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EMPLOYMENT, WAGES, COST OF LIVING, AND TRADE DISPUTES IN FEBRUARY.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

EMPLOYMENT in February showed a recovery from the seasonal decline recorded in January.

Insured Persons in work.—It is estimated that at 22nd February, 1937, the number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain, exclusive of agricultural workers, was approximately 11,187,000. This was 81,000 more than at 25th January, 1937, and 662,000 more than at 24th February, 1936.

Numbers Unemployed (excluding Persons normally in Casual Employment).—At 22nd February, 1937, there were 1,391,932 persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain who were out of a situation. This was 42,025 less than at 25th January, 1937, and 285,145 less than at 24th February, 1936. The total on 22nd February, 1937, included 1,101,455 men, 43,011 boys, 200,891 women, and 46,575 girls.

Numbers Temporarily Stopped.—At 22nd February, 1937, there were registered as unemployed in Great Britain 105,136 men, 2,383 boys, 50,915 women, and 3,400 girls who were on short time or otherwise temporarily suspended from work. The total of 161,834 was 21,834 less than at 25th January, 1937, and 97,458 less than at 24th February, 1936.

Numbers unemployed normally in Casual Employment.—At 22nd February, 1937, there were on the registers in Great Britain 72,068 men, 141 boys, 1,860 women, and 10 girls who normally seek a livelihood by means of jobs of short duration. The total of 74,079 was 2,481 more than at 25th January,1937, but 14,573 less than at 24th February, 1936.

at 24th February, 1936.

Applicants for Benefit or Allowances.—The total of 1,627,845 persons on the registers at 22nd February, 1937, included 1,385,171 insured persons who were applicants for insurance benefit or unemployment allowances, 132,962 other insured persons (including insured juveniles under 16 years of age), and 109,712 uninsured persons. Of the 1,385,171 applicants for benefit or allowances, 754,823 had claims admitted for insurance benefit and 559,216 had applications authorised for allowances; the balance of 71,132 included 40,763 persons whose position under the conditions relating to contributions paid and benefit received had not been determined, 8,762 persons who had been disqualified for short periods from receiving benefit, and 21,607 persons whose needs had been held not to justify payment of unemployment allowances.

Percentages Unemployed.—Among insured work-people, aged 16–64 (excluding agricultural workers), the percentage unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 12·2 at 22nd February, 1937, as compared with 12·6 at 25th January, 1937, and 15·3 at 24th February, 1936. For males alone the percentage at 22nd February, 1937, was 13·6, and for females 8·3. At 25th January, 1937, the corresponding percentages were 14·0 and 8·6, and at 24th February, 1936, they were 17·1 and 10·1.

Industries in which the Principal Variations occurred.—
There was an increase in employment in most of the principal industries. Those showing the greatest improvement included building and public works contracting, the clothing trades (including boot and shoe manufacture), the cotton industry, general engineering, the motor vehicle and aircraft industry, pottery and earthenware manufacture, and shipping service. In none of the principal industries was there a marked decline in employment.

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 February, resulted in an increase of about £98,600 in the weekly full-time wages of 1,213,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of £4,050 in those of 43,000 workpeople.

The principal groups of workpeople affected by increases in rates of wages were building trade operatives in Great Britain, men employed at shipbuilding and shiprepairing centres in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, coal miners in Yorkshire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire, North Staffordshire, Cannock Chase and Scotland, and workers employed in steel melting and steel rolling in various districts. The decreases affected mainly coal miners in Warwickshire and the majority of tinplate workers in South Wales.

The changes so far reported in the two completed months of 1937 are estimated to have resulted in a net increase of about £160,000 per week in the full-time rates of wages of 2,062,000 workpeople, and in a net decrease of £10,300 in those of 87,000 workpeople.

COST OF LIVING.

