Up to and including June, 1936, the percentages shown are revised percentages calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers insured at the dates referred to; those for later months are based on the estimated numbers insured at July, 1936, and are subject to slight revision when information becomes available as to the number of unemployment books exchanged at July, 1937. † Excluding the period April, 1926, to March, 1927.

# EMPLOYMENT IN MAY : GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT at 24th May showed little change on the whole as compared with 19th April. There was an improvement in employ-rivet, etc. trades; fairly good in the cutlery, edge tool, file, wire ment, between the two dates, in building and public works contracting, general engineering, the distributive trades, hotel and boarding house service, and the road transport services outside the London area. There was also a seasonal improvement in agriculture and fishing. On the other hand, there were increases in the numbers recorded as unemployed in the coal mining, boot and shoe, woollen and worsted, textile bleaching, dyeing, etc., cotton, clothing, ship building and repairing, and iron and steel industries. In some of these industries, particularly coal mining and woollen and worsted manufacture, employment on the date to which the figures relate was affected by holiday stoppages.

### SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

It is estimated that at 24th May, 1937, the number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain, exclusive of persons within the agricultural scheme, was approximately 11,387,000. This was 7,000 less\* than at 19th April, 1937, but 469,000 more than at 25th May, 1936.

Among insured workpeople, aged 16-64 (excluding those within Allong insured workpeople, aged 10-04 (excluding those within the agricultural scheme), the percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 24th May, 1937, was 10.9, as compared with 10.8 at 19th April, 1937, and 12.8 at 25th May, 1936. In Great Britain the percentage at 24th May, 1937, was 10.7, as compared with 10.5 at 19th April, 1937, and 12.6 at 25th May, 1936.

At 24th May, 1937, the numbers of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 1,173,802 wholly and 38,328 girls.

The total of 1,451,330 persons on the registers at 24th May, 1937, included 652,316 persons with claims admitted for insurance benefit (of whom 2,359 had applications authorised for payment of un-employment allowances in supplementation of benefit), 34,911 claimants whose position under the conditions relating to contributions paid and benefit received had not been determined, and 5,766 persons disqualified for short periods from receiving benefit (of whom 2,032 had applications authorised for payment of unemployment allowances). There were also 601,312 persons (not included in any of the foregoing classes) with applications authorised for unemployment allowances, 2,190 persons with applications for unemployment allowances under consideration, and 154,835 other persons, of whom 32,939 were juveniles under 16 years of age.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges at 24th May, 1937, was 1,519,260, as compared with 1,525,708 at 19th April, 1937, and 1,768,246 at 25th May, 1936.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

Mining and Quarrying.—In the coal mining industry employment during May as a whole showed little change in general level. A slight decrease in the number of insured workpeople recorded as wholly unemployed was more than offset by an increase in the numbers temporarily stopped, especially in Yorkshire, but this was mainly due to holiday stoppages. The number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 29th May, 1937, showed an increase of 0.2 per cent. as compared with 17th April, 1937, and of 2.8 per cent. as compared with 23rd May, 1936. The average number of days worked in the weak and d2 20th May, 1937. week ended 29th May, 1937, was  $5 \cdot 49$ , a decrease of  $0 \cdot 06$  of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 17th April, 1937, but an increase of 0.64 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 23rd May, 1936

In the iron mining industry employment showed a slight improve-ment and was good generally. At chalk quarries it continued good. At the West Lothian shale mines it was fair. Employment at limestone quarries continued good both in the Buxton and Cleveland areas. At china clay quarries and at the East of Scotland whinstone

quarries employment continued fairly good. Employment at slate quarries in North Wales showed a slight decline, but was still good. *Pig Iron, Iron and Steel and Tinplate.*—In the pig iron industry employment showed little change and remained good in most districts. In iron and steel manufacture employment during May was affected by extended Whitsun holidays, but there was an improvement towards the end of the month. In the tinplate industry employment con-tinued moderate on the whole; in steel sheet manufacture it showed little change. Engineering, Shipbuilding and Other Metal Industries.—In the

engineering industry employment showed little general change and remained good on the whole. There was a slight decline in motor vehicle manufacture, which was mainly due to seasonal slackness in the South-Western and Midlands Divisions, but employment in this section and in electrical engineering remained very good; it improved in general engineering and in marine engineering, being good in the former and fair in the latter section; it continued fair in constructional engineering and moderate in textile engineering. In ship building and repairing employment during May showed a slight decline, mainly at certain ship-repairing centres.

In the other metal trades employment showed little change and continued good on the whole. It was very good in the jewellery and plated ware and brasswork trades; good in the sheet metal, iron-

\* Between 19th April and 24th May, there was a net decrease of 3,113 in between 15th April and 25th May, they are reduction, during the same period, of 7,000 in the estimated number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment is accounted for by the London omnibus dispute. The men directly involved in that dispute are not included in the estimated numbers in employment or in the numbers registered as unemployed

rivet, etc. trades; fairly good in the cutlery, edge tool, file, wire manufacturing, and chain and anchor trades; and fair in the tube trade.

Textile Industries.—In the cotton industry employment in May, though affected by holiday stoppages in certain areas, showed little change on the whole

In the wool textile industry employment showed a slight decline, which was mainly seasonal; the Whitsuntide holiday stoppage was extended by many firms. In the carpet section employment remained good.

Employment in the hosiery trade showed little change and con-tinued good on the whole. In the lace trade it declined slightly, but was still good. Both in the silk manufacturing industry and but was still good. Both in the silk manufacturing industry and in artificial silk yarn manufacture there was a slight decline, but employment was good generally. In the linen trade employment showed little change and continued slack; there was also little change in the jute trade, in which employment was bad. In the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc. trades employment showed a decline at 24th May and holiday stoppages were extended.

Clothing Trades.—Employment in the retail bespoke and in the ready-made and wholesale bespoke branches of the tailoring trades showed a seasonal decline, but remained good on the whole. In the dressmaking and millinery trades there was little change and employment generally was good. Employment in the shirt and collar trade also showed a decline but remained fairly good. In the glove and corset trades there was a slight decline but employment vas good at most centres. Employment in the hat trade continued fair but showed a decline at 24th May and holiday stoppages were extended.

In the boot and shoe industry there was much activity at the beginning of May in connection with the completion of orders. After the Whitsun holiday, however, there was, as usual, a decline at most centres, and the holiday stoppage was extended by many firms. *Leather Trades.*—Employment in all sections of the leather trades

showed a slight decline; it was fair in the tanning, currying and leather-dressing sections and good in other sections. Building, Woodworking, etc.—In the building industry employment

showed a slight improvement and was good on the whole. Shortages of skilled operatives, particularly bricklayers, were again reported in some districts. In brick manufacture employment showed a further improvement and continued fairly good.

Employment in the furnishing trades and with coachbuilders showed little change and remained good; with millsawyers it con-

tinued to improve and vas fair generally. Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.—In the paper-making industry employment continued good. With printers it showed a slight decline, but remained good on the whole. With bookbinders employment improved slightly and was good. Pottery and Glass.—In the pottery industry employment showed a slight decline the completion of Comparison of the printers of the printers.

slight decline following the completion of Coronation orders, but was still fair. There was little change in the glass trades, and employment remained moderate in the bottle-making section and continued fairly good in other sections.

Fishing.-Employment during May showed an improvement, but vas bad on the whole.

Dock Labourers and Seamen.—Employment with dock labourers showed a further slight improvement, but remained slack; among seamen it showed little change.

### UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS.

The following Table shows, for the main areas into which the country is divided for the purposes of the administration of the Unemployment Insurance Acts, the proportions unemployed among insured workpeople,\* aged 16-64, and the numbers of unemployed registers of Employment Exchanges, etc., at 24th May, 1937 :---

Wo	amo	ongst ople, a	Insured aged 16-64*	Unemployed Persons on Registers of Employment Exchanges at 24th May, 1937.			
	8.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Total Percentages	Numbers	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with		
Males.	as compared Numbers with a H H before.			a month a year before. before.			
6.4 8.3 7.5 14.3 15.6 19.2 17.2 23.8	4.5 4.9 5.8 6.6 10.7 9.0 10.4 12.1	$5 \cdot 9$ 7 \cdot 6 7 \cdot 0 12 \cdot 3 14 \cdot 0 17 \cdot 7 15 \cdot 3 22 \cdot 5	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0.9 \\ - & 0.3 \\ + & 0.4 \\ + & 2.3 \\ + & 0.5 \\ - & 0.8 \\ - & 0.9 \\ - & 0.6 \end{array} $	163,310 61,812 78,309 139,973 177,115 300,580 149,634 232,039 148,558	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$		
12.0	7.0	10.7	+ 0.2	1,451,330	- 3,113 - 253,712		
25.6	17.8	22.7	- 0.8	67,930	- 3,335 + 4,726		
12.3	7.3	10.9	+ 0.1	1,519,260	- 6,448 - 248,986		
	Wo 	amod Workped at 24 	amongst           Workpeople, : at 24th M           workpeople, : at 24th M           ···································	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	amongst Insured Workpeople, aged 16–64* at 24th May, 1937.       Regist 2         Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Total Percentages as compared with a month before.       Numbers $\frac{3}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $7 \cdot 0$ $4 \cdot 3$ $6 \cdot 2$ $+ 0 \cdot 1$ $163,310$ $6 \cdot 4$ $4 \cdot 5$ $5 \cdot 9$ $- 0 \cdot 9$ $61,812$ $8 \cdot 3$ $4 \cdot 9$ $7 \cdot 6$ $- 0 \cdot 3$ $78,309$ $7 \cdot 5$ $5 \cdot 8$ $7 \cdot 0$ $+ 0 \cdot 4$ $139,973$ $14 \cdot 3$ $6 \cdot 12 \cdot 3$ $+ 0 \cdot 4$ $139,974$ $149,634$ $17 \cdot 2$ $9 \cdot 0$ $17 \cdot 7$ $- 0 \cdot 8$ $149,634$ $17 \cdot 2$ $9 \cdot 0$ $17 \cdot 7$ $- 0 \cdot 8$ $148,558$ $2 \cdot 0$ $0 \cdot 4$ $1 \cdot 5$ $- 0 \cdot 2$ $148,558$ $2 \cdot 0$ $7 -$		

holiday stoppages in the coal mining and woollen and worsted industries.

\* Excluding persons insured under the agricultural scheme.

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### OMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN. ANALYSIS FOR 24TH MAY, 1937 :--

-- -- ---

AST	12 MONI	'HS.	C
d.*	Numb Unemploye (Insure Unins regist at Empl Exchang	ed Persons ed and ured) ered oyment	
Cotal.		Gt. Britain.	A. Insure 1. Clain insura
2.8 2.8 2.4 2.1 2.1 2.1 2.1 2.2 2.2	1,768,246 1,766,372 1,717,062 1,678,277 1,689,715 1,677,127 1,693,945 1,702,673	1,705,042 1,702,676 1,652,072 1,613,940 1,624,339 1,611,810 1,623,602 1,628,719	(a) G (b) Ag 2. Uner (a) Ez (a) Ez ben (b) Ir clai 3. Clain sideral
12.6 12.2 11.8 10.8 10.9	1,766,362 1,703,926 1,676,825 1,525,708 1,519,260	1,689,223 1,627,845 1,601,201 1,454,443 1,451,330	4. Othe benefit (a) (b) B. Others 5. Uner ances
- HA	RT.		6. App consid 7. Not allowa (a) ag (b) ag
NG I LOY	PERSONS MENT IN	, AGED GREAT	C. Total D.Insured
	•••	• • •	Aged 8. Nun (items 9. Two 10. Spec claima
	h ooo monthly p	ercentages	Tota
1		1	11. Ageo (a) I (b) T Tota
	SEP OCT		
2 193:		1932 <b>X</b> 1932	AN.
		*	
•	•		
			Men Boys Women Girls
			Total .
			Men Boys Women Girls
00	0000	0000	VAC
27 192	× × 27 1927 1922	1927 1927	
			-
			Men Boys Women Girls Total

	-	Men (18 years and over).	Boys (under 18 years).	Women (18 years and over)	Girls (under 18years).	Total.
insurance	admitted for benefit:	490.044	17.070	177 107	8,989	644,498
(b)Agricu 2. Unemplances aut		489,044 6,738	13,272 278	133,193 751	51	7,818
benefit	ding insurance claimants*	539,541	1,654	33,957	1,055	576,207
claims	a disallowed under con-	1,266	34	702	30	2,032
sideration 4. Others n		22,916	1,682	9,070	1,243	34,911
(a) age	d 16-64 d 14 and 15	47,709	2,859 5,652	22,725	3,197 5,985	76,490 11,637
B. Others on 5. Unempl ances aut	oyment allow- thorised	18,112	539	5,726	728	25,105
<ol> <li>Applica considera</li> <li>Not in</li> </ol>	tion n receipt of	1,240	116	711	123	2,190
allowance (a) aged (b) aged	16 and over 14 and 15	25,301	2,176 8,158	17,880	3,783 13,144	49,140 21,302
C. Total on	Register	1,151,867	36,420	224,715	38,328	1,451,330
Aged 16-	nemployed :— ·64 : r on Register					
(items 1-	3 and 4a)† onths file‡ Schemes —	1,107,214 30,121	19,779 2,338	200,398 29,607	14,565 3,134	1,341,956† 65,200‡
claimants	to benefit	2,029	8	178	4	2,219
Total ag	ged 16-64	1,139,364	22,125	230,183	17,703	1,409,375
11. Aged 14 (a) Item (b) Two		=	5,652 2,094	_	5,985 3,136	11,637 5,230
Total ag	ged 14-64	1,139,364	29,871	230,183	26,824	1,426,242
	UMBERS EMPLO rsis for 241	YMEN?	г ехс	HANG	ES.	
		24th N	lay, 1937.	·		19th April, 1937.
	Persons nor Regular Emp	mally in ployment.	Perso norma in Cas	ual 7	Cotal.	Total.
	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporaril Stopped.	y Empl men			
		Great ]	Britain.			
Men Boys Women Girls	939,438 32,056 167,299 35,009	144,230 4,197 55,491 3,310	68,1 1,9	167 925 2	51,867 36,420 24,715 38,328	1,141,011 41,315 227,026 45,091
Total	1,173,802	207,228	70,3	300 1,4	51,330	1,454,443
	Great B	ritain and	Northern	Ireland.	Lagonada	
Men	982,805	145,479	70,	838 1,1	99,122	1,191,632
Boys Women Girls	34,206 182,419 35,820	4,204 57,942 3,416		167	38,577 42,316 39,245	43,562 244,507 46,007
Total	1,235,250	211,041	72,	969 1,5	19,260	1,525,708

# ANCIES NOTIFIED TO, AND FILLED BY, EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.

(GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.)

		eks ended ay, 1937.	Period 26th May, 1936, to 24th May, 1937.						
	The second second	States   And and a		Notified.	Vacancies Filled.§				
	Vacancies Notified. Filled.§		Number. Number		Number. Number				
den Boys Women Firls	69,628	140,945 23,012 50,979 19,800	1,728,139 366,429 752,825 326,655	$\begin{array}{r} + & 28,769 \\ + & 4,797 \\ + & 28,739 \\ + & 3,562 \end{array}$	1,581,354 277,029 560,571 249,576	$\begin{array}{rrrr} - & 3,030 \\ - & 5,853 \\ + & 599 \\ - & 4,186 \end{array}$			
Total	286,081	234,736	3,174,048	+ 65,867	2,668,530	- 12,470			

• These represent (a) Insurance benefit claimants in receipt of unemploy-nent allowances in supplementation of benefit (numbering 2,359 at 24th May

# EMPLOYMENT IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

### COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during May showed little change on the whole. A slight decrease in the number of insured workpeople recorded as wholly unemployed was more than offset by an increase in the numbers temporarily stopped, but this was mainly due to holiday stoppages and was most marked in Yorkshire. Employment was good in Kent, fairly good in the Midlands and fair to moderate in other districts, except Cumberland and parts of South Wales, where it remained very bad.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16–64, was 17.4 at 24th May, 1937, as compared with 13.8 at 19th April, 1937, and 23.1 at 25th May, 1936. The percentage wholly unemployed decreased by 0.4 (from 12.6 to 12.2) but the percentage temporarily stopped increased by 4.0 (from 1.2 to 5.2).

The numbers and percentages unemployed among insured work-people, aged 16–64, in the respective areas at 24th May, 1937, and the increases or decreases as compared with 19th April, 1937, and 25th May, 1936, are shown in the following Table :—

	Insured	persons ( employed		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Total			
Area.	Numi	pers.	Р	ercentag	es.	Percer as con wit	pared
	Wholly Unem- ployed (in- cluding Casuals).	Tem- porary Stop- pages.	Wholly Unem- ployed.	Tem- porary Stop- pages.	Total.	Month before.	Year before.
Great Britain England and Wales Scotland Principal Districts in England and	109,422 94,700 14,722	46,643 45,400 1,243	12·2 12·0 13·8	5·2 5·8 1·1	17.4 17.8 14.9	+ 3.6 + 4.1 + 0.2	- 5.7 - 5.6 - 5.6
Wales : Northumberland Durham	4,695 14,278	189 547	9-7 11-4	0·4 0·5	10·1 11·9	$\begin{array}{c} - & 0 \cdot 1 \\ - & 0 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	-3.7 -8.5
Cumberland and Westmorland Yorkshire Lancashire and	2,961 12,236	62 35,325	32 · 8 8 · 2	0.6 23.7	33·4 31·9	-1.2 + 19.5	-12.1 + 4.7
Cheshire Derbyshire Notts, and Lei-	11,030 3,206	2,478 1,640	15.0 5.9	3·4 3·1	18·4 9·0	+ 1.4 + 2.6	- 4.6 - 7.1
Warwickshire Staffs., Worces-	4,606 683	1,203 86	8·1 4·8	$2 \cdot 1 \\ 0 \cdot 6$	10·2 5·4	+ 1.6 + 0.7	- 4.3 - 1.6
ter and Salop Glos. and Som-	3,686	996	6.3	1.7	8.0	+ 1.2	- 4.2
erset Kent	981 255	570 39	9.6 3.4	5.5 0.5	15·1 3·9	$+ 2.7 \\ - 0.2$	$\begin{array}{c c} - & 3 \cdot 1 \\ - & 0 \cdot 8 \end{array}$
Wales and Mon- mouth	34,758	2,250	19•2	1.3	20.5	- 0.4	-13.3

The following Table shows, for the principal coal mining districts, the total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 29th May, 1937, and the average number of days worked during the preceding week,\* as shown by returns obtained by the Mines Department. Small numbers of workpeople employed at coal mines in raising or handling minerals other than coal are included in the totals.

	Tota Wage Ea	l Number rners on Books.		Average Number of Days worked per week* at the Mines.		
Districts.	29th May,	(-)asco	) or Dec. ompared h a	Week ended 29th	(-)asc	) or Dec. ompared th a
and the second	1937.	Month before.	Year before.	May, 1937.	Month before.	Year before.
BNGLAND AND WALES: Northumberland Durham	44,850 114,124	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ - & 0 \cdot 3 \\ + & 0 \cdot 6 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + 1 \cdot 3 \\ + 6 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	Days. 5.55 5.46	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Days.} \\ +0.04 \\ -0.01 \end{array}$	Days. +0.06 +0.35
Cumberland and West- morland South Yorkshire West Yorkshire Lancs, and Cheshire	5,727 97,629 42,601 59,200	+ 1.9 + 0.2 + 0.3 - 0.7	+15.0 + 1.7 + 2.2 - 0.8	5.71 5.19 5.49 5.48	-0.08 -0.04 -0.08 -0.08	+0.07 +0.92 +1.39 +0.76
Derbyshire Notts. and Leicester Warwick North Staffordshire	44,273 53,709 16,981 23,383	$ \begin{array}{r} - 0.0 \\ + 0.0 \\ - 0.4 \\ + 0.0 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 1.0 \\ + 0.4 \\ + 1.6 \\ + 2.0 \end{array} $	4.70 5.01 5.58 5.51	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.35 \\ -0.38 \\ -0.22 \\ -0.04 \\ \end{array} $	+1.18 +1.14 +0.52 +0.34
South Staffs. <sup>†</sup> , Worcs. and Salop Glos. and Somerset Kent North Wales	27,363 8,823 7,111 9,864	0.8 -0.8 -0.5 -0.1	- 4.6 - 3.7 - 2.1 + 4.9	5.59 5.69 5.56 5.71	-0·30 	+0.89 +0.48 -0.07
South Wales and Mon.	132,452	$+$ $1 \cdot \overline{1}$ + $0 \cdot 2$	$+ 6 \cdot 2$ + 2 \cdot 6	5.87	+0.06 -0.08	+0.56 +0.68
England and Wales SCOTLAND : Mid and East Lothians	13,071	+ 0.9	+ 2.5	5.89	+0.12	+0.17
Fife and Clackmannan Rest of Scotland Scotland	23,148 53,524 89,743	$\begin{array}{r} + 0.1 \\ - 0.4 \\ \hline - 0.1 \end{array}$	+ 5.5 + 4.7 + 4.6	5.69 5.89 5.84	+0.02 + 0.01 + 0.03	-0.04 + 0.32 + 0.20
GREAT BRITAIN	77.7,833	+ 0.1	$\frac{+ 4.6}{+ 2.8}$	5.49	-0.06	+0.64

• The figures in this and the following articles show the number of days (allowance being made in all the calculations for short time) on which coal, iron, etc., were got from the mines included in the returns. It is not necessarily implied that all the persons worked every day the mines were open. Mines not working are omitted in computing the average number of days worked.  $\uparrow_i$ Including Cannock Chase.

The average number of coal winding days lost in Great Britain during the week ended 29th May, 1937, was 0.29 of a day, of which 0.23 of a day was due to want of trade. The correspond which 0.23 of a day was due to want of trade. The corresponding figures for the fortnight ended 17th April, 1937, were 0.23 and 0.16of a day per week, respectively, and for the fortnight ended 23rd May, 1936, 0.94 and 0.86 of a day per week, respectively. The average non-winding time, for each of the three periods under review, was about one-fifth of a day per week. The output of coal in Great Britain for the four weeks ended 29th May 1077 (thick is helded the Greatering and Whiten helid

May, 1937 (which included the Coronation and Whitsun holidays) as reported to the Mines Department, was 17,901,800 tons, as com pared with 18,696,700 tons in the four weeks ended 17th April, 1937 (which included the Easter holidays), and 18,142,800 tons in the four weeks ended 23rd May, 1936.

### IRON MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during May showed a slight improvement and was good generally. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the iron ore and ironstone mining industry was  $9\cdot1$  at 24th May, 1937, as compared with  $9\cdot9$  at 19th April, 1937, and  $14\cdot1$  at 25th May, 1936.

The following Table summarises the information received from employers who furnished returns :---

	peo Mi	mber of W ple employ nes include the Return	ed at ed in	Average No. of Days worked per week at the Mines.*			
Districts.	Week ended 29th	Dec. (-	(+) or ) as com- with a	Week ended 29th	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as com- pared with a		
	May, 1937.	- Month before.	Year before.	May, 1937.	Month before.	Year before.	
Cleveland Cumberland and Lancashire Other Districts	3,121 1,653 1,941	$\begin{array}{r} \text{Per}\\ \text{cent.}\\ - & 0 \cdot 1\\ + & 1 \cdot 7\\ + & 0 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + 15 \cdot 0 \\ + 10 \cdot 5 \\ + 5 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	Days. 5.89 5.77 5.86	Days.  + 0.22 + 0.19	$ \begin{array}{c c}     Days. \\     + 0.02 \\     - 0.23 \\     + 0.27 \end{array} $	
ALL DISTRICTS	6,715 + 0.5		+ 10.9	5.85	+ 0.11	+ 0.03	

### SHALE MINING.

The number of workpeople employed at the West Lothian mines during the week ended 29th May, 1937, by firms making returns, was 2,069, an increase of 0.3 per cent. as compared with April, 1937, and of 3.3 per cent. as compared with May, 1936.

The average number of days worked per week\* at the mines making returns was 5.82 in May, 1937, as compared with 5.95 in April, 1937, and 5.91 in May, 1936.

### PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during May showed little change and remained good in most districts.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 11.3 at 24th May, 1937, as compared with 10.7 at 19th April, 1937, and 14.7 at 25th May, 1936. Returns received by the British Iron and Steel Federation from

firms engaged in the production of pig iron, employing 15,520 work-people at the end of May, 1937, showed an increase of 0.2 per cent. in the numbers employed compared with April, 1937, and of 15.2 per cent. compared with May, 1936.

The number of furnaces in operation at the end of May, 1937, was 122, compared with 121 at the end of April, 1937, and 112 at the end of May, 1936. The figures are analysed below :---

	Total num-		n Blast		Inc. $(+)$ or Dec. $(-)$ on a		
Districts.	ber of Fur- naces.	May, 1937.	Apr., 1937.	May, 1936.	Month before.	Year	
Durham and Cleveland Cumberland and W. Lancashire Parts of Lancashire and Yorks.,		33 11	33 10	29 9	+ <sup>``</sup> 1	+ 4 + 2	
(inc. Sheffield), N. Wales and Cheshire	17	8 26 13 10 6	8 26 13 10 6	10 25 13 7 5	···· ···· ···		
England and Wales Scotland	178 67	107 15	106 15	98 14	+ 1	+ 9 + 1	
Great Britain	245	122	121	112	+ 1	+10	

The production of pig iron in May, 1937, amounted to 696,300 compared with 680,700 tons in April, 1937, and 661,000 tons in May, 1936.

\* See footnote \* in previous column.

June, 1937.

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE. EMPLOYMENT during May was affected by extended Whitsun holidays, but showed an improvement towards the end of the month; it was much better than a year ago. Shortages of material continued to

be reported from some districts.

be reported from some districts. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 12.6 at 24th May, 1937, compared with 11.7 at 19th April, 1937, and 17.2 at 25th May, 1936. The following Table summarises the information from those em-ployers who furnished returns :---

	emplo	by Workp by d by 1 king return	Firms	Aggre	gate num Shifts.*	ber of
	Week ended 29th	Dec. (	+) or -) as pared h a	Week ended 29th	Inc. ( Dec. ( comp with	-) as ared
	May, 1937.	Month before.	Year before.	May, 1937.	Month before.	Year before.
DEPARTMENTS.		Per cent.	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.
ppen Hearth Melt- ing Furnaces addling Forges tolling Mills forging and Pressing ounding other Departments	9,099 1,075 25,993 1,770 9,320 12,259	+ 4.0 + 2.2 + 13.9 + 1.2 + 1.1	$ \begin{array}{r} +15 \cdot 7 \\ +10 \cdot 6 \\ + 9 \cdot 1 \\ +28 \cdot 6 \\ +20 \cdot 3 \\ + 1 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	53,537 5,394 142,049 9,465 53,808 69,931	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 3 \cdot 7 \\ - & 0 \cdot 1 \\ + & 2 \cdot 4 \\ + & 8 \cdot 8 \\ + & 1 \cdot 1 \\ + & 2 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} + 15 \cdot 3 \\ + 19 \cdot 8 \\ + 8 \cdot 2 \\ + 25 \cdot 9 \\ + 20 \cdot 7 \\ + 1 \cdot 1 \end{array} $
Iechanics, Labourers	16,969	+ 0.0	+13.1	97,810	- 1.0	+ 12.0
TOTAL	76,485	+ 1.8	+11.0	431,994	+ 1.6	+ 10.6
DISTRICTS.			-			
Durham, and Cleveland Sheffield, Rotherham Leeds, Bradford, etc. Jumberland, Lancs.	13,171 23,610 438	+ 2.3 + 1.9 - 1.6	$^{+14\cdot7}_{+17\cdot6}_{+7\cdot9}$	76,427 131,254 2,434	+ 2.5 - 0.5 - 1.7	+ 17.1 + 14.7 + 12.6
and Cheshire Staffordshire Other Midland	5,139 6,099	+ 7.6 - 0.0	+ 5.4 + 1.0	27,994 33,987	+14.8 - 0.0	+ 4.9 - 0.8
Counties Wales and Mon	6,439 10,219	+ 0.9 - 0.6	+ 7.9 + 6.0	37,074 58,136	+ 1.4 - 0.9	+ 8.6 + 6.5
Total, England and Wales	65,115	+ 1.7	+11.3	367,306	+ 1.3	+ 10.8
Scotland	11,370	+ .2.4	+ 9.4	64,688	+ 3.6	+ 9.3
TOTAL	76,485	+ 1.8	+11.0	431,994	+ 1.6	+ 10.6

The average number of shifts\* during which the works were open was  $5 \cdot 6$  in the week ended 29th May, 1937, as compared with  $5 \cdot 7$ in April, 1937, and May, 1936.

The production of steel ingots and castings, as shown in returns from the British Iron and Steel Federation, amounted to 1,047,300 tons in May, 1937, as compared with 1,080,400 tons in April, 1937, and with 963,000 tons in May, 1936.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES. In the tinplate industry employment continued moderate on the whole; it was much better than a year ago. An increase in the numbers recorded as temporarily stopped on 24th May was due, in part, to shortages of steel bars. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was  $14 \cdot 6$  at 24th May, 1937, as compared with 12.7 at 19th April, 1937, and 30.7 at 25th May, 1936. In steel sheet manu-facture employment showed little change, but was much better

than a year ago. The following Table shows the number of mills in operation at those works in respect of which returns were received for the week ended 29th May, 1937, as compared with a month before, and a year before :

Works.	Numb	er of Work	s Open.	Number of Mills in Operation.				
	Week ended		(+) or -) on a	Week ended 29th	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
	29th May, 1937.	Month before.	Year before.	May, 1937.	Month before.	Year before.		
Tinplate Steel Sheet	65 12	+ 2	+14 + 4	376 104	+ 4 + 1	+77 +21		
TOTAL	77	+ 2	+18	480	+ 5	+ 98		

# ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT during May showed little general change and remained good on the whole. There was a slight decline in motor vehicle manufacture, mainly due to seasonal slackness in the South-Western and Midlands Divisions, but employment in this section and in electrical engineering remained very good; it improved in general engineering and in marine engineering, being good in the former and fair in the latter section; it continued fair in constructional engineer-ing and moderate in textile engineering. Reports were received from certain districts of continued difficulty in meeting demands for some classes of skilled labour.

\* The figures relate to the number of shifts during which the work's were in operation, taken in conjunction with the number of men employed. No account is taken of time lost by *individuals* owing to absenteeism, etc., and it is not intended to imply that the number of shifts shown were actually worked by all the men employed. Works closed are omitted in computing the average number of shifts.

No of Workneople

# THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

Compared with a year ago employment was better in all the princi-pal sections of the industry and in all administrative divisions, with the exception of the South-Western Division.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) at 24th May, 1937, among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, and the increase or decrease as compared with a month before and a year before :—

and water of	Numbe	rs of II	a	Workn t 24th	May, 1	aged 16- 937.	64, Unen	aployed
Division.	General Engineer- ing; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding.	Electrical Engineering.	Marine Engineering.	Constructional Engineering.	Motor Vehicles, Cycles, and Aircraft.	TOTAL.	or Decr as cor	se (+) ease (-) npared th a
	General ing; E Iron a Fou	Engi	Engi	Const Engi	Wehicle and A		Month before.	Year before.
London South-Eastern Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Northern Scotland Wales NorthernIreland	2,835 749 815 2,644 4,176 8,698 2,792 5,788 580 640	471 156 102 557 130 968 371 229 73 64	92 127 322 18 127 138 1,499 1,388 27 760	208 73 77 682 173 357 613 1,027 173 66	1,605 723 3,245 4,422 514 1,512 460 787 349 314	5,211 1,828 4,561 8,323 5,120 11,673 5,735 9,219 1,202 1,844	$\begin{array}{r} - 529 \\ - 328 \\ +1,327 \\ + 316 \\ - 171 \\ - 362 \\ - 476 \\ - 625 \\ 132 \\ 416 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{rrrr} - & 1,028 \\ - & 740 \\ + & 1,462 \\ - & 2,881 \\ - & 2,881 \\ - & 7,955 \\ - & 3,544 \\ - & 3,957 \\ - & 674 \\ - & 396 \end{array}$
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTH- EEN IRELAND	29,717	3,121	4,498	3,449	13,931	54,716	-1,396	- 22,804
		Percen	tages T	Inempi	loyed at	t 24th M	ay, 1937.	
London South-Eastern Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Northern Scotland Wales NorthernIreland	$2 \cdot 7  2 \cdot 2  2 \cdot 3  2 \cdot 9  5 \cdot 2  8 \cdot 3  8 \cdot 6  8 \cdot 6  13 \cdot 1  10 \cdot 4$	$2 \cdot 6 \\ 1 \cdot 6 \\ 3 \cdot 3 \\ 1 \cdot 7 \\ 2 \cdot 7 \\ 4 \cdot 5 \\ 5 \cdot 2 \\ 6 \cdot 5 \\ 10 \cdot 9 \\ 14 \cdot 9$	$\begin{array}{c} 22 \cdot 4 \\ 3 \cdot 6 \\ 4 \cdot 3 \\ 12 \cdot 0 \\ 7 \cdot 6 \\ 15 \cdot 9 \\ 10 \cdot 9 \\ 9 \cdot 1 \\ 7 \cdot 5 \\ 11 \cdot 8 \end{array}$	$   \begin{array}{r}     3 \cdot 8 \\     9 \cdot 0 \\     7 \cdot 0 \\     7 \cdot 4 \\     8 \cdot 9 \\     9 \cdot 2 \\     11 \cdot 0 \\     15 \cdot 7 \\     12 \cdot 4 \\     47 \cdot 1   \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 2 \cdot 4 \\ 2 \cdot 0 \\ 7 \cdot 7 \\ 4 \cdot 1 \\ 3 \cdot 7 \\ 6 \cdot 2 \\ 10 \cdot 7 \\ 6 \cdot 5 \\ 13 \cdot 6 \\ 11 \cdot 7 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} 2.7\\ 2.2\\ 5.1\\ 3.4\\ 5.0\\ 7.5\\ 9.1\\ 8.8\\ 12.8\\ 11.6 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} - & 0.3 \\ - & 0.4 \\ + & 1.5 \\ + & 0.1 \\ - & 0.2 \\ - & 0.2 \\ - & 0.7 \\ - & 0.6 \\ - & 1.4 \\ - & 2.6 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$
GREAT BRITAIN AND NOBTH- ERN IRELAND	5.3	3.1	9.0	9.5	4.4	5.2	- 0.1	- 2.7
Ditto, Apr., 1937 Ditto, May, 1936	5 · 7 8 · 9	3.2 4.5	$9 \cdot 9$ $15 \cdot 2$	9.5 12.7		5.3 7.9	=	_

On the North-East Coast employment in marine engineering im proved and was moderate to fair; it also improved in general engineering in that area and was fairly good. Employment in general engineering in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire continued good. In Lancashire and Cheshire employment was good in motor vehicle manufacture, fairly good in general engineering, and moderate in textile engineering. Employment in Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry continued very good in electrical and general engineering; some seasonal slackness occurred in motor vehicle manufacture but employment in this section was still very good; it was good in constructional engineering. In the Nottingham, Derby and Leicester district employment was good. Apart from some seasonal slackness in motor vehicle manufacture in the South-Western Division, employment in London and the Southern counties was generally very good; it remained very good at the principal centres of aircraft manufacture.

In Scotland employment continued to improve in marine engineering and in general engineering, and was fair in both sections. Em-ployment improved but was still slack in Wales; it showed some general improvement in Northern Ireland and was moderate.

### SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

EMPLOYMENT during May showed a slight decline on the whole as compared with the previous month, mainly at certain ship-repairing centres. The increase, between 19th April, and 24th May, 1937, in the numbers recorded as unemployed in Scotland was largely due to the effects of a strike of rivet-heaters at Greenock and Port Glasgow, which resulted in unemployment among other classes of workers in the shipyards. Shortages of certain classes of skilled men were again reported in some districts.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople aged 16-64, at 24th May, 1937, and the increases or decreases as compared with 19th April, 1937 and 25th May, 1936 :---

Division.	i Workpeople ed 16-64, nployed at May, 1937.	Decrease NumbersU	(+) or (-) in nemployed red with a	Percentage nemployed at 24th May, 1937.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentage Unemployed as compared with a		
And an Anti	Insured W aged Unempl 24th Ma	Month before.	Year before.	Unei 2°	Month before.	Year before.	
London South-Eastern Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Northern Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	1,620 317 2,743 85 1,133 6,144 11,967 12,901 2,107 3,096	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	$     \begin{array}{r}       18 \cdot 1 \\       6 \cdot 1 \\       11 \cdot 0 \\       50 \cdot 0 \\       20 \cdot 4 \\       26 \cdot 6 \\       33 \cdot 5 \\       30 \cdot 5 \\       43 \cdot 4 \\       27 \cdot 9     \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{r} + 6.9 \\ - 0.5 \\ + 2.2 \\ + 11.2 \\ - 2.4 \\ + 0.2 \\ + 1.8 \\ + 1.5 \\ + 1.2 \\ - 2.8 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} -2.0\\ -3.9\\ -5.0\\ +14.4\\ -2.2\\ -5.6\\ -11.9\\ -7.2\\ -19.3\\ +3.8 \end{array} $	
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	42,113	+ 2,109	- 9,576	26-0	+ 1.3	- 6.9	

EMPLOYMENT in May, though affected by holiday stoppages in certain areas, showed little change, on the whole, as compared with April, and was much better than in May of last year. Shortages of juvenile workers were reported from many areas.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the industry as a whole, was 11.0 at 24th May, 1937, as compared with 10.3 at 19th April, 1937, and with 16.0 at 25th May, 1936. The increase was largely due to holiday stoppages. In the preparing and spinning departments the corresponding percentages were 10.8, 9.9 and 15.6; in the manufacturing department they were 11.2, 10.7 and 16.5. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns :--

	Number	of Work	people.		Vages paid Vorkpeopl			
	Week		+) or -) on a	Week ended	Inc. $(+)$ or Dec. $(-)$ on <b>a</b>			
	29th May, 1937.	Month before.	Year before.	29th May, 1937.	Month before.	Year before.		
DEPARTMENTS. Preparing Spinning Weaving Other	11,489 23,054 19,054 6,501	Per cent. - 0·2 - 0·1 - 0·2 - 0·4	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + 1 \cdot 4 \\ + 2 \cdot 5 \\ + 2 \cdot 4 \\ + 3 \cdot 7 \end{array}$	£ 19,623 38,900 34,914 14,707	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ - 1.4 \\ - 1.9 \\ + 0.2 \\ - 0.9 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ +10 \cdot 1 \\ +12 \cdot 9 \\ +13 \cdot 1 \\ +8 \cdot 9 \end{array}$		
Total	60,098	- 0.2	+ 2.4	108,144	- 1.0	+11.9		
DISTRICTS. Ashton Stockport, Glossop and Hyde Oldham Bolton and Leigh Bury, Rochdale,	4,473 5,216 9,398 11,279	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0 \cdot 8 \\ - & 0 \cdot 7 \\ - & 1 \cdot 0 \\ + & 0 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 5.1 \\ + 6.4 \\ + 0.5 \\ + 7.9 \end{array} $	7,531 9,017 18,057 19,560	$ \begin{array}{r} - 5.7 \\ - 2.5 \\ - 2.7 \\ + 0.7 \\ \end{array} $	$- 1.1 \\ + 12.8 \\ + 8.3 \\ + 18.9$		
Heywood and Todmorden Manchester Preston and Chorley	5,498 3,458 4,053	-1.0 -0.9 +0.4	-3.4 -3.7 +0.5	10,286 5,898 7,215	$   \begin{array}{r}     - & 0 \cdot 0 \\     - & 5 \cdot 5 \\     + & 2 \cdot 6   \end{array} $	+ 6.7 + 3.0 + 8.7		
Blackburn, Accring- ton and Darwen	3,074	+ 1.2	+ 9.4	5,826	+ 2.1	+23.5		
Burnley and Padi- ham Colne and Nelson	3,143 2,455	$+ 1.0 \\ - 0.3$	+ 6.0 + 0.3	6,767 5,668	$+ 4.9 \\ - 0.4$	+20.4 + 18.5		
Other Lancashire Towns Yorkshire Towns Other Districts	3,093 2,005 2,953	+ 0.7 - 0.5 + 0.7	+ 3.1 + 0.7 + 7.1	4,055 3,483 4,781	$ \begin{array}{r} - 6.7 \\ - 1.3 \\ + 0.8 \end{array} $	+7.5 +17.5 +18.3		
Total	60,098	- 0.2	+ 2.4	108,144	- 1.0	+11.9		

Returns from firms employing about 59,350 workpeople in the week ended 29th May, 1937, showed that about 9 per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in that week, losing 6 hours each on the average.

At Ashton-under-Lyne and Stockport employment continued fairly good, though a few firms extended the holiday stoppage. Employment at Glossop and Hyde continued good.

In the Oldham district employment continued good both in the spinning and in the manufacturing departments, and was much better than a year ago. A shortage of juvenile workers in the spinning department, and of weavers, was reported. At Royton all active mills were reported to be working to full capacity. At Failsworth the mills were stated to be busier than for ten years past.