At 1st March 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 51 per cent. above the level of July, 1914; for food only the average percentage increase was 35. These percentages were the same as at 1st February. For 29th February, 1936, the corresponding figures were 46 per cent. for all items and 29 per cent. for food only.

These statistics are designed to indicate the average increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged the prewar standard of living of working-class families. Accordingly, the changes in the prices of the various articles included are combined proportionately to the relative importance of those items in pre-war working-class family expenditure, no allowance being made for any changes in the standard of living.

TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in February was 75. In addition, 11 disputes which began before February 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 25,000, and the aggregate duration in February of the disputes was about 84,000 working days.

AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN OCTOBER, 1935.

scope and nature of an enquiry made by the Ministry of Labour into average weekly earnings and hours of labour in October, 1935; and statistics were published summarising the results of the enquiry for certain groups of industries. In the following Tables similar particulars are given for further groups of industries.

Average Weekly Earnings.—The Table below shows the average actual earnings per head, in the week ended 12th October, 1935, of (a) all the workpeople covered by the returns, and (b) of the men, 21 years and over, youths and boys under 21 years, women 18 years and over, and girls under 18 years in respect of whom separate figures were supplied. Some of the firms who supplied figures showing the average earnings of all workers employed did not give separate particulars for men, boys, women, and girls, respectively; but the numbers of workpeople in respect of whom these particulars were given by other employers were in most cases sufficiently large to provide a substantial basis for the calculation of the average earnings shown in the Table.

As enquiry forms were sent to all firms, in the industries covered, who employed more than 10 workpeople, but to only about 20 per cent. of the smaller firms, the proportions of returns received are higher, on the whole, in the case of firms employing more than 10 workpeople than among the smaller firms. For those industries in which the average earnings shown by the returns from the smaller firms differ from those shown by the larger firms to such an extent as to have a marked effect on the figures, separate particulars are given for the larger and smaller firms, respectively. In those cases in which separate particulars are not given for the two groups, the exclusion of the smaller firms would not materially affect the average earnings shown.

Hours of Labour.—The Table on page 89 summarises the information received relating to weekly working hours. The Table shows:
(a) the proportions of workpeople, employed by firms making returns, whose normal weekly hours (i.e. hours constituting a full ordinary week) exclusive of recognised intervals for meals, etc.* fell within various limits; (b) the average normal hours of these workpeople; (c) the proportion of workpeople who, in the week ended 12th October, 1935, were working less than the normal week, and the average hours lost by those workpeople in that week; and (d) the proportion who, in that week, worked more than the normal weekly hours and the average time worked in excess of the normal hours by those workpeople during that week. The figures in the last column of the Table show the average hours worked per head, computed from the data given in the preceding columns relating

II.—LEATHER INDUSTRIES; FOOD, DRINK AND
TOBACCO INDUSTRIES; AND PAPER, PRINTING, ETC.,
INDUSTRIES.

INDUSTRIES.

In the February issue of this Gazette particulars were given of the relating to operatives working less than the full week included only those workers who were on short time as a result of arrangements work by the result of arrangements working have been a result of arrangements. ments made by their employers, and excluded any loss of time by individual workers due to voluntary absence from work, sickness, bad time-keeping, etc. If full account had been taken of absences from work from all these causes, the figures relating to hours actually worked would usually have been somewhat lower, on average, than those shown in the Table.

Shift-work.—In certain of the industries for which particulars are given, considerable proportions of the workpeople were employed on shift-work. The following Table shows the number of shiftworkers employed by firms, engaged in such industries, who supplied information and the average number of shifts worked per week:—

Industry.	Total- number of shift-	Aver	Numbers working on				
	workers covered.	51/3	51/2	53	6	7	other systems,
Grain milling	4,590	1,380	1,333	1,075	565	-	237
Sugar making and refining Paper making	9,921 20,688	108 2,523	2,398	999 11,948	2,835 1,045	5,556	423 2,774

In each of these industries the normal length of the shift was, with few exceptions, 8 hours; but in some cases a shorter shift was worked on Saturday. For 1,402 workers in grain milling, 1,517 in sugar making and refining, and 9,978 in paper making the Saturday morning shift was 6 or 7 hours. For the purpose of the above Table work performed on Saturday by these workers has been recknoed as a full shift. In the case of 1,231 workers in grain milling, 2.395 in sugar making and refining and 2,702 in paper making there was a recognised meal interval, usually of 30 minutes, included in the

Increases in Rates of Wages since October, 1935.—In a number of industries for which particulars are given below, rates of wages have been increased since the date (October, 1935) to which the enquiry related. In the leather tanning industry men have received an increase of ½d. per hour, women ld. per hour, and youths ¼d. per hour; while in fellmongery men have received ld. per hour. In the food, drink and tobacco group there have been increases of 2s. per week for men, ls. 6d. for women, and ls. for juveniles in the brewing industry at Burton-on-Trent, and increases for bakers in the district. in certain districts. In the paper making industry the rates of wages of men have been increased by $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1d. per hour in different districts, and those for women by $\frac{5}{16}$ d. to $\frac{7}{16}$ d. per hour.

I .- AVERAGE EARNINGS IN THE WEEK ENDED 12TH OCTOBER, 1935.

religion to a tropical out had been selected	Total	Average	Wo	rkpeople co	overed by r	eturns givi	ng separate	details by	sex and a	ge.
INDUSTRY.	number of work- people	weekly earnings of all		en and over).		and Boys 21 years).		men and over).	Gir (under 1	
rain la la la real de la	covered by returns received.	work- people covered.	Number covered by returns.	Average weekly earnings.	Number covered by returns.	weekly	Number covered by returns.	Average weekly earnings.	Number covered by returns.	Average weekly earnings.
Leather Industries: Fellmongery Tanning, currying and leather dressing Saddlery and harness making Making of bags, trunks and other leather goods Other, including combinations of above	1,418 22,940 819 13,224 3,150	s. d. 49 0 52 6 43 9 32 0 40 2	1,073 15,552 361 2,273 1,466	s. d. 55 11 63 1 61 9 60 0 54 7	144 3,768 59 1,002 300	8. d. 24 10 23 8 21 0 20 2 19 4	108 1,372 146 4,373 517	8. d. 25 4 28 5 33 0 29 10 29 2	17 320 45 2,194 221	8. d. 12 11 17 9 17 9 15 1 13 11
Total, Leather	41,551	44 9	20,725	61 9	5,273	22 9	6,516	29 6	2,797	15 4