At Bolton employment was moderate with cardroom workers; it was described as fair to good with spinners, and continued good with weavers, winders and warpers. At Leigh employment continued good. In the spinning department at Bury and Rochdale it showed little change; in the manufacturing department it was good. At Preston employment continued good; there was a demand for

weavers of fancy goods and of fine plain goods. At Blackburn a number of mills extended the holiday stoppage, and there was a good deal of short time working among winders and warpers.

At Burnley and at Nelson employment showed a considerable improvement; at Darwen and at Colne there was a slight improvement. In the Rossendale Valley employment remained fairly good. At the other principal cotton weaving centres employment showed little general change as compared with April, and was better than in May, 1936.

In Yorkshire employment with spinners and doublers continued good generally. At Huddersfield, however, it was described as slack with doublers. Employment at Todmorden continued good. The following Table shows the number of men and of women

(other than casuals) on the registers of 56 Employment Exchanges in the principal cotton trade centres in Lancashire and Cheshire at 24th May, 1937:--

	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 24th May, 1937.									
Department.		nolly ployed.		porarily pped.	Total.	Inc. $(+)$ or Dec. $(-)$ as compared with a				
	Men. Women.		Men.	Women.		month before.				
Card and Blowing Room Spinning	928 5,247	1,892 1,639	147 1,176	1,097 1,020	4,064 9,082	+	545 72			
Beaming, Winding and Warping Weaving Other Processes	932 3,385 608	3,024 6,736 221	687 486 100	2,975 1,293 98	7,618 11,900 1,027	+	800 7 54			
Total	11,100	13,512	2,596	6,483	33,691	+	1,212			

### WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY

EMPLOYMENT in May showed a slight decline, which was mainly seasonal; the Whitsuntide holiday stoppage was extended by many firms

The percentage recorded as unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16–64, in the woollen and worsted industry at 24th May, 1937, was  $10 \cdot 1,*$  compared with 7.0 at 19th April, 1937, and 9.9 at 25th May, 1936. In the carpet section the corresponding percentages were 5.2, 4.2 and 6.0.

Worsted Section.—Employment showed a slight decline in most districts, but was still fairly good on the whole. Returns from employers for the week ended 29th May, 1937,

showed that, in the worsted section as a whole, 13 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were on short time† in that week, losing 9 hours each on the average, and 18 per cent. were on overtime, averaging 6 hours each. In the sorting, combing and preparing departments 16 per cent. were on short time, losing 15½ hours each on the average, and 10 per cent. were on overtime, averaging 8 hours each. In the spinning department 14 per cent. were on short time, losing 8 hours each on the average, and 24½ per cent. were on overtime, averaging 5½ hours each. In the weaving department the corres. ponding figures were : short time†, 8 per cent. and 8 hours; overtime, 13 per cent. and 6 hours.

time, 13 per cent. and 6 hours. In the wool sorting department employment declined slightly but remained fair; in the combing department there was an improvement in the crossbred section, which was well employed, but little change in the merino section. There was a decline in employment among spinners, though employment was still fairly good generally. In the weaving department also employment remained fairly good. At Bradford employment was fairly good generally and showed

little change, except among spinners of fine quality worsted yarns, with whom there was some decline. In the woolcombing department at Shipley there was a slight decline; employment generally, however, remained good. At Halifax employment showed a slight decline with men but improved with women workers. At Huddersfield the recent improvement in the fine worsted (men's wear) section was maintained. At Keighley employment was moderate, and there was a seasonal decline in the spinning department.

Woollen Section.—There was a slight decline at most centres, but employment was still fairly good generally. Returns from employers for the week ended 29th May, 1937,

showed that, in the woollen section as a whole, 13 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were on short time† in that week, losing 71 hours each on the average, and 18 per cent. were on overtime, averaging 9 hours each. In the spinning department 11 per cent. were on short time, losing  $6\frac{1}{2}$  hours each on the average, and 271 per cent. were on overtime, averaging 8 hours each. In the weaving department the corresponding figures were : short time<sup>†</sup>, 16<sup>‡</sup> per cent. and 7<sup>‡</sup> hours; overtime, 13 per cent. and 6 hours. In the Huddersfield and Colne Valley districts employment declined

somewhat; some firms extended the holiday stoppage. At Leeds there was little change; at Morley employment remained good; shortages of labour were reported at both these centres. In the Heavy Woollen District there was a slight decline after Whitsuntide; employment, however, remained good.

In the blanket trade employment showed a slight decline in Yorkshire, but remained fair. Among flannel workers at Rochdale and Saddleworth employment continued to be fairly good. In the West of England employment remained good generally. In the South of Scotland the improvement which has been in progress for ome months continued, and a scarcity of skilled weavers was reported.

Carpet Section.—Employment remained good, though there was some decline at Kidderminster and in the Spen Valley. The following Tables summarise the information received from

amplovers :

		Number of Vorkpeople			Wages paid to Workpeople.			
	Week ended 29th May, 1937.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index Figure. (Jan., 1926 = 100).	Week ended 29th May, 1937.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index Figure. (Jan.,‡ 1926 =100.)		
Departments : Worsted Section:		Per Cent.	2005	£	Per Cent.			
Wool Sorting and CombingSpinningWeavingOther Depts.Not Specified	10,223 36,174 14,963 9,293 1,488	$ \begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	96.6 89.9 85.4 101.3 85.1	24,212 57,343 30,807 21,791 3,010	$ \begin{array}{rrrr} - & 1 \cdot 6 \\ - & 1 \cdot 7 \\ - & 0 \cdot 6 \\ + & 1 \cdot 1 \\ + & 1 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	82·4 90·8 85·7 88·3 67·7		
Total—Worsted	72,141	- 0.3	90.5	137,163	- 0.9	87.3		
Woollen Section:Wool SortingSpinningWeavingOther Depts.Not Specified	936 12,832 22,815 15,703 2,076	$ \begin{array}{r} - 1 \cdot 8 \\ - 1 \cdot 4 \\ - 0 \cdot 2 \\ - 0 \cdot 5 \\ + 2 \cdot 0 \\ \end{array} $	76 · 2 93 · 4 101 · 0 90 · 5 86 · 8	2,145 29,018 42,671 35,387 4,464	$ \begin{array}{rrrr} - & 1 \cdot 6 \\ - & 1 \cdot 6 \\ - & 2 \cdot 2 \\ - & 1 \cdot 0 \\ - & 1 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	83·4 108·3 107·3 96·2 93·9		
Total—Woollen	54,362	- 0.5	95.0	113,685	- 1.6	102.6		
CARPET SECTION	12,131	- 0.6	141.5	24,445	- 0.4	151.8		
Total—Wool Textile Industry	138,634	- 0.4	95.0	275,293	- 1.2	96.9		

\* This percentage is affected by holiday stoppages on the date to which the

count related. † The figures given in this article as to short time do not take into account, in the case of the weaving departments, other forms of under-employment, such as "playing for warps" or tending one loom instead of two. ‡ Comparison of earnings is affected by reductions in rates of wages which have been made at various dates since February, 1929.

			nber o rpeopl	
	Week ended 29th May, 1937.	Dec or mc	(+) or (-) n a onth fore.	Index Figure. (Jan., 1926 = 100).
istricts :†			Per ent.	
VORSTED SECTION : Bradford Huddersfield Halifax Leeds Keighley Heavy Woollen	31,665 7,093 8,066 7,087 7,214	- + - -	0·2 2·1 2·0 0·8 0·9	89·9 92·2 77·3 93·0 92·2
(Dewsbury, Bat- ley, etc.)	3,605	-	0.0	109.3
Total — West Riding	64,730	-	0.3	89.7
West of England and Midlands Lancashire Scotland	4,743 353 2,315	++	1.6 1.4 2.6	94.4 122.7 105.6
Total—Worsted	72,141	-	0.3	90.5
Yoollen Section : Huddersfield Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Bat-	13,434	-	0.9	100.1
ley, etc.) Leeds Halifax and Calder	8,993 8,354	=	1·4 0·3	86.3 106.3
Vale Bradford	2,348 1,096	+	1.6 0.1	102·2 96·2
Total — West Riding Lancashire West of England,	34,225 4,603	-+	0·9 0·5	98 • 4 94 • 0
Midlands and Wales Scotland	3,646 11,888	-+	0 · 8 0 · 4	84·9 90·1
Total—Woollen	54,362	-	0.5	95.0
CARPET SECTION	12,131	-	0.6	<b>1</b> 41.5
Total—Wool Textile Industry	138,634	-	0.4	95.0

The following Table shows, by districts percentage increases and decreases in the numbers employed in the week ended 29th May, 1937, by those firms who supplied returns for the purpose of the foregoing Table (excluding the carpet section), as compared with the week ended 17th April, 1937 :-

	empl ( sig	oyed as con nifies "no	(+) or Dec mpared with change;" - r no workpe	n previous -, without	month. a figure,	
	Wool Sorting and Comb- ing.	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (includ- ing not speci- fied).	
WORSTED SECTION : Bradford Rest of W. Riding Rest of Gt. Britain	+ 0.2 - 1.3 - 2.6	$ \begin{vmatrix} - & 0.9 \\ - & 0.9 \\ + & 1.0 \end{vmatrix} $	$ \begin{array}{c} - & 0.8 \\ + & 1.6 \\ - & 0.8 \end{array} $	+ 4.4 - 1.1 + 0.4	$\begin{vmatrix} - & 0.2 \\ - & 0.4 \\ + & 0.3 \end{vmatrix}$	
TOTAL	- 0.3	- 0.7	+ 0.3	+ 0.4	- 0.3	
WOOLLEN SECTION: Huddersfield Heavy Woollen (Dews-	-	- 1.0	- 0.5	- 1.7	- 0.9	
bury, Batley, etc.) Leeds Rest of W. Riding Rest of Gt. Britain	=	$\begin{vmatrix} - & 1 \cdot 9 \\ - & 1 \cdot 8 \\ - & 1 \cdot 6 \end{vmatrix}$	$ \begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	$ \begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	$\begin{vmatrix} -1 \\ -0 \\ -0 \\ -1 \\ +0 \\ +0 \\ \end{vmatrix}$	
TOTAL		- 1.4	- 0.2	- 0.5	- 0.1	

(other than casuals) on the registers of 17 Employment Exchanges in the principal wool textile trade centres at 24th May, 1937 :---

	Nun	nbers (excl a		asuals) on Iay, 1937.		gister	8	than casuals) on the registers of 53 Employment Exchanges					anges in the	
Department.		nolly ployed.		orarily oped.	Total.	com	+) or (-)as pared ith	principal centres of the boot and shoe industry at 24th May, 1937 Numbers (excluding casuals) on the Registers at						
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.		a m	onth ore.				24th	May, 19.	37.	Inc. (+) or
Wool Sorting	89	7	420	2	518	+	198	Department.		holly ployed.		pped.	Total.	Dec. (-) as
Wool Washing and Preparing Wool Combing	278 199	65 85	417 968	61 233	821 1,485	++++	154 83	1.1.1.1.1.1.1.4	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	101224 11284	with a month before.
Wool Carding Woollen Spinning Worsted Drawing and	277 143	34 30	598 288	51 185	960 646	++++	348 170	Boot and Shoe M'f're : Preparing Dept	118	34	212	49	413	+ 169
Woollen Winding and	212 52	466 21	198 235	872 141	1,748 449	++++	90 227	Rough Stuff Dept. Clicking Dept	284 472	5 5 473	423 2,136 20	9 13 2,654	721 2,626 3,154	+ 298 + 1,335 + 2,103
Worsted Winding and Warping	46	137 102	144	507	834	+	107	Closing Dept Making Dept Finishing Dept	1,331	16 253	2,473	32 463	3,852 3,224	+ 1,631 + 1,424
Worsted Weaving Other Processes	73 55 441	102 71 44	342 76 749	1,247 470 202	1,764 672 1,436	+1+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	,086 226 331	Slipper Making Clog Making Repairing and Hand	162 15	112	935 3	716	1,925	- 4
Total	1,865	1,062	4,435	3,971	11,333	+3	,020	Sewn Work TOTAL	690 3,977	900	75	1 3,938	767	+ 33 +'7,703
* See footnote ‡ in se † Most of the district but neighbouring towns	s are ind	icated by	the nam	es of their each case.	r princi	pal to	owns,	* Comparison of	]	]	1		rates (	of wages.

June, 1937.

MUSSER	1919	2010/11	1.31-1.41
Total all		ges pa kpeop	
Week ended 29th May, 1937.	Dec o m	(+) or (-) n a onth fore.	Index Figure. (Jan.,* 1926 = 100).
£ 62,544 14,935 14,663 13,292 13,441	]  + 	Per ent. 0.7 0.2 1.1 2.5 1.8	81·4 90·7 78·7 97·5 101·1
5,365	+	1.0	106.1
124,240	-	0.7	86.4
8,429 672 3,822	+	$2 \cdot 1 \\ 0 \cdot 4 \\ 6 \cdot 9$	86.3 128.8 138.1
137,163	-	0.9	87.3
29,816	-	4.7	98.3
18,862 18,782	-	$1\cdot 3$ $0\cdot 9$	$103 \cdot 1$ 121 · 1
5,413 2,375	-	$\begin{array}{c} 0.7\\ 5.2 \end{array}$	99•4 88•8
75,248 9,648		2.7 0.3	107·2 98·7
7,097 21,692	-+	2·1 1·8	104.0 91.8
113,685	-	1.6	102.6
24,445	-	0.4	<b>1</b> 51.8
275,293	-	1.2	96.9
			ents, the ed in the

### BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

AT the beginning of May there was much activity in connection with the completion of orders before Whitsuntide. After the holiday, however, there was, as usual, a decline at most centres, and the holiday stoppage was extended by many firms.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 16.7 at 24th May, 1937, as compared with 10.0 at 19th April, 1937, and with 11.5 at 25th May, 1936 (which was just before Whitsuntide last year).

The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who made returns :---

Participation of the		Number o forkpeopl		Total wages paid to all Workpeople.							
	Week		+) or -) on a	Week		(+) or -) on a					
	29th May 1937.	Month before.	Year before.	29th May, 1937.	Month before.	Year* before.					
England and Wales : London Leicester Northampton Higham, Rushden and District Kettering and District Stafford and District Norwich and District Bristol, Kingswood and District Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley) Birmingham and Dis- trict Other parts of England and Wales	1,444 8,418 3,963 3,985 6,224 4,620 1,341 2,486 5,409 1,302 1,448 5,731 846 4,875	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ - 4 \cdot 6 \\ - 2 \cdot 5 \\ - 0 \cdot 9 \\ - 3 \cdot 0 \\ - 0 \cdot 1 \\ - 0 \cdot 1 \\ - 0 \cdot 1 \\ - 0 \cdot 7 \\ - 7 \cdot 4 \\ - 6 \cdot 1 \\ - 1 \cdot 2 \\ + 2 \cdot 3 \\ - 1 \cdot 1 \\ + 0 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	Per cent. - 8.4 - 4.6 - 1.3 - 4.2 + 2.3 - 3.7 - 0.3 - 9.0 - 12.3 - 3.9 + 1.4 - 1.2 + 4.7	£ 3,248 19,850 8,828 8,974 11,182 3,103 5,505 10,118 2,188 3,454 11,678 1,634 9,752	Per cent. - 9.2 - 4.6 - 1.5 - 7.7 - 1.0 + 0.4 - 2.9 - 15.2 - 1.5 - 1.5 - 0.3 - 1.5 - 0.3 - 11.9 + 1.0	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ - 5 \cdot 7 \\ - 8 \cdot 1 \\ + 4 \cdot 4 \\ - 6 \cdot 9 \\ + 5 \cdot 6 \\ - 0 \cdot 3 \\ + 3 \cdot 8 \\ - 0 \cdot 1 \\ - 7 \cdot 8 \\ - 0 \cdot 1 \\ - 7 \cdot 8 \\ - 1 \cdot 7 \\ + 0 \cdot 2 \\ - 1 \cdot 7 \\ + 8 \cdot 5 \end{array}$					
England and Wales	52,092	- 1.7	- 2.4	114,918	- 4.1	- 1.6					
Scotland	1,068	+ 0.7	+ 1.4	2,296	+ 1.1	+ 4.5					
Great Britain	53,160	- 1.6	- 2.4	117,214	- 4.0	- 1.5					

Returns from firms employing about 53,000 workpeople in the week ended 29th May, 1937, showed that 28 per cent. of these work-people were on short time in that week, losing 7 hours each on the average; while 12 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of  $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours each on the average. Short time was extensively worked in the Bristol and Kingswood district, at Leicester, at Northampton, and at Norwich. In all these districts the week ended 29th May was affected by an extension of the holiday stoppage.

Employment in London declined, and was fair to moderate.

At Leicester there was a seasonal decline; the resumption of work after the Whitsuntide holiday was delayed. There was also a seasonal decline, with an extension of the holiday stoppage, at some of the Leicestershire country centres. At Hinckley, however, employment remained good; and it was also good at Loughborough.

At Northampton the Whitsuntide holiday was extended by many firms, but employment generally remained fair. Employment continued to be good at Kettering, Higham and Rushden, Wellingborough, and Raunds. There was some extension of the holiday stoppage at Wollaston.

At Stafford there was a seasonal decline, but employment remained fairly good with most firms. There was also a seasonal decline at Norwich, and employment was worse than in May, 1936.

At Bristol and Kingswood the holiday stoppage was extended by some firms, and employment remained slack; at Leeds there was a seasonal decline after Whitsuntide. In the Lancashire slipper trade employment remained fairly good at most centres; at Bacup, however, there was a decline, with an extension of the holiday stoppage.

Employment remained good at Kilmarnock; it continued to be slack at Edinburgh and at Glasgow, and very slack at Maybole.

### BRICK INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT showed a further improvement during May and continued fairly good.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16–64, was 7.8 at 24th May, 1937, as compared with 8.3 at 19th April, 1937, and 9.2 at 25th May, 1936. The following Table summarises the information received from those

employers who furnished returns :--

	Numbe	er of Wor	kpeople.	Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.							
Districts.	Week ended		(+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a						
a harden and	29th May, 1937.	Month before.	Year before.	29th May, 1937.	Month before.	Year* before.					
Northern Counties,		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.					
Yorkshire, Lanca- shire and Cheshire	1,337	- 0.3	- 2.3	3,605	- 0.5	- 0.4					
Midlands and East- ern Counties South and South-	9,081	+ 0.7	+ 5.0	26,458	+ 3.4	+ 6.6					
West Counties and Wales Scotland	<b>1,9</b> 01 162	$^{+0.7}_{+2.5}$	$^{+1.2}_{+0.6}$	5,177 496	$+ 2.0 \\ - 2.6$	+ 4.2 +11.0					
Total	12,481	+ 0.6	+ 3.5	35,736	+ 2.7	+ 5.5					

Returns from employers relative to short-time and overtime work ing showed that, of 12,424 workpeople employed by firms furnishing information, about 4 per cent. were working overtime, to the extent of  $5\frac{1}{2}$  hours each on the average. The amount of short-time working was very small.

### BUILDING.

EMPLOYMENT during May showed a slight improvement and was good on the whole

As regards individual occupations employment was very good with bricklayers, fair with slaters, and good with other classes of skilled operatives; shortages of skilled operatives, particularly bricklayers, were again reported in some districts. Among labourers, etc., employment remained slack.

The Table below shows the numbers and percentages unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) at 24th May, 1937, among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, together with the increase or decrease in the percentages unemployed as compared with the previous month and with May, 1936 :--

	Esti- mated Numbers aged 16-64	Numbers aged 16-64 Unem- ployed	Numbers included in previous column	Per- centage Unem-	Increase (+) of Decrease (-) in Percentages as compared with a					
	Insured at July, 1936.	at 24th May, 1937.	who were Temporarily Stopped.	ployed.	Month before.	Year before.				
Occupations. Carpenters Bricklayers Slaters and Tilers Plasterers Plainters Plumbers Labourers to above and	142,740 97,570 22,200 8,840 34,550 134,540 41,250	8,521 4,336 1,402 898 2,820 9,765 3,299	253 168 78 75 139 176 201	6.0 4.4 6.3 10.2 8.2 7.3 8.C	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0.4 \\ - & 0.3 \\ - & 1.0 \\ + & 0.1 \\ - & 0.3 \\ + & 0.1 \\ + & 0.1 \end{array} $	+ 1.5+ 1.4- 0.1+ 1.3+ 3.3+ 2.4+ 0.2				
Builders' Labourers Navvies, etc., and General Labourers	291,350 106,300	32,573 27,289	943 55 <b>8</b>	11·2 25·7	- 0.4 - 0.7	- 0.6 - 1.7				
All other occupa- tions Total	140,340 1,019,680	26,642 117,545	899 3,490	19.0 11.5	-0.8 - 0.4	$\frac{+ 0.5}{+ 0.4}$				
DIVISIONS. London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western North-Western Sectland Wales Northern Ireland	243,010 128,370 118,960 127,390 81,770 123,380 49,250 93,500 33,510 20,540	26,893 8,120 8,391 10,312 8,008 19,168 8,962 12,404 8,130 7,157	37 127 187 653 656 734 474 428 170 24	11.1 6.3 7.1 8.1 9.8 15.5 18.2 13.3 24.3 34.8	$\begin{array}{c} + & 1 \cdot 2 \\ - & 0 \cdot 4 \\ - & 0 \cdot 7 \\ - & 1 \cdot 2 \\ - & 0 \cdot 7 \\ - & 1 \cdot 2 \\ - & 1 \cdot 2 \\ - & 1 \cdot 2 \\ - & 1 \cdot 9 \\ - & 3 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} + 2.5 \\ + 1.4 \\ - 0.4 \\ - 1.2 \\ + 0.3 \\ - 1.0 \\ - 2.5 \\ - 0.9 \\ + 10.0 \end{array} $				
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1,019,680	117,545	3,490	11.5	- 0.4	+ 0.4				

### BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

RETURNS as to the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were approved during May have been received from 144 Local Authorities (representing towns with a population of 17,349,000 in 1931). The returns show that in May, 1937, plans were passed for buildings with an estimated cost of £9,015,200, compared with £12,476,600 in May, 1936.

An analysis of the figures for May, 1937, by districts and by classes of buildings, is given on page 245 of this issue.

\* Comparison of earnings is affected by changes in rates of wages.

# POTTERY INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in North Staffordshire showed a slight decline following the completion of Coronation orders, but was still fair on the whole;

the completion of Coronation orders, but was still fair on the whole; it was much better than a year ago. At Derby and at Bristol em-ployment continued good; at Worcester it was still very good. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16–64, was 13 · 6 at 24th May, 1937, as compared with 12 · 6 at 19th April, 1937, and 18 · 3 at 25th May, 1936. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns :—

		lumber o orkpeopl		Total wages paid to all Workpeople.						
<u> </u>	Week ended 29th		(+) or -) on a	Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on					
	May, 1937.	Month before.	Year before.	29th May, 1937.	Month before.	Year before*				
Earthenware	 2,107 6,798 2,317	$ \begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ - 1 \cdot 1 \\ + 0 \cdot 2 \\ - 0 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + 2 \cdot 0 \\ - 0 \cdot 0 \\ + 14 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	£ 3,746 13,480 4,573	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ - & 0.8 \\ + & 0.4 \\ - & 2.5 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ -1.3 \\ +8.0 \\ +15.4 \end{array} $				
TOTAL	 11,222	- 0.2	+ 3.0	21,799	- 0.4	+ 7.7				
Other districts	 8,844 2,378	- 0.9 + 2.4	+ 3.1 + 2.6	15,819 5,980	$-\frac{2 \cdot 2}{+4 \cdot 7}$	+ 7.2 + 9.2				
FOTAL	 11,222	- 0.2	+ 3.0	21,799	- 0.4	+ 7.7				

Returns from employers relative to short-time working showed that, of 11,136 workpeople employed by firms making returns, 1,298, or about  $11\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., were working on an average  $7\frac{1}{2}$  hours less than full time in the week ended 29th May, 1937; on the other hand 892, or 8 per cent., were working overtime to the extent of nearly  $5\frac{1}{2}$  hours each on the average.

### PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING.

EMPLOYMENT in the paper-making industry continued good generally;

it was better than a year ago. In the letterpress printing industry employment showed a slight decline as compared with the previous month. It remained good, however, on the whole, and was better than a year ago. At Bradford, Newcastle and Plymouth, employment was reported as slack; whilst at some centres, including Liverpool, Cardiff and Glasgow, it was described as moderate. Employment with electrotypers and

described as moderate. Employment with electrotypers and stereotypers was good generally. Employment in the lithographic printing industry showed no change as compared with April and was good on the whole; it was better than in May, 1936. With lithographic artists it was fairly good. In the bookbinding industry employment showed a slight improve-ment as compared with the previous month and was good generally;

ment as compared with the previous month and was good generally; it was better than in May, 1936. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the paper and paper-board industries was  $4 \cdot 2$  at 24th May, 1937, the same as at 19th April, 1937, as compared with  $5 \cdot 3$  at 25th May, 1936. The corresponding per-centages unemployed in the printing and bookbinding industries were  $6 \cdot 5$ ,  $6 \cdot 5$  and  $7 \cdot 9$ ; in the cardboard box, paper-bag and stationery industries they were  $4 \cdot 5$ ,  $4 \cdot 7$  and  $5 \cdot 9$ . The following Table summarises the returns from various trade

The following Table summarises the returns from various trade unions which furnished information as to the extent of unemployment amongst their members :-

	No. of Members of Unions		Percentag	Increase (+) o Decrease (-) on a				
menter la lan mai	at end of May, 1937.	May, 1937.	April, 1937.	May, 1936.	Month before.	Year before.		
Letterpress Printing :	C. Constant	an in the		Correct V		and the		
London Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lanca-	34,215	2•9	2.3	3.6	+0.6	- 0.7		
shire and Cheshire Midlands and East-	14,365	6.0	5.6	7.3	+0.4	- 1.3		
ern Counties Scotland	7,697 5,303	2.9	2·5 4·3	3.9	+0.4	-1.0 -2.9		
Other Districts	10,328	2.8	2.4	3.8	+0.4	- 1.0		
Total	71,908	3.6	3.1	4.7	+0.5	- 1.1		
Lithographic Printing Bookbinding Printing and Book-	11,826 7,977	4·4 5·3	4 · 4 5 · 7	5 · 7 8 · 3	-0:4	-1.3 -3.0		
binding (branches not distinguished)	29,198	1.4	1.5	2.0	-0.1	- 0.6		

# DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT during May showed a further slight improvement, but was still slack generally.

Among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the dock, harbour, river and canal service, 27.5 per cent. were unemployed at 24th May 1937, as compared with 28.1 per cent. at 19th April, 1937, and with 30.8 per cent. at 25th May, 1936. In harbour, river and canal

\* Comparison of earnings is affected by changes in rates of wages.

# June, 1937.

THE Table below shows for each of the Employment Exchange London.—Employment remained slack. The following Table shows the average daily number of dock labourers employed at docks administrative areas in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and for the principal towns therein, the number of unemployed persons registered at Employment Exchanges on 24th May, 1937. In certain cases (e.g., Birmingham, Sheffield, Liverpool, Glasgow, Edinburgh, etc.) the figures cover more than one Exchange area. and wharves in respect of which returns were received; the figures exclude stevedores, lightermen, etc., and do not purport to indicate the total number of dock labourers employed in the port :---

	Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London.											
	In	Docks.		-								
Period.	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship- owners, etc.	Total.	At Wharves making Returns.	Total, Docks and Principal Wharves.							
Week ended— 1st May, 1937 8th " " 15th ", " 22nd ", " 29th ", "	3,910 3,959 4,303 3,849 3,990	1,716 2,010 1,970 2,309 2,094	5,626 5,969 6,273 6,158 6,084	5,993 5,763 5,776 6,077 5,885	11,619 11,732 12,049 12,235 11,969							
Average for 5 weeks ended 29th May, 1937	} 3,997	2,011	6,008	5,897	11,905							
Average for April, 1937	3,914	2,058	5,972	6,304	12,276							
Average for May, 1936	3,462	1,937	5,399	5,952	11,351							

fillo forme -		1			and the second	Eamburgh, etc.) u	to ngures	COVEL	more m				
	Average Da Docks at	ily Numbe nd at Princ	r of Lab cipal Wh	ourers emp arves in Lo	loyed in ondon.	and substants	Number	of Pers t 24th M	ons on R Lay, 1937	CERPTCI	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in totals as compared with		
		Docks.	-			Area.	1	Wo-	Juven-		L9th Apr	Children and	States and States
Period.	By the Port of London	By	- ALLAN	At Wharves	Total, Docks and	Tau Jan Division	Men.	men. 31,302	iles. 4,259	163,310	1937.	$\frac{19}{16 -1}$	936.
	Authority or through	Ship- owners,	Total.	making Returns.	Principal Wharves.	London Division South-Eastern Division	127,749 48,838	9,560	4,209	61,812 -	- 9,93	AL REAL ST	8
A Share the second	Contractors.	etc.	1 A 1944			Brighton Chatham	2,545 1,712	790 558	129 197	3,464 - 2,467 -	- 45	51 +	132 817
Week ended— 1st May, 1937	3,910 3,959	1,716 2,010	5,626 5,969	5,993 5,763	11,619 11,732	Ipswich Norwich	1,749 5,256	186 823	119	2,009 - 6,198 -	+ 29	70 — 98 +	110 500
8th ,, ,,	4,303 3,849	1,970 2,309	6,273 6,158	5,776 6,077	12,049 12,235	Rest of Division South-Western	37,576	7,203		47,674	1211138	12 +	287
22nd " " 29th ", ",	3,990	2,094	6,084	5,885	11,969	Division Bristol	63,970 11,641 5,451	10,008 2,045 845	4,331 910 313	78,309 14,596 6,609	- (	65 - 13 -	8,168 1,834 1,205
Average for 5 weeks ended 29th May,	} 3,997	2,011	6,008	5,897	11,905	Plymouth Portsmouth Reading	4,275	658 486	335	5,268	- 6	51 — 59 +	952 132
1937	2014	9.059	5,972	6,304	12,276	Southampton Swindon	6,231 640	510 111	214 72	6,955 823	+ 40	63 — 64 —	658 216
Average for April, 1937	3,914	2,058	5,399	5,952	11,351	Rest of Division Midlands Division	33,789 107,654	5,353 28,611	3,708	139,973	-3,7 + 7,6	06 -	3,435 30,936
Average for May, 1936 Tilbury.—The ave	The second second second	Suprement of the	12 10 200		States States	Birmingham Coventry Cradley Heath	11,628 2,507	3,125 442	136 43			47 –	4,757 805
during May was 1,05	50, compared	l with 1,0	)49 in $A$	pril, 1937	7, and with	and Halesowen Derby	1,514 1,702	383 442		2,236	$+ 5 \\ - 2$	59 — 32 —	149 726
872 in May, 1936. North-East Coast.	Employm	ent show	e hor	slight im	provement	Leicester Northampton	5,847 5,172	3,661 1,934	. 88 341	9,596 7,447	+ 8 + 4,6	99 + 72 +	769 4,460
at most of the ports	, and was m	oderate o	n the w	hole.		Nottingham Smethwick Stoke-on-Trent	8,796	391	22	1.281	+ 1	31 — 34 — 84 —	2,351 535 3,838
Mersey.—Employ. continued to be fair	ment at Li	verpool	showed	little ch easonal d	ecline. At	Walsall West Bromwich	11,354 2,774 967	4,759	57	3,270	+++	88 — 25 —	920 593
Salford (Manchester	Docks) em	olovment	was po	or in the	early part	Wolverhampton Rest of Division	2,873 51,652	725	5 58	3,656		80 — 438 —	2,465 19,026
of the month, but in The average weel	alv number	of dock	laboure	ers registe	ered at the	North-Eastern Division	147,224	22,92	6,967	177,115	+ 28,3		14,664
clearing houses und	er the Liver ed 28th Ma	rpool Doo v. 1937.	eks Sch was 12.	eme as en 660, com	pared with	Barnsley Bradford Dewsbury	12,210 9,405 2,045	2,92'	7 81	12,413	+ 1,7	580 + 730 + 119	2,613 605 363
12 746 in April, 193	7. and with	11,718 i	n May,	1936. 1	he average	Dewsbury Doncaster Grimsby	5,768	43	5 709	6,912 5,903	+ 1,4	429 — 522 —	2,499 246
weekly amount of wa was £34,600 in the f	our weeks en	nded 28th	1 May,	1937, com	pared with	Halifax Huddersfield	1,614 2,247	51	1 29 9 79	2,154 3,631	+ 1,0	172 - 050 + 0000	273 12
£35,768 in April, 193 Other Ports in	37, and with	£29,230 i	n May, —Emr	1936.	at Cardiff	Hull Leeds	10,303	2,76	3 10	8 14,708	- !	580 — 515 —	2,869 3,651
showed no apprecia	able change.	but at	Swanse	a it show	ved further	Lincoln Rotherham Sheffield	1,940 3,558 14,831	26	3 23	1 4,052	-	274 - 28 - 137 - 137	883 2,191 8,911
improvement; at b and Avonmouth ren	nained quiet	, while a	t South	ampton 1	it showed a	Wakefield York	2,436	5 56	8 12	5 3,129	-	$\frac{128}{378} -$	1,768 685
further slight impre- mouth declined shar	ovement. ar	nd was g	ood. 1	Employme	ent at Ply-	Rest of Division North-Western	62,075	7,35	3 3,30		A Charles and	756 +	5,719
on the whole.						Division Accrington	220,076	5 1,22	1 9	7 3,464	+	352 - 110 - 42 - 110	56,110 2,377 1,095
Scottish and Irish at Dundee it decli	PortsEm	ployment	; at Gla vorkers	sgow con but wa	s still fair;	Ashton-u-Lyne Barrow Birkenhead	1,56	3 25	4 14	6 1,968	3+	42 - 161 - 915 -	1,125 694
At Crangemouth e	mployment	improved	i some	what, and	was good.	Blackburn Blackpool	5,30	9 5,24	8 18	9 10,746	5+	199 — 664 — 166 —	4,813 2,027
At Leith it fluctuat it continued good.	ted consider	ably, bu	t was i	noderate;	at Dellast	Bolton Burnley	5,78	2 1,88	8 15 8 10	3 7,823	1 -	459 -	3,027 1,945
10 000000000000000					· ·	Bury Chorley	1 00	9 1,18 3 52	4	1 2,39	1 -	391 + 273 - 401	85 1,174 6,414
	SE	AMEN				Manchester	25,13	0 8,39	90 44		3 -	461 - 53 - 651 -	5,563
EMPLOYMENT amo	ng seamen	showed	little o	hange d	uring May.	Nelson Oldham Preston	7,74	1 1,98	33 9	0 9,81 8 6,24	4 -	$\frac{185}{373} -$	5,444
Among insured wo	rkpeople, ag	ed 16-64, ding the	se tem	shipping	stopped) at	Rochdale St. Helens	3,08	9 84	14 5 96 45	2 3,98 4 6.02	5 + 6 -	114 - 347 - 0000	
24th May, 1937, Wa	as $21 \cdot 1$ , con	apared w	ith 21.	5 at 19th	April, 1937	Salford Stockport	. 3,52	3 2,03	31 14	1 5,69	5+	689 - 899 - 56 -	318
and 25.0 at 25th Ma The following ta	hle shows	the num	ber of	seamen*	shipped in	Warrington Wigan Rest of Division	1 0'00	0 1,5	34 11 47 27 94 3,64	76 9,88	3+	337 -	950
British registered f	oreign-going	Vessels a	it the i	indermen	tioned ports	Northern Division Darlington	128,74	5 9,0	78 11,82	$11 149,63 \\ 2.58$	4 - 9 	,437 - ,153 - 368 -	<i>42,662</i> 1,104
of Great Billam an				n* shipped	in	Gateshead Hartlepools Middlesbrough	6.43	3 7	88 5. 06 5	34 7,75 59 6,40	5 -	587 - 523 - 565 -	- 2.101
		and a state of the	(+) or	,	ve Months	Newcastle-on-	23 1 2 2 2 3 3		S. LOW LOW	26 8,66	L. Warshi	565 — L,163 —	
Principal Ports.	May, 1937.	Dec. (	-) on a		ended	South Shields Stockton-on-Tee	. 7,77	17 4	60 8	95 18,20 87 9,12 96 5,61		516 -	- 3,574 - 2,520
	1331.	Month before.	Year		May, 1936.	Sunderland	. 13,45	59 1,1	60 1,3 99 6,2	78 75.30	59 — 28 — 4	516	- 3,312 - 21,315
ENGLAND AND WAL	ES:					Rest of Division Scotland Division Aberdeen	. 6,04	37 <i>38,2</i> 13 9	83 15,0 09 1	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\frac{39}{16} - 18$	5,261 - 811 -	- 40,729 - 652
Liverpoolt Manchester	571	-1,254 + 83	+ 1	49 43,2 84 2,9	18 38,785 96 2,771	Dundee	2,00	59 4	42 2	70 2,78 77 13,49 29 18,08		257 - 166 - 898 -	
London Southampton	8,681 5,727	$\begin{vmatrix} + & 83 \\ + & 352 \\ + & 107 \end{vmatrix}$	+ 1,4 - 1,1	17 39,1 37 25,7	64 25,113	Glasgow* .	14,6 61,1 6,4	37 12,9	10 4,1 32 7	76 78,23	23 - 90 + 90	5,335 -	- 13,916
Tyne Ports Sunderland	1,673	- 293 + 6	- 1	73 8,4 12 1,0 50 1,2	32 8,365 23 688	Motherwell .	$ \begin{array}{c cccc} & 0,4 \\ & 4,1 \\ & 3,1 \\ \end{array} $	17 5	35 6	67 5,3 21 4,1	19 - 83 - 19	435 - 23 -	-1,555 -1,009
Middlesbrough Hull	324 893	$\begin{vmatrix} + & 6 \\ + & 153 \\ + & 44 \end{vmatrix}$	+ 1 + +	43 4,5	41 3,625	Port Glasgow . Rest of Division	. 2,4	84 3	338 2	67 30	89 +	789 - 8,987 -	- 17.957
Bristol‡ Newport, Mon.	··· 719 315	- 87	+ 1	2 3,7 00 2,1 07 9,7	86         3,078           1,620         1,620           49         9,263	Wales Division .	128,8	61 1,4		$   \begin{array}{c cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	58 — 57 —	4,662 - 470 -	- 3,271
Cardiff§ Swansea	1,466 755	-741 -283	1 - 5	07 9,7 39 3,9	49         9,263           952         4,087	Newport .	2,2 6,1 9,1	17 1	145 2 368 3	585 6.8	$     \begin{array}{r}       00 + \\       58 + \\       75 - \\     \end{array} $	47 - 743 - 573 -	- 902
SCOTLAND :		- 33		52 1,1	1,045	Swansea Rest of Division Northern Ireland	1 100,5	48 4,	501 3,0	584 114,6 074 67,9	68 — 30 —	4,409 -	$\begin{array}{rrrr} - & 3,401 \\ - & 41,908 \\ + & 4,726 \\ - & 221 \end{array}$
Leith Kirkcaldy, Methil			A Manakar		256 1,922	Belfast	24,1	41 8,	956 1,6 519 .	355 34,7 360 5,1	52 — 44 +	1,496 - 291 -	- 221 + 1,171
Grangemouth Glasgow	3,192	+ 983		184 12,1		Lurgan Lisburn	1,0	151 <b>1</b> ,1	218 390	64 2,3 46 1,4	33 — 29 +	174 - 24 - 149 -	+ 212 + 115 + 466
NORTHERN IRELAND Belfast	: 248	+ 17	+	46 1,	156 991	Rest of Northe	1,9	and the	297 221	84 2,3 865 21,9	335 — 337 —	1,831	
Total for above P	orts 33.927	- 911			703 152,275		(15,8)	22 242,	States States	822 1,519,2			- 248,986
* It will be unders engagements, and no † Including Birker ‡ Including Avonr § Including Barry	stood that the	numbers	given ar	e the numb	pers of separat	Northern Ireland				<u> </u>			
† Including Birker ‡ Including Avon	nhead and Gar nouth and Po	rston. rtishead.	ţ			* The figures for [Percentage rate given in the Mont	or Rutherg	ploymen	at for abo	nut 760 ton	ons in (	Freat I	Britain are
§ Including Barry	and Penarth.					given in the Mont	ny Loca	. o nonej	yment				

# THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

service, the corresponding percentages were 11.4, 12.2 and 15.0; in dock, wharf and lighterage (port transport) service, they were 30.4, 30.9 and 33.7.

UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG INSURED PERSONS AT 24th MAY, 1937.

# INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS.

THE statistics here presented show, industry by industry, the estimated number of persons, aged 16-64, insured against unemploy- for a period of two months from the date on which the insured person ment at July, 1936, and the total number and percentage of such persons unemployed on 24th May, 1937, distinguishing those wholly unemployed (*i.e.*, out of a situation) from those temporarily stopped (*i.e.*, suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment).