Food, Drink and Tobacco Industries: Grain milling: Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing less than 10 workers Cereal foods and starches Cattle and poultry foods (not oil cake)	14,893 1,012 1,648 5,625	55 10 44 7 47 1 49 9	11,109 801 780 3,603	63 6 48 10 68 7 59 11	1,249 91 54 1,006	28 0 23 4 30 0 31 5	994 36 628 570	29 1 22 3 30 10 31 7	437 11 186 254	14 6 10 11 16 5 16 7
Grain milling, cattle and poultry food, etc. (not separately distinguished)	6,483	57 6	5,085	64 4	671	29 7	410	30 11	64	17 2
Bread and flour confectionery :— Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing less than 10 workers Biscuits Sugar making and refining Sugar confectionery Jam and fruit preserving Cocoa and chocolatet	43,711 5,938 30,822 18,363 25,258 11,422 21,198	47 6 41 6 36 3 63 4 31 5 34 4 46 2	23,368 3,286 5,640 13,468 3,164 2,499 2,465	63 4 55 6 62 10 69 2 62 9 59 8 72 2	4,947 1,259 1,417 1,049 971 330 1,075	21 1 20 3 25 1 39 3 25 0 23 2 27 4	6,105 773 11,099 838 8,472 6,100 4,167	27 5 26 8 34 6 29 0 30 7 28 7 35 7	2,163 288 5,809 158 5,688 1,717 2,264	13 9 12 10 17 5 20 9 16 0 15 10 17 6
Chocolate and sugar confectionery (not separately distinguished) Bacon, hams, lard and sausages Fish curing Other meat and fish preserving and meat extracts Butter, cheese, condensed and dried milk Margarine Vinegar brewing Pickles, spices, mustard, etc. Other food, including combinations of above Malting Brewing	13,168 8,159 2,901 6,140 14,095 2,877 574 1,632 28,660 2,805 12,959	33 7 46 9 38 4 36 8 46 6 48 9 52 5 32 6 38 3 52 10 56 7	1,229 4,631 833 1,383 8,144 628 389 402 7,935 2,533 10,100	65 7 58 4 59 7 60 7 59 2 64 8 64 4 60 6 62 9 53 10 63 8	219 908 198 232 2,487 110 48 79 1,315 107	22 10 23 5 21 5 25 1 25 7 29 8 23 4 23 7 24 1 23 11 22 4	4,012 945 1,199 2,013 1,687 243 112 731 9,336 16 878	32 6 29 9 27 6 29 6 28 9 28 1 27 4 26 10 28 8 28 9 29 2	2,592 332 293 539 662 82 11 296 4,538	16 8 17 10 15 3 14 1 15 7 15 4 16 4 15 9 22 4 17 11
Distilling, rectifying and compounding of spirits Cider Mineral and aerated waters: Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing less than 10 workers Bottling of beer, wines, spirits, etc. Brewing and bottling combined Other drink, including combinations of above	4,377 1,069 6,280 932 8,428 9,189 17,008	47 4 45 8 39 5 41 0 40 3 54 9 53 1	2,395 787 2,895 526 3,823 6,492 11,367	61 2 52 9 57 8 54 1 58 9 64 8 62 5	986 188 1,089 811 1,652	26 2 26 5 17 11 20 6 22 5 24 11 22 3	967 178 1,312 135 2,790 1,193 2,068	25 3 24 3 24 7 27 4 28 1 26 2	489 29 650 115 502	13 9 15 2 17 4 17 9 16 10
Total, Food, Drink and Tobacco	35,493	45 3	8,563 150,323	63 8	26,808	37 1	17,664 87,671	39 7	6,959 37,500	17 0