The Unemployment Insurance Acts provide, subject to certain exceptions, for the compulsory insurance against unemployment of substantially all employed persons. The principal classes excepted are persons aged 65 and over, persons employed otherwise than by way of manual labour at a rate of remuneration exceeding in value £250 per annum, private domestic servants, and outworkers. Persons employed by local public authorities, railways and certain other public utility undertakings, members of the police forces, and persons with rights under a statutory superannuation scheme may, in certain circumstances, also be excepted. Prior to September, 1934, juveniles under 16 years of age were also excepted, and they are excluded from the statistics in these Tables; particulars of the numbers of these juveniles recorded as unemployed at 24th May, 1937, are given on page 233.

An unemployment book, on which is recorded the industry in which he is employed, is issued to every insured person, and this book must be lodged at an Employment Exchange whenever the insured person makes a claim for unemployment benefit, or for an unemployment allowance, or registers as unemployed without claiming benefit or allowances.

for a period of two months from the date on which the insured person was last in touch with the Exchange.

The numbers unemployed given in the following Tables relate only to persons aged 16-64 insured against unemployment. They include insured persons of those ages maintaining registration at Employment Exchanges, together with those whose unemployment books remain lodged in the "two months" file referred to above. The figures given on page 221 relating to persons registered at Employment Exchanges include uninsured as well as insured persons who are maintaining registration for employment, but not insured persons whose books are in the two months file. A Table showing the composition of the two series of figures is given on page 221.

Insured persons who are disqualified for the receipt of unemploy. ment benefit under the trade dispute disqualification are not included in the numbers unemployed, unless they are definitely maintaining registration for other employment.

The estimated numbers of insured persons in each industry are The estimated humbers of instred persons in each industry are computed once a year, in November, on the basis of information obtained at the annual exchange of unemployment books. The figures relate to the beginning of July, and similar statistics are not available for other dates in the year. In considering the figures on pages 230 and 231 it should be borne in mind that, in the case of individual industries, the percentage rates of unemployment at April and May, 1937, have been calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers of insured persons at the beginning of July, 1936; while the figures for May, 1936, and 1935, are calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers insured at July, 1935, and 1934, respectively the figures for May, 1936, and 1935, are calculated on the basis of the astimated numbers insured at July, 1935, and 1934, respectively (but see footnote ‡ on page 231 regarding the percentages for all industries and services combined). In an industry in which a relatively large change occurs during one or more years in the estimated number of insured workpeople, this change may have an important effect on the relative percentage rates of unemployment. (but see footnote ‡ on page 231 regarding the percentages for all industries and services combined). In an industry in which a relatively large change occurs during one or more years in the estimated number of insured workpeople, this change may have an

### I. PERSONS AGED 16-64, INSURED UNDER THE GENERAL SCHEME.\*

			GREAT	BRITAIN	AND NOR	THERN I	RELAND.			GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.				
INDUSTRY,		LY UNEMP. luding Casu		Темро	RARY STO	PPAGES.		TOTAL.		Темро	AY UNEMPI RARY STOI ND CASUAL	PAGES		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Fishing	8,455	118	8,573	127	35	162	8,582	153	8,735	8,527	153	<b>8,</b> 680		
Mining : Coal Mining	108,982 908 646 4,616 599 777 1,200 117,728	$\begin{array}{c} 488 \\ - \\ 12 \\ 1 \\ 152 \\ 7 \\ 660 \end{array}$	109,470 908 646 4,628 600 929 1,207 118,388	46,592 76 14 682 88 613 93 48,158	51  	46,643 76 14 682 88 621 94 <i>48,218</i>	155,574 984 660 5,298 687 1,390 1,293 165,886	539  12 1 160 8 720	156,113 984 660 5,310 688 1,550 1,301 166,606	155,526 983 660 4,339 686 1,357 1,148 164,699	539 	156,065 983 660 4,350 687 1,517 1,156 165,418		
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products : Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Artificial Stone and Concrete Cement, Limekilns and Whiting Total, NM. Mining Products	1,596 2,357 758 4,711	6 79 14 <i>99</i>	1,602 2,436 772 4,810	131 532 104 767	- 9 2 11	131 541 106 778	1,727 2,889 862 5,478	6 88 16 110	1,733 2,977 878 5,588	1,726 2,812 796 5,334	6 88 16 <i>110</i>	1,732 2,900 812 5,444		
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making	6,672	560	7,232	691	93	784	7,363	653	8,016	6,947	653	7,600		
Pottery, Earthenware, etc	3,033	2,053	5,086	1,839	3,133	4,972	4,872	5,186	10,058	4,842	5,183	10,025		
Glass : Glass (excluding Bottles and Scien- tific Glass) Glass Bottles Total, Glass	1,670 2,331 <i>4,001</i>	292 171 <i>463</i>	1,962 2,502 4,464	583 656 1,239	47 27 74	630 683 1,313	<b>2,253</b> <b>2,987</b> <i>5,240</i>	339 198 537	2,592 3,185 5,777	2,243 2,985 <i>5,228</i>	339 198 537	2,582 3,183 <i>5,765</i>		
Chemicals, etc. : Chemicals Explosives Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc Total, Chemicals, etc	5,691 491 901 3,524 10,607	877 164 169 888 2,098	6,568 655 1,070 4,412 <i>12,705</i>	470 12 21 1,140 <i>1,643</i>	84 9 6 122 <i>221</i>	554 21 27 1,262 1,864	6,161 503 922 4,664 12,250	961 173 175 1,010 2,319	7,122 676 1,097 5,674 14.569	6,075 502 917 4,633 <i>12,127</i>	956 173 175 990 2,294	7,031 675 1,092 5,623 14,421		
Metal Manufacture :	1,481	5	1,486	334	1	335	1,815	6	1,821	1,813	6	1,819		
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. Tin Plates Iron and Steel Tubes Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes Total, Metal Manufacture	11,815 2,098 1,211 1,990 1,320 <i>19,915</i>	114 118 120 46 202 605	11,929 2,216 1,331 2,036 1,522 20,520	9,428 298 2,501 1,281 441 14,283	15 7 170 4 16 <i>213</i>	9,443 305 2,671 1,285 457 <i>14,496</i>	21,243 2,396 3,712 3,271 1,761 34,198	129 125 290 50 218 <i>818</i>	21,372 2,521 4,002 3,321 1,979 35,016	21,236 2,365 3,711 3,266 1,759 <i>34,150</i>	129 122 290 50 218 <i>815</i>	21,365 2,487 4,001 3,316 1,977 <i>34,965</i>		
Engineering, etc. : General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc Constructional Engineering Total, Engineering	25,017 2,421 4,284 2,858 34,580	1,253 510 17 29 <i>1,809</i>	26,270 2,931 4,301 2,887 36,389	3,159 154 195 559 <b>4</b> ,067	288 36 2 3 <i>329</i>	3,447 190 197 562 4,396	28,176 2,575 4,479 3,417 38,647	1,541 546 19 32 2,138	29,717 3,121 4,498 3,449 40,785	27,541 2,512 3,719 3,351 37,123	1,536 545 19 32 2,132	29,0 <b>77</b> 3,057 3,738 3,383 <i>39,255</i>		
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :	8,935 955 1,412 <i>11,302</i>	728 65 15 <i>808</i>	9,663 1,020 1,427 <i>12,110</i>	3,975 95 348 4,418	293 23 8 <i>324</i>	4,268 118 356 4,742	12,910 1,050 1,760 15,720	1,021 88 23 1,132	13,931 1,138 1,783 16,852	12,603 991 1,746 <i>15,340</i>	1,014 88 23 <i>1,125</i>	13,617 1,079 1,769 <i>16,465</i>		
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	37,770	206	37,976	4,104	33	4,137	Strends and	239	42,113	38,785	232	39,017		

\* Persons insured under the special scheme \$ for the banking and insurance industries have been included in the figures.

(i Males Other Metal Industries :--Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Tron Founding Fleetrical Wiring and Contracting ... Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc. Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files ... Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Brass and Allied Metal Wares ... Heating and Ventilating Apparatus Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc. Metal Industries not separately specified ... ... Total, Other Mctals ... 4,4 3,6 4,1 1,5 8 1,0 8,88 26,23 Textiles :--Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc. ... Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.) Total, Cotton ... Woollen and Worsted Silk Manufacture and Artificial Silk Weaving ... Artificial Silk Yarn ... Linen ... 8,52 5,50 14,0 4,0 1,0 4,1 2,2 Linen ... ... ... June .... Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. ... Hosiery .... Carpets ... Other Textlles ... Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc Total, Textiles ... 5,0 Leather and Leather Goods :--Tanning, Currying and Dressing Leather Goods ... ... Total, Leather ... ... ... Ciething :--Tailoring ... Dress Making and Millinery... Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait) Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. ... Other Dress Industries ... Boots, Shoes, Silppers and Clogs ... Total, Clothing ... 16, Food, Drink and Tobacco :--Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc. ... ... Grain Milling ... ... ... Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Con-fectionery ... ... Other Food Industries ... ... Drink Industries ... ... Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff *Total, Food, Drink, etc.* ... 27 Other Woodworking ... Total, Woodworking, etc. 19 Paper and Paper Board .... Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery .... Wall Paper Making ... Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) ... Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding Total, Paper, Printing, etc. ... Building and Contracting :---Building Public Works Contracting, etc. .... Total, Building and Contracting Other Manufacturing Industries :---Bas, Water and Electricity Supply Transport and Communication :---Rallway Service .... Tramway and Omnibus Service .... Other Road Transport ..... Shipping Service .... Dock, Harbour, Canal, etc. Service :---Port Transport (Docks, Wharves, etc.) etc.) Harbour, River and Canal Service Total, Docks, Harbours, etc. ... Other Transport, Communication, etc. Total, Transport, etc. ... Distributive Trades ... ... ... Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance ... ... ... Miscellaneous Trades and Services :--National Government Service Local Government Service ... Professional Services ... Entertainments and Sports ... Entertainments and Sports ... ... Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc. Service Laundry Service ... ... Job Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc. ... Other Industries and Services ... Total, Miscellaneous ... TOTAL\* ... ... ...

1,042,093 203,496 1,245,589† 149,283 61,118 210,401 1,191,376 264,614 1,455,990 1,144,564 245,776 1,390,340 • Excluding persons insured under the agricultural scheme and juveniles under 16 years of age (see Tables on Pages 231 and 233). † Including 72,798 casuals (males, 70,862 ; females, 1,936).

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INDUSTRY.

WH

# THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

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IVI	111101	LIVI		223								
	and the second	GREAT BE	RITAIN AN	D NORTH	ERN IREI	LAND.			GRE	AT BRI	FAIN ONLY	•
IOLLY Includi	UNEMPLOY ng Casuals	TED .	<b>Fenpora</b> f	AY STOPP	AGES.		TOTAL.		TEMP		EMPLOYED STOPPAGE SUALS.	
s. <b>F</b>	males.	Cotal.	Males. Fe	emales.	Fotal.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	. Fem	ales. Tot	al.
494 551 147 768 318 358 318 358 882 238	327 42 2,831 621 478 379 24 596 3,377 <i>8,675</i>	4,821 3,693 6,978 2,174 1,345 1,147 842 1,654 12,259 34,913	1,623 239 460 566 227 165 49 237 1,784 5,350	68 4 600 86 97 35 2 139 776 1,807	1,691 243 1,060 652 324 200 51 376 2,560 7,157	6,117 3,890 4,607 2,119 1,094 933 867 1,295 <b>10,666</b> <i>31,588</i>	395 46 3,431 707 575 414 26 735 4,153 10,482	6,512 3,936 8,038 2,825 1,669 1,347 893 2,030 14,819 42,070	6,07 3,60 4,53 2,10 1,05 92 83 1,28 10,36 <i>30,79</i>	00 52 18 22 26 53 30 46	44 3,429 706 575 414 26 733 4,142 1	6,469 3,644 7,961 2,814 1,667 1,340 859 2,013 4,488 <i>1,255</i>
529 500 029 080 925 029 160 231 749 951 255 311 115 091 926	$\begin{array}{c} 7,632\\ 12,197\\ 19,829\\ 3,429\\ 1,169\\ 477\\ 7,531\\ 4,111\\ 1,273\\ 3,186\\ 229\\ 522\\ 2,295\\ 2,386\\ 48,437\\ \end{array}$	16,161 17,697 33,858 7,509 2,094 1,506 11,691 6,342 2,022 4,137 484 833 3,410 7,477 <i>81,363</i>	2,123 1,671 3,794 7,203 656 578 277 54 107 959 166 332 199 11,153 25,478	4,626 4,043 <i>8,669</i> 7,766 1,340 245 715 143 143 299 4,292 248 454 1,139 2,657 27,967	6,749 5,714 12,463 14,969 1,996 823 992 197 406 5,251 414 786 1,338 13,810 <i>53,445</i>	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{10,652}\\ \textbf{7,171}\\ \textbf{17,823}\\ \textbf{11,283}\\ \textbf{1,581}\\ \textbf{1,607}\\ \textbf{4,437}\\ \textbf{2,285}\\ \textbf{856}\\ \textbf{1,910}\\ \textbf{421}\\ \textbf{643}\\ \textbf{1,314}\\ \textbf{16,244}\\ \textbf{60,404} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 12,253\\ 16,240\\ 28,498\\ 11,195\\ 2,509\\ 722\\ 8,246\\ 4,254\\ 1,572\\ 7,478\\ 4,254\\ 1,572\\ 7,478\\ 3,434\\ 5,043\\ 74,404\\ \end{array}$	22,910 23,411 46,321 22,478 4,090 2,329 12,683 6,539 2,428 9,383 898 1,619 4,748 21,237 134,808	$ \begin{array}{c} 2,2\\ 6\\ 1,8\\ 4\\ 6\\ 1,1\\ 15,2\\ 54,9\\ \end{array} $	69     1       21     2       26     1       75     07       47     83       89     85       21     43       339     01	6,240 2 8,498 4 1,161 2 2,485 722 1,133 4,252 1,241 7,408 476 975 2,373 3,885 5,385	2,910 3,409 6,319 2,387 4,060 2,329 1,580 6,535 1,930 9,293 897 1,618 3,512 19,086 19,546
,515 657 ,172	685 524 1,209	3,200 1,181 <i>4,381</i>	1,032 109 <i>1,141</i>	250 177 <i>427</i>	1,282 286 <i>1,568</i>	<b>3,547</b> 766 4,313	935 701 1,636	1,467		40 41 881	935 687 1,622	4,475 1,428 5,903
,399 558 754 595 390 ,330 ,026	4,132 2,276 736 5,005 522 1,691 14,362	11,531 2,834 1,490 5,600 912 8,021 30,388	630 41 1,012 105 63 9,516 <i>11,367</i>	2,762 801 1,642 2,649 337 4,967 <i>13,158</i>	3,392 842 2,654 2,754 400 14,483 24,525	8,029 599 1,766 700 453 15,846 27,393	6,894 3,077 2,378 7,654 859 6,656 27,520	3,676 4,144 8,354 1,312 22,504	1, 15,		3,018 2,378 3,700 855 6,645	14,241 3,614 4,144 4,253 1,302 23,207 49,761
0,008 .,832	4,100 225	14,108 2,057	600 321	397 50	997 371	10,608 2,153				946 932	4,359 249	14,305 2,181
,830 5,930 5,917 677 7,194	3,859 8,639 2,036 1,132 19,991	5,689 15,569 7,953 1,809 47,185	191 447 232 20 1,811	1,291 1,014 211 392 <i>3,355</i>	1,482 1,461 443 412 5,166	2,021 7,377 6,149 697 29,000	9,653 2,24 1,52	8 17,030 7 8,390 4 2,22	7, 5, 5,	987 066 819 638 <i>388</i>	5,129 9,497 2,213 1,322 22,769	7,116 16,563 8,032 1,960 50,157
6,206 1,216 0,515 1,801 9,738	109 173 1,241 380 <i>1,903</i>	6,315 1,389 11,756 2,181 <i>21,641</i>	328 163 1,194 398 2,083	10 30 216 179 <i>435</i>	338 193 1,410 577 2,518	6,534 1,375 11,709 2,199 21,82		3 1,58 7 13,16 9 2,75		,110 ,316 ,320 ,084 , <i>830</i>	118 202 1,431 542 2,293	6,228 1,518 12,751 2,626 <i>23,123</i>
1,617	483	2,100	362	139 316	501 378	1,97	10 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	LA TUNINGRY		,960 998	617 1,904	2,577 2,902
972 273 148	1,741 211 184	2,713 484 332	62 75 7	41 15	116 22	34	8 25 5 19	60 19 35	00 54	348 155	252 199	600 354 17,586
2,253 5,263	4,639 7,258	16,892 22,521	543 1,049	665 1,176	1,208 2,225	<b>12,79</b> 16,31		<b>18,1</b> 34 24,74		2,455 5,916	5,131 <i>8,103</i>	24,019
13,775 06,435 20,210	280 30 <i>310</i>	114,055 106,465 220,520	3,477 1,821 5,298	13 2 15	3,490 1,823 <i>5,313</i>	<b>117,25</b> <b>108,25</b> 225,50	6	<b>33 117,5</b> <b>32 108,2</b> 25 225,8	88 10. 33 21.	0,108 3,732 3,840	280 30 <i>310</i>	110,388 103,762 214,150
2,619 758 676	1,280 51 200	3,899 809 876	383 102 142	205 11 114	588 113 256	3,00 86 81	50		22	2,983 857 780	1,484 61 312	4,467 918 1,092
654 1,043 453 6,203	269 441 515 2,756	923 1,484 968 <i>8,959</i>	42 265 89 1,023 507	21 16 87 454 25	176 1,477	7,2	08 4 42 6 26 3,2	57 1,7 02 1,1	<b>44</b> 36	680 1,300 541 7,141 6,051	287 454 602 <i>3,200</i> 168	967 1,754 1,143 <i>10,341</i> 16,219
16,017 8,577 5,165 25,173 28,908	149 220 488 293 495	16,166 8,797 5,653 25,466 29,403	347 439 1,290	11 38 16	358 477 1,306	8,9 5,6 26,4	24 2 04 5 63 5	31 9,1	155 130 772	8,668 5,348 25,177 28,482	224 521 300 531	8,892 5,869 25,477 29,013
41,084 2,624 <i>43,708</i> 2,887 214,418	125 29 <i>154</i> 183 <i>1,833</i>	41,209 2,653 <i>43,862</i> 3,070 <i>116,251</i>	180 1,103 124 3,569		8 188 2 1,115 6 170 8 3,732	2,8 5 44,8 0 3,0 2 117,9	<b>104</b> 111 111 187 1,	166 44, 229 3, 996 119,	<b>841</b> 977 4 <b>240</b> 983 1	40,146 2,663 42,809 2,943 13,427 27,000	128 37 165 227 1,968 42,553	40,274 2,700 42,974 3,170 115,395 169,553
8 770	41,538	170,406				and the second			,492	8,113	937	9,050
8,339 13,308 58,466 4,858	923 843 696 1,640	59,162	1 31 2 1,34 8 18	7 3 9 5 6 7	6 35 6 1,40 5 26	3 <b>13</b> , 5 <b>59</b> , 1 5,	625 815 044 1	879 14 752 60 715 6	,504 ,567 ,759 ,562	12,895 58,383 4,856 15,910	828 739 1,665 7,049	13,723 59,122 6,521 22,959
16,027 25,115 1,642 664 26,627 146,707	5,541 29,535 5,042 658 2,718 46,673	54,650 6,68 1,32 29,34	0 41 4 7 2 2 5 1,18	8 1,05 7 1,51 8 5 9 24	53 1,47 18 1,59 50 7 34 1,47	1         25           95         1           78         27	533 30 719 6 692 ,816 3	588 56 560 8 708 1 3.002 30	5,121 3,279 1,400 0.818	24,488 1,658 672 26,242 145,104	29,523 6,261 698 2,946 49,709	54,011 7,919 1,370 29,188 <i>194,81</i> 3
				7 011	See Charles	1 101	070 90	1.614 1.45	5 990 1	144.564	245,776	1,390,340

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# THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

June, 1937.

June, 1937.

DEALER DA	ESTIMA	TED NUM	BER OF		I	PERCEN	TAGES	AT 241	H MAY	<b>r</b> , 1937	.*		INCRI		GREAT BRITAIN	
INDUSTRY.	INSUREI	D PERSONS AT JULY,	AGED	Un. (i	VHOLLY EMPLOY ncludin (asuals)	TED g		MPORA OPPAGE			TOTAL.		TOT. T	AL PER AGES*	CEN-	ONLY. TOTAL PER- CENTAGES AT
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total	19тн Арк., 1937.	25тн Мау, 1936.	20тн Мау, 1935.	24TH MAY, 1937.*
rinting, etc. : and Paper Board	46,850	15,420	62,270	3.5	3.1	3.4	0.7	0.9	0.8	4.2	4.0	4.2		- 1.1	- 2.6	4.2
bard Boxes, Paper Bags and ionery	24,140 4,950	43,860 2,150	68,000 7,100	4·0 5·5	4·0 9·8	4·0 6·8	0·3 1·5	0·7 1·9	0·5 1·7	4·3 7·0	4·7 11·7	4·5 8·5	$- 0.2 \\ - 0.1$	-1.4 + 0.7	-2.0 + 1.0	4·4 8·5
nery and Typewriting Requisites paper) ng, Publishing and Bookbinding Total, Paper, Printing, etc	3,730 187,880 267,550	4,920 92,600 <i>158,950</i>	8,650 280,480 <i>426,500</i>	4·0 6·5 5·7	3·7 5·0 4·6	3.8 6.0 5.3	0·2 0·3 0·4	0·3 0·7 0·7	0·3 0·5 0·5	4·2 6·8 6·1	4·0 5·7 5·3	4·1 6·5 5·8	$\begin{array}{c} - & 0 \cdot 1 \\ - & \overrightarrow{0} \cdot 1 \end{array}$	-2.3 -1.4 -1.4	-2.2 -1.8 -1.9	4·1 6·3 5·7
and Contracting :	1,007,950 287,760 1,295,710	11,730 1,500 <i>13,230</i>	1,019,680 289,260 <i>1,308,940</i>	$     \begin{array}{c}             11 \cdot 3 \\             37 \cdot 0 \\             17 \cdot 0     \end{array}     $	2·4 2·0 2·3	$11 \cdot 2 \\ 36 \cdot 8 \\ 16 \cdot 8$	0·3 0·6 0·4	0·1 0·1 0·2	0·3 0·6 0·5	11·6 37·6 17·4	2·5 2·1 2·5	11.5 37.4 17.3	-0.4 -1.5 -0.6	+ 0.4 - 3.8 - 0.4	$ \begin{array}{r} - 3.1 \\ - 7.5 \\ - 4.2 \end{array} $	$11 \cdot 0 \\ 37 \cdot 0 \\ 16 \cdot 7$
h, Linoleum, etc	37,880 11,970 5,780	22,390 2,400 5,410	60,270 14,370 11,190	6·9 6·3 11·7	5·7 2·1 3·7	€5 5·6 7·8	1.0 0.9 2.5	0·9 0·5 2·1	0·9 0·8 2·3	7·9 7·2 14·2	6·6 2·6 5·8	7·4 6·4 10·1	$-{0.2}$ + 1.0	-3.1 -4.9 -1.0	-5.4 -6.1 -3.1	7·4 6·4 9·8
ific and Photographic Instru- ts and Apparatus Instruments Games and Sports Requisites. Total, Other Manufacturing	23,080 15,200 7,680 101,590	10,840 6,420 9,330 56,790	33,920 21,620 17,010 158,380	2.8 6.9 5.9 6.1	2.5 6.9 5.5 4.9	2.7 6.9 5.7 5.7	0·2 1·7 1·2 <i>1</i> ·0	0.2 0.2 1.0 0.8	$ \begin{array}{c c} 0.2 \\ 1.3 \\ 1.0 \\ 0.9 \end{array} $	3·0 8·6 7·1 7·1	2.7 7.1 6.5 5.7	2·9 8·2 6·7 6·6	+ 0.2	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0.8 \\ - & 1.4 \\ - & 1.0 \\ - & 2.3 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -1.8 \\ -16.4 \\ -2.5 \\ -6.2 \end{array} $	2·9 8·1 6·7 6·5
ter and Electricity Supply	200,800	9,140	209,940	8.0	1.6	7.7	0.2	0.3	0.3	8.2	1.9	8.0	- 0.2	- 0.7	- 2.0	7.9
t and Communication :	147,260 184,750 210,060 134,860	8,900 10,010 9,140 6,230	156,160 194,760 219,200 141,090	5.8 2.8 12.0 21.4	2·5 4·9 3·2 7·9	5.6 2.9 11.6 20.8	0·3 0·2 0·6 0·2	0·1 0·4 0·2 0·7	0.2	6·1 3·0 12·6 21·6	2·6 5·3 3·4 8·6	12.2	- 1.0	- 0.8 - 3.2	-1.9 -6.4	3·1 11·9
tc.) rbour, River and Canal Service otal, Docks, Harbours, etc. Transport, Communication, etc. Total, Transport, etc	137,290 24,350 161,640 20,210 858,780	3,190	138,570 24,900 163,470 23,400 898,080	$   \begin{array}{c}     10.8 \\     27.0 \\     14.3   \end{array} $	9·8 5·3 8·4 5·7 4·7		0.7 0.7 0.7 0.6 0.4	$ \begin{array}{c} 0.3 \\ 1.4 \\ 0.7 \\ 1.5 \\ 0.4 \end{array} $	0·7 0·7 0·7	30.6 11.5 27.7 14.9 13.7	10·1 6·7 9·1 7·2 5·1	11·4 27·5 13·8	-0.8 -0.6 +0.1	-3.6 -3.3 -0.8	-5.2 -0.9	13.7
tive Trades	1,287,490	760,920	2,048,410	10.0	5.5	8.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	10.4	5.8	8.7	- 0.5	- 1.4	- 2.4	8.5
ce, Banking, Insurance and ance	177,960	84,040	262,000	4.7	1.1	3.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	4.8	1.1	3.6	- 0.2	- 0.5	5 - 0·9	3.5
neous Trades and Services :	108,890 344,570 90,730 83,440	23,540 67,950	130,120 368,110 158,680 131,700	17.0	4.0 3.0 2.4 11.5	16.1	0.4	0·1 0·2 0·1 3·3	0.4	17.4	3.2	16.5	-1.4 - 0.2	-1.1 - 0.3	- 3.5	16·4 4·2
I, Public House, Restaurant, arding House, Club, etc. Service fry Service	170,030 28,170 10,610 106,950 943,390	109,620 17,770 55,270		5·8 6·3 24·9	11.1 4.6 3.7 4.9 7.7	4.9 4.7 18.1	0·3 0·2 1·1	0.3		6·1 6·5 26·0	6·0 4·0 5·4		-0.6 -0.5 -1.2	-0.9 -1.3 -4.1	-1.8	5.8 4.9 7 18.4
	9,720,700	3,618,000		0 10.7	5.6	9.3	1.6	1.7	1.6	12.3	7.3	3 10.9	+ 0.1	- 1.9	1- 4.	10.7

Paper, Pr Paper Cardbo Stat Wall H Station (not Printin

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other Ma Rubbe Oilclot Brushe Scienti Musica Toys,

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Transpor Railwa Tramv Other Shippi Dock, Port et Har

Other

Distribut

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Miscella Natio Local Profes Enter Hotel, Bos Launi Job Dy Other

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As explained in the November, 1936, issue of this GAZETTE (page 397), the information on which estimates of the total numbers of insured subject to revision in the light of the information which will be derived from the exchange of unemployment books in July. Com-parable percentages of unemployment cannot be calculated for dates earlier than November, 1936, owing to the alteration in conditions caused by the operation of the benefit provisions of the Unemworkers in particular industries are ordinarily based will not be obtainable, as regards agricultural workers, until after the next general exchange of unemployment books, in July, 1937. It will not, therefore, be possible to compute exact percentages of un-employment, comparable with those given for other industries in the foregoing Table, until after that date. In the meantime, pro-visional estimates of the numbers insured at July, 1936, have been ployment Insurance (Agriculture) Act, 1936. ployment insurance (Agriculture) Act, 1936. The Table below excludes private gardeners, who have been in-cluded within the agricultural scheme of unemployment insurance as from 1st February, 1937, by the Private Gardeners Inclusion Order, 1936. (See page 476 of the December, 1936, issue of this GAZETTE.) Estimates of the number of private gardeners so in-cluded are not yet available. The numbers of insured private gardeners, aged 16-64, recorded as unemployed at 24th May, 1937, were 367 males and 4 females in Great Britain, and 371 males and 4 made on the basis of such particulars as are in the possession of the Department, and in the following Table these estimates are utilised for the purpose of approximate calculations of the percentages unemployed among persons, aged 16-64, in each of the groups for which particulars are available. It should be observed that the were 367 males and 4 females in Great Britain, and 371 males and 4 females in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. estimated numbers insured and the percentages unemployed are

Industry.

Farming, Forestry, etc. Market Gardening, Hort etc. Other Gardening¶ Total . ...

At 19th April, 1937, the corresponding numbers and approximate percentages recorded as unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland were :—farming, forestry, etc., 19,773 (4.1 per cent.); market gardening, horticulture, etc., 2,742 (3.8 per cent.); other gardening¶, 960 (2.8 per cent.); total 23,475 (4.0 per cent.).

GREAT BRITAIN A															GREAT
				P	ERCENT	AGES A	T 24TE	MAY,	1937.	•		INCRI	-) OR	BRITAI ONLY. TOTAL	
			UNI (ii	EMPLOY ncludin	ED g					TOTAL.		TOT. TA	AL PER GES* A	CEN- S	PER- CENTAGE AT 24TH
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	19тн Арк., 1937.	MAY,	MAY,	MAY, 1937.*
33,650	880	31,530	25.1	13.4	24.8	0.4	4.0	0.5	25.5	17.4	25.3	- 5.4	+ 0.4	- 0.6	25.3
892,100 10,790 4,180 47,070 9,890 10,550 17,590 <i>992,170</i>	3,880 20 420 10 1,370 170 5,870	895,980 10,790 4,200 47,490 9,900 11,920 17,760 <i>998,040</i>	$\begin{array}{c} 12 \cdot 2 \\ 8 \cdot 4 \\ 15 \cdot 5 \\ 9 \cdot 8 \\ 6 \cdot 1 \\ 7 \cdot 4 \\ 6 \cdot 8 \\ 11 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} 12 \cdot 6 \\ - \\ 2 \cdot 9 \\ 10 \cdot 0 \\ 11 \cdot 1 \\ 4 \cdot 1 \\ 11 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	12.2 8.4 15.4 9.7 6.1 7.8 6.8 11.9	$5.2 \\ 0.7 \\ 0.3 \\ 1.5 \\ 0.8 \\ 5.8 \\ 0.6 \\ 4.8 $	1·3 — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	5.2 0.7 0.3 1.5 0.8 5.2 0.5 $4.8$	$17 \cdot 4 9 \cdot 1 15 \cdot 8 11 \cdot 3 6 \cdot 9 13 \cdot 2 7 \cdot 4 16 \cdot 7$	13·9 	9.1 15.7 11.2 6.9 13.0 7.3	$ \begin{array}{r} - 0.8 \\ - 0.6 \\ - 2.2 \\ + 1.0 \\ - 1.3 \\ - 0.4 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 5.0 \\ - 6.2 \\ - 3.7 \\ + 0.5 \\ - 4.1 \\ - 1.9 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -9.4 \\ -13.4 \\ -11.8 \\ -8.1 \\ -1.7 \\ -6.3 \\ -6.7 \\ -9.3 \end{array} $	$17.4 \\ 9.1 \\ 15.7 \\ 9.7 \\ 6.9 \\ 12.9 \\ 6.6 \\ 16.6 $
14,060 23,910 15,010 <i>52,980</i> 96,720	90 1,750 490 2,330 6,150	14,150 25,660 15,500 <i>55,310</i> 102,870	$     \begin{array}{r}             11.4 \\             9.9 \\             5.0 \\             8.9 \\             6.9 \\         \end{array}     $	6.7 4.5 2.9 4.2 9.1	$   \begin{array}{c}     11 \cdot 3 \\     9 \cdot 5 \\     5 \cdot 0 \\     8 \cdot 7 \\     7 \cdot 0   \end{array} $	0.9 2.2 0.7 1.4 0.7	$ \frac{\overline{0.5}}{0.4} $ 1.5	0.9 2.1 0.7 1.4 0.8	12·3 12·1 5·7 10·3 7·6	6·7 5·0 3·3 4·7 10·6	12·2 11·6 5·7 10·1 7·8	-0.4 -0.8 -0.5	-3.6 -2.2 -2.7	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 6 \cdot 3 \\ - & 7 \cdot 0 \\ - & 7 \cdot 2 \\ - & 6 \cdot 8 \\ - & 3 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	$   \begin{array}{c}     12 \cdot 2 \\     11 \cdot 4 \\     5 \cdot 4 \\     9 \cdot 9 \\     7 \cdot 5   \end{array} $
33,800	39,940	73,740	9.0	5.1	6.9	5.4	7.9	6.7	14.4	13.0	13.6	Contraction of the	- 4.7	- 5.7	13.6
17,410	6,580 2,380 <i>8,960</i>	29,470 19,790 <i>49,260</i>	$7 \cdot 3$ 13 \cdot 4 $9 \cdot 9$	4·4 7·2 5·2	$6.7 \\ 12.6 \\ 9.1$	2·5 3·8 3·1	0.8 1.1 0.8	$2 \cdot 1 \\ 3 \cdot 5 \\ 2 \cdot 6$	9·8 17·2 13·0	5·2 8·3 6·0	8·8 16·1 11·7		- 2.1	- 4.3	8.8 16.1 11.7
77,430 12,860 18,550 52,200 161,040	27,050 5,400 5,830 20,410 58,690	104,480 18,260 24,380 72,610 <i>219,730</i>	7.3 3.8 4.9 6.8 6.6	3·2 3·0 2·9 4·4 3·6	6·3 3·6 4·4 6·1 5·8	$ \begin{array}{c} 0.7 \\ 0.1 \\ 0.1 \\ 2.1 \\ 1.0 \end{array} $	$0.4 \\ 0.2 \\ 0.1 \\ 0.5 \\ 0.4$	$ \begin{array}{c} 0.5 \\ 0.1 \\ 0.1 \\ 1.7 \\ 0.8 \end{array} $	8.0 3.9 5.0 8.9 7.6	3.6 3.2 3.0 4.9 4.0	3.7	-0.2 -0.1 +0.7	-1.8 -0.9 -2.0	-2.9 -1.8 -2.3	6.8 3.7 4.5 7.8 6.6
15,980 165,560 40,030 24,800 29,370 20,080 295,820	3,730 2,610 2,020 3,630	27,410 31,390 23,710	4·9 6·8 6·6	5.6 2.6 3.2 4.6 2.3 5.6	4·9 6·5 6·4	$ \begin{array}{c} 2 \cdot 1 \\ 5 \cdot 7 \\ 0 \cdot 8 \\ 10 \cdot 1 \\ 4 \cdot 3 \\ 2 \cdot 2 \\ 4 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	1.1 0.3 0.2 6.5 0.2 0.4	$ \begin{array}{c} 2 \cdot 1 \\ 5 \cdot 6 \\ 0 \cdot 7 \\ 9 \cdot 7 \\ 4 \cdot 1 \\ 1 \cdot 9 \\ 4 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	11·4 12·8 6·0 15·0 11·1 8·8	2·5 6·0	12.6 5.8 14.6 10.6 8.3	+ 0.9 + 0.1 + 1.9 + 0.8 + 0.2	$ \begin{array}{r} - 4.6 \\ - 3.2 \\ - 16.1 \\ - 5.7 \\ - 4.4 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} -11.0 \\ -6.8 \\ -22.9 \\ -7.3 \\ -7.4 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 11.3 \\ 12.6 \\ 5.7 \\ 14.6 \\ 10.6 \\ 8.3 \\ 11.2 \end{array} $
512,510 79,530 49,190 34,750	47,210 22,170 770 1,370	559,720 101,700 49,960 36,120	4·9 3·0 8·7 8·2	2.7 2.3 2.2 2.1	4·7 2·9 8·6 8·0	0.6	0.6 0.2 0.3 0.2	0.6 0.2 0.4 1.5	5·5 3·2	3·3 2·5 2·5 2·3	5·3 3·1 9·0 9·5	- 0.4 - 0.1 - 0.9	- 3.6 - 1.4 - 6.2 - 3.2	-7.9 -3.8 -18.6 -9.3	5·3 3·0 8·6
11,070 48,280 <i>343,800</i>	1,650 1,380 <i>32,580</i>	12,720 49,660 <i>376,380</i>	8.6 2.9 3.3	3.9 1.1 2.5	8.0 2.9 3.2	0·7 1·3	1·4 0·6 1·0	0.9 0.7 1.3	9·5 3·6 4·6	5·3 1·7 3·5	8.9 3.6 4.5	+ 0.3	-1.4 -1.2 -0.9	-3.8 -4.6 -4.8	4·4 8·6 3·6 4·4 25·9
89,070 35,840 22,760 15,050 17,590 13,780 22,020	2,320 65,310 10,120 11,840 11,010 1,060	38,160 151,830 32,880 26,890 28,600 14,840	$   \begin{array}{r}     10 \cdot 2 \\     4 \cdot 8 \\     6 \cdot 8 \\     5 \cdot 8 \\     4 \cdot 4 \\     5 \cdot 9   \end{array} $	1.8 4.3 6.1 4.0 3.4 2.3	9·7 4·6 6·6 5·0 4·0 5·7	0.7 0.5 2.5 1.5 0.9 0.4	0·2 1·0 0·9 0·9 0·4 0·2	0.6 0.7 2.0 1.2 0.7 0.3	10.9 5.3 9.3 7.3 5.3 6.3	2·0 5·3 7·0 4·9 3·8 2·5		+ 0.4 - 0.1 + 0.5 + 0.4 - 0.1	-2.2 -2.0 -6.6 -1.9 -1.7 -1.7	$\begin{array}{c} - 4 \cdot 4 \\ - 4 \cdot 1 \\ - 11 \cdot 3 \\ - 4 \cdot 8 \\ - 4 \cdot 3 \\ - 4 \cdot 3 \\ - 4 \cdot 6 \end{array}$	5·2 8·6 6·2 4·7 5·8
161,590												+ 0.2 + 0.2	$\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}$		
66,680 150,390 93,720	141,910	208,590 420,850	$\begin{array}{c c} 8 \cdot 2 \\ 9 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	8.6	8·5 8·0	2.6 2.6	2.18 3.2	2.7	10·8 11·9	11·4 10·5	11.2	+ 0.5 + 0.5	5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 -	3 - 9.7 - 9.9	$11.2 \\ 11.0$
18,720 18,940 22,640 11,730 7,140 26,690 5,830 12,920 16,840 c. 74,200	11,360           51,040           18,810           12,200           91,740           9,120           18,310           35,690           30,500	30,300 73,680 30,540 19,340 118,430 14,950 31,230 52,530 104,700	$\begin{array}{c} 5.4\\ 18.4\\ 19.0\\ 19.0\\ 10.5\\ 3.6\\ 4.4\\ 2.4\\ 6.6\\ 6.9\\ 6.9\end{array}$	4.2 14.8 21.9 10.4 3.5 2.5 2.9 6.4 7.8	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	3.1 1.2 0.5 1.5 3.6 2.8 2.6 1.2 15.0	2:2 1:4 0:7 2:5 4:7 2:7 2:4 3:2 8:7	$ \begin{array}{c} 2 \cdot 7 \\ 1 \cdot 3 \\ 0 \cdot 6 \\ 2 \cdot 1 \\ 4 \cdot 4 \\ 2 \cdot 8 \\ 2 \cdot 5 \\ 2 \cdot 5 \\ 1 3 \cdot 2 \\ \end{array} $	8·5 19·6 19·5 12·0 7·2 7·2 5·0 7·8 21·9	6-4 16-2 22-6 12-9 8-2 5-2 5-3 9-6 16-5	7 · 17 · 2 17 · 2 17 · 2 17 · 2 12 · 0 12 · 0 12 · 0 	7 + 0.0 +	7 - 1 3 - 3 3 - 7 3 - 7 5 - 2 - 1 3 - 2 - 1 3 - 2 - 1 - 2 - 2 - 1 - 2 - 2	$\begin{array}{c} 4 \\ + \\ 0 \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ -$	$ \begin{array}{c} 7.7 \\ 13.0 \\ 21.4 \\ 11.6 \\ 7.9 \\ 6.0 \\ 5.2 \\ 7.2 \\ 19.8 \\ 19.8 \\ \end{array} $
11,540	11,440	47,310	5.7	3.6	5 4.6	0.9	1.3	1.1	6.6	4.9	5.	7 + 0.	4 - 1.	1 - 4.	5.5
9,900 12,650 11,250 8,080 81,390	90,910           21,070           91,930           21,760           53,720	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c} 5.6\\ 0&6.0\\ 5.3\\ 0&4.8\\ 0&7.8 \end{array} $	2.5 3.5 5.4 2.4 3.1	5 2·8 5 4·4 5·4 4 3·1 1 5·9	0.5 8.0 0.9 0.8 11.7	0.9	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	6·1 14·0 6·2 5·6	3.4 11.3 8.3 3.9 12.4	4 3· 3 12· 3 8· 9 4· 4 16·	6 + 0 3 + 4 1 + 1 4 + 0 7 + 6	3 + 0 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + - 0 + 5 + - 1 + 5 + - 1 + 5 + - 1 + 5 + - 1 + 5 + - 1 + - 1 + 1 +	2 + 0.1 = -3.1	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
. 103,810	65,760	169,570										$\frac{9}{0} - 0.$	$5 - 1 \cdot - 2 \cdot - $		
- 25,060 - 69,850 - 88,270	47,980 61,340 24,060 27,090	73,040 131,190 112,330 41.780	$7 \cdot 3$ 9 · 9 6 · 7 4 · 6	8.0 14.1 8.5 4.2	$ \begin{array}{c c} 7.8 \\ 11.9 \\ 5 \\ 7.1 \\ 2 \\ 4.3 \\ \end{array} $	0.8 0.7 0.3 0.1			10·6 7·0 4·7		7 13· 3 7· 6 5·	0 - 0 5 - 0 + 0	$   \begin{array}{c c}     3 & - & 0 \\     3 & - & 1 \\     5 & + & 0 \\   \end{array} $	9 - 1 + 6 - 2 + 6 - 2 + 6 - 1 + - 1 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 +	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
k 59,800 9,130 2. 120,090 18,770	3,220 2,070 24,020 5,320	63,020 11,200 144,110 24,090	$ \begin{array}{c} 10.4 \\ 13.3 \\ 8.8 \\ 9.6 \end{array} $	3.4 8.4 5.2 7.1	4 10.0 4 12.4 2 8.2 1 9.1	0.5	0.3	3 0.6 4 1.7 9 0.9 4 2.3		9 · 1 6 · 1 10 · 1	8 14· 1 9·	1 - 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 + 0	$3 - 5 \cdot 2 - 1 \cdot 2$	$   \begin{array}{c}     0 \\     - 6 \\     1 \\     - 3 \\     9 \\     - 4 \\   \end{array} $	3 13·8 9·0 11·1
	INSURED 16-64; Males. 33,650 892,100 10,790 9,890 10,550 17,590 992,170 14,060 23,910 15,010 52,980 96,720 33,800 22,890 17,410 40,300 22,890 17,410 40,300 22,890 17,410 40,300 22,890 17,410 40,300 24,800 29,520 161,040 15,980 165,560 24,800 29,5820 512,510 79,530 44,800 29,570 20,880 295,820 512,510 79,530 44,800 295,820 512,510 79,530 44,800 295,820 512,510 79,530 44,800 295,820 512,510 79,530 44,800 295,820 512,510 79,530 44,800 15,980 15,980 15,980 15,980 15,980 15,980 15,980 15,980 15,980 284,450 11,070 48,280 15,950 284,650 15,950 284,650 15,950 284,650 15,950 284,650 15,950 284,650 15,950 284,650 15,950 284,650 15,950 284,650 15,950 284,650 15,950 285,820 284,650 15,950 246,800 15,950 1	INSURED PERSONS 16-64; AT JULY,           Males.         Females.           33,650         880           33,650         880           33,650         880           892,100         3,880           10,790	33,650         880         34,530           892,100         3,880         895,980           10,790         -         10,790           4,180         20         4,200           9,890         10         9,900           10,550         1,370         11,920           17,590         170         17,760           992,170         5,870         998,040           14,060         90         14,150           23,910         1,750         25,660           15,010         490         15,500           96,720         6,150         102,870           33,800         39,940         73,740           12,860         5,400         18,260           12,860         5,400         18,260           12,860         5,400         18,260           140,040         58,690         219,730           16,586         4,400         169,960           16,700         16,580         30         16,070           165,580         90         16,070         16,580           16,700         16,590         22,170         101,700           14,900         3,730         45,120         27,41	INSURED PERSONS, AGED         UN           16-64; AT JULY, 1936.         UN           Males.         Females.         Total.         Males.           33,650         880         34,530         25-1           892,100         3,880         95,980         12-2           892,100         3,880         95,980         12-2           41,80         20         47,070         420         15-5           47,070         420         47,49         98         99         10         9,300         6-1           10,550         1,370         11,20         7.4         11.9         11.4           14,060         90         14,150         11.4         23,510         7.760         6-8           992,170         6,580         29,470         7.3         13.4         9.60         9.90           15,500         5,500         29,470         7.3         13.4         40.300         8,960         49.260         9.9           77,430         27,505         104,480         7.3         13.4         40.300         49.960         9.9           15,505         5,830         24,380         4.9         2.2         9.9         7.1         2	ESTIMATED NUMPER OF INSTRED PERSONS, ASED IC-CONTENT OF MALL         WHOLN UREMPLOY Uncluding           Males.         Females.         Total.         Males         Fe- males.           33,650         880         34,530         25-1         13-4           892,100         3,880         895,980         12-2         12-6           10,750         -         10,750         -         12-7           47,070         4200         44,900         98-2-9         -           98,800         1,750         11-900         7-4         11-1           17,750         20,970         6-8         4-1           992,170         5,870         996,040         11-9         11-2           14,060         90         14,150         11-4         6-7           15,501         490         15,500         5-10         29           22,890         6,580         29,470         7-3         4-4           17,430         27,050         104,480         7-3         4-4           17,430         27,050         104,480         7-3         5-2           17,430         27,050         104,480         7-3         5-2           12,260         6-8	ESTIMATED         NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS, AUGUARDING           INSURED PERSONS, AUGUARDING         WHOLX UNMERTIONED (Columbia)           Males         Females.         Total.         Males         Females.         Total.           33,650         880         34,530         25-1         13-4         24-8           892,100         3,880         895,980         12-2         12-6         12-2           4,100         20         4,200         15-5         -         15-4           4,000         40,700         420         47,400         9-8         2-9         9-7           9800         10         9,900         6-1         10-0         6-1         1-1           14,060         90         14,150         1-4         6-7         11-3         3-3,900         7,700         6-8         4-4         6-7           15,010         490         15,500         5-0         5-9         5-0         5-0         5-0         5-0         5-0         5-0         5-1         6-9         1-1         7-0         33,800         39,400         7.3         4-4         6-7         1-7         6-3         2-2         1-2         1-7         9-9         1-7         0-	ESTINATED NUMBER OF INSTREMP DESONS, AGED         WIDLIN UNDERVIOYED         TR           Males.         Females.         Total.         Males.         Fe- males.         Total.         Males.         Fe- males.         Total.         Males.         Fe- males.         Total.         Males.           33,650         880         34,530         25:1         13:4         24:8         0.4           892,100         3,880         995,860         12:2         12:6         12:4         0.5           1,750         13:0         19:200         15:4          15:4         0.5           1,750         13:0         19:207         7:4         11:7         7:5         5:8           14,060         90         14:150         11:4         6:7         11:3         0:9           95,270         0:5,80         12,300         13:9         9:4         2:7         7:4           96,720         6:150         10:50         11:4         6:7         1:5:0         7:5           15,010         4:50         13:50         2:9         7:7         1:0:0         7:7           12,040         5:40         13:30         13:7         1:0:0         7:7         1:0:0	ENDERED PRENONSA GED         WINDLY         DIATORNO NED         TEMPORAL           Males.         Fernales.         Total.         Males.         Fernales.         Total.         Males.         Fernales.           33,650         880         31,530         25-1         13-4         24-8         0-4         4-0           892,100         5.880         895,980         12-2         12-6         12-3         5-2         1-3           47707         200         47,400         18-8         -9         10-7         1-5         -           9500         100         9300         6-3         10-6         10-6         10-8         -           10.550         1,370         11920         7-4         11-1         7-6         2-2         1-7           14.600         90         14.150         11-4         6-7         2-5         0-7         0-4           3.3,800         3.990         7.31         4-4         6-7         2-5         0-7         0-4           12.600         5.400         13-20         15-1         6-3         0-7         0-4           14.600         90         12.70         12.530         14-4         6-1 <td< td=""><td>ESTIMATED NUMBER OF 18-64: AT JULY, 1935.         WINGLAT USERNED PERMONE AGAINAL         WINGLAT USERNED YEAR (GaUNE).         TREFORATE STRUCTORESS.           Males.         Females.         Total.         Males.         For.         Total.           Males.         Females.         Total.         Males.         Fmales.         Total.           33,650         880         34,530         25:1         15:4         24:8         0.4         4.0         0.5           10,700        </td><td>ESTIMATED PLATED VENTRES OF 18-061 AT JULX, 1936.         WHOLLY URMELLY DESCRIPTION Containing.         TEMPORARY STORMARY           Males         Females         Total.         Males         Females.         Total.         Males         Fem.         Total.         Males           33,650         880         31,530         25:1         13:4         24:8         0:4         4:0         0:5         25:5           92,100         3,880         95,550         12:3         12:4         12:4         0:3        0         3         15:6           10,00         -20         14:00         15:5        1         15:4         0:3        0         0:5         15:6           10,00         10:00         15:5        1         15:4         0:3        0         0:5         12:3           11,000         10:00         10:00         10:00         10:00         10:00         10:00         12:3</td><td>INCOMP. PERSONS. AGED         UNMOLT UNMADE         TREPORAL         TOTAL           Males         Formales         Total.         Males         Formales         Total.         Males         Pe- males         Total.         T</td><td>EFFERD PLANE DIVERSION         TOTAL         TOTAL         TOTAL         TOTAL           Males         Permins         Total         Total</td><td>BETTATION INVERSE OF 136-647, AT JULY, 1355.         TOTAL TORMALIZATION DESCRIPTI</td><td>Stratzper Norme of Lis-ex La process area         Values Lis-ex La process area</td><td>BENTATUP: NY-DURB OF 19-04, AP DEVI- 19-04, AP DEVI- 19</td></td<>	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF 18-64: AT JULY, 1935.         WINGLAT USERNED PERMONE AGAINAL         WINGLAT USERNED YEAR (GaUNE).         TREFORATE STRUCTORESS.           Males.         Females.         Total.         Males.         For.         Total.           Males.         Females.         Total.         Males.         Fmales.         Total.           33,650         880         34,530         25:1         15:4         24:8         0.4         4.0         0.5           10,700	ESTIMATED PLATED VENTRES OF 18-061 AT JULX, 1936.         WHOLLY URMELLY DESCRIPTION Containing.         TEMPORARY STORMARY           Males         Females         Total.         Males         Females.         Total.         Males         Fem.         Total.         Males           33,650         880         31,530         25:1         13:4         24:8         0:4         4:0         0:5         25:5           92,100         3,880         95,550         12:3         12:4         12:4         0:3        0         3         15:6           10,00         -20         14:00         15:5        1         15:4         0:3        0         0:5         15:6           10,00         10:00         15:5        1         15:4         0:3        0         0:5         12:3           11,000         10:00         10:00         10:00         10:00         10:00         10:00         12:3	INCOMP. PERSONS. AGED         UNMOLT UNMADE         TREPORAL         TOTAL           Males         Formales         Total.         Males         Formales         Total.         Males         Pe- males         Total.         T	EFFERD PLANE DIVERSION         TOTAL         TOTAL         TOTAL         TOTAL           Males         Permins         Total	BETTATION INVERSE OF 136-647, AT JULY, 1355.         TOTAL TORMALIZATION DESCRIPTI	Stratzper Norme of Lis-ex La process area         Values Lis-ex La process area	BENTATUP: NY-DURB OF 19-04, AP DEVI- 19-04, AP DEVI- 19