^{*} Except in the case of those shift-workers for whom no definite interval for meals was agreed upon. See following paragraph.
† The figures for this industry relate, in the case of one large firm, to a week in August, conditions in October having been abnormal.

I. AVERAGE EARNINGS IN THE WEEK ENDED 12TH OCTOBER, 19 tivel & ed).

The second of the control of the second of t	Total	Average weekly	Wo	rkpeople co	overed by r	eturns giv	ing separate	details by	y sex and a	ge.
INDUSTRY.	number of work- people covered	earnings of all work-		Men (21 years and over).		Youths and Boys (under 21 years).		men and over).	Girls (under 18 years).	
A STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE	by returns received.	people covered.	Number covered by returns.	Average weekly earnings.	Number covered by returns.		Number covered by returns.	Average weekly earnings.	Number covered by returns.	Average weekly earnings.
Paper, Printing, Stationery, etc., Industries :— _Paper and board making		s. d.		s. d.	OCTUPE I	8. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Wallpaper Cardboard boxes Paper bags, envelopes and stationery	49,084 5,960 29,949 23,661 3,339	52 7 43 10 38 2 39 0 39 7	28,36 1 2,402 5,551 3,221 926	64 11 63 1 73 7 72 2 62 1	4,214 729 1,397 1,005 451	27 6 22 4 25 2 22 8 24 5	7,006 1,225 12,537 5,453 983	29 4 31 4 34 0 31 9 31 9	2,803 627 6,339 3,055 473	17 4 14 10 16 4 14 5 19 2
Pencils, penholders, fountain pens, etc Other stationery and typewriting requisites Relief, die, etc., stamping Newspaper and periodical printing Book and music printing Printing, job and general work (including litho-	2,139 23,632 1,481 29,098 3,522	35 9 43 0 41 6 100 1 47 10	278 5,981 433 24,126 746	61 8 73 2 72 9 110 9 81 1	171 1,673 226 2,041 136	22 1 21 8 17 4 24 7 20 5	328 7,125 269 1,289 342	32 2 32 2 32 8 39 6 37 4	271 3,625 146 188 141	21 2 15 5 14 8 13 11 12 4
graphy, stereotyping, electrotyping, etc.):— Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing less than 10 workers Bookbinding, including account books Printing, undefined, and combinations of above:—	29,190 1,801 7,104	59 2 47 0 47 11	13,355 920 1,839	88 11 68 3 79 10	3,534 491 454	22 5 18 8 20 11	5,532 221 2,153	34 9 29 8 37 11	2,455 56 716	14 11 13 11 16 3
Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing less than 10 workers	80,553 2,136	58 4 44 2	35,326 1,028	86 0 64 10	8,469 566	21 3 18 6	14,538 265	34 8 30 10	6,772 112	14 4 13 7
Total, Paper, Printing, Stationery, etc	292,649	55 5	124,493	83 8	25,557	22 11	59,266	33 5	27,779	15 6