\* See last paragraph of text on page 228.

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# II. PERSONS AGED 16-64 INSURED UNDER THE AGRICULTURAL SCHEME.

	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.										Great Britain.				
	Estimated numbers of Insured Persons, aged 16-64, at July, 1936.			Numbers recorded as Unemployed at 24th May, 1937.			Approximate Percentages Unemployed.			Numbers recorded as Unemployed at 24th May, 1937.			Percent- ages.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	(Total.)		
	459,960	22,160	482,120	16,187	1,523	17,710	3.5	6.9	3.7	14,220	1,389	15,609	3.4		
ticulture,	60,820 33,720	10,650 290	71,470 34,010	1,620 766	698 19	2,318 785	2·7 2·3	6·6 6·6	3·2 2·3	1,596 742	698 19	2,294 761	3·2 2·3		
	554,500	33,100	587,600	18,573	2,240	20,813	3.3	6.8	3.5	16,558	2,106	18,664	3.3		

See last paragraph of text on page 228.
For 20th May, 1935, separate figures are not available.
The percentages for all industries and services combined for May, 1936, and May, 1935, used for these comparisons are the revised figures based on the estimated number insured at those dates—see the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1936, page 397. The percentages given for April, 1937, and May, 1937, are based on the numbers insured at July, 1936.
Sexcluding persons insured under the agricultural scheme, and juveniles under 16 years of age.
Exclusive of private gardeners. (See last paragraph of text preceding the Table.)

# PRINCIPAL VARIATIONS IN NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED.

THE Table below indicates, for Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the industries in which the numbers of insured persons, aged 16-64, recorded as unemployed at 24th May, 1937, differed from the figures for 19th April, 1937, to the extent of 1,500 or more :--

Industries.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Numbers recorded as Unemployed at 24th May, 1937, as compared with 19th April, 1937.							
	I	fales.	Fe	males.	כ	Total.		
Coal Mining Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs Woollen and Worsted Textile Bleaching, Printing, etc Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving,	+++++	32,022 5,915 3,558 4,434 58	1++++	11 3,102 3,330 802 1,753	. +++++	32,011 9,017 6,888 5,236 1,811		
etc.) Total, Cotton Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Tailoring Hats and Caps (including Straw	 ++	82 <i>24</i> 2,082 749	++++	1,209 2,962 27 1,070	++++	1,127 2,938 2,109 1,819		
Plait)	++	554 1,543	++	1,000 2	++	1,554 1,545		
Fishing	-	1,882	+	28	-	1,854		
General Engineering: Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding "Other" Road Transport Agriculture (including private	-	1,894 2,110	-	16 33	=	1,910 2,143		
gardeners) Building Public Works Contracting, etc Local Government Service		1,784 4,188 4,363 5,029		794 21 6 255		2,578 4,209 4,369 5,284		
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Club, etc., ServiceDistributive Trades	=	3,819 4,856	-	5,901 5,111	_	9,720 9,967		
Net variation for above Industries	+	20,908	+	175	+	21,083		
Total variation for all Insured Industries :       Insured         Excluding Agriculture          Including Agriculture	++	16,099 14,315	+++++	3,823 3,029	++++	19,922 17,344		

# PERIODS OF REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT.

ANALYSIS IN RESPECT OF PERSONS APPLYING FOR INSURANCE BENEFIT OR UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCES. THE following Table gives an analysis, according to the length of their THE following Table gives an analysis, according to the length of their last spell of registered unemployment, of persons aged 16-64 apply-ing for insurance benefit or unemployment allowances (including those applicants whose position in relation to insurance benefit and unemployment allowances had not been determined), who were on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain at 24th May, 1937. Corresponding particulars are not available in respect of persons, registered as unemployed, who were not applicants for insurance benefit or unemployment allowances. Of the persons who had been on the register for extended periods a proportion, which will increase as the period on the register increases, will have had one or more short spells of employment, lasting not more than three days each, during such periods.

lasting not more than three days each, during such periods.

- A Barris	App	licants, age	ed 16-64, w	ho had be	en on Regis	ter
 	Less than 3 months.	3 months but less than 6 months.	6 months but less than 9 months.	9 months but less than 12 months.	12 months or more.	Totals.
· •		and the	NUMBERS.			
Men, 18-64 Boys, 16-17 Women, 18-64 Girls, 16-17	554,789 15,020 129,523 10,598	123,970 1,948 26,764 1,353	73,650 535 9,856 282	48,577 163 4,892 52	294,958 233 18,335 117	1,095,944 17,899 189,370 12,402
Total	709,930	154,035	84,323	53,684	313,643	1,315,615
		P	ERCENTAGI	ES.		121
Men, 18-64	50.6	11.3	6.7	4.5	26.9	100.0

Total	54.0	11.7	6.4	4.1	23.8	100.0
Boys, 16–17	83.9	10.9	3·0	0.9	1·3	100·0
Women, 18–64	68.4	14.1	5·2	2.6	9·7	100·0
Girls, 16–17	85.5	10.9	2·3	0.4	0·9	100·0

Of the 709,930 applicants who had been on the register for less than 3 months, approximately 552,000, or  $42 \cdot 0$  per cent. of the total number of applicants, had been on the register for less than 6 weeks.

[Note.—As a result of the extension of the unemployment assistance scheme, and the consequent increase in applications for unemployment allowances, as from 1st April, 1937, the statistics given above cover a larger proportion of persons on the register than those published in previous issues of this GAZETTE, for dates prior to April, 1937.\*]

\* At 19th April, 1937, the number of applicants for allowances included in the analysis was increased from this cause by 78,892, of whom 38,204 had been on the registers of Employment Exchanges for 12 months or more. The total thus added included 66,773 men, of whom 36,169 had been on the register for 12 months or more. for 12 months or more.

# APPLICANTS FOR INSURANCE BENEFIT AND UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCES.

June, 1937.

# DIVISIONAL ANALYSIS.

An analysis, for Great Britain as a whole, of the numbers registered as unemployed at 24th May, 1937, according to their position in relation to insurance benefit and unemployment allowances, is given on page 221. The Tables below give an analysis by Divisions of the number of persons on the register at 24th May, 1937, with claims admitted for insurance benefit and applications authorised for un-

employment allowances. Up to 31st March, 1937, the only persons whose applications for assistance allowances could be taken into consideration were those who, if in need, would have been entitled to transitional payments who, if in heed, would have been entitled to transitional payments under the former scheme for those payments. This required that certain unemployment insurance conditions had to be fulfilled. After the 1st April, 1937, however, which was the Second Appointed Day under the Unemployment Assistance Scheme, all persons fulfilling the conditions prescribed in Section 36 of the Unemploy-ment Assistance Act, 1934, could be considered for the grant of allowards allowances.

CLAIMS	ADMITTED	FOR	INSURANCE	BENEFIT.*	
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Division.	Men 18-64.	Boys 16 & 17.	Women 18-64.	Girls 16 & 17.	Total 16-64.			
		(a) (	General Sch	al Scheme.				
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	80,424 27,319 37,458 51,668 80,767 86,384 31,742 54,373 38,909	697 608 657 2,298 2,542 1,431 2,838 1,394	20,950 5,440 5,697 22,183 16,187 37,912 4,356 16,962 3,506	383 557 575 866 835 2,351 873 1,875 674	102,454 33,924 44,387 75,524 100,087 129,189 38,402 76,048 44,483			
Great Britain	489,044	13,272	133,193	8,989	644,498			
		(b) Ag	ricultural S	cheme.				
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	130 1,934 687 723 831 439 386 963 645	, 3 53 15 16 23 13 35 79 41	89 159 40 59 205 10 35 138 16	1 14 3 1 10 1 9 11 1	223 2,160 745 799 1,069 463 465 1,191 703			
Great Britain	6,738	278	751	- 51	7,818			

Division.	Men aged 18-64.	Boys aged 16 & 17.	Women aged 18-64.	Girls aged 16 & 17.	Total aged 16-64
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	30,941 13,667 17,959 45,504 55,318 112,774 88,203 108,895 84,392	4 25 9 10 41 424 363 1,069 248	2,740 730 903 1,831 2,180 14,366 1,978 13,057 1,898	1 17 13 4 94 215 199 999 241	33,686 14,439 18,884 47,349 57,633 127,779 90,743 124,020 86,779
Great Britain	557,653	2,193	39,683	1,783	601,312

# NEW ENTRANTS INTO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

MAY, 1937.

			-, -,,	,,.			SER AND
Second Second	Men	Bo	)ys.	Women	Gi	rls.	
Division.	aged 18-64.	Aged 16 & 17.	Aged 14 & 15.	aged 18-64.	Aged 16 & 17.	Aged 14 & 15.	Total.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western North-Western Scotland Wales	3,551 1,617 1,380 1,482 956 1,328 557 1,517 563	763 396 438 369 278 425 229 571 365	2,534 1,864 1,881 3,253 1,563 2,230 1,747 2,394 1,289 18,755	3,162 1,833 1,251 1,549 1,450 1,155 530 1,276 454 12,660	857 636 592 446 589 466 460 572 425 5,043	2,331 1,549 1,624 2,876 1,362 2,049 1,364 2,191 589 15,935	13,198 7,895 7,166 9,975 6,198 7,653 4,887 8,521 3,685
Total	12,951	3,834	10,755	12,000	5,045	10,000	09,110
General Scheme Agricultural Scheme: (a) Excluding	10,425	3,410	17,088	10,768	4,839	15,596	62,126
Private Gardeners	1,561	339	1,449	1,870	196	334	5,749
(b) Private Gardeners	965	85	218	22	8	5	1,303

\* The persons with claims admitted for insurance benefit included 2,359 for whom payment of unemployment allowances in supplementation of benefit had been authorised. † Excluding 2,032 persons, disqualified for short periods from receiving unemployment benefit, who had applications authorised for unemployment allowances.

	1937.		TH	EE	MIN	ISTR	LY OF	LABOUR	GAZETTE	•		23	33
JUV JUVENILES EMPLOYN	UNDER IENT EX	18 YEAD CHANGE	JNEN TIST rs of ag s and J 24th M	E, ON UVENII	THE I LE EM	REGISTE	RS OF	AND G	PLOYMENT IRLS, UND N INSURE	ER 1	6 YE.	ARS (	OF
		ALS STREET	ys.			Girls.		principal industr 16 years of age	able shows for ea ies, the numbers (other than thos	of insure	ed boys l under	and girls	s und cultur
Division.	Age 14 an 15.		nd   Tot	al. 14	Aged 4 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.	scheme) recorde	d`as unemployed thern Ireland, at 2	in Great 24th May	t Britair 7, 1937 :-	n, and in	ı Gre
London South-Eastern . South-Western .	49	9 5   1,0	88 1,44 96 1,8	85 72 1	964 839 ,315	945 1,090 1,144	1,909 1,929 2,459	- mananan ana amin'ny fisiana amin'ny fis		under 1	6 years of	ured Juve age record 24th May,	ded as
North-Eastern . North-Western.	2,13	2,9 2,9 4,2 2,6	20 3,72 81 6,4 78 5,1	$   \begin{array}{c cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	672 ,544 ,519 ,977	1,301 1,696 3,845 2,637	1,973 3,240 6,364 6,614	Ind	lustry.	Great 1	Britain.	Great Bri Northern	
Scotland .	2,55 3,12	5,2 1 2,6	92 7,84 75 5,79	42 2 99 4	,933 ,366 ,129	4,244 2,297 19,199	6,614 7,177 6,663 38,328			Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girl
N. Ireland	59				207	710	917	Fishing Mining : Coal Mining All other Mining Total Mining	 , etc	7 201 24	1 7 6	7 201 25	
Gt. Britain an N. Ireland. Note.—These though register	14,40 figures i	nclude co	nsiderable	numbe	ers of b	19,909 boys and	39,245 girls who,	Non-Metalliferous Brick, Tile, Pipe, et	Mining Products	225 33 65	13 4 4	226 35 65	
Bureaux as appuntil employment	plicants f ent is obt	or emplo ained. S	yment, ar	e remai on page	ning wl 218.	hole time	e at school	Pottery, Earthenwa Glass Chemicals, etc Metal Manufacture		22 19 45 68	48 37 174 26	22 19 45 70	1
INSURED J	UNEMPL	S, UNDI	т 24тн 1	MAY,	F AGE, 1937.			Engineering, etc. : General Engineer and Steel Four Other Engineerin	ring; Engineers' Iron	248	74 36	256 124	
Divisio	<b>n.</b>	Aged	Boys.		Ageo	Girls.	d	Total, Enginee Construction and R Motor Vehicles,	ring epair of Vehicles :— Cycles and Aircraft	372	110 28	380 156	1
		14 and 15.	17.		15.	17	•	Other Vehicles Total, Vehicles Shipbuilding and S Other Metal Indus	hin Repairing	25 <i>172</i> 198	5 33 5	25 <i>181</i> 203	
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands		1,169 469 343 534	1,112 1,055	1,398	1,45	56   1,6 24   1,1 14   1,0 87   1,4	3,062           .27         1,751           060         1,574           94         2,081	All others Total, Other M	tries :— pparatus, Lamps, etc. Tetals	106 390 <i>496</i>	155 330 <i>485</i>	106 405 <i>511</i>	]
North-Eastern North-Western Northern		520 1,349 1,018	2,829 4,257 2,294	5,606	1,77	41 1,6 73 3,9 00 1,8	12     2,453       30     5,703       356     3,056	Cotton Manufact Total, Cotton	g, Spinning, etc turing (Weaving, etc.)	48	77 61 <i>138</i>	33 15 48	
Scotland Wales Special Scheme	 s	1,617	4,881 2,212 8	6,498 2,939 8	1,54	49 3,5 77 1,4	542 5,091 72 2,049 4 4	Woollen and Wo Hosiery All other Textile Total, Textiles	s	28 10 85 171	146 192 342 <i>818</i>	28 13 143 <i>232</i>	4
Great Britain	a 	7,746		29,871 2,106			703         26,824           754         949	Leather and Leath Clothing :	ier Goods	38 52	65 356	38 53	
Gt. Brita											070		
N. Irelan	nd	8,177	NEW CONTRACTOR	31,977	Contraction of the second		157 27,773	Dress Making an Shirts, Collars, Boots, Shoes, Sh	Underclothing, etc. lippers and Clogs	2 5 81 14	239 290 76 100	2 8 83 14	
Note.—These also those who boys and girls	nd e figures i ose unemp s who had	nclude no oloyment l register	ot only ins books we red as une	sured ju re in the mploye	iveniles he "two d at so	on the r o months ome date	register, but s' file," <i>i.e.</i> , within the	Dress Making an Shirts, Collars, Boots, Shoes, Sl Other Clothing Total, Clothing Food, Drink and Bread, Biscuits,	Underclothing, etc. ippers and Clogs Tobacco :	5 81 14 <i>154</i> 190	290 76	83	1,
N. Irelan Note.—These also those who boys and girls past two mon employment, a the inclusion o in the London	e figures i ose unemp s who had iths, but ind were p of those w Division.	nclude n oloyment l register were no not know ith books Juveni	ot only im books we ed as une t maintain n to have s in the tw les insured	sured ju re in the mploye ning reg found yo mont l under	iveniles he "two ed at so gistratio employ ths' file the agr	on the r o months ome date on as ap ment. T is especia icultural	register, but s' file," <i>i.e.</i> , within the plicants for the effect of ally marked	Dress Making an Shirts, Collars, Boots, Shoes, Si Other Clothing Total, Clothing Food, Drink and Bread, Biscutts, Cocca, Chocola fectionery All other Food a Tobacco. Cigars	Underclothing, etc. ippers and Clogs <b>Tobacco :</b>	5 81 14 154 190 34 69 4	290 76 100 1,061 375 330 440 25	8 83 14 <i>160</i> 195 34 72 4	1,
N. Irelan Note.—These also those who boys and girls past two mon employment, a the inclusion c in the London were recorded JUVENILES,	nd e figures i ose unemp a who had ths, but ind were p of those w Division. as unem UNDER	nclude n ployment l register were no not know ith books Juveni ployed an .8 YEAH	ot only ind books we ed as une t maintain n to have s in the tw les insured re included	sured jure re in the mployeening reg found to montal under l in the se, PL.	iveniles he "two ed at so gistratic employn ths' file the agr figures ACED	on the r o months ome date on as ap ment. T is especia icultural IN EMP	egister, but s' file," <i>i.e.</i> , within the plicants for The effect of ally marked scheme who	Dress Making an Shirts, Collars, Boots, Shoes, Si Other Clothing Total, Clothing Food, Drink and Bread, Biscuits, Coccoa, Chocola fectionery All other Food a Tobacco, Cigars Total, Food, 1 Woodworking, etc. Furniture Makin	Underclothing, etc. ippers and Clogs <b>Tobacco :</b> Cakes, etc te and Sugar Con- und Drink Cigarettes and Snuff <i>Drink, etc.</i> implicitly of the state of the state of the state ind Drink	5 81 14 154 190 34 69 4 297 176	290 76 100 1,061 375 330 440	8 83 14 160 195 34 72	1,
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N. Irelan Note.—These also those who boys and girls past two mon employment, a the inclusion c in the London were recorded JUVENILES,	nd e figures i ose unem is who has ths, but nd were i of those w Division. as unem UNDER I FIVE W	nclude m bloyment l register were no not know ith books Juveni ployed an <b>8 YEAH</b> EEKS E Number F	ot only im books we ed as une t maintait n to have s in the tw les insured the included S OF AC NDED 24 of Vacan illed.	sured jur re in the employee found to montal under l in the HE, PL. TH MA	iveniles he "two d at so gistratic employs ths' file the agr figures ACED AY, 193 Juveni	on the r o months ome date on as ap ment. T is especia icultural IN EMP 57. iles place	egister, but s' file," <i>i.e.</i> , within the plicants for "he effect of ally marked scheme who PLOYMENT. d in first e leaving	Dress Making an Shirts, Collars, Boots, Shoes, Si Other Clothing Total, Clothing Food, Drink and Bread, Biscuits, Cocca, Chocola fectionery All other Food a Tobacco, Cigars Total, Food, I Woodworking, etc. Furniture Makin All other Woodw Total, Woodw Paper, Printing, etc. Cardboard Box, Stationery Printing, Publis Other Paper, P. Total Paper	Underclothing, etc. ippers and Clogs <b>Tobacco</b> :	5 81 14 154 190 34 69 4 297 176 170 346 200 200 200 200 200	290 76 100 1,061 375 330 440 25 1,170 71 68 139 141 287 84	8 83 14 160 195 34 72 4 305 180 175 355 21 167 22	1,
N. Irelan Note.—These also those who boys and girls past two mon employment, a the inclusion c in the London were recorded JUVENILES, Division. London South-Eastern	nd e figures i ose unem is who has ths, but nd were 1 of those w Division. as unem UNDER I FIVE W  I  f	nclude n. ployment 1 register were no not know ith books Juveni ployed an <b>.8 YEAH</b> <b>EEKS E:</b> Number F <b>30ys.</b>	ot only im books we red as unde t maintain n to have s in the tw les insured as OF AC NDED 24 of Vacan illed. Girls.	sured jure in the mployee in the mployee in the found vo month under i in the ste, PL. TH MA cies	iveniles he "tw. d at sc gistratic employ: ths' file the agr figures ACED (Y, 193 Juveni situati Boys. 600 292	on the r o months ome date on as ap ment. T is especia icultural is. IN EMP 57. Iles place on since School Girls. 747 321	egister, but s' file," <i>i.e.</i> , within the plicants for the effect of ally marked scheme who PLOYMENT. d in first b leaving Total, 1,347 613	Dress Making an Shirts, Collars, Boots, Shoes, Sl Other Clothing Total, Clothing Food, Orink and Bread, Biscuits, Cocca, Chocola fectionery All other Food a Tobacco, Cigars Total, Food, I Woodworking, etc. Furniture Makin All other Woodw Paper, Printing, etc. Gardboard Box Stationery Printing, Publis Other Paper, P Total, Paper, Building and Cont Building	Underclothing, etc. ippers and Clogs <b>Tobacco</b> :	5 81 14 154 190 34 69 4 297 176 170 346 200 201 201 201 201 368 60 600	290 76 100 1,061 375 330 440 25 1,170 71 68 139 141 287 84 612 99	8 83 14 160 195 34 72 4 305 180 175 355 211 167 22 210 384 63	1,
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# **UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE:** ADJUDICATIONS BY THE STATUTORY AUTHORITIES.

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THE Table below analyses for Great Britain for the period 1st to 31st May, 1937, inclusive, the decisions of Insurance Officers, of Courts of Referees and of the Umpire on doubtful claims for insurance benefit and unemployment allowances\*:-

A .- DECISIONS OF INSURANCE OFFICERS<sup>†</sup>.

	Men.	Women.	Juven- iles.	Total.
Claims allowed :				
Grounds on which Insurance Officers have power to disallow	3,058	784	117	3,959
Grounds on which Insurance Officers have not power to disallow	9,312	9,139	1,636	20,087
Claims disallowed :-				
(a) General Scheme	75 16	26	175	. 276
(b) Agricultural Scheme		815	3 454	24 3,520
Not unemployed Other grounds on which Insurance	2,251	010	404	3,520
Officers have power to disallow	2,964	1,036	130	4,130
Total Claims disallowed	5,306	1,882	762	7,950

B.-DECISIONS OF COURTS OF REFEREEST. (1) Appeals against Disallowances by Insurance Officers

Claims allowed	 109	10	2	121
Claims disallowed :         Contributions conditions :         (a) General Scheme         (b) Agricultural Scheme         Not unemployed         Other grounds	 14 184 339	 1 35 82	 9 13	14 1 228 434
Total Claims disallowed	 537	118	22	677

(2) Other	r Cases.			
Claims allowed	3,551	3,006	631	7,188
Claims disallowed : Contributions conditions : (a) General Scheme (b) Agricultural scheme Not normally unsurable and/or will not normally seek to obtain liveli-		=	_1	_ 11
hood by means of insurable employ- ment*	10	3	-	13
Anomalies Orders : Class (b)seasonal workers Class (c)normal employment not	48	77	5	130
more than 2 days a week Class (d)—married women	48	58 2,839	_2	108 2,839
Employment left voluntarily without just cause Employment lost through misconduct Failure or refusal to apply for or accept	5,956 2,718	3,137 802	1,839 855	10,932 4,375
suitable employment, or failure to carry out written directions Not unemployed	1,197 244	1,901 53	424 11	<b>3,</b> 522 308
for work	346 233	1,057 63	102 177	1,505 473
Total Claims disallowed	10,810	9,990	3,416	24,216

- 10 m	Claims Allowed.	Claims Dis- allowed.	Total.
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers	3,074	3,076	6,150
Appeals against disallowances by Men Insurance Officers dealt with by Women Courts of Referees Juveniles		146 7 1	176 7 1
Total Appeals	30	154	184

Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers	4,635	2,077	6,712
Cases dealt with by Courts of Referees :	65	240	<b>3</b> 05
	28	110	138

E.-DECISIONS BY UMPIRE.

Appeals by the Chief Insurance (1) Against allowances (2) Against disallowances Appeals by Associations Appeals by Claimants	Offic 	er :		27 36 20 44	94 28 43 82	121 64 63 126
Total				127	247	374

\* As regards unemployment allowances, the cases relate to applications made before 1st April, 1937. † Except "Trade Dispute" and "Dependants Benefit" cases (see Parts C and D).

# POOR RELIEF IN MAY.

(Data supplied by the Ministry of Health in England and Wales and the Department of Health in Scotland.)

THE number of persons\* relieved on one day<sup>†</sup> in May, in the forty-seven selected areas named below, was 594,388, or 0.9 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 25.3 per cent. less than in May, 1936. The numbers relieved at these three dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 360, 363, and 481 per 10,000 of the estimated population. The reduction in the numbers in receipt of relief in the two workeds of 1047 are averaged with May 1046. the two periods of 1937, as compared with May, 1936, was mainly due to the transfer to the Unemployment Assistance Board, as from 1st April, 1937, of large numbers of persons previously in receipt of relief from the Public Assistance Authorities

In the forty-three selected areas in England and Wales, the number In the forty-three selected areas in England and Wales, the humber relieved in May was 465,916, a decrease of 0.7 per cent. as compared with a month earlier, and 22.4 per cent. less than in May, 1936. In the four areas in Scotland the number relieved was 128,472, or 1.4 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 34.1 per cent. less han a year ago.

Recipients of indoor relief in the forty-seven areas in May num-bered 72,362, or 1.1 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 6.9 per cent. less than a year ago. Recipients of outdoor relief numbered 522,026, or 0.9 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 27.3 per cent. less than in May, 1936.

	Numb Po	oer of per or Relief May	sons* in 1 on one da 1937.	y† in	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with a			
	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.	10,000 of estimated Popula- tion.	Month before.	Year before.		
ENGLAND AND WALES.								
County of London	24,164	77,897	102,061	244	- 1	- 39		
Birkenhead Birmingham Birmingham Blackburn Bolton Brighton Brighton Brighton Bristol Burnley Cardiff Coventry Cardiff Coventry Derby East Ham Gateshead Huddersfield Kingston-upon-Hull Leeds Liverpool Middlesbrough Newcastle-on-Tyne Nottingham Nottingham Nottingham St. Helens Southampton Southampton Southampton Stoke-on-Trent Swanese Swanese Wallasey Waslall West Ham	$\begin{array}{c} 713\\ 4,333\\ 791\\ 791\\ 1,046\\ 585\\ 1,997\\ 327\\ 1,088\\ 394\\ 706\\ 588\\ 626\\ 554\\ 476\\ 1,560\\ 1,139\\ 827\\ 707\\ 4,353\\ 2,792\\ 336\\ 554\\ 476\\ 839\\ 531\\ 356\\ 516\\ 1,268\\ $	5,938 13,457 2,228 3,500 6,521 2,219 8,860 1,562 4,107 2,648 3,642 5,803 1,551 16,587 12,117 4,164 52,988 3,30988 3,377 4,967 2,705 1,809 5,872 23,017 4,042 3,377 4,967 2,705 1,809 5,872 23,017 4,042 3,377 4,967 2,705 1,809 5,872 23,017 4,044 3,377 4,967 2,705 1,809 5,872 23,017 4,044 3,377 4,967 2,705 1,809 5,872 23,017 4,044 3,377 4,967 2,705 1,809 5,872 23,017 4,044 3,377 4,967 2,705 1,809 5,872 2,3017 4,044 3,377 4,581 1,769 1,769 2,714 1,5581 1,769 2,714 1,5581 1,769 2,714 1,5581 1,769 2,7164 1,558 1,769 2,7164 1,558 2,399	$\begin{array}{c} 6,651\\ 17,790\\ 2,947\\ 4,291\\ 2,720\\ 8,518\\ 2,546\\ 9,948\\ 1,956\\ 4,813\\ 3,236\\ 4,813\\ 3,236\\ 4,268\\ 6,357\\ 2,027\\ 18,256\\ 4,991\\ 13,256\\ 4,991\\ 13,256\\ 4,991\\ 13,256\\ 4,991\\ 13,256\\ 4,231\\ 5,544\\ 2,340\\ 15,324\\ 2,340\\ 15,324\\ 2,340\\ 15,324\\ 2,350\\ 4,231\\ 5,544\\ 2,350\\ 4,231\\ 5,544\\ 2,350\\ 4,231\\ 5,544\\ 2,350\\ 4,231\\ 5,544\\ 2,350\\ 4,231\\ 5,524\\ 2,521\\ 2,320\\ 10,187\\ 12,350\\ 2,970\\ 10,187\\ 12,350\\ 2,970\\ 10,187\\ 12,350\\ 2,970\\ 10,187\\ 12,350\\ 2,970\\ 10,187\\ 12,350\\ 2,970\\ 10,187\\ 12,350\\ 2,970\\ 10,187\\ 12,350\\ 2,970\\ 10,187\\ 12,350\\ 2,970\\ 10,187\\ 12,350\\ 2,970\\ 10,187\\ 12,350\\ 2,970\\ 10,187\\ 12,350\\ 2,970\\ 10,187\\ 12,350\\ 2,970\\ 10,187\\ 12,350\\ 2,970\\ 10,187\\ 12,350\\ 2,970\\ 10,187\\ 12,350\\ 2,970\\ 10,187\\ 12,350\\ 2,970\\ 10,187\\ 12,350\\ 2,970\\ 10,187\\ 12,350\\ 2,970\\ 10,187\\ 12,350\\ 10,187\\ 10$	445 175 249 249 249 253 184 206 273 449 103 199 230 315 525 176 563 272 191 671 452 296 435 362 317 267 142 201 503 352 467 300 191 404 168 372 667 437 210 283 574 210	$\begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 9 \\ 4 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 9 \\ 4 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 9 \\ 4 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 6 \\ 6 \\ 6 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ 9 \\ 5 \\ 16 \\ 7 \\ 9 \\ 1 \\ 5 \\ 2 \\ 5 \\ 1 \\ 5 \\ 2 \\ 5 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1$	$\begin{array}{c} -162\\ -18\\ -123\\ -76\\ -62\\ -13\\ -76\\ -67\\ -14\\ -126\\ -22\\ -38\\ -33\\ -253\\ -33\\ -111\\ -147\\ -446\\ -128\\ -106\\ -289\\ -262\\ -36\\ -18\\ -289\\ -262\\ -36\\ -58\\ -58\\ -58\\ -58\\ -58\\ -58\\ -58\\ -119\\ -222\\ -26\\ -33\\ -21\\ -24\\ -180\\ -76\\ -44\\ -31\\ -97\\ -17\\ \end{array}$		
Totals for above 42 County Boroughs	42,175	321,680	363,855	349	- 3	-113		
Totals, London and 42 Boroughs	66,339	399,577	465,916	319	- 3	- 91		
SCOTLAND. Glasgow Edinburgh Dundee Aberdeen	4,643 647 316 417	96,344 14,373 6,244 5,488	100,987 15,020 6,560 5,905	904 326 370 341	- 6 - 10 - 19 - 16	-479 -149 -154 -239		
Totals for above 4 Scottish Burghs	6,023	122,449	128,472	666	- 9	- 349		
Totals for all 47 areas above	72,362	522,026	594,388	360	- 3	-121		

# UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

The usual Table giving particulars of the income and expenditure of the Unemployment Fund will be found on page 245.

\* The figures include dependants, but exclude persons in receipt of outdoor medical relief only, and casuals. In England and Wales, rate-aided patients in mental hospitals, and, in Scotland, lunatics and mental defectives, are also excluded † 22nd May in London, 29th May in the rest of England and Wales, and 15th May in Scotland.

[N.B.—The following paragraphs include an abstract of such official and other information as is available with regard to the state of employment abroad, in order to indicate, as far as possible, the fluctuations in employment in each country from period to period. The bases of the statistics published in the various countries are, however, not the same as those of the statistics relating to this country; and therefore the figures quoted below cannot properly be used with those on pp. 220-221 to compare the actual level of employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland with that in other countries.]

### GERMANY.§

UNEMPLOYMENT continued to decline rapidly during May. The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as unemployed at 31st May, 1937, was 776,370\*, as compared with 960,764<sup>+</sup> at the end of April, 1937, and 1,491,235 at the end of May. 1936.

At 31st May, 1937, 434,668\* persons were in receipt of standard unemployment benefit or emergency benefit, as compared with 548,955† at the end of April, 1937, and 842,423 at the end of May, 1936.

The total number of unemployed given above includes 90,386\* able-bodied persons who were in receipt of poor relief at 31st May, 1937, as compared with 110,489† at the end of April, 1937, and 245,514 at the end of May, 1936.

### FRANCE.II

The unemployment situation showed a further improvement during May. The total number of persons remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 374,376, as compared with 395,996 at the end of April, 1937, and 465,089 at the end of May, 1936.

### BELGIUM.¶

Unemployment declined during March. Returns received by the National Employment and Unemployment Office from approved unemployment insurance funds with a total membership of 911,931, The number of applicants on the registers of the public Employ-ment Exchanges comprised in, or affiliated to, the United States Employment Service rose from 5,490,482 at 31st March, 1937, to showed that 12.4 per cent. of these were totally unemployed in Showed that 12.4 per cent. of these were totally unemployed in March, 1937, as compared with 13.7 per cent. in February, 1937, and 15.6 per cent. in March, 1936. In addition, 8.7 per cent. were employed intermittently in March, 1937, as compared with 9.0 per cent. in February, 1937, and 10.5 per cent. in March, 1936. 5,519,755 at 30th April, an increase of 0.5 per cent. These figures include a large number of persons provided with employment on public relief work schemes. Reports received by the American Federation of Labour from In March, 1937, 13.4 per cent. of the aggregate possible working affiliated trade unions in 24 cities showed that, in April, 1937, days were lost through unemployment; in the preceding month the percentage was  $15 \cdot 1$ , and in March, 1936,  $18 \cdot 6$ . 12\* per cent. of the membership of these unions covered by the

### HOLLAND \*\*

Unemployment continued to decline during March. Figures compiled by the State Department of Unemployment Insurance and Employment Exchanges show that, of 533,815 members of subsidised unemployment funds making returns for the week ended 27th March, 1937,  $25 \cdot 6^*$  per cent. were unemployed during the whole week and  $3 \cdot 7^*$  per cent. for less than 6 days. In the correswhole week and  $3.7^{\circ}$  per cent. for less than 6 days. In the corresponding week of the preceding month the percentages were  $27.9^{\circ}_{\pm}$  and  $4.4^{\circ}_{\pm}$ , and in the last week of March, 1936,  $28.6^{\circ}_{\pm}$  and  $6.7^{\circ}_{\pm}$ . At the end of March, 1937, 417,628 applicants for work were registered at public Employment Exchanges, of whom 403,365 were unemployed; at the end of the previous month the corresponding totals were 454,244 and 439,553, and at the end of March, 1936, 447,369 and 429,046.

### SWITZERLAND. ††

There was a further substantial decline in unemployment during April. At the end of that month 70,793 applications for employment (49.3 per thousand of the employed population according to the census of 1930) were registered at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 89,346 (62.2 per thousand) at the end of March, 1937, and 89,370 (62.2 per thousand) at the end of April, 1936. Offers of situations at the dates mentioned above numbered 2,992, 2,611, and

2,093, respectively. Returns from 204 unemployment insurance funds show that, of a total membership of 529,012, 12.7 per cent. were wholly, and 2.7 per cent. partially, unemployed at the end of March, 1937, as compared with 14.3 per cent. and 3.3 per cent. at the end of December, 1936, and 15.3 per cent. and 6.7 per cent. at the end of March, 1937 March, 1936.

# AUSTRIA. ‡‡

Unemployment continued to decline rapidly during April. The total number of persons in receipt of benefit at the end of the month was 239,280 (106,401 in Vienna), as compared with 277,126 at the end of March, 1937, and 267,047 at the end of April, 1936.

### HUNGARY.§§

Unemployment increased during March. The number of applications for work registered at Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 56,782, as compared with 56,192 at the end of February, 1937, and 58,177 at the end of March, 1936.

- The Hague. †† La Vie Economique, May, 1937. Berne. ‡‡ Statistische Nachrichten, 27th May, 1937. Vienna. §§ Magyar Statisztikai Szemle, April, 1937. Budapest.

# THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

# EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

\* Provisional figure. † Revised figure. ‡ Unrevised figure.
§ Arbeit und Arbeitslosigkeit, 11th June, 1937. Berlin.
|| Bulletin du Marché du Travail, 4th June, 1937. Paris.
¶ Bulletin Mensuel du Placement et du Chômage, May, 1937. Brussels.
\*\* Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 30th April, 1937.

# POLAND.§

Unemployment declined during March. The number of applicants for work remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 521,793, as compared with 547,986 at the end of February, 1937, and 475,498 at the end of March, 1936.

### CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

A further pronounced decline in unemployment occurred during May. The total number of applicants for work remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 384,386,\* as compared with 503,632† at the end of April, 1937, and 637,385 at the end of May, 1936.

### SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

Unemployment declined in Denmark during May and in Sweden during April. It showed little change in Norway during March.

Denmark.¶-According to returns received by the Danish Statistical Department from approved unemployment funds with a total membership of approximately 427,000, 14.5\* per cent. of this membership were unemployed at the end of May, 1937, as compared with  $17.5^+$  per cent. at the end of April, 1937, and 12.9 per cent. at the end of May, 1936.

Norway.\*\*-Returns furnished by ten trade unions with a total membership of 79,537, show that 23.2 per cent. of this membership were unemployed at the end of March, 1937, as compared with 23.1 per cent. at the end of February, 1937, and 24.6 per cent. at the end of March, 1936.

Sweden.<sup>††</sup>—Of a total of approximately 542,000 members covered by the returns of the reporting trade unions,  $11.1^*$  per cent. were unemployed at the end of April, 1937, as compared with  $14.0^+$  per cent. at the end of the previous month, and 13.8 per cent. at the end of April, 1936.

### UNITED STATES.11

returns were unemployed, as compared with 13<sup>+</sup> per cent. in March, 1937, and 18 per cent. in April, 1936. In its new series of estimates the Federation assesses the total number of unemployed in the United States in March, 1937, at 9,429,000<sup>\*</sup>, as compared with 9,705,000 in the previous month, and 11,199,000 in March, 1936, According to the new estimates of the National Industrial Conference According to the new estimates of the National Industrial Conference Board, the total number unemployed declined from 8,120,000 in February, 1937, to 7,529,000\* in March. In March, 1936, the corresponding figure was 9,788,000. All the above estimates include persons engaged on public relief work schemes.

### IRISH FREE STATE.§§

The number of persons on the live registers of the Employment Exchanges declined from 92,363 at 26th April, 1937, to 88,480 at 31st May. The figures for both of these dates are affected by the operation of an Order issued under the Unemployment Assistance Act. 1933, the effect of which is to restrict, during the period from 3rd March to 26th October, 1937, the eligibility for unemployment assistance of a certain class of persons living in rural areas. At 25th May, 1936, when a similar Order was in force, the total number of persons on the live registers was 109,185.

### CANADA.

Employment showed a pronounced increase at the beginning of ay. The total number of workpeople employed at 1st May, 1937, May. The total number of workpeople employed at 1st May, 1937, by 10,089 firms from which returns were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was 1,011,474, as compared with 979,319 at the beginning of April, 1937. If the average number of workpeople employed by the reporting firms in the year 1926 be represented by 100, the index of employment for 1st May, 1937, was  $106 \cdot 3$ , as compared with  $103 \cdot 0$  at 1st April, 1937, and  $99 \cdot 5$  at 1st May, 1936.

### NEW ZEALAND.

Unemployment showed a further improvement at the middle of March. At 13th March, 1937, the number of unemployed males remaining on the registers of the Government Employment Bureaux was 27,907. In addition,<sup>8</sup>there were 6,619 persons in full-time employment subsidised by the Employment Promotion Fund. The corresponding figures at 13th February, 1937, were 28,941 and 6,781, and at 14th March, 1936, 32,091 and 22,510, respectively.

- Provisional figure. † Revised figure. ‡ Unrevised figure.
  Wiadomosci Statystyczne, 15th May, 1937. Warsaw.
  Pragner Tagblatt, 6th June, 1937. Prague.
  Statistiske Efterretninger, 7th June, 1937. Copenhagen.
  Information supplied by the Central Bureau of Statistics, Oslo.
  Information supplied by Department of Labour; American Federationist, May, 1937; and Conference Board Bulletin, 24th May, 1937.
  Statistics upplied by the Department of Industry and Commerce, Dublin. Dublin
- The May Employment Situation, 1937. Ottawa.
   Monthly Abstract of Statistics, March, 1937. Wellington.

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics\* the changes in the rates of wages reported to have come into operation in May in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate increase of about £61,900 in the weekly full-time wages of 484,600 workpeople and in a decrease of £3,000 in those of 172,700 workpeople.

The particulars are analysed by industry groups below :---

Industry Group.	of Wor	te Number kpeople ed by	Estimated amount of change in Weekly Wages.		
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.	
Mining and Quarrying Metal Other	. 144,200	172,700	£ 37,450 21,500 2,950	£ 3,000 —	
Total	484,600	172,700	61,900	3,000	

The principal increases in the mining and quarrying group affected coal miners in Durham, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, North Staffordshire, and Scotland, and in each case consisted of an increase in the percentage additions to basis rates. In Durham there was also an increase in basis rates. Other workpeople whose wages were increased included firemen, shotsmen, master hauliers and traffic foremen employed at coal mines in South Wales and Monmouthshire, workpeople employed at shale mines and oil works in Scotland, cokemen and by-product workers in West Yorkshire and in South Wales and Monmouthshire, ironstone and limestone quarry-men in Leicestershire and parts of Lincolnshire, and ironstone miners and quarrymen in North Lincolnshire and at Corby. The decreases in this group mainly affected coal miners in Yorkshire and Cannock Chase, and consisted of a decrease in the percentage addition to basis rates. In Northumberland also the percentage addition to basis rates was reduced, but at the same time the basis rates of the great majority of day-wage workers were increased, the result of the combined change being an increase in wages for day-wage workers and a decrease for pieceworkers.

In the metal group the principal increases affected men employed in steel melting shops and in steel rolling mills in various districts in Great Britain, who received an increase in the percentage addition to basis rates of 8.75 for the lower-paid workers and of 5 for the higherpaid workers; workers employed in tinplate manufacture in South Wales, Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire, who received various increases in the percentage additions to basis rates, and workpeople employed in the light castings industry in England and Scotland. whose wages were increased by 4s. per week for adult males, by 2s. for adult females and by proportionate amounts for juveniles. Other increases in this group affected patternmakers in a number of districts, whose basis wages were increased by amounts varying from 1s. to 6s. per week as a result of the establishment of a differential rate of 5s. per week over the district rates for fitters and turners; fitters, turners, moulders, toolmakers, millwrights and machinists at Lincoln, Gainsborough, Misterton and Newark; iron and steel moulders and coremakers in the Tees, Tyne and Wear districts; blastfurnacemen in Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, North Lincolnshire, Corby and the West of Scotland; iron puddlers and millmen in (56 hours to 48 hours) per week.

the West of Scotland; the higher-paid Siemens steel workers in South-West Wales; workpeople employed in the gold, silver and allied trades in London, and female timeworkers in the electrical cable manufacturing industry.

June, 1937.

In the other industry groups the principal increases affected machine calico printers in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, furniture trade operatives in Liverpool and district, asphalt workers in England and Wales, and steel benders and fixers of bars for reinforced concrete employed on civil engineering construction in England and Wales and on building work in London.

Of the total increase about £40,200 was due to direct negotiation between employers and workpeople, £2,700 took effect under arrange-ments made by joint standing bodies, £500 took effect as a result of mediation (including about £100 which was accounted for by an in-crease preceded by a stoppage of work), £75 was due to the operation of sliding scales based on the cost of living, and the remainder was the result of sliding scales based on selling prices or on the proceeds of the industry (coal mining).

The decreases took effect under sliding scales based on the proceeds of the industry (coal mining).

SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY-MAY, 1937.

Industry Group.	of Wor	te Number kpeople† 1 by net	Estimated Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.		
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.	
Coal Mining Other Mining and Quarrying Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemi- cal, etc Iron and Steel	641,200 27,400 158,900 126,900		£ 167,000 2,850 12,550 20,400	£ 	
Engineering Shipbuilding Other Metal Textile Clothing	401,400 98,750 123,800 299,500 5,500	 60,000	21,500 11,450 11,200 36,850 750	 6,500	
Food, Drink and Tobacco Woodworking, Furniture, etc. Paper, Printing, etc Building, Public Works Con-	25,000 60,200 13,500		2,550 8,800 850	Ξ	
tracting, etc Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Transport Public Administration Ser-	674,800 9,700 198,300	  100	51,200 950 12,250	- 5	
vices Other	32,050 13,300	-	3,700 2,050	=	
Total	2,910,200	60,100	366,900	6,505	

In the corresponding five months of 1936, there were net increases of £272,900 in the weekly full-time wages of 1,940,600 workpeople, and net decreases of £2,600 in those of 97,500 workpeople.

### Hours of Labour.

The principal changes in hours of labour reported in May affected male agricultural workers in Merionethshire and Montgomeryshire, for whom there was an increase in the weekly number of hours beyond which overtime rates become payable; surface workers at coal mines in Durham, whose weekly hours were reduced from 49 to 48; and shift workers employed in pig iron manufacture in the West of Scotland, for whom there was a reduction from an average of 7 shifts to 6 shifts

# PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING MAY, 1937.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Agriculture	. Northumberland	13 May {	Male workers :	<ul> <li>Increase in minimum rates of 1s. per week. Minimum rates after change : householders—15s. 6d. at under 15, increasing each year to 39s. 6d. at 21 years and over; others—11s. 6d. at under 15, increasing to 36s. 6d. at 21 years and over.<sup>2</sup></li> <li>Increase in minimum rates of 1s. per week. Minimum rates after change : 10s. 6d. at under 15, increasing each year to 32s. 6d. at 21 years and over.<sup>2</sup></li> <li>Increase in minimum rates of s. per week. Minimum rates after change : 10s. 6d. at under 15, increasing each year to 32s. 6d. at 21 years and over.<sup>2</sup></li> <li>Increase in minimum rates of s. per hour for those 16 and under 18, and of 1d. per hour for those 18 years and over, the rates for those under 16 remaining unchanged. Minimum rates after change : 4d. per hour at 14, increasing to 8d. per hour at 18 years and over.<sup>2</sup></li> <li>Increase in minimum rates of s. per hour for those 16 and under 18, and of 14. per hour for those 18 years and over, the rates for those under 16 remaining unchanged. Minimum rates after change : 3d. per hour at under 16 increasing to 6d. per hour for those 18 years and over.<sup>4</sup></li> <li>Increase in minimum rates of s. per hour for those under 18, and of 14. per hour for those 16 under 18, and of 14. per hour for those 18 years and over.<sup>4</sup></li> <li>Increase in minimum rates of s. per hour for those under 18, and of 14. per hour for those 18 years and over.<sup>4</sup></li> <li>Increase in minimum rates of s. per hour for those under 18, and of 14. per hour for those 18 years and over.<sup>4</sup></li> </ul>
	Durham	14 May {	Male workers : Horsemen 21 years and over Stockmen and shepherds 21 years and over. Other male workers 21 years and over (except casual workers).	<ul> <li>Increase in minimum rates of 1s. per week. Minimum rates after change: householders—34s. plus 7s. for time in excess of 50 hours per week spent in attention to horses; those receiving board and lodging 33s.§ others, 33s. plus 3s. 6d. for time in excess of 50 hours per week spent in attention to horses.<sup>‡</sup></li> <li>Increase in minimum rates of 1s. per week. Minimum rates after change : householders—45s.; those receiving board and lodging, 37s.§; others, 38s. 10<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.<sup>‡</sup></li> <li>Increase in minimum rate of 1s. per week (31s. to 32s.).<sup>‡</sup></li> </ul>

The particulars of numbers affected and amount of change in weekly wages exclude changes affecting Government employees, agricultural labourers, shop assistants and clerks, for which classes the information available is not sufficient to form a basis for statistics. Where information is available, however, details of changes in the current rates of wages of these classes are shown in the list of principal changes recorded. The estimate of the effects of the changes on weekly wages are based on normal conditions of employment, and do not take into account the effect of short-time working, etc.
† In addition to the numbers quoted, wages stand at the same level as at the beginning of the year in the case of 66,500 workpeople, whose wages have been increased and reduced by equal amounts during the year.
‡ These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924.
§ This rate is subject to a deduction of 15s. per week for board and lodging.

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Industry.

Agriculture contd.

**Coal Mining** 

labourers.

# THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

# PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING MAY, 1937-continued.

District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
		Male workers (other than casual workers).	Increases in minimum rates of 6d. or 1s. per week. Minimum rates after change: workers hired by the month or longer periods, 18s. 6d. at 14, increasing to 41s. at 21 years and over; others—in winter for a week of 48 hours, 16s. 6d. at 14, increasing to 33s. at 21 years and over; in summer for a week of 54 hours, 18s. at 14, increasing to 34s. 6d. at 21 years and
mberland and Westmorland	16 May }	Male casual workers	over.* Increase in minimum rate of <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. per hour for those 18 years and over, the rates for those under 18 remaining unchanged. Minimum rates after change: 5d. per hour at 14, increasing to <sup>8</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. per hour at 18 years and over.* Increase in minimum rates of <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. per hour. Minimum rates
ncashire :—	l		after change: 5½d. per hour at under 18, increasing to 6d. at 18 years and over.*
Southern Area	1 May {	Male workers 16 years of age and over employed wholly or mainly with animals. Other male workers Male workers 19 years of age and	Increase in minimum rates of 1s. per week for those 16 years of age and over. Minimum rates after change: 18s. at 16, increasing each year to 38s. at 21 years and over.* Increase in minimum rates of 1s. per week. Minimum rates after change: 12s. at 14, increasing each year to 34s. 6d. at 21 years and over.* Increase in minimum rates of 1s. per week. Minimum rates
Other Areas	1 May 4	over employed wholly or mainly with animals. Other male workers	after change : 36s. at 19, increasing each year to 41s. at 21 years and over.* Increase in minimum rates of 1s. per week. Minimum rates after change : 13s. at 14, increasing each year to 38s. 6d. at
arwickshire	2 May	Male workers	21 years and over.* Increases in minimum rates of 6d. per week for those under 21, and of 1s. per week for those 21 years and over. Minimum rates after change: 10s. 6d. at 14, increasing each year to 32s. at 21 years and over.*
erefordshire	1 May	Male workers 21 years of age and over, employed wholly or mainly as bailiffs, waggoners, stockmen or shepherds. Other male workers	Increase in minimum rate of 1s. per week (36s. to 37s.)* Increases in minimum rates of 6d. or 1s. per week. Minimum
		Male workers	rates after change: 10s. at under 15, increasing each year to 32s. 6d. at 21 years and over.* Increases in minimum rates of from 10d. to 2s. per week. Minimum rates after change: 13s. 10d. at 14, increasing
ertfordshire	2 May	Female workers	each year to 34s. at 21 years and over.* Increases in minimum rates of from 1s. 7d. to 3s. per week. Minimum rates after change: 14s. 7d. at 14, increasing each year to 28s. at 19 years and over.*
erioneth <b>shire</b> and Montgomeryshire.	1 May	Male workers 21 years of age and over employed wholly or mainly as stockmen, teamsters, carters or shepherds. Other male workers	Increase in minimum rate of 1s. 6d. per week (32s. 6d. to 34s.)*† Increases in minimum rates of from 7d. to 1s. 6d. per week.
adnor and Brecon	1 May	Male workers	Minimum rates after change: 11s. at under 15, increasing each year to 30s. at 21 years and over.*† Increase in minimum rate of 1s. per week for those 21 years and over, the rates for those under 21 years remaining un- changed. Minimum rates after change: 11s. 11d. at under 15, increasing each year to 32s. at 21 years and over.*
	1 May	Workpeople (excluding mechanics and deputies) employed in and about coal mines :	
	The second	Adult underground and sur- face datal workers.	Increases in basis shift rates up to and including 3s. 3d. of amounts sufficient to bring these up to 5s., basis shift rates over 3s. 3d. and up to and including 3s. 11d. increased to 5s. 1d., and basis shift rates over 3s. 11d. and up to and including 5s. 1d. increased to 5s. 2d.
forthumberland		Underground and surface datal boys.	Adoption for underground datal boys of new scale of basis shift rates ranging from 1s. 10d. at over 14 and up to 15 years of age and increasing to 3s. 3d. at over 18 and up to 19 years and to 3s. 9d. at over 20 and up to 21 years, involving increases of various amounts: basis shift rates of surface datal boys in- creased by 2d. for those under 16 years of age and by 3d. for
		Adult enginemen, firemen and boiler-minders.	those 16 years and over. Basis shift rates increased by 4d. for winding enginemen (5s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.) and other classes of enginemen (4s. 10d. to 5s. 2d.) adoption for firemen and boiler-minders of basis shift rates of 5s. for those who, prior to 28th September, 1936, were in receipt of basis rates up to and including 3s. 3d., 5s. 1d. where these rates were over 3s. 3d. and up to and including 3s. 11d., and 5s. 2d. where these rates were over 3s. 11d. and up to and
	8 May 1 May	Deputies employed at coal mines Workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	of 6d. per day previously paid.
	Ist pay in May	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines :	Special and temporary increase of 5 in the percentage addition to
an a		Pieceworkers	basis rates, making the percentage 70. Adoption of new basis shift wages. Basis shift wages after change hewers, fillers, machinemen, pullers-up of conveyors, mer engaged in setting and/or withdrawing supports, stonemen drillers of shot holes, 5s.; adult putters, under 21 years, and a under 21 years, 4s. 3d.; hand putters under 21 years, and a
•	1	Adult datal workers	<ul> <li>other underground pieceworkers, 45. 6d.; banksnen, 45. 6d.;</li> <li>Increases in basis rates of from 3d. to 1s. 4d. per shift. Basis shift rates after change : deputies, 5s. 9d.; timber drawers, 5s. stonemen, rolleywaymen, onsetters, shifters, horsekeepers wastemen, banksmen, labourers, screeners, and all other classes</li> </ul>
Durham	1	Mechanics' labourers, etc Boys and youths (data	resulting in increases of from 5d, to 1s, per shift in the bas shift rates of the classes of workpeople affected.
	30 Nov.	workers).	<ul> <li>underground—is. 7d. at 14 years increasing each nan year of 3s. 3½d. at 20½ years; surface—1s. 3d. at 14 years increasing each half year to 3s. 5d. at 20½ years.\$</li> <li>Increase in basis shift rates of 4d. for firemen and workers of jiggers, belts, crushers, apparatus and washers, and of 3d. for</li> </ul>
	1936. Ist pay in May	Enginemen, firemen and boiler-minders.	

These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924.
† See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."
‡ Flat-rate additions are also paid of 6d. per shift to workers 18 years of age and over and of 3d. per shift to other workers, as well as certain allowances in kind (free houses or rent allowances, and fire coal).
§ The basis shift rates are subject to the percentage addition of 70 referred to above. In addition flat-rate advances of 6d. per shift to workers 18 years of age and over and of 3d. per shift to those under 18 years are paid, as well as certain allowances in kind (free houses or rent allowances, and fire coal). See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."
# The classes of workpeople affected were bellmen and wiremen, lamp repairers, platelayers, smiths' strikers and masons, platelayers', sawyers' and mechanics' labourers.

June, 1937.

# PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING MAY, 1937-continued

ustry.	-District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics).	Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
٢	South Yorkshire	]	[	Decrease of $0.76$ in the percentage addition to basis rates, leaving the percentage $36.63.*$		Cleveland, Cumber-		Bricklayers employed at blast-	To serve of 5 in the percentage addition to basis rate. m
	West Yorkshire			Decrease of 0.76 in the percentage addition to basis rates, leaving the percentages 36.63 for underground workers, 34.97 for surface workers in the Eastern sub-division and 31.63 for surface workers	And the second s	land and North Lincolnshire. Great Britain*		Bricklayers employed in iron and	Increase of 5 in the percentage addition to basis rate, make the percentage 36.25. Rate after change: 1s. 1.5d hour plus 36.25 per cent., plus tonnage bonus.
	Leicestershire	l May	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	in the Western sub-division.* Increase of 1.31 in the percentage addition to basis rates, making the percentage 41.61.*		North - East Coast Area.		works in Wales and Scotland. Skilled and semi-skilled mainten- ance craftsmen 21 years of age and over employed at blastfurnaces and in iron and steel works.	J Increases in the percentage addition to basis rates of 5 (. to 36.25) for skilled workers and of 8.75 (31.25 to 40) for skilled workers. Rate after change for Class "A" or s men, 1s. 0.25d. per hour plus 36.25 per cent., plus to
ing—	Derbyshire (except South Derbyshire). South Derbyshire			the percentage 66.04.* Increase of 0.02 in the percentage addition to basis rates, making the percentage 66.04.* Increase of 1.78 in the percentage addition to basis rates, making the percentage 43.62.*	Pig Iron and	North - East Coast Area.	> 2 May {	Joiners, wagonwrights and wagon repairers employed at certain iron and steel works.	bonus. Increase of 5 in the percentage addition to basis rates, m the percentage 36.25. Rates after change: joiners wagonwrights, 1s. 0.15d. per hour; wagon repairers, I per hour; plus in each case 36.25 per cent. and tonnage 1 Increase of 8.75 in the percentage addition to basis rate, n the percentage 40. Rate after change: 10.25d. per hour
	Cannock Chase	1 May	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines, other than engine winders, deputies and firemen, examiners and shotlighters.	Decrease of $0.40$ in the percentage addition to basis rates, leaving the percentage $50.03$ for surface workers not handling coal and 48.03 for all other workers.*	Iron and Steel Manufacture— contd.	North - East Coast Area.		works	Increase of 8.75 in the percentage addition to basis rate, n the percentage 40. Rate after change : 10.25d. per hou 40 per cent.
ľ	North Staffordshire	I May	workpeople employed in and about coal mines, other than overmen, underground firemen and shot- firers.	5s. 9d. per shift inclusive, of 1 in the percentage addition to basis rates, making the percentage 42 for these workers.		Scotland, North-East Coast and South Yorkshire District.		Roll turners employed in iron and steel works.	40 per cent. Increase of 5 in the percentage addition to basis rates, n the percentage 36.25. Rates after change: Scotland, Is per hour, North-East Coast, Is. 0.75d., South Yo District, Is. 0.5d.; plus in each case 36.25 per cen
	South Wales and Monmouthshire.	3 May 1 May	Firemen, shotsmen, master hauliers and traffic foremen employed at coal mines. Workpeople employed in and about coal mines, other than enginemen,	Increases of 5s. per week for shotsmen and of 7s. per week for other classes. Rates after change : firemen, 87s. 6d. per week; master hauliers and traffic foremen, 70s.; shotsmen, 66s. Increase of 12.13 in the percentage addition to basis rates, making		South-West Wales	2 May	Adult workers on basis rates of 73s. and over per week employed in Siemens steel manufacture.†	<ul> <li>tonnage bonus.</li> <li>Increaset of 2.5 in the percentage addition to basis rates these are 75s. and over per week, making the per 8.75, the percentage for those on a basis rate of 74s. p being increased from 7.25 to 8.75, and for those on a bas of 73s. per week from 8.20 to 8.75.</li> <li>Increaset of 1s. per week in base rate. Rate after change plus a bonus of 17s. per week for timeworkers.</li> <li>Increaset of 1s. per week in base rate. Rate after change plus a bonus of 17s. per week for timeworkers.</li> </ul>
N 8 2 1 1 1 1 2 1	South Yorkshire	1 May	boilermen and tradesmen. Cokemen and by-product workers	Decrease of 0.76 in the percentage addition to basis rates, leaving the percentage 36.63.*		Barrow	24 Mar.	Patternmakers Patternmakers	of 75s. per week from 8 20 to 8 75. Increases of 1s. per week in base rate. Rate after change plus a bonus of 17s. per week for timeworkers. Increases of 1s. per week in base rate. Rate after change
tc.,	West Yorkshire South Wales and Monmouthshire.	lst full pay in May. lst full pay in	Cokemen and by-product workers Cokemen and by-product workers	Increase§ of 6 in the percentage addition to basis rates, making the percentage 48.    Increase§ of 1 in the percentage addition to standard rates, making the percentage 46.		Blackburn	lst pay day in Mar. 9 Apr.	Patternmakers	plus a bonus of 17s. per week for timeworkers. Increase§ of 1s. per week in base rate. Rate after change plus a bonus of 17s. per week for timeworkers. Increase§ of 1s. 6d. per week in base rate. Rate after c 51s. plus a bonus of 17s. per week for timeworkers.
	Leicestershire and	May. 1st pay	regulated by movements in the South Wales coal mining industry), Ironstone and limestone quarrymen	Increases of 4 in the percentage addition to standard rates, making the percentage 27.		Birkenhead Leicester and Lough-	lst full pay in April. lst	Patternmakers Patternmakers	Increases of 1s. per week in base rates. Rates after
1.3.6 1.4.	adjoining parts of Lincolnshire. North Lincolnshire Corby, Northampton-	day in May. 2 May 2 May	Ironstone miners and quarrymen Certain ironstone miners and	Increases of 5.25 in the percentage addition to standard rates, making the percentage 36.25		borough. Rugby	pay day in April. 1st pay day	Patternmakers	bonus of 1/3. per week for timeworkers. Increase§ of 3s. per week in base rate. Rate after chan plus a bonus of 1/3. per week for timeworkers.
ing,	shire.		quarrymen	Increases in the percentage addition to standard (basis) rates, for those on basis wages under 7s. 8d. per shift, of $8.75$ ( $31.25$ to 40), and for those on basis wages of 7s. 8d. and over per shift of 5 ( $31.25$ to $36.25$ ). Increase of $4d$ , per hour. Rates after change : slabmen, scrapplers.	Anne to could	Donnington Kilmarnock	in April. 19 Apr.	Patternmakers Fully qualified toolmakers	Increases of 3s. per week in base rate. Rate after chan plus a bonus of 17s. per week for timeworkers. Minimum rate adopted of 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. per hour above the distr time rate for skilled fitters and turners. Rate after
	Yorks.			Increase of $\frac{1}{2}d$ , per hour. Rates after change : slabmen, scrapplers, getters and planing machine men, ls. $5\frac{1}{2}d$ .; saw frame setters, blacksmiths and crane drivers, ls. 4d.; saw frame feeders, ls. 2d.; regular quarry labourers, ls. 1d. to ls. $3\frac{1}{2}d$ .; casual labourers or barers, ls. $0\frac{1}{2}d$ .		Aberdeen	May	Patternmakers Patternmakers	493. plus a bonus of 17s. per week for timeworkers.
( N		5 May 1st pay day in May.	Workpeople employed in and about shale mines and oil works (except apprentices). Workpeople (excluding those en-	<ul> <li>Increases of 6d. per day for those 18 years of age and over and of 3d. per day for those under 18 years.</li> <li>Increase§ of 4 in the percentage addition to standard rates, making the percentage 27.</li> </ul>		Bradford and Shipley.	Ist full pay in May. lst full pay	Skilled moulders and skilled core- makers.	
N	Leicestershire. North Lincolnshire	2 May 2 May	gaged on maintenance work) em- ployed at blastfurnaces. Skilled engineers, etc., employed on maintenance work at blast-	Increases of $3 \cdot 25$ in the percentage addition to standard rates, making the percentage $36 \cdot 25$ . Increases of $3 \cdot 50$ in the percentage addition to basis rate, making the percentage $30 \cdot 25$ . Rate after change : 45s. basis		Halifax, Hebder Bridge and	period in May. 1 1st full pay	Patternmakers, skilled moulders and skilled coremakers.	Increase of 2s. per week in base rates. Rates after chang moulders and skilled coremakers, 49s.; patternmaker plus, in each case, a bonus of 17s. per week for timew
C	Corby, Northampton-	2 May	furnaces and at iron and steel works. Workpeople (excluding those en- gaged on maintenance work) em-	per week plus 30.25 per cent., plus tonnage bonus. Increases in the percentage addition to standard (basis) rates, for those on basis wages under 7s. 8d. per shift, of 8.75 (31.25		Sowerby Bridge. Brighouse	May. . 1st full pay	Patternmakers	Transport of is nor week in base rate Rate after chai
		2 May¶	ployed at blastfurnaces. Rotating shift workers employed at blastfurnaces and at coke ovens	to 40), and for those on basis wages of 7s. 8d. and over per shift, of 5 ( $31.25$ to $36.25$ ). Addition of $8.33$ per cent. to basis rates as part compensation for loss of earnings due to the reduction in hours from 56 to		Wakefield	period in May. 1st full pay day	Patternmakers	plus a bonus of 1/s. per week for timeworkers.
	124-4	2 May¶	adjacent thereto. Workpeople (excluding those en- gaged on maintenance work) em- ployed at blastfurnaces.	48 per week.** Increase§ of 5 in the percentage addition to standard rates, making the percentage 13.	Engineering	Keighley	in May. lst full pay period in May.	Patternmakers, skilled moulder and skilled coremakers.	coremakers, 45s.; moulders, 48s.; patternmakers, 4
W	Vest of Scotland	1st pay period following 21 April.	Workpeople employed at iron puddling forges and mills and sheet mills.	Increase in the puddling basis rate from 11s. 6d. to 12s. 3d. per ton, and basis rates of daywagemen 21 years and over doing adult work increased by amounts varying from 5d. to 10d. per shift, plus an allowance of one-third of a shift for a full work increased by a star of the process of the period of the period.		Leeds Huddersfield .	7 May	Skilled moulders and skilled corr makers.	Plus a bonus of 17s. per week for timeworkers. Increase of 2s. per week in base rate. Rate after cha plus a bonus of 17s. per week for timeworkers. Increase of the per week in base rates in Colchester and the part of the per week in base rates in Colchester and the per set of the per set
nd eel		31 May	Workpeople employed at iron puddling forges and mills and	week's work. Gross weekly wages after change for day- wagemen (inclusive of the current sliding-scale percentage addition of $37 \cdot 5$ ): 42s. 9d. to 48s. 11d. Increases of $7 \cdot 5$ in the percentage additions to standard rates, making the percentage 45.		Ipswich, Colchest and Norwich. Lincoln, Gain	s- 3 May	Fitters, turners, smiths, brass finish ers, brass moulders, pattern makers, iron moulders, etc. Fitters, turners, iron moulder patternmakers, toolmakers, mil	and of 2s. in Ipswich. Kate after change. Inters, of moulders, 44s., plus a bonus of 17s. per week for timer s. Increase¶ of 1s. per week in base rates. Rates after there there there are and moulders 43s. patternmakers, the
	reat Britain††		sheet mills. Workpeople employed in steel melt- ting shops (melters, pitmen, slag- men, ladlemen, furnace helpers, gas producermen. semi-skilled	Increases $\dagger \dagger$ in the percentage addition to standard (basis) rates for those on basis wages under 7s. 8d. per shift, of 8.75, making the percentages 40 (basic process) and 15 (acid process), and for those on basis wages of 7s. 8d. and over per shift of 5, making the percentages $36.25$ (basic process) and $11.25$ (acid		borough, Miste ton and Newark. Tees, Tyne ar Wear. Sheffield	nd 3 May	wrights, and machinists. Iron and steel moulders and cor makers. Iron and steel dressers	workers.
	forth - East Coast		workers and labourers, etc.). Men employed on direct production	process): minimum basis wage adopted of 6s. per shift for datal or hourly rated adult unskilled labourers.		/	full par period i May. 	n Patternmakers	Increases of 1s. per week in base rate. Rate after ch plus a bonus of 17s. per week for timeworkers.
	Area (except cer- tain men employed at Gateshead). earrow-in-Furness		in steel rolling mills. Rail millmen, merchant millmen, enginemen, cranemen, etc.			Camborne, Ca Brea, Hayle a	pay da in May nd May	Patternmakers, fitters, turne smiths, etc.	rs, Increases of 4s. per week in base rate for patternmaker for fitters, turners, etc. Rates after change:
So	Vorkington		Steel millmen and labourers (datal workers). Steel millmen, wagon builders and renairers.	Increases in the percentage addition to standard (basis) rates for those on basis wages under 7s. 8d. per shift, of 8.75 (31.25 to 40), and for those on basis wages of 7s. 8d. and over per shift of 5 (31.25 to 36.25).		Penzance. Dursley and Stro	ud May	Patternmakers, fitters, turne smiths, etc.	turners, 45s.; patternmakers, 50s.; plus, in each ca
	Silston West of Scotland		Steel millmen, maintenance men, etc. Millmen, gas producermen, engine- men, cranemen, firemen and mill labourers, semi-skilled workers	over per sinte or 5 (51.25 to 56.25).		Chippenham a Melksham.	nd May	Patternmakers, fitters, turne smiths, etc.	Increases of 3s. per week in base rates for patternina Is. for fitters, turners, etc. Rates after change: turners, 45s.; patternmakers, 50s.; plus, in each of
.[		l	and general labourers employed in steel rolling mills.			Trowbridge Gloucester a	May nd May		<ul> <li>of 17s. per week for timeworkers.</li> <li>Increase§ of 3s. per week in base rate. Rate after c plus a bonus of 17s. per week for timeworkers.</li> <li>Increases§ of 1s. per week in base rate at Gloucester Yeovil. Rates after change: Gloucester, 48s.; 7 plus, in each case, a bonus of 17s. per week for tim Increases§ of 2s. to 5s. per week in base rate. Rate a 50s., plus a bonus of 17s. per week for timeworker</li> </ul>

Interface additions are also paid of 18. per day to workers 21 years of age and over and of did per day to other male workers, with proportionate additions for female workers.
Interface additions are also paid of 9d. per shift to male workers 18 years of age and over and of 4id. per shift to other male workers, with proportionate additions for female workers.
Interface additions are also paid of 18. per shift to workers 21 years of age and over and of 6d. per shift to other workers, subject to the proviso that the percentage addition to basis rates is more than 32 the cost of the flat-rate advance shall be set off against such increased percentage and only any balance then shown paid as a further increase in wages.
In This increase to k effect from the pay starting nearest 1st May—in most cases this was 2nd May.
\* See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."
† The increase affected mainly the employees of firms affiliated to The Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association, the principal districts affected being the North-East Coast, Cumberland, Lancashire, South Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, the Midlands, and South Wales.

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# THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

# TES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING MAY. 1937-continued.

The increases affected mainly the employees of firms affiliated to The Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association, the principal districts affected being the North-East Coast, Cumberland, Lancashire, South Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, the Midlands and South Wales.
† The wages of general labourers have been stabilised at 463. 13d. (*i.e.*, 30s. basis plus 53.75 per cent.) per full normal week of 47 hours from 31st May, 1936, the workers at from 9.17 to 61.25 according to basis rates; for youths 18 and under 21 years of age at 52.5; and for boys under 18 years of age at 16.25, plus 3d. per shift.
§ These increases are due to the establishment of a differential rate for patternmakers of 5s. over the district fitters' rate.
§ These increase of 1s. per week is due to operate in August, 1937.
¶ A further increase of similar amount is due to operate in the week commencing 5th July, 1937.

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# THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

June, 1937.

June, 1937.