II. Hours of Labour* in the Week ended 12th October, 1935.

	Number	Pr	oportio V	ns of w	orkpeop hours*	ole who	se norm	al	ours.	workpeople	lost by ime.	workpeople e than the	rked by n excess irs.	orked by
INDUSTRY.	of work- people covered by returns received.	Less than 44.	44.	44½ to 46¾.	47.	471 to 473.	48.	Over 48.	Average normal hours.	Proportions of wor	Average hours lost those on short-time.	Proportions of wor working more the normal weekly ho	Average hours worked by those workpeople in excess of the normal hours.	Average hours wo all workpeople.*
1 (28) 12 (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	11/11/20 EAR	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.		Per cent.		Per cent.		GR 200
Fellmongery	1,418 22,856 809 13,109 3,141	0·6 2·3 3·3 1·2 5·5	0·3 1·2 1·9 0·9 2·0	2·3 2·1 7·8 3·2 15·2	5·2 9·5 0·7 4·3 7·7	1·8 1·5 3·8 8·9 0·3	72·9 77·8 52·3 64·1 65·9	16·9 5·6 30·2 17·4 3·4	48·3 47·8 48·4 48·0 47·2	21·7 12·1 7·9 9·7 14·9	6·8 9·0 8·2 9·9 8·4	22.6 29.0 19.9 44.9 21.9	9·0 6·0 5·0 5·9 7·1	48·8 48·4 48·7 49·7 47·5
Total, Leather	41,333	2.2	1.2	3.5	7.4	3.8	71.9	10.0	47.8	11.8	9.0	33.0	6 · 1	48.8
Food, Drink and Tobacco Industries: Grain milling: Firms employing 10 or more Day-work workers Firms employing less than 10 workers Cereal foods and starches Cattle and poultry foods (not oil cake)	9,889 4,590 975 1,648 5,546	0·5 29·5 3·1 1·7 5·2	4·2 43·0 6·2 1·9 3·3	3·0 17·0 5·2 7·2 11·8	60·6 0·7 20·6 5·2 30·4	0·7 	12·1 1·2 21·3 62·7 33·4	18·9 8·6 39·0 19·4 14·5	47·6 44·0 48·5 48·2 47·6	}3·3 0·8 6·9 6·3	9·8 10·5 6·3 12·9	24·6 17·7 29·1 40·6	6·5 6·8 8·8 6·6	47·8 49·6 50·4 49·4
Grain milling, cattle and poultry food, etc. (not separately distinguished) Bread and flour confectionery:—	6,306	11.5	11.2	9.3	49.5	0.3	6.2	12.0	46.3	2.1	13.7	35.9	6.7	48-4
Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing less than 10 workers Biscults Sugar making and refining Sugar confectionery Jam and fruit preserving Cocoa and chocolate†	39,962 5,161 30,812 7,978 9,921 25,104 11,410 21,198	1·3 2·5 0·5 	2·5 3·0 5·4 0·5 10·3 4·6 9·7 60·3	12·2 4·2 9·6 0·8 7·1 4·3 10·2 24·9	4·4 3·4 7·1 72·0 1·4 30·6 33·9 4·0	0·4 0·5 3·9 1·5 — 6·1 1·3	54·8 36·6 68·8 4·1 15·3 46·6 33·6 6·2	24·4 49·8 4·7 21·1 61·8 5·9 9·2 0·3	48.6 50.4 47.5 50.5 53.1 47.4 46.7 44.9	3.7 2.2 3.2 3.2 3.2 12.2 27.4	12·1 14·2 7·3 5·9 7·7 6·9 7·5	19.6 2.7 30.7 17.2 41.3 21.8 48.4	5·3 4·7 4·9 7·7 7·2 5·5 6·4	49·2 50·2 48·7 52·8 49·5 46·0 47·9