PRIN	CIPAL CHANGE	S IN RA	TES OF WAGES REPOR	RTED DURING MAY, 1937—continued.			Date from		
Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.	Industry.	District.	which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Engineering	Worcester	31 May 1st full pay	Patternmakers, fitters and turners Patternmakers	Increases of 4s. 6d. per week in base rate for patternmakers* and of 2s. for fitters and turners. Rates after change: fitters and turners, 45s.; patternmakers, 50s.; plus in each case, a bonus of 17s. per week for timeworkers. Increase* of 2s. per week in base rate. Rate after change: 50s. plus a bonus of 17s. per week for timeworkers.	Civil Engineering	Great Britain Rhondda Urban District Area.		Qualified benders and fixers of bars for reinforced concrete work employed in the civil engineering industry. Men employed on civil engineering construction work.	<ul> <li>Increase of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: County of London, ls. 4½d.; Class 1 districts, ls. 4d.; Class 1a, ls. 3½d.; Class 2, ls. 3d.; Class 3, ls. 2d.; Class 4, ls.; Class 5, 11d.*</li> <li>Increase of ½d. per hour (ls. 1½d. to ls. 2d.) due to re-classification of the area from Class 1a to Class 1 under the classification scheme of the Civil Engineering Conciliation Board.</li> </ul>
Ship-repairing.	Grimsby	in May. 5 May	Riggers engaged in the repair, etc., of fishing vessels.		l	England and Wales	28 May	Asphalt workers employed on build-	The second se
Electrical Cable Manufacture.	Great Britain	Pay preceding 3rd pay day in May.	Female timeworkers	Increases of 1s. per week for those 18 years of age and over and of 6d. per week for those under 18 years. Rates after change (exclusive of service bonus): 14 years, 13s. 6d.; 15 years, 14s. 6d.; 16 years, 16s.; 17 years, 18s.; 18 years and over—Classification 1, 27s. 6d.; Classification 2, 29s. 6d.; Classification 3, 31s. 6d.	Asphalting	(excluding Liver- pool, Birkenhead and Wirral dis- tricts. England and Wales	1 May	ing work. Mastic asphalt workers employed on road and footpath work with machines.	Increases of 1¼d. or 1½d. per hour for potmen, and of 1d. per hour for spreaders. Rates after change in London: spreaders, 1s. 9½d.; potmen, 1s. 5½d.†
Tinplate Manufacture.	South Wales, Mon- mouthshire and	2 May	Workpeople (excluding those en- gaged on maintenance work, and those whose basis rates are 8s. per day or less). Adult male datal workers whose basis rates are over 6s. 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d. and	Increase, as ex gratia payment, of $4 \cdot 5$ in the percentage addition to basis rates making, with a temporary ex gratia bonus of $1 \cdot 625$ per cent. already in operation, a total ex gratia percentage of $7 \cdot 875$ .	Road Transport	Belfast	17 May :	Motor drivers, horse carters, stable- men, loaders, etc.	Increase of 3s. per week. Rates after change include: Heavy motor drivers, 69s.; steam wagon drivers, 71s.; light motor drivers, 61s.; assistants, 60s.; horse carters—heavy teams, 68s., light teams, 65s.; parcel van drivers, 58s. 6d.; carters, spellmen and stablemen, 60s.; drivers of monkey wagons.
Januaroute	Gloucestershire.		Adult male datal workers whose basis rates are 6s. 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. per day or less.		Shipping	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	1 May	Electrical engineers and boiler- makers on monthly articles on cargo liners, general trading	658.; loaders, 628.
Light Castings Manufacture.	England and Scot- land.	17 May	Workpeople employed in the light castings industry.	workers and pieceworkers 21 years of age and over, with proportionate amounts for those under 21 years, and for female workers of 2s. per week for those 21 years and over, 1s. 6d. per week for those 18 and under 21 years, and 1s. per week for those under 18 years. Rates after change for timeworkers include: England: labourers, 48s.; Scotland: moulders, 71s. 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d.;				vessels and oil tank vessels : Electrical engineers Boilermakers	<ul> <li>Increases of from 10s. to 15s. per month. Monthly rates after change (varying according to complement of electrical engineers carried) include (with food found in addition), 1st engineers, £15 15s. to £18 15s.; 2nd engineers, £13 16s. 3d. to £14 6s. 3d.; 3rd engineers, £12 10s.; 4th engineers, £12.</li> <li>Increases of from 11s. 3d. to 15s. per month. Minimum monthly rates after change (varying according to length of service and with food found in addition), £12 15s. to £18 1s. 3d.</li> </ul>
LOCK, Laten and Key Manufacture.	England (principally Birmingham, Wol- verhampton, Willenhall and Walsall districts; also London, Bol- ton and Wigan).	Pay day in week com- mencing 10 May.	Boys, youths and female workers	<ul> <li>labourers, 49s. 6d.</li> <li>Increases for boys and youths of 1s. per week for those 14 and 15 years, 1s. 6d. per week for those 16 to 18 years, and 2s. per week for those 17 years; the rates for for the layers, and 2s. per week for those 17 years; the rates for female pieceworkers 18 years and over to be adjusted so as to yield 25 per cent. above the day rate. Rates after change: boys and youths—11s. per week at 14 years increasing to 26s. 6d. at 18 years, and 58s. at 20 years; girls—14 years, 11s.; 15 years, 14s.; 16 years, 17s. 6d.; 17 years, 20s.§</li> <li>Increase for dayworkers of 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> d. per hour, and minimum day work rate increases for 1s. 6d. to 1s. 6d. per hour; increases for pieceworkers of 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> per cent. on present prices.</li> </ul>	Local Authorities (Non-Trading Services).	Certain authorities in Lancashire and Cheshire.‡	10 May	Carters, motormen and assistants or loaders employed by local authorities in non-passenger transport services.	mechanically propelled vehicles—under two tons, 60s.; two tons and up to and including five tons, 68s.; over five tons, 74s.; assistants or loaders on mechanically propelled vehicles— under five tons, 56s.; over five tons, 62s. Rates of wages for drivers in Districts 2 and 3 are 2s. and 3s. 3d. per week less, and for assistants or loaders, 1s. and 2s. per week less, res-
			Adult male workers Female workers 19 years of age and	Increase for dayworkers of 11d. per hour, and minimum day work rate increased from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d. per hour; increases for pieceworkers of 71 per cent. on present prices.	Saddle and Harness Making.	Birmingham and Walsall.	-	Saddlers and harness makers	Increase of 1d. per hour for timeworkers and of 10 per cent. for pieceworkers Bate after change for riding saddle makers on
Gold, Silver and	London	31 May	over.	and under 20 years; 11d. for those 20 and under 21 years; and 1s. for those 21 years and over, in lieu of the previous minimum of 10d. per hour for those 21 years and over.	maxing.	London (Smithfield Meat Market).	ALE OF ALL OF AL	Workpeople engaged in the offal trade. Outside porters	Adoption of minimum rate of 70s. per week, resulting in increases of varying amounts.
				New scale of rates adopted commencing at 12s. per week at 14 years of age and increasing to 26s. at 18 years and 40s. at 20 years, resulting in increases from 2s. to 5s. 6d. per week New scale of rates adopted of 15s., 18s. and 21s. per week at 16, 17 and 18 years of age, respectively, in lieu of the previous rates of 12s., 15s. and 18s., respectively. Supplementary cost-of-living wage increased** from 22.95 per cent. to 23.40 per cent. on basis wages, the flat-rate bonuses of 12s. and 12s for increased accounting rate bonuses		Lancashire and Cheshire (exclud- ing Liverpool and Chester), White- haven, Hudders- field and Wakefield.	ending 8 May.	Warehouse and office workers em- ployed in wholesale grocery estab- lishments by members of the North of England Wholesale Grocers' Association.	Increase of 5 per cent. for male and female workers under 21 years of age and of 7 <sup>th</sup> per cent. for those 21 to 24 years and over
Calico Printing	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	Ist pay day in June.   31 May	Adult male workers employed in	Adoption of weekly rates of wages as follows: foremen, 68s., 70s., or 78s.; singlehands, 68s.; secondbands, and dough-	Distributive Trades.			Workpeople employed in the retail hat and hosiery trade by members of the Glasgow and West of Scot- land Retail Hatters' and Hosiers'	23 years. Adoption of scales of minimum rates, resulting in increases of varying amounts. Minimum weekly rates after change for the classes named respectively :
			bakeries or co-operative societies) by members of the London Master Bakers and Confectioners' Pro- tection Society.	makers, 63s. or 68s.; machine minders and oven men, 65s.; tablehands, 60s. or 62s.	tan Lines.	Glasgow and West of Scotland.	lst pay day in May.	Association : Male shop assistants, ware- housemen and clerical assis- tants.	23 years and over.
Baking <	Cardiff	lst pay day in May.	Bakers and confectioners	Increase of 2s. 6d. per week for adult male workers, of 1s. 6d. per week for male youths, and of 1s. per week for female workers. Minimum weekly rates after change: adult male workers—forehands and single hands, 68s. 6d.; secondhands, 64s. 6d.; tablehands, 62s. 6d.; male youths—18s. 6d. at 17 to 18 years of age, increasing each year to 36s. 6d. at				Females Porters	21 years and over. 23s. at 16 years of age, increasing each year to 50s. 3d. at 21 years and over.
AND CONTRACTOR			and a second state of the second	bakery, increasing each year to 22s. during fifth year, and to 29s. at 21 years of age and over.	P]	RINCIPAL CHAI	1	HOURS OF LABOUR	REPORTED DURING MAY, 1937.
	Greenock Perth Liverpool and District.	3 May 3 May 1 May	Bakers and confectioners (other than those employed by co- operative societies). Bakers and confectioners. Cabinet makers, machinists, up- holsterers, french polishers,	Increase in minimum rate of 1s. 6d. per week (70s. to 71s. 6d.). Increase of <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d. per hour. Minimum rates after change: carpet planners, 1s. 7d.; sandpaperers, 1s. 4d.; other classes, 1s. 8d.	Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change (Decreases in italics.)
Furniture Manufacture.	High Wycombe	Week ending 29 May.	carpet planners (men) and sand- paperers. Female timeworkers employed on skilled processes.		Agriculture	Merionethshire and Montgomeryshire.	1 1 May.	Male workers	. Weekly number of hours beyond which overtime rates become payable increased from 58 to 60 for stockmen, teamsters, carters or shepherds and all workers under 21 years of age, and from 52 to 54 for other male workers 21 years of age and over.¶**
Printing	England and Wales	Pay day in week	Workpeople employed in the photo- gravure departments : Men in charge of plating, depositing, polishing, strip- ping and grinding.	Adoption of scales of minimum rates (for a normal working week of 46½ hours) of 87s. in London, 82s. 6d. in Grade 1 towns, 80s. in Grade 2 towns and 77s. 6d. in Grade 3 towns.** Adoption of scales of minimum rates (for a normal working week	Coal Mining	Durham	May.	16 years of age).	
		ing 1 May.	Men directly assisting in depositing, chromium plating, grinding, polishing, stripping and in the glass	of 46½ hours) of 74s. in London, 65s. in Grade 1 towns, 63s. in Grade 2 towns and 61s. in Grade 3 towns. Men with no previous experience to work a probationary period of 2 years	Pig Iron Manufacture.			adjacent thereto.	Normal working week for shift workers reduced from an average of 7 shifts (56 hours) to 6 shifts (48 hours).** Adention of a pormal working week of 46t hours **
	London District (within a 15-mile radius of Charing	1 May	department. Qualified benders and fixers of bars for reinforced concrete work em- ployed in the building industry.	at agreed reduced rates.** Increase of 1d. per hour. Rate after change : within a 12-mile radius of Charing Cross, 1s. 5½d.; 12 to 15 miles from Charing Cross, ½d. per hour less.††	Printing	England and Wale	mencing 1 May.	gravine departments.	Adoption of a normal working week of 46 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> hours.**
Building	Cross). Glasgow Inverness Armagh	1 May	Monumental masons and sculptors Joiners and slaters Bricklayers, plasterers, plumbers.	Increase of <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. per hour (1s. 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. to 1s. 7d.). Increase of <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. per hour (1s. 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. to 1s. 6d.).	Building Distributive	Armagh London (Smithfiel	. 11 May	carpenters and joiners.	<ul> <li>weekly hours reduced from 49 to 472.**</li> <li>Adoption of a normal working week of 45 hours, resulting in an average increase of 2 hours per week.**</li> </ul>
			carpenters and joiners.	plasterers, 1s. 7d.; plumbers, 1s. 6½d.; carpenters and joiners, 1s. 6d.‡‡	Trade.	Meat Market).	cision of the 0	ivil Engineering Construction Conci	liation Board, whereby the extra payment for this class of work was

\* These increases are due to the establishment of a differential rate for patternmakers of 5s. over the district fitters' rate.
\* A further increase of 2s. per week is to operate from 5th August, 1937.
\* These increases affected mainly workers employed by firms affiliated to The National Light Castings Ironfounders' Federation and The Greensand Pipe Founders' Association of Scotland.
§ In the case of firms outside the Midland Area 15 per cent. is to be added to the day rates.
# In respect of the preceding pay period.
\* The adoption of these rates of wages is the result of an agreement between the British Federation of Master Printers and the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants. See also under " Changes in Hours of Labour."
\* This increase took effect under an agreement arrived at by the National Joint Council for the Building Industry whereby the extra payment for this class of work in the London district was raised from 1d. to 2d. above the building trade labourers' rate.

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# THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING MAY, 1937-continued.

This increase is the result of a decision of the Civil Engineering Construction Conciliation Board, whereby the extra payment for this class of work was raised from 1d. to 2d. above the navvies' and the labourers' rate.
These increases took effect under arrangements made between the National Joint Council of Asphalt Employers and the Amalgamated Union of Asphalt Workers.
The Authorities affected are mainly those affiliated to the Lancashire and Cheshire Whitley Council for Local Authorities' Non-trading Services (Manual Workers).
The adoption of these rates was the result of an agreement made by the Smithfield Conciliation Board in April, 1937, which took effect retrospectively from 15th February, 1937.
If The adoption of this rate was the result of a decision by an arbitrator dated 14th May, 1937, which took effect retrospectively from 19th March, 1937.
See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."
This increase took effect under an Order issued under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924.
\* See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages."
\* The weekly hours of boys under 16 years of age were already 48 under the terms of a previous agreement.
\* The weekly hours of boys under 16 years of age were already 48 under the terms of a previous agreement.
\* This reduction took effect from the pay starting nearest 1st May—in most cases this was 2nd May.

# TRADE DISPUTES IN MAY.\*

Number, Magnitude and Duration .- The number of disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in May in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 90. In these 90 new disputes about 43,900 workpeople were directly involved, and 3,700 workpeople indirectly involved (*i.e.*, thrown out of work at the 3,700 workpeople indirectly involved (*i.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition, about 25,400 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 25 disputes which began before May, and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 115, involving 73,000 workpeople, and resulting in a loss, during May, estimated at 814,000 working days.

Following is an analysis of disputes in progress in May :----

		per of Disp gress in M	Number of Work-	Aggregate Duration	
Industry Group.	Started before begin- ning of Month.	Started in Month.	Total.	people in- volved in all Dis- putes in progress in Month.	in Working Days of all Dis- putes in progress in Month.
Mining and Quarrying Metal, Engineering and	6	25	31	14,500	40,000
Shipbuilding	6	20	26	15,500	85,000
Textile Clothing	6 1 2 3 7	83	9 5	7,400 3,200	32,000 37,000
Fransport	3	8	11	30,300	608,000
Other	7	26	33	2,100	12,000
Total, May, 1937	25	90	115	73,000	814,000
Total, April, 1937	11	115	126	79,200	478,000
Total, May, 1936	14	54	68	22,400	163,000

Causes.—Of the 90 disputes beginning in May, 26, directly involving 7,400 workpeople, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 31, directly involving 4,600 workpeople, on other wage questions; 2, directly involving 24,400 workpeople, on questions as to working hours; 17, directly involving 4,600 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 6, directly involving 1,900 workpeople, on other questions respect-ing working arrangements; and 7, directly involving 900 work-people, on questions of trade union principle. The other stonpage people, on questions of trade union principle. The other stoppage of work, directly involving 100 workpeople, was in support of workers involved in another dispute

ResultsFinal settlements of disputes which terminated during	
hav have been effected in the case of // new disputer it	
IIVOIVING 14,900 WORKDOODIA, and 21 old disputes directly in 1.	
13,000 workpeople. UI these new and old disputes 07 dias	
nvolving 2,900 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople;	
48, directly involving 29,000 workpeople, were settled in favour of the	
employers; and 21, directly involving 2,600 workpeople, resulted	
in a compromise. In the case of the London omnibus dispute, work	
was resumed on conditions providing for further negotiations, for	
nvestigation of conditions of employment in relation to their effects	
on the health of the men, and for examination of certain other	
questions (see page 217). In the case of 2 other disputes, directly	
nvolving 100 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations	

TOTALS FOR THE FIRST FIVE MONTHS OF 1937 AND 1936.+

	January to May, 1937.			J	anuary to 1 1936.	May,
Industry Group.	No. of Dis- putes begin- ning in period.	Number of Work- people involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggre- gate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Dis- putes begin- ning in period.	Number of Work- people involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggre- gate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress,
Fishing and Agri- culture		1.000	10.000			
Coal Mining Other Mining and	4 133	1,200 77,800	17,000 434,000		53,800	320,000
Quarrying Engineering and	4	200	1,000	9	2,900	109,000
Shipbuilding Other Metal	54 39	57,600 9,200	484,000 47,000	28 27	8,700 7,800	38,000 36,000
Textile Clothing	40 12	12,700 4,100	72,000 40,000	30 10	6,700 10,700	40,000
Woodworking, Furniture, etc. Building, etc Transport Commerce, Dis-	24 40 26	1,500 3,800 41,200	11,000 20,000 727,000	16 19 18	2,300 1,500 4,000	15,000 7,000 16,000
tribution and Finance Other	5 41	400 5,700	1,000 25,000	5 22	8,500 3,200	69,000 16,000
Total	422	215,400	1,879,000	278	110,100	815,000

### PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING MAY.t

Occupations§ and Locality.	Approximate Number of Work- people Involved.		Date when Dispute		Cause or Object.	Result.
	Directly.	In- directly.§	Began.	Ended.		and many and the second
COAL MINING— Colliery workpeople — Harworth, Nottinghamshire (one colliery).	747	181	1936. 16 Nov.	1937. 29 May	Claim for recognition by firm of a trade union other than that already recognised.	Firm agreed to recognise a new trade union, to be formed by amal gamating the two trade union concerned. (See pages 217-218.
ENGINEERING— Engineers and labourers employed in armaments manufacture— Glasgow (one firm).	1,500	500	1937. 30 Mar.	19 May	Claim on the part of engineers for an advance in wages of 1d. per hour.	Work resumed on conditions existing prior to stoppage.
SHIPBUILDING— Rivet heaters, riveters and holders- on—Greenock and Port Glasgow.	239	621	13–14 Apr.	25 May	Claim on the part of rivet heaters for the payment by employers of a bonus of 6d. per 100 rivets	Work resumed.
Corp Strump and Epipes	1803	CONTRACTOR -		1.4.0.	(amended later to 10s, per week) in addition to wages received from riveting squads.	L'ALSO ALSO
GOLD, SILVER, ETC. TRADES— Workpeople employed in the gold, silver and allied trades—London.	350		1–3 May	28 May	For various improvements in wages and other working conditions, including payment for statutory holidays, and a 44-hour week.	New agreement effected, resulting in increases in wages of varying amounts and conceding a pay ment for statutory holidays hours to remain at 47 per wee as a maximum.
HOSIERY MANUFACTURE— Countermen, menders and other workpeople—Hinckley.	1,500	5,000	26 Apr.	4 May	For restoration of a wage reduction of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. made in 1931.	Work resumed; negotiations to be opened for a new price list.
WATERPROOF CLOTHING MANUFAC- TURE	3,000¶		10 May	4 June	Employers' refusal to accept a new piece-work price list submitted by trade union.	Agreement reached providing for increases in wages for both piece workers and time-workers (excep cutters and warehouse workers) a 47-hour working week, thi abolition of overtime and thi
The suspense				Call Stations		setting up of a joint committe to negotiate a new piece-work price list.
TRANSPORT— Omnibus drivers and conductors—	24,327		1 May	26 May	For a 71-hour day (see special	(See page 217.)
London. Omnibus drivers, conductors and garage staffs—Oxford and district (one firm).	459	132	1 May	8 May	article on page 217). For improvements in wages and other working conditions.	Work resumed on condition existing prior to stoppage.
Omnibus drivers and conductors— Northamptonshire (one firm).	538		1 May	9 May	For improvements in wages and other working conditions.	Work resumed on condition existing prior to stoppage.
Omnibus drivers and conductors—	309		3 May	6 May	For improvements in wages and other working conditions.	Work resumed on condition existing prior to stoppage.
Hull (one firm). Omnibus drivers, conductors and garage staffs — Norwich and Cromer (one firm).	504	56	16 May	27 May	buff working conditions. Employers' refusal to reinstate men who had been convicted of offences during a previous stoppage of work.	Work resumed on condition existing prior to stoppage.

omitted from the above Table. § The occupations printed in italics are those of workpeople indirectly involved, *i.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred but not themselves parties to the disputes. The statements of cause and result do not apply to these workpeople. || Estimated maximum number. The number increased gradually during the course of the stoppage. ¶ Estimated number.

FOOD.

At 1st June the average level of the retail prices of food in Great Britain and Northern Ireland showed practically no change as compared with a month earlier. There were increases in the average prices of meat, eggs and potatoes, but these were counterbalanced by reductions in the prices of bread and flour, and of milk.

As a net result of all the changes recorded, the average increase over the level of July, 1914, in the retail prices of the articles of food included in these statistics was 36 per cent. at 1st June, 1937, as compared with 36 per cent. at 1st May, 1937, and 26 per cent. at 2nd June, 1936.

In the following Table is given a comparison of retail prices in July, 1914, and at 1st May and 1st June, 1937 :---

Article.	other	Price (per l wise indica he nearest	Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) at 1st June, 1937, as compared with		
Alucio.	July, 1914.	lst May, 1937.	1st June, 1937.	July, 1914.	lst May, 1937.
Beef, British— Ribs Thin Flank	s. d. 0 10 0 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	s. d. 1 2 0 $7\frac{1}{2}$	s. d. 1 24 0 74	$\overset{d.}{\overset{+41}{\overset{+11}}}}}}}}}}$	d. + 01 + 01
Beef, Chilled or Frozen- Ribs Thin Flank	0 7 <del>1</del> 0 4 <del>3</del>	0 9 0 41	0 91 0 41	+ 21	+ 01/2
Mutton, British— Legs Breast	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 10\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 6\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	1 41 0 8	$   \begin{array}{ccc}     1 & 4\frac{1}{2} \\     0 & 8   \end{array} $	$^{+ 6}_{+ 1\frac{1}{2}}$	+_01
Mutton, Frozen— Legs Breast Bacon (streaky)*	0 6 <sup>2</sup> 0 4 0 11 <sup>1</sup>	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \ 10 \\ 0 \ 4 \\ 1 \ 2\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 4 \\ 1 & 2\frac{1}{2} \end{array} $	$+ 3\frac{1}{2}$ + 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	=
Flour per 7 lb. Bread per 4 lb. Tea Sugar (granulated) Milk per quart	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 10\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 5\frac{3}{4} \\ 1 & 6\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 3\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	+ 53434 7702	- 01 - 01 - 01
Butter— Fresh Salt Cheese† Margarine Eggs (fresh) each Potatoes per 7 lb.	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c} + & 0\frac{1}{2} \\ - & 0\frac{1}{4} \\ + & 1\frac{1}{4} \\ - & 0\frac{1}{4} \\ + & 3\frac{3}{4} \end{array} $	

The following Table gives a percentage comparison of the level

of retail prices at the same	lates :				alter	ations	in	the s	tanda	ard o	f livi	ng, a	s to	whic	h tru	istwor	thy
	Decrea	ercentage In se (-) at 1st npared with	June,	Corre- sponding General	statis	stics a	re no	ot avai	ilable.		•						
Article.	Large Towns (Popula- tions over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	Average for lst May, 1937.			SU	мм	ARY	ТА	BLE	2:19	920 1	to 19	937.		
Beef, British	Per cent. 43 15	Per cent. 43 15	Per cent. 43 15	Per cent. 40 12	com	pared	with	g Tal July, g of e	1914.	for a	ull the	item	s inclu	centa ided i -	ge in n the	crease statis	, as stics,
Beef, Chilled or Frozen— Ribs Thin Flank Mutton, British— Legs	27 - 3 58	32 4 58	29 1 58	26 -3 56		No. Contraction	eraae .	Percer	ntage .	Increa	ise sir	nce Ju	ly, 19	14—2 ght, e	4 <i>11 Ite</i> tc.)	ems.	
Legs Breast Mutton, Frozen— Legs Breast	24 50 - 4	25 44 3	24 47 -1	23 46 -2	Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.		1			Oct.		
Bacon (streaky)* Fish Flour	29 109 52	29 90 55	29 99 53	29 100 55	1920 1921 1922 1923	125 165 92 78	130 151 88 77	130 141 86 76	132 133 82 74	141 128 81 70	150 119 80 69	152 119 84 69	155 122 81 71	161 120 79 73	164 110 78 75	176 103 80 75	169 99 80 77
Bread Tea Sugar (granulated) Milk	64 38 29 64	63 45 21 76	63 41 25 70	67 41 25 73	1924 1925 1926 1927	77 80 75 75	79 79 73 72	78 79 72 71	73 75 68 65	71 73 67 64	69 72 68 63 65	70 73 70 66 65	71 73 70 64 65	72 74 72 65 65	76 76 74 67 66	80 76 79 69 67	81 77 79 69 68
Butter—           Fresh            Salt            Cheeset            Margarine            Eggs (fresh)            Potatoes	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ -3 \\ 14 \\ -9 \\ 8 \\ 90 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r}     6 \\     -1 \\     18 \\     -14 \\     1 \\     61 \end{array} $	$     \begin{array}{r}       3 \\       -2 \\       16 \\       -11 \\       5 \\       75 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r}     4 \\     -2 \\     15 \\     -11 \\     -2 \\     71 \end{array} $	1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934	68 67 66 53 47 42 42	66 65 64 52 47 41 41	64 66 61 50 46 39 40	64 62 57 47 44 37 39	64 61 55 47 43 36 37	60 54 45 42 36 38	61 55 47 43 38 41	63 57 45 41 39 42	64 57 45 41 41 41 43	65 56 45 43 41 43	67 57 46 43 43 44 47	67 55 48 43 43 44 47
All above articles of Food (Weighted Percentage Increase)	. 37	36	36	36	1935 1936 1937	43 47 51	42 47 51	41 46 51	39 44 51	39 44 52	40 44 52	43 46	43 46	43 47	45 48	51	51

If this kind is seldom dealt with in a locality, the returns quote the prices of another kind locally representative.
The description of cheese for which prices are quoted is in most cases Canadian or New Zealand, but in some districts the returns quote the prices of another kind locally representative.
The increase in price, as compared with 1st May, was slight, but sufficient to alter the average expressed to the nearest 4d. A detailed account of the method of compilation of these statistics, "The Cost of Living Index Number : Method of Compilation," is obtainable, price 3d. net (31d. post free), from H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown on the cover of this GAZETTE. to alter the average expressed to the nearest id.

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# CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING: STATISTICS FOR 1st JUNE.

•		52%
	••••	36%
_		

# RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT.

As regards rents, enquiries which have been made into the changes which have taken effect under the Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Acts indicate that the average increase in the controlled rents (including rates) of working-class dwellings between July, 1914, and 1st June, 1937, was approximately 51 per cent. When decontrolled rents are also included, the combined average increase, as compared with July, 1914, in controlled and decontrolled workingclass rents (including rates) is approximately 59 per cent. This latter figure has been utilised in calculating the final percentage increase shown below for "all items."

As regards clothing, owing to the wide range of quotations, both now and before the war, to changes in qualities and in stocks held by retailers, and to the variations in the extent to which different articles and qualities have been affected by price changes, it is impossible to make an *exact* calculation of the increase in prices. Information which has been collected, however, from retailers in the principal towns as to the prices of clothing bought by working-class families indicates that for articles of, as far as possible, similar quality at each date, the average increase in retail prices between July, 1914, and 1st June, 1937, was between 100 and 105 per cent.

In the *fuel and light* group the prices of coal were reduced in a number of towns, and were on the average about 85 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. The average price of gas was between 45 and 50 per cent. above the pre-war level. For the fuel and light group as a whole (including coal, gas, oil, candles and matches) the average increase at 1st June, as compared with July, 1914, was about 75 per cent.

### ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in pre-war working-class family expenditure, allowance being also made for the increase in the prices of soap, soda, domestic ironmongery, brushware and pottery, tobacco, fares and newspapers (averaging about 75 per cent.), the resultant general average increase for 1st June, 1937, is approximately **52 per cent.** over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 52 per cent. at 1st May, 1937, and 44 per cent. at 2nd June, 1936.

The result of this calculation (in which the same quantities and as far as possible, the same qualities of each item are taken now as as far as possible, the same qualities of each item are taken now as in 1914) is to show the average increase in the cost of maintaining un-changed the pre-war standard of living of working-class families (i.e., the standard actually prevailing in working-class families before the war, irrespective of whether such standard was adequate or not). In view of the variations in the amounts of increase in the prices of different commodities, it is probable that economies or readjustments in expenditure have been effected in many families, especially in those cases where incomes have not increased so much as prices. On the other hand, the standard of living has doubtless risen in many cases in which wages have been increased in greater propor-tion than prices. No allowance is made in the figures for any such

Average Percentage	Increase st	ince July,	1914-	-All Items
(Food, ren	t. clothing,	, fuel and	light,	etc.)

### NOTE.

RATI

Brakesmen

Engine Di

Guards (Pa

Permanent Porters

Shunters

Mechanics

Labourers

**Gther** Grad

Contractor

Undergrou Surface

QUARBIES

FACTORIE

Clay, Ston

Metal Ext

fining Metal Foundin

> ing Making)

Railway

Engineerin

Building etc.

tery and Chemicals.

TOT

TOTAL,

Firemen

# **RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.**

N.B.-While the percentages given in the following Summary Tables are derived from the most authoritative sources of statis-Tables are derived from the most duitoritative sources of statis-tical information, certain differences in the nature and scope of the data used, in the methods of combining such data and in the periods for which the rise is measured, suggest the need for caution in drawing conclusions from a comparison between the figures for any two countries or cities. In every case the percentage calculation is based on the cost of a fixed list of commodities taken in identical quantities.

### I.-FOOD.

PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN RETAIL FOOD PRICES IN THE VARIOUS COUNTRIES AS COMPARED WITH JULY, 1914.\*

	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*								
Country.	July,	July,	July,	July,	Latest figures available.				
	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	Rise.	Date.			
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	Per cent. 18	Per cent. 22	Per cent. 26	Per cent. 29	Per cent. 36	1937. 1 June			
FOREIGN COUNTRIES. Austria (Vienna) Czecho slovakia (Prague) Egypt (Cairo)† Finland§§ France (Paris) (other towns) Germany Holland (Amsterdam)‡‡ Norway Spain (Madrid)† , (Barcelona)† Sweden† Switzerland United States	4 562 1 807 408 392¶ 14 17‡ 32 79 65 23 16 13	0 553 18 755 391 370¶ 20 23‡ 33 81 68 25 15 17	2 585 19 809 325 305¶ 23 18‡ 40 76 72 32 15 27	0 575 14 792 362 352¶ 24 19‡ 45  35 20 33	-1** 563 12 855 488 440 22 23 55 76 77 38 29 34	May Apr. Sept. Apr. May Feb. May Mar. Apr.,'36 Nov.,'35 Mar. Apr. Feb.			
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &c. Australia Canada	16 5**	19 1	25 3	27 9	30 16	Apr. Apr.			
India (Bombay) : Native families Irish Free State New Zcaland South Africa	5** 29¶ 4 2**	- 13** 34¶ 11 3	7** 40¶ 18 2	- 7** 45¶ 25 1	4** 53 35 2	May Feb. May Apr.			

### II.—ALL ITEMS.

PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN THE VARIOUS COUNTRIES IN THE COST OF FOOD, TOGETHER WITH (SO FAR AS POSSIBLE) HOUSE-RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT, AND OTHER HOUSEHOLD REQUIRE-MENTS, AS COMPARED WITH JULY, 1914.\*

	Items on	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*								
Country.	which Computa- tion is	July,	July,	July,	July,		t figures allable.			
	based.§	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	Rise.	Date.			
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	A,B,C,D,E	Per cent. 38	Per cent. 41	Per cent. 43	Per cent. 46	Per cent. 52	1937. 1 June			
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.										
Austria (Vienna) Belgium Czechoslovakia	A,B,C,D,E A,C,D,E	5 595	4 554	5 554	4 574	619	May Apr.			
(Prague) Denmark Egypt (Cairo) Finland§§ France (Paris) Germany	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	596 60 24 901 416   18	593 66 27 867 411   22	617      73 30 896 369   24	609      74 30 888 404   25	615 78 29 941¶¶ 481 25	Apr. Apr. Mar. Apr. Ist Qr. May			
Holland (Am- sterdam)‡‡ Norway Sweden Switzerland United States	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D A,B,C,D,E	37‡ 48 53 31 30‡	40‡ 48 55 29 37‡	36‡ 51 56 28 40	31‡ 55 58 30 43	34 63 61 37 46	Mar. Apr. Apr. Apr. Mar.			
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &C. Australia Canada	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	18   20	19   22	22   23	25   26	26 30	lst Qr. Apr.			
India (Bombay): Native families Irish Free State New Zealand South Africa	A,B,C,D A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	3 49¶ 27 14	3** 52¶ 29 16	1 56¶ 33 16	1 59¶ 37 16	4 67 46 18	May May May Apr.			

\* Exceptions to this are : Egypt, January, 1913, to July, 1914; Finland, January to June, 1914; Switzerland, June, 1914; Spain, South Africa, 1914; Germany, 1913-1914; Holland, 1911-1913; Belgium, April, 1914; United States, Canada, 1913; Australia (all items), November, 1914. The Australian percentages for all items are weighted averages for the six capital cities. The percentages are calculated, in Austria, on prices converted at the rate of 1 44 Schilling equals one pre-war Krone, and, in the other countries, on prices in the ordinary currency.

1.44 Schilling equals one pre-war Krone, and, in the other countries, on prices in the ordinary currency.
i Fuel and light are also included in these figures.
i Figure for June.
i A = Food: B = House-Rent; C = Clothing; D = Fuel and Light;
i E = Other or Miscelaneous Items.
ii Figure for 3rd Quarter.
ii Figure for August.
\*\* Decrease.
t The figures for 1936 and subsequent years are on a revised basis.
iii Revised figure.
iii Base: January-June, 1914. The series formerly published (base: July, 1914) is no longer available.
iii The method of calculation was revised in 1937.

# FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

June, 1937.

Total (including Seamen) 177

THE number of workpeople, other than seamen, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, whose deaths from accidents in the course of their employment occurred or were reported in May, was 152, as compared with 157\* in the previous month, and with 174\* in May, 1936. Fatal accidents to seamen reported in May numbered 25, as compared with 65 in the previous month, and with 20 in May, 1936.

WAY SERVICE.	FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS
, Goods Guards 1	-continued.
ivers, Motormen	Shipbuilding 5
1	Other Metal Trades 1
way Men 3	Cotton 1
Way Men 3	Wool, Worsted, Shoddy 1
3	Other Textile Manufacture
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Textile Printing, Bleaching
1	and Dyeing Tanning, Currying, etc
1	Tanning, Currying, etc
les 1	Food and Drink 4
s' Servants	General Woodwork and
RAILWAY SERVICE 12	Furniture 2 Paper, Printing, etc 1
MINES.	Paper, Printing, etc 1
	Rubber
nd 56	
6	Electric Generating Stations
AL, MINES 62	Other Industries 4
	PLACES UNDER SS. 104-106.
over 20 feet deep 6	
IS AND WORKSHOPS.	FACTORY ACT, 1901.
	Docks, Wharves, etc 1
e, Cement, Pot-	Buildings 18
Glass 4	Warehouses and Railways 1
Oils, Soap, etc 2 racting and Re-	TOTAL, FACTORY ACTS 72
3	Total (excluding Seamen) 152
onversion and	
g (including Roll-	SEAMEN.
lls and Tube	Trading Vessels—
12	Sailing I
g, Locomotive	Steam and Motor 23
, Boilermaking,	Fishing Vessels, Steam and
6	Motor 1
and Tramway	
, Motor and	TOTAL, SEAMEN 25

Carriage other Vehicles, and Air-... 3 craft Manufacture

LEAD POISO

Among Operatives e

Smelting of Metal

Plumbing and Sol

Printing ... . Tinning of Metals

Other Contact

Molten Lead

White and Re

Pottery .... Vitreous Enamelli

Electric Accu

India-rubber Wor

Coach and Car

Other Industries

Painting of Build

OTHER POIS

ANTHRA

Shipbuilding Paint used in O dustries

Toxic Jaundice

Handling of Horseh

Handling and So

ther Ind

Hides and Skins .

Wool

Works .... Paint and Colour

Works ...

Shipbreaking

# INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

THE total number of cases<sup>†</sup> of poisoning, anthrax, and epitheliomatous and chrome ulceration in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported during May, under the Factory and Workshop Act or under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, was 27<sup>‡</sup>; the total number of *deaths*<sup>†</sup> reported was 7. I. Cases

as I.	
I. Cases—continued.	
EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATI	ION
	1
Oil	3
	4
TOTAL	4
CHROME ULCERATION.	
Manufacture of Bichromates	
Dyeing and Finishing	
Chrome Tanning	
Chromium Plating	31
Other Industries	1
TOTAL	4
Iotal	
Total, Cases	27
	-
II. Deaths.	
LEAD POISONING.	
	2
raming or buildings	_
TOTAL	3
IOIAL	_
and the second	
EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERAT	NOI
AND A REAL PROPERTY AND A REAL	4
	-
Total Deaths	7
, zotal, Deaths in in	
	I. Cases—continued. EPITHELIOMATOUS ULOERATI (SKIN CANCER). Pitoh Paraffin Oil TOTAL TOTAL CHROME ULCERATION. Manufacture of Bichromates Dyeing and Finishing Chrome Tanning Chrome Tanning Other Industries TOTAL TOTAL II. Deaths. LEAD POISONING. Pottery Painting of Buildings TOTAL

\* Revised figure. † Cases include all attacks reported during the month, and not previously reported, so far as is known, during the preceding 12 months. Deaths include all fatal cases reported during the month, whether included (as cases) in previous returns or not. ‡ In addition, one case of lead poisoning was reported among plumbers not employed in factories. <sup>‡</sup> In addition, one case of lead poisoning was reported among plumbers not employed in factories. June, 1937.

# BUILDING PLANS APPROVED. MAY, 1937.

RETURNS as to the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were approved during May have been received from 144\* of the 146 Local Authorities which supply such information to the Department. The returns received from these 144 Authorities (representing towns with a total population of 17,349,000 in 1931) are summarised in the following Table, in which are also given comparisons with Mar. 1936 in respect of the same 144 Authorities to May, 1936, in respect of the same 144 Authorities :---

District.	Dwelling Houses.	Factories and Work- shops.	Shops, Offices, Ware- houses and Other Business Prem- ises.	Churches Schools, and Public Build- ings.	Addi-	Totals; and Per- centage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) com- pared with May, 1936.
ENGLAND AND WALES :	£ 322,300	£ 38,000	£ 19,800	£ 500	£ 29,400	£ 410,000 - 46·3
Yorkshire	659,800	46,000	50,100	151,300	135,500	1,042,700
Lancs. and Cheshire*	503,300	55,800	120,500	157,600	330,600	1,167,800
North and West- Midland Counties*	982,900	181,100	167,400	102,300	157,100	1,590,800 - $43 \cdot 6$
South-Midland and Eastern Counties	266,700	, 15,500	5,200	54,500	222,100	564,000 - 12.6
Outer London†	1,557,700	147,000	177,500	46,600	151,000	2,079,800
South-Eastern Counties	530,500	16,900	58,900	50,000	86,300	742,600
South-Western Counties	145,200	100	24,000	19,000	15,200	203,500 - 18.5
Wales and Mon	314,400	5,000	-	1,300	28,300	
SCOTLAND	420,500	90,900	76,500	93,500	183,600	
TOTAL, May, 1937	5,703,300	596,300	699,900	676,600	1,339,100	9,015,200 - $27\cdot 8$
Total, May, 1936	7,594,300	1,569,900	806,500	1,423,000	1,082,900	12,476,600

# APRIL, 1937.

Returns for April are now available for all of the 146 Local Returns for April are now available for all of the 140 Hotal Authorities covered by the Department's enquiries (representing towns with a total population of 17,810,000 in 1931). The estimated cost of the buildings covered by the returns was £10,977,400, compared with £9,898,100 in March, 1937, and £9,558,200 in April, 1936. Of the total for April, 1937, dwelling houses accounted for £7,036,400; factories and workshops, £1,014,200; shops, offices, etc., £1,189,900; churches, schools, etc., £666,200; other buildings, and additions and alterations to existing buildings, £1,070,700. The number of dwelling houses for which plans were approved by the 146 Authorities in April was 14,480, as compared with 12,429 in March, 1937, and 13,120 in April, 1936.

# COAL MINES ACT, 1911. REGULATIONS AND ORDERS RELATING TO

THE workman in this case was a carter employed by the Southern Railway Company, one of the rules of his employment as such being that he must not consume intoxicating liquor whilst on duty. On SAFETY AND HEALTH. the day of the accident he was driving a two-horsed van from Tooley Street to Nine Elms, London, at about 6.15 p.m. Opposite a public house he drew the van into the side of the road, put a chain on the near-side rear wheel, removed the near-side trace, put the reins THE Mines Department have issued the 1937 edition of the volume of Regulations and Orders relating to matters of safety and health in the working of mines under the Coal Mines Act, 1911.‡ All amendments have been incorporated in the text of the Orders, so that they can be read continuously in the form in which they have through a brass ring on the harness; then, leaving the van in charge of the van boy, he went in to have a drink. Leaving the public house, he returned to the van, unhitched the chain on the wheel, replaced the trace, and taking the reins in his hand started to mount the box. As he was mounting, the horses began to move, which caused the workman to slip; the wheel went over him, and he received injuries from which he afterwards died.

effect. After the main codes of General Regulations, which include those relating to electricity, stone-dusting, rescue, first-aid, lighting, and firedamp detectors, all the remaining Regulations and Orders are printed, grouped under subjects, as follows :—Explosives; safety lamp mines; horses; managers' and under-managers' certificates; surveyors' certificates; firemen's, examiners', and deputies' certifi-cates; ganister mines; and miscellaneous. There is also a section **devoted** to the Notice of Accidents Act, 1906. Of the three appendices, two are in the form of memoranda, dealing

Of the three appendices, two are in the form of memoranda, dealing respectively with the storage of explosives at mines, and with fire-men's, examiners', and deputies', and shot-firers' certificates. The third appendix is a list of Regulations, Orders, and other official publications relating to safety and health in coal mines.

# SUNDAY CLOSING OF SHOPS.

ISSUE OF EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM.

THE Home Office have issued a memorandum, entitled "Sunday Closing of Shops," explaining the provisions of the Shops (Sunday Trading Restriction) Act, 1936, which came into operation on 1st May, 1937, and the Retail Meat Dealers' Shops (Sunday Closing) Act, 1936, which came into operation on 1st January, 1937. The memorandum may be purchased directly from H.M. Stationery Office, or through any bookseller, at the price of 2d. net (21d., post-free).

\* Returns were outstanding for Authorities in Lancs. and Cheshire (one); and North and West-Midland Counties (one). † Particulars are not available for the London County Council area. ‡ Coal Mines Act, 1911: Regulations and Orders relating to Safety and Health. 1937 Edition. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. 6d. net (1s. 9d. post-free).

# THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

# UNEMPLOYMENT FUND. GREAT BRITAIN.

THE following Table shows, *approximately*, the income and expenditure of the Unemployment Fund\* for the periods of five weeks ended 29th May, 1937, four weeks ended 24th April, 1937, and five weeks ended 30th May, 1936, respectively :--

	Five weeks ended 29th May, 1937.	Four weeks ended 24th Apr., 1937.	Five weeks ended 30th May,1936.‡
(1) General Account. Contributions received from : Employers Exchequer (" Equal thirds ") Miscellaneous Receipts	£ 2,080,000 2,041,000 2,057,000 1,000	£ 1,535,000 1,499,000 1,520,000 4,000	£ 2,029,000 1,989,000 2,000,000 1,000
Total Income	6,179,000	4,558,000	6,019,000
Benefit Cost of Administration Accrued Charge for Debt Service† Miscellaneous Payments	2,814,000 444,000 481,000 45,000	2 440,000 358,000 384,000 36,000	3,490,000 442,000 481,000 45,000
Total Expenditure	3,784,000	3,218,000	4,458,000
Debt Outstandingt	103,980,000	103,980,000	105,227,000
(2) Agricultural Account. Contributions received from : Employers	43,000 43,000 43,000	28,000 27,000 27,000	Figures not available
Total Income	129,000	82,000	the set - parties
Benefit Cost of Administration Miscellaneous Payments	29,000 16,000	36,000 10,000	Ξ
Total Expenditure	45,000	46,000	-

### UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCES.

As from 1st April, 1937, the Second Appointed Day under the Unemployment Act, 1934, the cost of unemployment allowances, which had previously been charged to the Transitional Payments Account of the Unemployment Fund and reimbursed to that Fund by the Exchequer, has been met from the Unemployment Assistance by the Exchequer, has been met from the Unemployment Assistance Fund, which is also reimbursed by the Exchequer. For the period of five weeks ended 29th May, 1937, expenditure on unemployment allowances (excluding the cost of administration and special Corona-tion payments) amounted to approximately £3,700,000. The approximate cost of unemployment allowances (excluding the cost of administration) during the four weeks ended 24th April, 1937, a Cost of 250,000 and during the fue weeks ended 20th May, 1936. was £3,050,000, and during the five weeks ended 30th May, 1936. was £3.815.000.

# LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

### Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925.

ACCIDENT: WHETHER ARISING OUT OF AND IN THE COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT. BREACH OF EMPLOYER'S RULES.

When the case came before him, the County Court judge held that, notwithstanding the employer's rule about consumption of liquor whilst on duty, the carter was acting reasonably in having a drink, and that he had resumed his employment at the time of the accident; and he made an award in favour of the dependant. The Court of Appeal set aside the sward of the County Court indee, and the Appeal set aside the award of the County Court judge, and the

appellant appealed. Lord Russell of Killowen, in giving judgment, said that the only question in dispute was whether the accident arose out of and in the course of employment, or was to be deemed to have so arisen. The appellant based her claim on two alternatives :--(i) that if the course of the employment had been interrupted when the carter left the van to obtain a drink, it had in fact been resumed before the accident occurred, and that accordingly the accident arose out of and in the course of employment; (ii) that if the accident did not

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# arise out of and in the course of employment it must be deemed to have so arisen by virtue of section 1 (2) of the Act.

His Lordship referred to the rule of the employers prohibiting the consumption of intoxicating liquor whilst on duty. He disagreed with the opinion of the County Court judge who had held that this rule merely regulated the conduct of the workman within the sphere of his employment, and was not a rule limiting the scope or sphere of his employment. He thought that this interpretation of the rule was intended to mean that a man, while in the act of breaking the rule, could still be said to be doing that which he is employed to do. His Lordship, on the other hand, thought that the view expressed by Lord Justice Greene in the Court of Appeal was the correct one and that, if a man left his work to break a rule, he must necessarily take himself out of the scope or sphere of his employment, and must remain outside until employment was resumed. He was of the opinion that from the moment the workman left the driver's seat as the first step towards the public house he broke off his employment, and that none of the acts, such as chaining up the near-side rear wheel or unfastening the near-side trace or putting the reins through the harness ring, were acts done in the course of his employment, for they were acts only rendered necessary by the workman's own interruption of his employment. This being so, the only question remaining was whether the employment had been resumed before the accident took place. On leaving the public house the carter had, in his Lordship's opinion, to do certain acts before employment was resumed, these being to remove the chain from the wheel, unfasten the trace, take hold of the reins, and mount the box. The accident occurred while he was performing the last of these acts, and the doing of these various things could not properly be attributed to the discharge by the workman of his duty to his employer. The man had committed a breach of duty, and the preparations for the resumption of the journey were necessary only to repair his breach of duty, and had no connection with his duty to his employer. On these grounds he held that the appellant's claim to compensation must fail unless, as she contended, the accident was, by virtue of section 1 (2) of the Act, to be deemed to have arisen out of and in the course of employment.

It is a necessary condition for the application of the subsection that the act in question must be done by the workman "for the purposes of and in connection with his employer's trade or business," the act referred to meaning an act in " contravention of any statutory or other regulation applicable to his employment, or of any orders given by or on behalf of his employer." The only act which the workman could be held to have been doing at the time of the accident in contravention of a regulation applicable to his employment, was attempting to regain the driver's seat as one part of a composite act of consuming intoxicating liquor while on duty. That act was one which, being expressly forbidden by the terms of employment, could not possibly be said to be an act "done by the workman for the purposes of and in connection with his employer's trade or business.

Lords Thankerton and Roche concurred. The appeal was therefore dismissed .- Knowles v. Southern Railway Co. House of Lords. 8th April, 1937.

### Trade Boards Acts, 1909-1918.

MILK DISTRIBUTIVE TRADE (ENGLAND AND WALES).

Claims for £582 3s. 8d. arrears of wages were made against a limited company, on behalf of thirteen male workers. Judgment for £402 4s. 8d., with costs, was entered against the defendants .-Ministry of Labour on behalf of A. R. Gillett and others v. Dorset Dairies Direct Milk Supply Co., Ltd. Poole County Court. 9th December, 1936, and 29th January, and 10th and 11th May, 1937.

# TRADE BOARDS ACTS.

# Orders, Notices, etc., Recently Issued.

NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

# General Waste Materials Reclamation Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal D.B.(23), dated 14th May, 1937, to vary general minimum time rates, piece-work basis time rates, guaranteed time rates, and overtime rates for male and female workers. Objection period expires 11th July, 1937.

# Laundry Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal W.(25), dated 18th May, 1937, to vary general minimum time rates, piece-work basis time rates, guaranteed time rates, and overtime rates for male and female workers in Great Britain, except the areas of Cornwall and North of Scotland. Objection period expires 14th July, 1937.

Proposal W.(26), dated 18th May, 1937, to vary general minimum time rates, piece-work basis time rates, guaranteed time rates, and overtime rates for male and female workers in the areas of Cornwall and North of Scotland.

Objection period expires 14th July, 1937.

### Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Trade Board (England and Wales).

Proposal W.D.(27), dated 24th May, 1937, to vary general minimum time rates, piece-work basis time rates, and overtime rates for male and female workers.

Objection period expires 21st July, 1937.

### Wholesale Mantle and Costume Trade Board (Great Britain). Proposal W.M.(27), dated 28th May, 1937, to vary general minimum time rates, piece-work basis time rates, and overtime rates for male and female workers. Objection period expires 28th July, 1937.

### Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal F.(15), dated 2nd June, 1937, to vary general minimum time rates, piece-work basis time rates, and overtime rates for male and female workers

Objection period expires 1st August, 1937.

### Retail Bespoke Tailoring Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Proposal N.I.T.R.B.(N.33), dated 7th May, 1937, to vary general minimum time rates, piece-work basis time rates, general minimum piece-rates, and general overtime rates for certain classes of male and female workers.

# TRADE BOARDS INSPECTORATE.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS IN SOUTH EASTERN DIVISION (I) The following amendment is required in the list of addresses of the Trade Board Divisional Offices which was published on page 194 of the issue of this GAZETTE for May, 1936 :- South-Eastern Division (I) (comprising London-East, East Central, North, and North-West; Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridgeshire, Huntingdonshire, Middlesex, Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, and Hertfordshire) :----

Salisbury House, London Wall, London, E.C.2. (Tel. No. : National 2033.)

# UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

# DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

The Umpire is a judicial authority independent of the Ministry of Labour, appointed by the Crown (see Section 40 of the Unemploy-ment Insurance Act, 1935), for the purpose of determining disputed claims to benefit. His decisions\* are final.

Appeals to the Umpire may be made by the Insurance Officer or by an Association of which the claimant is a member, or, with the leave of the Chairman of the Court of Referees, by the claimant himself. The claimant may also appeal if the decision of the Court was not unanimous

The following recent decision is of general interest :---

### Case No. 2591/37 (28.5.37).

SECTION 41 OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1935, AND REGU-LATION 4 (5) (c) OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (COURTS OF REFERENES) REGULATIONS, 1936 (S.E. AND O. 1936 NO. 334). CONSTITUTION OF COURT OF REFEREES-CLAIMANT'S EMPLOYEE, WHO HAD DISMISSED HIM, SAT AS MEMBER OF COURT CONSIDERING HIS CASE, CONTRARY TO PROVISIONS OF REGULATION 4 (5) (C)-HELD THAT PROVISIONS OF THIS REGULATION CANNOT BE WAIVED BY CONSENT OF CLAIMANT-DECISION OF COURT HELD TO BE INVALID.

The material circumstances of this case are as stated in the following decision :---

Decision .--- "The decision of the Court of Referees is invalid. "The question which was referred to the Court of Referees was whether the claim for benefit may be allowed, and in particular whether the claimant lost his employment through his misconduct. The Court of Referees answered the general question in the negative, and the particular question in the affirmative.

One of the members of the Court of Referees who gave this decision is said to have been a member of the firm by which the claimant was employed when the alleged misconduct took place, and to have been the person who handed to the claimant his National Health Insurance card and his Unemployment Insurance book on his dismissal.

'The claimant took no objection at the time to that member of the Court adjudicating upon his claim, but in his application for leave to appeal against the unanimous decision of the fully constituted Court he stated 'I object to the man who gave me my cards sitting on the Court of Referees.

"By S.R. & O. 1936, No. 334, Regulation 4 (5) 'No member of a panel shall act as a member of a Court during the consideration of a case...(c) in which he has taken any part... as an employer.'

"Two questions arise on this appeal, and they are (i) was the decision of the Court of Referees invalid as the Court was constituted in a manner prohibited by the Regulation ? and (ii) has the claimant waived his right to object to the composition of the Court by not taking objection when his claim was being considered by the Court ?

\* Selected decisions of the Umpire are published : (i) in monthly pamphlets -U.I. Code 8B. (The latest pamphlet is that for April, 1937, price 2d. net; the pamphlets are also obtainable by annual subscription of 2s. 6d. net); (ii) in annual volumes (the latest volume is that for 1935, price 3s. net); (iii) in the following special volumes :--(a) U.I. Code 8 containing specially selected decisions prior to 19th April, 1928 (price 15s. net); (i) U.I. Code 8A, containing specially selected decisions from 19th April, 1928, to 12th March, 1930 (price 6s. net), and (c) U.I. Code 80, containing selected decisions from 13th March, 1930, to 31st December, 1934 (price 10s. net). The analytical guide to Umpire's decisions (U.I. Code 7, originauy published in 1930, is under revision. The sections of the guide that have been revised up to date are as follows :--Part I : Introduction and statutory conditions, cancelling and replacing chapters I, II, III, and V of the 1930 edition (price 2s. 6d. net). Part IV : Anomalies Regulations (price 6d. net). Amendment No. 1 (price 3d. net). Amendment No. 2 (price 1d. net).

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"The first question depends upon the interpretation of the words has taken any part as an employer' in the case which the Court of Referees is considering. No useful purpose would be served by referring to previous decisions of the Umpire, as in each case the question is one of fact.

is one of fact. "The only reported decision which touches the point is Decision 4054/34\*. In the case in which that decision was given the question which the Court of Referees was considering was whether on 5th Janu-CIVIL SERVICE ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL ary, 1934, the claimant was normally employed in insurable employ-DECISIONS. ment, and would normally seek to obtain her livelihood by means of insurable employment. One of the members of the Court of Referees ESTABLISHED STOREMEN : OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF STAMPING. BOARD OF INLAND REVENUE.-The Government Minor and Manipulawho decided that question was a person who had employed the claim-ant up to 11th August, 1933, when the claimant had voluntarily left tive Grades Association claimed that the scale of pay of established storemen employed in the Office of the Director of Stamping by the Board of Inland Revenue, at present 41s. 4d. rising by 3s. to 56s. 5d. her employment, and on that occasion the member of the Court had been a witness against the claimant. It was held that the member of a week, should be replaced by a scale of 47s. 6d. rising by 3s. to 50s. 5d. a week. The Tribunal awarded that the present scale of pay shall be replaced by a scale of 47s. 6d. rising by 3s. to 60s. a week,—Award the Court in question had not taken part as an employer or as a witness in the case which was concerned with the claimant's right to receive unemployment assistance on 5th January, 1934. "In the present case the member of the Court in question had taken No. 5, dated 31st May, 1937. part in the case, which was before the Court of which he was a member. CONCILIATORS, SINGLE ARBITRATORS, AND

by dismissing the claimant, which he did by handing to the claimant his National Health Insurance card and his Unemployment Insurance book. For this reason that member was prohibited by the Regulation from sitting on the Court which gave the decision which is under appeal. "The first of the two questions mentioned above must, therefore, be

SMITHFIELD MARKET: MEAT CARRIERS AND PORTERS .--- A differanswered in the affirmative. "The second question which relates to waiver of the objection is the subject of Decision 6405/36<sup>†</sup>. As is pointed out in that decision a ence having arisen between the Smithfield Meat Carriers' Committee and the Transport and General Workers' Union, regarding the rates of pay and hours of work of outside meat porters, Mr. John Forster claimant cannot agree to something being done which the Unwas appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, to act as employment Insurance Act says shall not be done. "By section 105(2) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935 'Regulations made under this Act shall have effect as if enacted in arbitrator, with Mr. H. Emms and Mr. D. W. Milford as assessors for the employers and workers respectively.

this Act.' S.R. & O. 1936, No. 334, were made by the Minister under section 41(4) of the Act of 1935. It is, therefore, in effect a statutory enactment that no member of the Court of Referees shall adjudicate upon a case ' in which he has taken any part as an employer,' and this statutory enactment cannot be waived by the claimant.

"In Case 4054/34, as is pointed out in Decision 6405/36, the com-position of the Court of Referees did not offend against a statutory OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED. provision, but was contrary to a legal maxim, and for that reason it was held that, as the claimant had not raised an objection to the com-[NOTE.—The prices are net, and do not include postage.] position of the Court before a decision was given by the Court, she had acquiesced in her claim being decided by a Court of Referees, one ACCIDENTS .- Inter-departmental Committee on Rehabilitation of member of which might have been prejudiced against her, and she could not subsequently object to that member being a member of the Court of Referees which had decided her claim. Persons Injured by Accidents : Interim Report. [S.O. publication; price 4d.] ALIENS.—Aliens Order, 1920. A return of alien passengers (excluding transmigrants) landed, embarked, and refused leave to land, in the United Kingdom during the three months ended 31st March, 1937. ' In the result I must hold that the decision of the Court of Referees is invalid, and the claimant is entitled to have his claim decided in accordance with the provisions of the Act and the Regulations made Home Office. [Cmd. 5455; price 1d.] thereunder.'

# INDUSTRIAL COURTS ACT, 1919 AND CONCILIATION ACT, 1896.

### **Recent Proceedings.**

# INDUSTRIAL COURT DECISIONS.

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RAILWAY STORES DEPARTMENT STAFF: LONDON AND NORTH EASTERN RAILWAY .- The National Union of Railwaymen asked the of Education. Educational Pamphlet No. 108. [S.O. publication; Court to determine, as a matter of interpretation of Award No. 914, court to determine, as a matter of interpretation of Award No. 914, whether "residential passes" came within the category of the reservations set out in paragraph 6 thereof, and whether such reser-vations were applicable to the whole of the then existing staff or were limited to those actually benefiting from these privileges at the date of the hearing in 1924. Paragraph 6 of Award No. 914 states that the company propose, with regard to conditions of service, to apply the terms of Schedule F to Award No. 728, with the reserva-tion that the do not regard matrice action of the service price 6d.] UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.-Report of the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee on the draft Unemployment Insurance (Benefit) (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulations, 1937. 30th April, 1937. Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publication; price 1d.] tion that they do not regard privileges in respect of sick pay, holidays, free travelling passes, etc., received by certain men as coming within the scope of conditions of service, and, while leaving them undisturbed GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS. in the case of the present holders, would not wish to continue them as a regular practice to new entrants. Paragraph 10 of Award No. 914 which contains the decision of the Court, provides that the working conditions specified in Schedule F to Award No. 728 shall be applic-LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, MAY, 1937. able to the men concerned, subject to the reservations in favour of existing staff set out in paragraph 6. The Court ruled that, as regards residential passes, the provisions of paragraph 10 are only intended to safeguard the position of persons who, at the operative date of Award No. 914, held such passes, and that it was not the intention of the Court to make any departure from the company's practice in regard to the issue of such passes.—Award No. 1673; dated April 26th 1037 ADMIRALTY. Air Compressor : Broom & Wade, Ltd., High Wycombe.—Air System, High Pressure : G. & J. Weir, Ltd., Glasgow.—Alternators, Motor : Electro Dynamic Construction Co., Ltd., St. Mary Cray.— Anchors : W. L. Byers & Co., Ltd., Sunderland.—Bags, Calico : E. H. P. (Hadleigh), Ltd., Hadleigh.—Baulks, Tank : Grangemouth Dockyard Co., Ltd., Grangemouth.—Bedberth Fittings : Evered April 26th, 1937.

SELECTORS, PACKERS AND PORTERS : SUPPLIES DIVISIONS STORES, PARK ROYAL: H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS .- The trade union side of the Miscellaneous Trades Joint Council for Government Departments submitted a claim for the following rates of pay:—selectors, 66s. weekly; packers, 61s. weekly; porters, 56s. weekly; youths, 25s. at 16, 30s. at 17, 35s. at 18, 42s. at 19, 49s. at 20, 56s. at 21 years of age. The official side opposed the claim on the ground that the rates paid by H.M. Office of Works compare favourably with the rates paid

A. TELEPHONE AND A CONTRACT OF

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# THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

Court left unchanged the existing rate of 63s. a week for selectors but awarded that the rate of wages of the packers should be increased from 58s. to 59s., and that of the porters from 52s. to 53s. a week. The Court also awarded an improved scale of pay for youths.— Award No. 1674; dated 10th May, 1937.

# AD HOC BOARDS OF ARBITRATION APPOINTED BY THE MINISTER OF LABOUR.

The Award of the arbitrator, which was issued on 14th May, 1937, provided that the rate of wage fixed should be payable from 19th March, 1937.

CHOICE OF CAREERS .- Choice of Career Series No. 4 (revised). Surveying, land and estate agency, and auctioneering. Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publication; price 3d.]

JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT.—Report for the year 1936 (extracted from the Ministry of Labour Report for 1936, Cmd. 5431). Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publication; price 3d.]

OMNIBUS SERVICE.—Industrial Courts Act, 1919. Report by a Court of Inquiry concerning the stoppage of the London central omnibus services, 1937. Ministry of Labour. [Cmd. 5464; price 4d.]. See page 217 of this GAZETTE.

SAFETY IN MINES.—Safety principles for boys employed in coal mining, being the report of H.M. Inspectors on instruction in safety principles in junior courses in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Board

& Co., Ltd., Smethwick; Hoskins & Newell, Ltd., Birmingham .--Benches, Vice : Fullerton, Hodgart & Barclay, Ltd., Paisley : Binnacles and Compasses : Henry Hughes & Son, Ltd., Ilford .-Binoculars : W. Ottway & Co., Ltd., London, W. Sub-contractors for Glass: Chance Bros. & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.-Blocks, Wcod: Vigers Bros., Ltd., London, E.C.-Blocks, Plummer: Michells Bearings, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.-Blocks, Redwood : Brownlee & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Boxes, Junction: Carron Co., Carron, Falkirk.—Boxes, Lantern: Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans.—Boxes, Line Relay: Telephone Manufacturing <sup>1n</sup> outside industry and by other Government Departments. The
 \* See Vol. XIII, Umpire's Selected Decisions, p. 17 (Pamphlet No. 4/1934).
 † See Vol. XV, Umpire's Selected Decisions, p. 120 (Pamphlet No. 12/1936).
 Co., Ltd., St. Aloans. -Boxes, Line Relay : Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., St. Aloans. -Boxes, Test : Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham. -Broken Granite and Chippings : West of England Road Metal Co., Ltd., London, S.W. -Bunting : E. Wilman & Sons,

# June, 1937.

Ltd., Bingley; Whitworth & Co., Ltd., Luddenden Foot.-Buoy Lighting Apparatus: Gas Accumulator Co. (United Kingdom), Ltd., Brentford.—Cable, Electric: Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hack-Lighting Apparatus : Gas Accumulator Co. (United Kingdom), Ltd., Brentford.—Cable, Electric : Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hack-bridge; Enfield Cable Works, Ltd., Brimsdown; General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton; Connollys (Blackley), Ltd., Manchester; W. T. Henleys Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Cable, Hauling Gear : Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.—Cable, Hauling Gear : Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.—Cable, Stud : N. Hingley & Sons, Ltd., Dudley.—Cable Iron, Round : N. Hingley & Sons, Ltd., Dudley.—Calico : Eccles Spinning & Manu-facturing Co., Ltd., Manchester; Joshua Hoyle & Sons, Ltd., Man-chester; James Kenyon & Son, Ltd., Bury; Calico Printers Associa-tion, Ltd., Strines; J. H. Greenhow & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Howe & Coates, Ltd., Burnley; Stott & Smith, Ltd., Barnoldswick; Vantona Textiles, Ltd., Burnley.—Caps, Blue Gloth : J. Compton Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.; Army & Navy Hat & Cap Co., Portsmouth.—Caps, Forage : J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.; Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, S.E.; R. Z. Bloomfield, Ltd., London, S.W.—Capstan Gear : Napier Bros., Ltd., Glasgow; Clarke, Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead.—Cars, Saloon : Austin Motor Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Cases for Cartridges : S. & S. Goolnik, Ltd., London, E.—Cases, Timber : A. & G. Paterson, Ltd., Aberdeen.—Castings, Malleable Iron : Ley's Malleable Castings Co., Ltd., Derby; Hale & Hale (Tipton), Ltd., Tipton. Sub-contractors for Machining : Highfield Gear Co., Ltd., Huddersfield. Chain Cable and Gear : Henry Reece, Cradley Heath; Woodhouse Bros., Cradley Heath; Samuel Taylor & Sons (Brierley Hill), Ltd., Brierley Hill; Henry Wood & Co., Ltd., Saltney ; Richard Sykes & Son, Cradley Heath; Laird & Son, Ltd., Irvine: J. G. Walker & Son, Ltd., Hill; Henry Wood & Co., Ltd., Saltney; Richard Sykes & Sons Cradley Heath; Laird & Son, Ltd., Irvine; J. G. Walker & Son, Ltd. Various ; Heath; Lahrd & Son, Ltd., Hvine, S. d. Walker & Son, M. G.,
Tipton; N. Hingley & Sons, Ltd., Dudley; Brown, Lenox & Co.,
Ltd., Pontypridd; Fellows Bros., Ltd., Cradley Heath.—Chemicals,
Various : Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., Winnington and/or
Widnes; Jessop & Co., London, E.; F. Allen & Sons (Poplar), Ltd.,
London, E.; A. Boake, Roberts & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Skilbeck Bros., Ltd., London, E.C.—Chests of Drawers: G. A. Harvey & Co. (London), Ltd., London, S.E.—Cinematograph Gear: Technical & Research Processes, Ltd., London, E.C.—Cloth, Cotton Cleaning: Healey Wood Mill Co., Ltd., Burnley.—Coils, Inductance: Marconi's W/T Co., Ltd., Chelmsford.—Compasses: Henry Hughes & Son, Ltd., Iford; Heath & Co. (incorporated with W. F. Stanley & Co., Ltd.), London, S.E.; Dent & Co. & Johnson, Ltd., Linwood, Ren-Ltd.), London, S.E.; Dent & Co. & Johnson, Ltd., Linwood, Ren-frewshire.—Compass Gear : Henry Hughes & Son, Ltd., Ilford; Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans; Heath & Co. (incorporated with W. F. Stanley & Co., Ltd.), London, S.E.; W. Ottway & Co., Ltd., London, W.; Muirhead & Co., Ltd., Becken-ham; Barr & Stroud, Ltd., Glasgow.—Condensers : H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, S.E.; Marconi's W/T Co., Ltd., Chelmsford.—Cooking Utensils : A. Kenrick & Sons, Ltd., West Bromwich; Joseph & Jesse Siddons, Ltd., West Bromwich; Clarks Ironware, Ltd., West Bromwich; Cannon Iron Foundries, Ltd., Deepfields, near Bolton; T. Holveroft & Sons Ltd. Wolverhampton.—Conner, etc., Articles : T. Holcroft & Sons, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Copper, etc., Articles : Lee & Wilkes, Ltd., Birmingham; J. Hudson & Co., Birmingham; Lawden & Poole, Birmingham; Corfield & Buckle, Ltd., London, S.W.; Burt Bros., Ltd., Birmingham.—Cranes : Herbert Morris, Ltd., hborough; Stothert & Pitt, Ltd., Bath. Sub-contractors Loughboroug for Motors : Loughborough; Stothert & Pitt, Ltd., Bath. Sub-contractors: for Motors: Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich. Sub-contractors for Control Gear: Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.— **Cupboard Units, Steel**: Waddells Stratford Steel Equipment, Ltd., London, E.—Dampers, Vibration: Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Barrow-in-Furness.—Dials, Indicator: Aeronautical & General Instruments, Ltd., Croydon.—Dinghies: James Fletcher, Lowestoft; Instruments, Ltd., Croydon.—Dinghies: James Fletcher, Lowestott; James Adam & Sons, Gourock; Gregson & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Charles H. Fox & Son, Ipswich; K. R. Skentelbery, Plymouth; Allen & Blackburn, Ltd., Coltishall; Medway Yacht Basin, Rochester; R. & A. Hamper, Farcham; Clare Lallow, Cowes; A. Malcom, Port Bannatyne, Bute; E. Cove, Salcombe; Lavers & Co., Dartmouth.— Distemper: Paripan, Ltd., Egham; Lewis Berger & Sons, Ltd., London, E.—Dock, Reconstruction of: Edmund Nuttall, Sons & Co. (London) Ltd. London S. —Daars Waterlight: Mechans London, E.—Dock, Reconstruction of : Edmund Nuttall, Sons & Co. (London), Ltd., London, S.W.—Doors, Watertight : Mechans, Ltd., Glasgow. Sub-contractors for Steel : Colvilles, Ltd., Glasgow.
 —Drain Coolers : Caird & Rayner, Ltd., London, E.—Drawers and Frocks : S. D. Stretton & Sons, Ltd., Leicester.—Drills, Twist : A. Balfour & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Samuel Osborn & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; B.S.A. Tools, Ltd., Birmingham.—Dynamometers : Heenan & Froude B.S.A. Tools, Ltd., Birmingham.—Dynamometers : Heenan & Froude, Ltd., Worcester.—Elements, Battery Replating : Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Engines: Vosper, Ltd., Portsmouth.— Engines, boxing : Clarke, Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead.—Erection of Wooden Structure : John Harrison & Co., London, S.E.—Extraction Vessels : W. J. Fraser & Co., Ltd., Dagenham.—Fencing, Steel : Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Filter Sets : Blakeborough & Sons, Ltd., Brighouse.—Fittings, Metal : H. P. Trend & Co., Devonport; John Smith & Co. (Derby), Ltd., Derby; E. Showell & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Shipham & Co., Ltd., Hul; Player Mitchell & Breeden, Birmingham; A. Kenrick & Sons, Ltd., B. Showen & Sons, Ital, Bingingham; A. Kenrick & Sons, Ltd., Stafford; Highton & Son, Ltd., London, E.; Thomas Hicken & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; W. N. Baines & Co., Ltd., Rotherham.-Flannel, Ltd., Birmingham; W. N. Baines & Co., Ltd., Kothernam.— riander, White: David Lewis, Henllan, Cardiganshire; Ben Jones & Son, Llandyssul; Robert Schofield, Ltd., Rochdale; Jas. Schofield & Sons (Buckley), Ltd., Rochdale.—Floats, Sweep: Brown, Lenox & Co. (London), Ltd., London, E.—Gauges, Pressure: J. Clayton & Co., Ltd., Sherwood; George Salter & Co., Ltd., West Bromwich; W. N. Baines & Co., Ltd., Rotherham; W. H. Bramall & Co., Ltd., W. N. Baines & Co., Ltd., Conter Co., Ltd., West Bromwich; Manchester; Budenberg Gauge Co., Ltd., Manchester; Joseph Tomey & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Sydney Smith & Sons (Notting-Tomey & Sons, Ltd., Birmingnam; Synney Sinth & Sons (Notting-ham), Ltd., Nottingham; Dewrance & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; C. & A. Stewart, Ltd., Glasgow; Smith Bros. & Co (Hyson), Ltd., Nottingham.—Generating Set : Ferry Engine Co., Ltd., Southamp-ton. Sub-contractors for Electrical Equipment : W. H. Allen, Sons & Co., Ltd., Bedford.—Generator Sets : Murex Welding Processes, Ltd., London, E. Sub-contractors for Generator: Macfarlane Engineering Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Generators: Mawdsleys, Ltd., Dursley; Newton Bros. (Derby), Ltd., Derby; Peter Brotherhood,

Ltd., Peterborough; W. Mackie & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Davey Paxman & Co. (Colchester), Ltd., Colchester; W. H. Allen, Sons & Co., Ltd., Bedford; Electro Dynamic Construction Co., Ltd., St. Mary Cray; Fraser & Chalmers Engineering Works, Erith. Sub-contractors for Electrical Equipment: Laurence Scott & Electro-motors, Ltd., Norwich; W. H. Allen, Sons & Co., Ltd., Bedford, Motors, Ltd., Norwich; W. H. Allen, Sons & Co., Ltd., Bedford. Sub-contractors for Dynamo: W. H. Allen, Sons & Co., Ltd., Bedford.—Hack Saw Frames: Jas. Neill & Co. (Sheffield), Ltd., Sheffield.—Hair, Curled : McCrae & Drew, Ltd., Glasgow.—Hammer, Compressed Air : B. & S. Massey, Ltd., Manchester.—Handkerchiefs Rylands & Sons, Ltd., Heapey; J. H. Greenhow & Co., Ltd., Man. chester.—Hearths, Smith's: Alldays & Onions, Ltd., Birmingham, Sub-contractors for Blast Mains and Branches: Aiton & Co., Ltd., Derby. Sub-contractors for Fire Bricks: Harris & Pearson, Ltd., Stourbridge.—Helmets, White : Everitt W. Vero & Co., London, S.E.—Hoists: MacTaggart Scott & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—Hose Tubing, Canvas: Wm. Rose Hose Co., Ltd., Manchester; F. Redda way & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen; George -Hose way & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Rienards, Ltd., Aberdeen; George Angus & Co., Ltd., Bentham.—House, Construction of: Rogers Bros. & Co., Ltd., Felixstowe.—Jute Goods: J. & D. Wilkie, Ltd., Kirriemuir; Jute Industries, Ltd., Dundee; Craiks, Ltd., Forfar.— Keys, Magnetic: Veritys Ltd., Birmingham; Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Castleton.—Lamps, Electric : General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W., and Wembley. Sub-contractors for Bulbs : Lemington Glass Works, Lemington. Sub-contractors for Caps : Lamp Caps, Ltd., Chesterfield.—Lamps, Searchlight: Sperry Gyroscope Co., Ltd., Brentford.—Lathes: H. W. Ward & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Coventry; Denham's Engineering Co., Ltd., Halifax. Sub-contractors for Motors: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby: Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford; Metro politan Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester. Sub-contractors for Control Gear: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby; Brockhirst Switchgear, Ltd., Chester; Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Leather Cloth: Jas. Williamson & Son, Ltd., Lancaster.—Lighters: R. Dunston, Ltd., Thorne. Sub-contractors for Machinery: Norris, Henty & Gardner, Ltd., Manchester.— Lockers, Bedside: Rosebery Metal Works Co., London, E.C. Sub-Locomtractors for enamelling: [Elm Works, Itd., London, S.W.-Locomtractors for enamelling: [Elm Works, Itd., London, S.W.-Locomotive, Saule Tank : K. & W. Hawthorn Leshe & Co., Etd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Lubricators : Tecalemit, Ltd., Brentford; Rotherham & Sons, Ltd., Coventry; Benton & Stone, Ltd., Birming-ham; Abingdon Works (1931), Ltd., Birmingham; P. B. Snowdon & Co., London, S.E.; Trier Bros., Ltd., London, E.—Machines, Grinding : Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Manchester; Alfred Grinding: Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Manchester; Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Coventry. Sub-contractors for Electrical Gear: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby. Sub-contractors for Motors and Control Gear: Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Machine, Milling: James Archdale & Co., Ltd., Blackpole, Worcester. Sub-contractors for Motors and Control Gear: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby.—Machine, Printing British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby.—Machine, Printing Furnival & Co., Ltd., Reddish. Sub-contractors for Motors: Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich. Sub-contractors for Control Gear: Brookhirst Switchgear, Ltd., Chester.—Machines, Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Halifax.—Machinery, Distilling: Caird & Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Halfax.—machinery, Distining : Calif & Rayner, Ltd., London, E.; Buckley & Taylor, Ltd., Oldham; G. & J. Weir, Ltd., Glasgow.—Machinery, Pumping : G. & J. Weir, Ltd., Glasgow.—Microscopes : C. Baker, London, S.W.—Nets : British Ropes, Ltd., Dagenham.—Oil Paste : W. & J. Leigh, Ltd., Bolton; Golden Valley Ochre & Oxide Co., Ltd., Wick, near Bristol; R. Ingham Clark & Co.—R. Gay & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Blundell, Sconce & Co. Ltd. London E.; Craig & Rose Ltd., Edinburgh. ence & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Craig & Rose, Ltd., Edinburgh Oils, Edible : London Oil Buyers Corporation, Ltd., London, S.E.-Oilskins : Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Great Yarmouth; M. Barr & Co., Ulskins: Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Great Talmoudi, M. Blark & Great Grimsby Coal, Salt & Tanning Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Great Grimsby Coal, Salt & Tanning Co., Ltd., Grimsby; H. E. Walters, London, S.E.; Abbott, Anderson & Abbott, Ltd., Harpenden; Chamberlins, Ltd., Norwich.—Ovens, Steam: Moorwoods, Ltd., Sheffield.—Oxide of Iron Oil Paste: Golden Valley Ochre & Oxide Sheffield.—Oxide of Iron Oil Paste : Golden Vanley Ochie & Okide Co., Ltd., Wick, near Bristol.—Pinnaces : Groves & Guttridge, Ltd., East Cowes. Sub-contractors for Machinery : Norris, Henty & Gardner, Manchester. Sub-contractors for Electrical Gear : J. B. Marr & Co., London.—Pipes, Cast Iron : Stanton Ironworks Co., Ltd., Nottingham.—Plant, Refrigerating: J. E. Hall, Ltd., Dartford. Sub-contractors for Motors: Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester.—Platforms, Rolling: Head, Wrightson & Co., Ltd., Thornaby-on-Tees. Sub-contractors for Motors and Control Gear: Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester. Piugs and Sockets: Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., Albans.—Fly Boards: Flexo Plywood Industries, Ltd., Londor Aeronautical & Panel Plywood Co., Ltd., London, E.; Tucker Armoured Plywood Co., Ltd., Crayford; Saunders-Roe, Ltd., Cowes Venesta, Itd., London, E.; James Latham, Itd., London, E.C. Sub-contractors for Veneers: John Wright & Sons (Veneers), Itd. London, E.—**Press, Flanging :** Leeds Engineering & Hydraulic Co., Ltd., Rodley. Sub-contractors for Motors : Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich. Sub-contractors for Control Gear : Watford Electrical Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Watford.—Press, Hydraulic : Hugh Smith & Co. (Possil), Ltd., Glasgow. Subntractors for Motors : Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Man ester. Sub-contractors for Control Gear : Igranic Electric Co. chester. Sub-contractors for Control Gear: Igranic Electric Co., Ltd., Bedford.—Projectors, Searchlight: Laurence Scott & Electro-motors, Ltd., Norwich.—Projectors, Signalling: Clarke, Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead; Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Projectors and Gear: Engineering & Lighting Equip-ment Co., Ltd., St. Albans; Chadburn's (Ship) Telegraph Co., Ltd., Bootle; Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester; Clarke, Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead.—Pumps: Ashwell & Nesbit, Ltd., Leicester; Lee, Howl & Co., Ltd., Tipton; William Douglas & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W.; Gwynnes Pumps, Ltd., London, W.; Drysdale & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; G. & J. Weir, Ltd., Glasgow. Sub-contractors for Starters: Electrical Apparatus Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Sub-contractors for Electrical Equipment: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby. Sub-contractors for Motors: Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester; Laurence Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester; Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich; Electro Dynamic Construction Co., Ltd., St. Mary Cray.—Pump and Accumulator, Hydraulic: Rice & Co. (Leeds), Ltd., Leeds.—Pumps and Pump Gear: Drysdale & Co., Ltd., Glasgow. Sub-contractors for Motors: Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester; Laurence Scott & Electro-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester; Laurence Scott & Electrical motors, Ltd., Norwich. Sub-contractors for Starters: Electrical Apparatus Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Quary Debris : Bath & Port-land Stone Firms, Ltd., Portland.—Racks, Bottle : Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—Rails, Gunmetal : W. G. Bagnall, Ltd., Stafford. Ltd., Birmingham.—Ralis, Guinnetal : W. G. Baghan, Edu, Stanford. \_Railway Material : Darlington Railway Plant & Foundry Co., Ltd., Darlington; R. Hudson, Ltd., Leeds; Thomas Summerson & Sons, Ltd., Darlington.—Reflectors, Parabolic : Clarke, Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead.—Repairs to Vessel: Henry Robb, Ltd.; Leith, Menzies & Co., Ltd., Leith.—Rods, Brass : Manganese Bronze & Menzies & Co., Ltd., Leith.—Rods, Brass: Manganese Bronze & Brass Co., Ltd., Ipswich; James Booth & Co. (1915), Ltd., Birming-ham.—Rods, Phosphor Bronze: Thos. Bolton & Son, Ltd., Oaka-moor and/or Widnes.—Rope, Steel Wire: R. Hood, Haggie & Son, Ltd., Newcastle.—Rubber Sheets, Mats and Tape: North British Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh; David Moseley & Sons, Ltd., Man-chester; Clyde Rubber Works Co., Ltd., Renfrew.—Saileloth, Canvas: Boase Spinning Co., Ltd., Dundee; Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen.— Serge, Blue : W. E. Yates, Ltd., Bramley; Wm. Lupton & Co., Ltd. Leeds; A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Ltd., Bramley; Wm. Lupton & Co., Ltd., worth, Ltd., Luddenden Foot; Henry Booth & Sons, Ltd., Gilder-some; Joseph Hoyle & Son, Ltd., Huddersfield; Reuben Gaunt & some; Joseph Hoyle & Son, Ltd., Huddersfield; Reuben Gaunt & Sons, Ltd., Farsley; John Churchward & Sons, Ltd., Totnes; J. Casson, Ltd., Elland.—Shirts, Soft White: Rego Clothiers, Ltd., London, N.; Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Gt. Yarmouth. Sub-contractors for Buttons: Buttons, Ltd., Birmingham.—Shutters, Steel Rolling: Hoskins Rolling Shutters (E. Pollard & Co., Ltd.), London, E.—Silk and Damask: Warner & Sons, Ltd., Braintree.—Silk, Sewing: Brunt, Fynney & Co., Leek; J. Maygrove & Co., Ltd., St. Albans.—Slabs, Levelling: Alley & MacLellan, Ltd., Glasgow.— St. Albans. - Stabs, Levening . Inter a Harwood, Ltd., London Sleepers, Creosoted : Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd., London W.C.; Christie's Wharf, Ltd., London, S.E. - Staffs, Spruce : J Shervell, Ltd., Portsmouth. Steel : Jonas & Colver (Novo), Ltd., Sheffield; J. J. Saville & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Edgar Allen & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Thos. Firth & John Brown, Ltd., Sheffield; Samuel Osborn Shemeid; Hos, Firth & John Diour, Hot, Sheffield; United Steel & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Industrial Steels, Ltd., Sheffield; United Steel Companies, Ltd., Rotherham; Colvilles, Ltd., Glasgow; W. Jessop & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; B. K. Morton & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Watson Saville & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Arthur Balfour & Co., Sheffield: Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; B. K. Morton & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Watson Saville & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Arthur Balfour & Co., Sheffield; Rotherham Forge & Rolling Mills Co., Ltd., Rotherham.—**Steelwork**: Wm. Bain & Co., Ltd., Coatbridge; A. Findlay & Co., Ltd., Mother-well; Bladen & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Steering Engine**: Napier Bros., Construction of the state of the sta well; Bladen & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Steering Engine: Mapler Dros., Ltd., Glasgow.—Steering Gear: Napier Bros., Ltd., Glasgow.— Stockings and/or Socks: Newby, Groves & Meakin, Ltd., Leicester; R. Jackson & Sons (Leicester), Ltd., Leicester; Towles (1928), Ltd., Sileby.—Stoppers, Wire Rope: Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., Grantham. -Switch Panels : Bertram Thomas, Manchester.—Switch Units : Gambrell Radio Communications, Ltd., London, S.W.—Switch-board : Fraser & Borthwick, Ltd., Glasgow.—Switchegar : Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Castleton; Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans; General Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans; General Electric Co., Ltd., Wembley; Player, Mitchell & Breeden, Birming-ham; Telephone Manufacturing Co. (1919), Ltd., London, S.E.— **Tape**: J. & N. Phillips & Co., Ltd., Tean; M. Bond & Co., Ashbourne; Bole Hall Mill Co., Ltd., Tamworth.—**Telephone Equipment**: General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry.—**Telephone Exchange Equipment**: A. Graham & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Sub-contractors for Con-densers: Telephone Condenser Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Tiles, Non-Slip**: Universal Grinding Wheel Co., Ltd., Stafford.—**Tools**: F. G. Pearson & Co. (Sheffield), Ltd., Sheffield; Samuel Osborn & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—**Towels**: Barlow & Jones, Ltd., Bolton; Stott & Smith, Sheffield.—**Towels**: Barlow & Jones, Ltd., Bolton; Stott & Smith, Ltd., Congleton; Vantona Textiles, Ltd., Bolton and Radcliffe; Wm. R. Lee, Ltd., Heywood.—**Transmitters**: Sperry Gyroscope Co., Ltd., Brentford.—**Travellers**, **Overhead**: Paterson, Hughes Engineer-ing Co., Ltd., Glasgow. Sub-contractors for Motors: Flather & Co., Ltd., Leeds. Sub-contractors for Control Gear: Allen, West & Ltd., Brighton .- Trucks, Railway : Cambrian Wagon Works Ltd., Cardiff.—**Tubes, Steel**: Tubes, Ltd., Birmingham; Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow; Bromford Tube Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Britannia Tube Co., Ltd., Birmingham; J. Spencer, Ltd., Wednes-Britannia Tube Co., Ltd., Birmingham; J. Spencer, Ltd., Wednesbury; E. Smith, Ltd., Wednesbury.—**Tubing, Steam**: Wellington Tube Works, Ltd., Tipton.—**Tuning Units**: Gambrell Radio Com-munications, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Turbine Gearing**: Power Plant Co., Ltd., West Drayton.—**Turning Gear, Turbine**: Veritys, Ltd., mingham. Sub-contractors for Control Gear: Allen, West & , Ltd., Brighton.—**Undulators :** Marconi's W/T Co., Ltd., Chelmsford.—Valves, W/T.: Mullard Radio Valve Co., Ltd., Mitcham; A. C. Cossor, Ltd., London, N.; General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W., Wembley and Birmingham; Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End. Sub-contractors for Caps: Prestware, Ltd., Morden. General Electric Co., Ltd., Witton; British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Coventry, Sub-contractors for Bulbs: T. J. Grainger, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Chester-Newcastle-on-Tyne; British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Chester-field. Sub-contractors for Filaments: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby.—Varnish, etc.: Blundell, Spence & Co., Ltd., Hull; Walpamur Co., Ltd., Darwen; C. W. Waters, Ltd., London, E.C.; John S. Craig & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; London Varnish & Enamel Co., Ltd., London, E.; Lewis Berger & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; Gross, Sherwood & Heald, Ltd., Barking.—Vests: Stevens & Pedley, Basford, Notts; Eady & Murcott Goode, Ltd., Derby.— Waistheatte, Breakle Ltd., Londor, E. & M. Wright & Sons, Ltd. Waistbelts: French's, Ltd., London, E.; M. Wright & Sons, Ltd., Quorn.—Water Closets and Gear: Shanks & Co., Ltd., Barrhead.— Winches: Clarke, Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead; James Robert-son & Sons (Fleetwood), Ltd., Fleetwood; Rowland Priest, Cradley