Chocolate and sugar confectionery (not separately distinguished) Bacon, hams, lard and sausages Fish curing Other meat and fish preserving and meat extracts Butter, cheese, condensed and dried milk Margarine Vinegar brewing Pickles, spices, mustard, etc. Other food, including combinations of above Malting Brewing Distilling, rectifying and compounding of spirits Cider	13,112 7,914 2,660 6,993 13,265 2,877 574 1,554 28,224 2,582 12,838 4,189 1,061	2.82 0.9 0.7 2.2 3.0 0.4 5.5 1.6 1.8 1.0 10.4 2.1	9·3 1·1 0·4 10·3 5·4 36·4 8·5 19·1 17·7 1·2 6·2 9·4 1·1	18.0 2.1 1.1 19.2 1.1 6.0 2.3 14.7 6.5 9.8 4.6 39.5 3.3	24·9 25·1 2·2 20·6 4·0 23·4 61·7 10·5 20·3 8·9 29·7 20·3 9·1	11·8 2·5 4·2 2·6 5·2 15·2 1·7 3·0 4·1 4·4 13·5	32·5 42·8 19·8 43·4 68·7 26·1 18·6 31·6 36·3 24·8 46·9 4·1 63·7	3.5 23.6 75.6 1.6 16.0 5.1 3.3 3.4 15.9 50.5 7.5 11.9	47·0 48·6 51·3 46·8 48·4 46·0 47·0 46·5 47·5 46·2 47·8	6·8 2·1 16·9 9·8 8·7 2·5 16·1 22·4 6·4 3·3 5·0 9·9	6.6 16.0 21.7 16.3 9.9 6.8 6.7 9.0 9.9 19.6 6.1 9.9 3.4	53·4 40·5 28·9 30·9 28·8 49·8 29·2 13·7 33·3 9·1 20·1 35·4 44·1	6·2 6·3 9·2 5·6 6·4 5·6 5·6 8·7 9·6	49.8 51.0 50.8 47.0 49.3 47.7 47.8 45.3 48.5 50.5 48.9 51.7
Mineral and aerated waters:— Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing less than 10 workers Bottling of beer, wines, spirits, etc. Brewing and bottling combined Other drink, including combinations of above Tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, etc.	6,087 897 8,251 8,957 16,869 35,429	1·5 5·1 6·8 0·9 2·9 0·6	2·8 6·5 6·2 3·3 4·0 3·7	2·6 5·7 12·0 4·6 4·0 1·8	16·1 12·4 20·2 12·0 20·5 17·4	5·7 3·2 3·4 0·5 1·6 2·5	64·6 63·9 31·2 71·0 54·1 74·0	6·7 3·2 20·2 7·7 12·9	48·0 47·1 47·2 47·8 47·7 47·6	26·4 17·5 11·3 8·9 6·8 39·4	10·5 13·7 7·5 6·6 7·3 5·7	3.9 2.4 21.4 20.2 19.0 7.0	3·8 3·0 5·9 5·3 5·9 6·2	45·3 44·7 47·6 48·3 48·3 45·8
Total, Food, Drink and Tobacco	353,963	2.3	10 · 1	8.6	18.6	2.7	44.2	13.5	47.7	10.3	7.7	26.7	6.2	48.5
Paper, Printing, Stationery, etc., Industries: Paper and board making { Day-work Shift-work Wallpaper	27,704 20,688 5,960 29,744 23,639 2,139 22,017 1,318 24,205 3,247	5·3 37·4 0·7 0·5 0·8 5·8 0·7 2·6 1·2 24·8 7·8	3·1 5·4 0·3 1·1 0·7 5·5 2·4 1·3 20·8 1·0	3·1 26·9 4·2 6·8 4·2 6·4 5·6 4·4 8·7 15·9	6·5 2·3 	1.6 0.9 14.5 5.9 4.8 3.0 6.9 3.3 1.7 4.7	73.6 15.6 73.5 80.7 83.5 35.3 7.8 70.5 50.7 32.6 89.8	6·8 11·5 6·8 2·3 1·4 18·6 40·6 5·7 15·0 0·0 1·1	47·8 44·8 48·0 47·8 47·1 48·7 47·7 47·9 44·8 47·6	\$\\ \begin{array}{c} 4.3 \\ 1.9 \\ 10.0 \\ 6.6 \\ 7.0 \\ 5.9 \\ 5.7 \\ 11.7 \end{array}\$	9·3 11·7 7·5 10·9 8·7 9·4 10·6 6·4 10·0 12·4	24·0 36·6 42·0 21·6 28·1 27·3 33·0 17·0 42·5 19·6	8·6 6·5 5·6 4·8 6·3 5·4 6·4 4·6	48·2 50·1 49·4 48·4 49·1 50·3 48·4 46·5 47·1
Newspaper and periodical printing Book and music printing	28,385 1,696 7,074	1·3 1·6 0·1	2·4 7·0 0·5	10·9 5·2 2·3	3·1 4·8 1·6	1·2 3·1 2·4	79·4 72·1 92·1	1·7 6·2 1·0	47·6 47·5 47·9	4·0 7·6 12·8	8·8 7·8 8·1	31·8 5·7 19·3	6·1 4·2 8·3	49·2 47·2 48·5
Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing less than 10 workers	75,861 2,080	0.9	1·0 5·0	3·2 5·0	2·1 6·1	2.6	88.5	11.5	47.8	4·4 6·3	8·1 8·4	30.2	5.1	49.0
The state of the s				-		-	Street, or other Designation of the last			The second second	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF	THE RESIDENCE	52 FELT FELT IN	