Heath.-Windlass : Thomas Reid & Sons (Paisley), Ltd., Paisley; Heath.—Windlass: Thomas Reid & Sons (Paisley), Ltd., Paisley; Napier Bros., Ltd., Glasgow.—Wire, Aerial: Frederick Smith & Co., Salford.—Wire, Enamelled Copper: London Electric Wire Co. & Smiths, Ltd., London, E.; Connollys (Blackley), Ltd., Manchester; British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescot and Helsby.—W/T Apparatus: Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.

### WAR OFFICE.

Air Cleaners : Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham .--Air Cleaners: Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.— Aluminium Ingot: British Aluminium Co., Ltd., Warrington.— Apparatus, Drain Cleaning: Marshall Bros. (Birmingham), Ltd., Birmingham.—Ball Bearings: Skefco Ball Bearing Co., Ltd., Luton.—Belting Composite: India Rubber Gutta Percha & Tele-graph Works Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Bins Steel: Sargeant Turner & Sons, Ltd., Lye.—Boiler Economic: J. Thompson (Wolver-hampton), Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Boring and Screwcutting Machine: H. W. Kearns & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Boxes: Watt Torrance H. W. Kearns & Co., Ltd., Manchester. -- **Dotes** . Watt Infance (Woolwich), Ltd., London, S.E. -- **Boxes Linings** : Huntley, Borne & Stevens, Ltd., Reading. -- **Brass Bar** : Delta Metal Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Enfield Rolling Mills, Ltd., Brimsdown; J. Booth & Co. (1915), Ltd., Birmingham.—Bronze Castings: High Duty Bronze, S.E.; Enneid Rolling Millis, Ltd., Brinisdown; J. Booth & Co. (1915), Ltd., Birmingham.—Bronze Castings: High Duty Bronze, Ltd., Slough; J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Bronze Rod: Manganese Bronze & Brass Co., Ltd., Ipswich.—Builders' Iron-mongery: Pryke & Palmer, Ltd., London, E.C.; Comyn, Ching & Co. (London), Ltd., London, W.C.—Cable: Callenders Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., Leigh, Lanes.—Cans, tinned plate:—Metal Box Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—Canvas, Flax: Boase Spinning Co. (1926), Ltd., Kirkcaldy; F. Webster & Sons, Ltd., Arbroath; Anderson & Chalmers, Arbroath; M. C. Thomson, Ltd., Arbroath; Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee; Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen.— Castings: Darlington Forge, Ltd., Darlington; F. H. Lloyds & Co., Wednesbury; E. Allen & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Firth & Brown, Ltd., Scunthorpe.—Cisterns, Tanks and Cylinders: Davies Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton; R. Jenkins & Co., Ltd., Rotherham.— Cloth, All Wool: J. Halliday & Sons, Ltd., Bradford.—Cloth, Box, Drab : P. Womersley & Sons, Pudsey.—Containers, 1 gall: Mechans, Ltd., Glasgow.—Cookers, Portable : Fisher & Ludlow, Ltd., Birmingham.—Cord Balloon : J. Gundry & Co., Bridport.— Cranes, Portable : R. H. Neal & Co., Ltd., London, W.—Crucibles : Morgan Crucible Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Edge-Runner Mills: Morgan Crucible Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Edge-Runner Mills : G. J. Worssam & Son, Ltd., London, N.—Electric Light Fittings, etc. : General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham; J. H. Tucker Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Revo Electric Co., Ltd., Tipton; Brit British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescot.—Fire Hydrants, etc. : Ham, Baker & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Floor Plates : Tangyes, Ltd., Birmingham. —Grinding Machines : Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Broadheath; -Grinding Machines: Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Broadheath; J. Lund, Ltd., Keighley.-Insulators, Cooking Containers: Newall's Insulation Co., London, E..-Jackets and Trousers: L. Silberston & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.-Jacks, Hydraulic, etc.: E. Lake, Ltd., Bishops Stortford; Lake & Elliott, Ltd., Braintree.-Jerseys, Pullover: I. & R. Morley, Ltd., Heanor.-Knives, Carving, etc.: J. Rodgers & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; Maleham & Yeomans, Ltd., Sheffield.-Lamps, Electric: British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., Backet, Status, Jacket, London, NW: General Electric Rugby; Stella Lamp Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.; Cryselco, Ltd., Bedford; Siemens Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.; Cryselco, Ltd., Bedroud, Stentins International Lamps & Supplies, Ltd., Preston; Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End.—Lathes: Bryant Symons & Co., London, E.C.; Dean Smith & Grace, Ltd., Keighley; Churchill Redman, Ltd., Halifax.—Machine Slotting: Butler Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Halifax.—Matchets: S. & J. Kitchen, Ltd., Sheffield.—Matchets Halifax.—Matchets: S. & J. Altenen, Ltd., Sheffield.—Matchets: Sheaths: Barrow Hepburn & Gale, Ltd., London, S.E.—Metal, Rod: J. Booth & Co. (1915). Ltd., Birmingham; I.C.I. Metals, Ltd., Birmingham.—Milling Machines: A. Herbert, Ltd., Coventry; Adcock & Shipley, Leicester.—Oil, Lubricating: Silvertown Lubri-cants, Ltd., London, E.; Shell Mex & B.P., Ltd., London, W.C.; Intoola & Dalphy, Decker Methods, S. B.P., Ltd., London, W.C.;
Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd., London, E.C. and Purflect; F. How &
Co., Ltd., London, E., Padlocks: Pryke & Palmer, Ltd., London,
E.C.; W. M. Pinson & Sons, Willenhall. — Piping, Steel: Bromford
Tube Co., Ltd., Birmingham. — Plates and Mugs: Belplastic (London),
Ltd., London, W. — Rags, Cotton: F. R. Young & Co., Ltd., London,
S.E. — Rails, etc.: Cargo Fleet Iron Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough;
Great Western Railway, Swindon. — Rod, Nickel Copper Alloy:
H. Wiggin & Co., Ltd., Glasgow. — Rope, Wire: Overton Bros.,
Beverley. — Screws, Wood: British Screw Co., Ltd., Leeds. —
Sheets, Cotton, etc.: J. Hoyle & Sons, Ltd., Bacup; T. Johnson &
Son, Ltd., Manchester; J. H. Greenhow & Co., Ltd., Manchester;
Stott & Smith, Ltd., Manchester. — Sheets Ground: I loco Rubber & Waterproofing Co., Ltd., Glasgow; G. MacLellan & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; N. British Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—Shoes, Canvas: Waterproofing Co., Ltd., Glasgow; G. MacLellan & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; N. British Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—Shoes, Canvas: N. British Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh. Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—Slings, Rifle, web: Mills, Equipment Co., Ltd., London, N.—Stampings (sole plates): Smethwick Drop Forgings, Ltd., Smethwick.—Springs steel: J. Spenser & Sons (1928), Ltd., Newburn.—Steel Bars: W. T. Flather, Ltd., Sheffield; Halesowen Steel Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Steel Nut & Joseph Hampton, Ltd., Wednesbury.—Steel Billets: Darlington Forge, Ltd., Darlington; English Steel Corporation, Ltd., Sheffield; T. Firth & J. Brown, Ltd., Sheffield.—Steel Castings: Edgar Allen & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; F. H. Lloyd & Co., Ltd., Wednesbury: Darlington Forge, Ltd., Sheffield; F. H. Lloyd & Co., Ltd., Wednesbury: Darlington Forge, Ltd., Sheffield; F. H. Lloyd & Co., Ltd., Wednesbury: Darlington Forge, Ltd., Sheffield; F. H. Lloyd & Co., Ltd., Wednesbury: Darlington Forge, Ltd., Sheffield; F. H. Lloyd & Co., Ltd., Wednesbury: Darlington Forge, Ltd., Sheffield, Steel Could, Steel Could, Medium Tensile: Park Gate Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Sheffield, Steel Could, Medium Tensile: Park Gate Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Sheffield, Steel Could, S Shefheld.—steel, medium lensile : Park Gate from & Steel Co., Ltd., Rotherham; Colvilles, Ltd., Motherwell.—Steel, Mild : T. Firth & J. Brown, Ltd., Sheffield; Park Gate Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Rother-ham.—Steel Nickel : Hadfields, Ltd., Sheffield; Brown Bayley's Steel Works, Ltd., Sheffield; T. Firth & J. Brown, Ltd., Sheffield.— Steel Works, Ltd., Sheffield; T. Firth & J. Brown, Ltd., Sheffield.— Steel Plates: Guest Keen & Baldwins Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Port Talbot.—Steel Round: Firth Vickers Stainless Steels, Ltd., Sheffield; Jonas & Colver, Ltd., Sheffield; Cargo Fleet Iron Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; United Steel Cos. Ltd. (Steel Peech & Tozer Bch), Rotherham.—Steelwork for Shutters: Lockerbie & Wilson (Tipton), Ltd., Tipton.—Stoves, Heating: Dobbie Forbes & Co., Ltd., Larbert.—Surgical Dressings: R. Bailey & Sons, Ltd., Stock250

port; Robinson & Sons, Ltd., Chesterfield; J. G. Smith & Nephew, Ltd., Hull: Vernon & Co. Ltd. Prostory, J. Smith & Nephew, port; Robinson & Sons, Ltd., Chesterfield; J. G. Smith & Nephew, Ltd., Hull; Vernon & Co., Ltd., Preston; Johnson & Johnson (G.B., Ltd.), Gargrave; H. Keruck & Co., Dundee.—**Tanks, Canvas**: Maple & Co., Ltd., London.—**Tartan**: D. Ballantyne Bros. & Co., Ltd., Peebles.—**Telescopes**: Sir Howard Grubb Parsons & Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—**Timber**: Christie Wharf, Ltd., London, S.E.; Hoar & Brown, Ltd., London, E.; Denny Mott & Dickson, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Tin**: Capper Pass & Son, Ltd., Bristol.—**Tin Foil**: Venesta, Ltd., London, E.—**Trailers**: J. Brockhouse & Co., Ltd., West Bromwich.—**Trays, Drip**: Rippingilles Albion Lamp Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Tyres**—**Covers and Tubes**: Goodyear Tyre & Rubber Co. (G.B.), Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Wheels, Disc**: Steel Stampings Co., Cookley.—**Zine Ingot**: J. M. Cairns, London, E.C.; H. Gardner & Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Works and Building Services**, etc.: Aldershot.—Sanitary annexes for married soldiers' quarters: Lee Bros. (Aldershot), Ltd., Aldershot. Derby—Construction of roads, etc.: Hadsphaltic Construction Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Eastern Hadsphaltic Construction Co., Ltd., London, E.C. etc.: Hadsphaltic Construction Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Eastern Command—Supply and erection of Steelwork for shedding: W. Bain & Co., Ltd., Coatbridge; A. & J. Main Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Aston Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.; Lambhill Ironworks, Ltd., Glasgow; Glasgow Steel Roofing Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Furness Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., Haverton Hill; J. Parks & Son, Northwich; Harland & Wolff, Ltd., London, E.; Dawnays, Ltd., London, S.W.; Harland & Wolfi, Ltd., London, E.; Dawnays, Ltd., London, S.W.; Structural Engineering Co., London, E. Exeter-Barracks, Ar-tificers' Work: Staverton Builders, Ltd., Staverton. Glasgow-Maryhill Barracks, Artificers Work: L. Kirk, Ltd., Clydebank. Glencorse & Woodhouslee-Artificers Work: A. Stewart & Son, Roslin. Gogar Bank-Alterations to residence of G.O.C. in Chief: W. C. Robertson & Carriek, Ltd. Edinburgh, Larbhill, Artificers' Roslin. Gogar Bank—Alterations to residence of G.O.C. In Onlet, W. C. Robertson & Carrick, Ltd., Edinburgh. Larkhill—Artificers' Work: James & Crockerell, Durrington. Larkhill—Fittings for Garrison Church: Noyes & Green, Salisbury. Larkhill—Station Officers Mess: Staverton Builders, Ltd., Staverton. Lichfield— Provision and erection of sheds: Willets & Son, Ltd., Dudley. London—Royal Parks, Coronation camps, electrical installation: London-Koyal Parks, Coronation camps, electrical management W. C. Tackley, London, W. London-Olympia, Coronation camp, Fitting, etc.: Olympia, Ltd., London, W. Nottingham R.O. Factory-Construction of superstructure of foundry: A. Findlay & Factory—Construction of superstructure of foundry: A. Findlay & Co., Ltd., Motherwell; Supplying and laying flooring: Prodorite, Ltd., Wednesbury; Supplying and installing power cables: Watson Norie, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne. Portsmouth—Victoria Barracks, Garages, etc.: S. A. Evans & Co., Southsea. Shorncliffe—Erection of store: H. Goodsell, Maidstone. Tidworth—R.A.O.C. Workshop— Heating installation: Ray Heating Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Tid-worth—Pellet ranges: J. Knox (Bristol), Ltd., Bristol. Tilshead— Permanent camp: James & Crockerell, Durrington, Waltham worth—Pellet ranges: J. Knox (Bristol), Ltd., Bristol. Tilshead— Permanent camp: James & Crockerell, Durrington. Waltham Abbey—R.G.P. Factory—Construction of roadway: A. E. Bridger, Waltham Abbey. Warwick and Worcester—Artificers' Work: J. E. Harper & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham. Weybourne Camp— Repairs to roads: E. J. Edwards (Exors.), Norwich; Camp struc-tures: F. R. Hipperson & Son, London, E.C. Whitby—Provision of water piping: J. C. Vaughan & Son, Hereford. Woolwich— Various Barracks—Renewal of wooden floors: H. Goodsell, Maidetone Maidstone

### AIR MINISTRY.

Aero Engine Repairs, etc.: Rolls-Royce, Ltd., Derby; Bristol Aero-plane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Aero Engine Tools, etc.: D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.—Aero Engine Spares, etc.: Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry.—Aero Engine Repairs : Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry; De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Hatfield.— Aero Engine Research Running: D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London.— Aero Engine Research Units: Ricardo & Co. Engineers ('27), Ltd., Shoreham-on-Sea.—Aero Engines, Work on: Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry; De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Hatfield; Rolls-Royce, Ltd., Derby.—Aircraft: Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex; Hawker Aircraft, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames; Saunders, Roe, Ltd., East Cowes.—Aircraft Ancillary Equipment: Vickers (Aviation), Ltd., Weybridge.—Aircraft and Spares: Bristol Aero-nlane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Aircraft Spares: A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Aero Engine Research Running : D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London. Aircraft Co., Ltd., Hucclecote. — Aircraft Spares : Distoi Acto-plane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Aircraft Spares : A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Gloster Aircraft Co., Ltd., Hucclecote; Blackburn Aircraft, Ltd., Brough; Hawker Aircraft, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames; Aircrait, Ltd., Brough; Hawker Aircrait, Ltd., Ringston-on-Thanks; Short Bros. (Rochester & Bedford), Ltd., Rochester; Vickers (Aviation), Ltd., Weybridge; De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Hatfield; Supermarine Aviation Works (Vickers), Ltd., Southamp-ton; Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex.—Aircraft Tests: ton; Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex.—Aircraft Tests: Vickers (Aviation), Ltd., Weybridge; Hawker Aircraft Co., Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames; Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex.— Ajrcraft, Work on : Handley Page, Ltd., London, N.W.—Airscrews : Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex; Airscrews Co., Ltd., Weybridge.—Bags, Tool : Mills Equipment Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Barographs : Short & Mason, London, E.—Beacons, Land-mark : General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Blocks, Pulley : Herbert Morris, Ltd., Loughborough.—Boxes : Platt Bros. & Co., Ltd., Oldham.—Braces : G. Aked, Halifax.—Buildings and Works Services : Halton, Bucks, Finishings to hutted camp : G. H. Miller & Co., Ltd., London, E. Cardington, Beds., Cable work : Under-ground distribution : Cox, Walkers, Ltd., Darlington. Internal Cox, Walkers, Ltd., Darlington. ground distribution: Cox, Walkers, Ltd., Darlington. Internal wiring: Demolition & Construction Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Chil-mark, Wilts., Cable work: Underground distribution and Internal wiring: B. French, Ltd., Kidderminster. Halton, Bucks., Building works, Barraek Block and Gymnasium: M. & F. O. Foster & Co., Ltd., Hitchin. Manby, Lincs., District Heating: Sulzer Bros. ground distribution : (London), Ltd., London, W.C. Aldergrove, Landing Ground: Raynor Bros., Hucknall. Ternhill, Salop, Artificers' Works: Fletcher & Son, Crewe. Cardington, Sewage Disposal Works : M. & F. O. Foster & Co., Ltd., Hitchin. North Coates Fitties, Lincs., Steel Frameworks and Foundations for Two Sheds: S. McIntyre, Longniddry. Peterborough, Artificers' Works: F. Hossack & Sons, Sleaford. Great Rissington, Construction of

Station: Geo. Wimpey & Co., Ltd., London, W. Evanton, Scotland, Clothing Sheds: S. McIntyre, Longniddry. Debden, Essex, District Heating: Fretwell Heating Co., Ltd., London, E. Shawbury, Salop, District Heating: G. N. Haden & Sons, Ltd., London, W.C. Manby, Lincs., Heating and Hot Water Supply: Sulzer Bros. (London), Ltd., London, W.C. Pwllheli, Caernarvonshire, Boat Ublither Brog. Wrayham Bassindbourn Cambe Frider House : Whitey Bros., Wrexham. Bassingbourn, Cambs., External Services : W. & C. French, Ltd., Buckhurst Hill. Sealand, Cheshire, Clothing Sheds—External Services: T. Lowe & Son, Ltd., Burton. on-Trent. Calibrators—Pressure Gauge: Budenberg Gauge Co., on-Trent. Calibrators—Pressure Gauge : Budenberg Gauge Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Camera Gun Equipment : Williamson Manu-facturing Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—Camera Gun Film : Ilford, Ltd., Ilford; Kodak, Ltd., London, W.C.—Camera Spares : Williamson Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—Caps, Flying : Frank Bryan, Ltd., London, S.E.—Carriage Seaplane Launching : M. B. Wild & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Cases : Fisher & Ludlow, Ltd., Birmingham; Huntley, Boorne & Stevens, Ltd., Reading.—Cases, Packing : Jewson & Sons, Ltd., Norwich; Albert Edward Dock Saw Wills. Ltd. Dock Manuary Constants - Sheenbridge Coal & Mills, Ltd., Percy-Main-on-Tyne.—Chests: Sheepbridge Coal & Iron Co., Ltd., Chesterfield.—Clocks, Dashboard: Richard & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Couplings : Joseph & James Hall, Oldham.— Covers, Hose, Reel : Adam & Lane & Neeve, Ltd., London, E.— Crossley Vehicles Overhaul, etc. : Crossley Motors, Ltd., Manchester Ltd., London, E.C.—Couplings : Joseph & James Hall, Oldham.— Covers, Hose, Reel : Adam & Lane & Neeve, Ltd., London, E.— Crossley Vehicles Overhaul, etc. : Crossley Motors, Ltd., Manchester. —Direction Finding Equipment : Marconi's W/T Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Driers, Air : Gillett & Johnston, Ltd., Croydon.—Dregue Target Gear : Gillet Stephen & Co., Ltd., Gt. Bookham; Dashwood Engineering, Ltd., London, S.E.; Advance Motor Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Northampton.—Fire Tender Chassis : Crossley Motora; Utd., Manchester.—Flag Targets : R.F.D. Co., Ltd., Guildford; Pak Parachute Co., Ltd., Mitcham.—Flannelette : Glen Mills (Colne), Ltd., Colne.—Grass Seed : Clibran's, Ltd., Altrincham.—Hanga Doors, Steel : Tees Side Br. & Engineering Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough. —Hose Reels : East & Sons, Ltd., Berkhamsted.—Hydrogen Com-pressors : Reavell & Co., Ltd., Ipswich.—Lamps, Electric : British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., London, W.; Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.; General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.; Siemens Electric Lamps & Supplies, Ltd., London, R.C.—Lamps, Filament : General Electric Co., Ltd., London, N.C.—Lathes, Motor Driven : Denham's Engineering Co., Ltd., Halifax.—Magneto Repairs : Rotax Ltd., Coventry ; Rotax, Ltd., London, N.W.—Markers, Sea : Wilder's Fireworks, Ltd., Birmingham..—Motor Cycles : B.S.A. Cycles, Ltd., Birmingham..—M.T. Saloons : Rootes, Ltd., London, E.C. —Parachutes : Irving Air Chute Co. of G.B., Ltd., London, E.C. —Parachutes : Irving Air Chute Co. of G.B., Ltd., London, E.C. —Parachutes : Irving Air Chute Co. of G.B., Ltd., London, E.C. —Parachutes : Irving Air Chute Co. of G.B., Ltd., Loudon, E.C. —Parachutes : Irving Air Chute Co. of G.B., Ltd., Loudon, E.C. —Parachutes : Irving Air Chute Co. of G.B., Ltd., Loudon, S.W. —Racks, Storage, Components : A. Allen & Son, Ltd., Dudley, — Plugs, Sparking, Aero Engine : K.L.G. Sparking Plugs, Ltd., London, S.W.—Racks, Storage, Components : A. Allen, K. D., Udley, G. A. Harvey & Co. (Ltd., London, W.—Sights : Aldis Bros. & Co., Ltd., Birmin London, S.E.—Units, Fusing: Auto Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—Wave Meters: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.—Web Equipment: Mills Equipment Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Wheels, Aero: Palmer Tyre, Ltd., London, S.W.

### POST OFFICE.

Apparatus, Telephonic : Automatic Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd. Liverpool; Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End; Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., Beeston, Notts.; Ferranti, Ltd., Manchester Telephones, Ltd., Beeston, Notts.; Ferranti, Ltd., Manchester; General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.; Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, S.E..-Apparatus, Testing and Protective : General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Power Equipment Co., Ltd., London, N.W.-Apparatus, Wireless : General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Parmeko, Ltd., Leicester.-Battery Stores : Accumulators of Woking (1928), Ltd., Woking.-Blocks, Terminal : Ebonestos Industries, Ltd., London, S.E.-Cable : Stores: Accumulators of Woking (1920), Ltd., Woking, Echle: Terminal: Ebonestos Industries, Ltd., London, S.E.—Cable: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Warrington; Connollys (Blackley), Ltd., Manchester; Enfield Cable Works, Ltd., Brimsdown, Middlesex; General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton; Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.; London Electric Wire Co. & Smiths, Ltd., London, E.; Pirelli-General Cable Works, Ltd., Southampton; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.; United Telephone Cables, Ltd., Dagen-ham.—Cartage of Telephone Apparatus: Hodge Road Transport, Ltd., London, E.C.—Casks: I. J. Bayley, Wednesbury; H. Bennett (Coopers), Ltd., London, S.E.—Cloth: A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; John Hainsworth & Sons, Leeds.—Cords, Telephone : British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Warrington; London Electric Wire Co. & Smiths, Ltd., London, E.; Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. —Ducts: Albion Clay Co., Ltd., Burton-on-Trent; Donington Sanitary Pipe & Firebrick Co., Ltd., Burton-on-Trent; Doulton & Co., Ltd., Dudley; Naylor Bros., Huddersfield; J. Oakes & Co. (Riddings Collieries), Ltd., Jacksdale; Oates & Green, Ltd., Halifax; J. Place General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton; Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd.

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& Sons, Ltd., Darwen; Standard (Buckley), Ltd., Chester; Sutton & Co. (Overseal), Ltd., Ashby-de-la-Zouch; Sykes & Son (Poole), Ltd., Poole.—Floats, Hydrometer: A. G. Bicknell, London, E.C.—Hoods for Stamp Selling Machines: Matthew Harvey & Co., Ltd., Walsall.—Ink for I.R. Stamps: P. & J. Arnold, Ltd., London, N.—Ironwork for Parcel Post Receptacles: Jones & Attwood, Ltd., Stourbridge.— Lamps, Road, Gaution: Alexander Kenyon & Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Leading Vehicles (3-ton): Rootes, Ltd., Luton.—Motor Bodies: -Loading Vehicles (3-ton) : Rootes, Ltd., Luton.-Motor Bodies : \_\_\_\_\_Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—Pipe, Steel : Bromford Tube Co., Ltd., Birmingham ; Newport & South Wales Tube Co., Ltd., Tube Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Newport & South Wales Tube Co., Ltd., Swansea; Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow.—Plugs, Wall: General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Ratchets and Tongs: J. Bradbury & Sons, Ltd., Braintree.—Sleeves, Copper: Winfields Rolling Mills, Ltd., Birmingham.—Staples, Insulated: Tower Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Worcester.—Tape, Insulating: W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.—Twine: Porter Bros, Ltd., Liverpool; Wrights' Ropes, Ltd., Birmingham. Armoured Cable Underground Work: Morfa-Nevin (Caernarvon)

Armoured Cable Underground Work : Morfa-Nev in (Caernarvon) Norwest Construction Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—Batteries : Burslem : D. P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell.—Cabling : Leicester-Coalville : Pirelli General Cable Works, Ltd., Southampton; Sub-Contractors (for Leicester-Coalville) : Salford Electrical Instruments, Ltd., Salford, Lancs., for Loading Coils; Junction Market Harborough-Kettering : Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.; Liverpool-Chester-Colwyn Bay, Worcester-Bromsgrove : United Telephone Cables, Ltd., London, W.C.; Sub-Contractors (for Liver-col Colwym Bay and Worcester Bromsgrove) - Standard Telephone pool-Colwyn Bay and Worcester Bromsgrove): Standard Tele phones & Cables, Ltd., London, E., for Loading Coils; Liverpool-Ormskirk and Wakefield-Castleford : United Telephone Cables, Ltd., London, W.C.; Sub-Contractors (for Liverpool-Ormskirk and Wakefield-Castleford) : Automatic Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., Liverpool, for Loading Colls; Derby-Ashbourne and Derby-Duffield-Alfreton : Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Sub-Contractors Alfreton: Stemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Sub-Contracton (for Derby-Ashbourne and Derby-Alfreton): Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E., for Loading Colls.—**Cabling (Land and Submarine)**: Anglo-Irish (1937): Submarine Cables, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Conduit-Laying, etc.**: Gloucester-Worcester-Birmingham (Section II), and Cradley Heath: Moore & Rowley, Birmingham. Tunbridge Wells-Hawkhurst (Sleence Cross-Hawkhurst), (Section Wells-Hawkhurst (Sleence Scross-Hawkhurst), (Section Tunbridge Wells-Hawkhurst (Sleeches Cross-Hawkhurst), (Section IV), Hounslow, Hornsey, etc., Sloane-Battersea, Richmond and Kensington-Prospect-Richmond: J. Cochrane & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W.; Walton (Liverpool), and Manchester-Leeds-Newcastle (Section III): W. Pollitt & Co., Ltd., Bolton; Newquay (Exchange) and Newquay (Extension): A. Thomson & Co. (London), Ltd., London, E.C.; Tunbridge Wells-Hawkhurst (Sleeches Cross-Hawk-hurst), (Section V): A. Thomson & Co. (London), Ltd., London, E.C.; Doddington and Ham Street (Kent): G. Wimpey & Co., Ltd., London, W.; St. Pancras, etc., Uxbridge High Street, Ridgmont, Sittingtourne-Sheerness and Eltham-Farningham: O. C. Summers, London, W.; St. Fahrras, etc., Uxbridge High Street, Halgmont, Sittingbourne-Sheerness and Eltham-Farningham: O. C. Summers, London, N.; Twinstead (Essex) and Hertford : A. R. Cleghorn & Co., Norwich; Glasgow-Ayr (Section III) : R. Paterson & Sons, Ltd., Airdrie; Maidenhead and Bourne End : J. E. Billings & Co., Ltd., Croydon; Tunbridge Wells-Hawkhurst (Sleeches Cross-Hawk-hurst) (Section III) : E. J. Woodgate, Horsmonden; Glenridding : Oraced & Shielde Preter, Clauserter Warster, Birnicahar hurst) (Section III): E. J. Woodgate, Horsmonder); Glennadarg, Ormerod & Shields, Preston; Gloucester-Worcester-Birmingham (Section III), Snape, Glasgow-Ayr (Section II), Cambridge, Cam-bridge-Leeds (N.E. Region) (Section II), Dartmouth, Manchester-Leeds-Newcastle (Sections I, II, IV), and Chalfont St. Giles and Penn; Norwest Construction Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Hungerford-Ramsbury and Great Bedwyn: Hodge Bros. (Contractors), Ltd., Birmingham; Harrington: Cleghorn & Co., Ltd., Carlisle; Cambridge-Leeds (North Eastern) (Section I), Gloucester-Newport-Cardiff (Sections I, II, IV, V, VI): Martin & Element, Ltd., Birmingham; Gloucester-Newport-Cardiff (Section III): Barnes, Chaplin & Co., Ltd., Cardiff; Derby: Longson & Darnley, Ltd., Stockport; Norwich-King's Lynn (Section IV): May, Gurney & Co., Ltd., Norwich; Newtownards-Donaghadee Cable Hut and Bangor (Co. Down): John E. Cull, Belfast.—**Telephone Exchange Equipment**: Pen-wortham (Prestop) (Auto Extension) and Maryland (London) (Power John E. Cull, Belfast.—**Telephone Exchange Equipment**: Pen-wortham (Preston) (Auto Extension) and Maryland (London) (Power Plant): General Electric Co., Ltd., Stoke, Coventry. Sub-con-tractors (for Maryland): D. P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell, for Batteries. Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Generator. Hawker Aircraft Co., Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames (Pri-vate Exchange) and Fulwood (Preston) (Auto Extension): General Electric Co., Ltd., Stoke, Coventry; Cranbrook, Hildenborough, Vange, Central (Birmingham) (Auto Extension), Tideway (London) (Modification of Line Finder Equipment), and Atherstone: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Bath (Auto Extension), and Labroke (London) (Power Plant): Ericesson Telephones, Ltd., and Ladbroke (London) (Power Plant): Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-contractors (for Ladbroke): Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Manchester, for Batteries. Electric Construction (Wigan) (Auto Extension), Folkestone (Auto Extension) and Leather Bead (Power Plant): Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-contractors (for Leatherhead): Pritchett & Gold & E.P.S. Co., Ltd., Dagenham Dock, Essex, for Batteries. Electric Construc-tion Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Rectifier and Ringing Machine Heaton Moor (Auto Extension), and Acomb (York) (Auto Extension) Automatic Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Heading ton (Oxford) (Auto Extension): Standard Telephones & Cables ton (Oxford) (Auto Extension): Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.—Trenching for Subaqueous Cable: Boothferry (River Ouse) (Leeds-Hull No. 3 Cable): Mornement & Ray, Ltd., Norwich.—Telephonic Repeater Equipment: Castle Douglas: General Electric Co., Ltd., Stoke, Coventry; Uxbridge (Power Plant), Barkway (Power Plant), Broxbourne (Power Plant), Stoken-church (Power Plant), Australia, Ltd. Binningham, Sub con-Hant), Barkway (Power Plant), Broxbourne (rower Plant), Stocker church (Power Plant): Austinlite, Ltd., Birmingham. Sub-con-tractors (for Uxbridge, Barkway, Broxbourne and Stokenchurch): Alton Battery Co., Ltd., Alton, Hants, for Batteries. Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Generators. R. A. Lister & Co., Ltd., Dursley, for Oil Engine. Portsmouth (Additional Power Plant): Austinlite, Ltd., Birmingham. Sub-contractor (for

# THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

Portsmouth): Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Generator. Leicester, Stranzer, Liverpool (Temporary), Marks Tey : Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.

### H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

Paper : James Brown & Co., Ltd., Penicuik ; Robert Craig & Sons, Paper : James Brown & Co., Ltd., Penicuik; Robert Craig & Sons, Ltd., Airdrie; Ellam's Duplicator Co., Ltd., Bushey; Empire Paper Mills, Ltd., Greenhithe; Golden Valley Paper Mills, Ltd., Bitton; Guard Bridge Paper Co., Ltd., Guard Bridge; Imperial Paper Mills, Ltd., Gravesend; Samuel Jones & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; J. & J. Makin, Ltd. (Disley Paper Mill Branch), Disley; Albert E. Reed & Co., Ltd., Aylesford; J. A. Weir, Ltd., Kilbagie; Yorkshire Paper Mills (Star Paper Mills, Ltd.), Barnsley.—Printing, Ruling and Binding: Group 21 (1937) Account Book Binding, Jas. Truscott & Son, Ltd., London, E.C.; Group 22 (1937) Account Book Binding, Howard, Jones, Roberts & Leete, Ltd., London, E.C. Group 23 (1937) Account Book Binding, McCorguodale E.C.; Group 23 (1937) Account Book Binding, McCorquodale & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Group 24 (1937) Account Book Binding, Willmott & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; Group 419 (1937) Bookwork Wilmott & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; Group 419 (1957) Bookwork Printing: J. G. Hammond & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Group 696 (1937) Jobwork Printing, W. P. Griffith & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; Group 946 (1937) True-to-Scale Lithographic Printing: Malby & Sons, London, N.; Hinged Boards for Small Arms Training Volume I, Thomas De La Rue & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Time Recording Cards: Fisher Clark & Co., Ltd., Boston; S.O. Book 135: Waterlay & Sons, Ltd. Dunctable: Form 405C Air Ministry: Recording Cards: Fisher Clark & Co., Ltd., Bondon, E.O.; Time Recording Cards: Fisher Clark & Co., Ltd., Boston; S.O. Book 135: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., Dunstable; Form 405C Air Ministry: Tinling & Co., Ltd., Prescot; Handbooks: Joint Receivers for Greycaine, Ltd., Watford; Recruiting Posters, War Office: J. Weiner, Ltd., London, W. Miscellaneous: Cord, Sisal: R. Hood, Haggie & Son, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Envelopes, Buff: J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead; Envelopes, GlazedBrown, "B" Northern Area: Chapman & Co. (Balham), Ltd., London, S.W.; Metals for Loose Leaf Binders: C. H. Hare & Son, Ltd., Bir-mingham; Paper for Colour Lithography, London (1937): Culter Mills Paper Co., Ltd., Peterculter; Adhesive Brown Paper Tape: J. Gosheron & Co., London, E.C.; Photographic Chemicals, London (1937) Johnson & Sons, London, N.W.; May & Baker, Ltd., Dagenham; Tape, White Cotton: J. Bonas & Son, Derby; Motor Vans: Spurling Motors, Luton.

### H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS.

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The MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE is published by H.M. Stationery Office on or about the 18th of each month, price 6d. net. The annual subscription is 7s. post free.

All communications concerning subscriptions and sales should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office at one of the addresses shown on the cover.

PRINTED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE BY EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE LIMITED, HIS MAJESTY'S PRINTERS, EAST HARDING STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.