^{*} See paragraphs as to Hours of Labour and Shift-work on page 88.

+ See footnote + on page 88.

Commitments Expenditure

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A WHITE Paper has been issued* as an introduction to, and a pre-liminary explanation of, the Financial Resolution which has since been moved in the House of Commons (on March 9th). A Bill to amend the Special Areas (Development and Improvement) Act, 1934, will be founded upon this Resolution.

Under the Special Areas (Development and Improvement) Act, 1934, two Commissioners were appointed, for England and Wales and for Scotland, respectively, to promote measures for the economic development and social improvement of certain areas, named in a schedule to the Act, which were called "the Special Areas." The financial commitments of the Commissioners up to 31st January, 1937, amounted to about £9,000,000 in England and Wales and about £2,000,000 in Scotland. Of these commitments about a quarter (£2,800,000) has so far been discharged in cash.

The Government also assist the Special Areas Reconstruction Association, Ltd., which has been set up under the Special Areas Reconstruction (Agreement) Act, 1936, to make loans for the establishment of small industries in the Special Areas.

The Government's policy has been, wherever possible, to secure preferential treatment for areas of heavy unemployment, including, but not confined to, the Special Areas. During the twenty months from 1st April, 1935, to 30th November, 1936, direct contracts to a total value of over £41,000,000 have been placed by the Defence Departments alone in the areas to which the preference applies; and the value of such orders will increase as the rearmament programme progresses. It has been estimated that out of the £41,000,000 orders referred to above, orders valued at £24,000,000 have been placed in the Special Areas.

Substantial improvement has been effected in the state of unemployment in the Special Areas. The total number of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in the Special Areas declined, between January, 1935, and January, 1937, by 119,803, or 26.3 per cent.; only a part of this reduction is attributable

The White Paper also refers to the substantial improvement which will take place in the financial position of the local authorities in the Special Areas under the Local Government (Financial Provisions) Bill now before Parliament.

The Government consider that the measures already taken have prepared the way for a further advance. They believe that the time has now come when, with the aid of some financial assistance directly applied, it will be possible to introduce into the Areas new industrial undertakings of the "light" type, and thus provide more stable, because more diversified, employment. Accordingly they have devised certain measures which, with the remission over a period of time of rates and taxes, as recommended by the late Commissioner, may serve as an inducement and attraction to such undertakings to settle in the Areas. These measures will be included in the Bill which will be founded upon the Financial Resolution.

THE FINANCIAL RESOLUTION.

The Financial Resolution will provide the necessary authority for the introduction of a Bill:—(a) to continue in operation the Special Areas (Development and Improvement) Act, 1934, after the 31st May, 1937; (b) to extend the powers of the Commissioners for Special Areas under that Act; and (c) to make new provisions as regards Special Areas and certain other areas to be certified by the Ministry of Labour. It is proposed that the present Act should be extended until 31st March, 1939, and that the added provisions should be in operation up to the same date.

The Resolution makes provision to facilitate the establishment of industry by authorising the Commissioners to let factories in the Special Areas. It also authorises the Commissioners to contribute, for periods not exceeding five years, not only towards income-tax and rates, but also towards the rent payable in respect of new industrial undertakings which may be established in places in the Special Areas approved by the Commissioners. The amount of the contribution which the Commissioners will be able to offer under these proposals will be at their discretion, and they will thus be enabled to vary the inducements according to the necessities of the particular places to which they desire to attract industry. The Commissioners will also be enabled to contribute towards the expenses of certain street works and works of field drainage in the Special Areas.

The Government also consider that there is room for further measures to assist the establishment of new industries, both in the Special Areas, and in other areas which are certified by the Minister of Labour to satisfy certain conditions. These conditions are, (i) that the area is, and has been for a considerable period, suffering from severe unemployment; (ii) that it is an area mainly dependent on one or more industries, which are unable to provide sufficient employment by reason of general depression in those industries, and (iii) that there will be no immediate likelihood of a substantial increase of employment in the area unless financial assistance is provided to a Site Company. A "Site Company" is described as a company, limited as to dividends, established for the purpose of providing factories in such areas with a view to inducing persons to establish industrial undertakings therein; and the assistance which the resolution authorises may take the form of a subscription of 25 per cent. of the paid-up capital of the company, or assistance of an equivalent amount if it is provided by way of loan.

The additional measure which the Government proposes, and which is authorised by the resolution to be applicable both to the Special Areas and to the certified areas, consists of the provision of a sum

not exceeding £2,000,000 in the aggregate, which will be available for loans to new undertakings on their establishment in the areas in

In administering this new money the Treasury will have the assistance of an Advisory Committee, which, in the Special Areas, will work in the closest collaboration with the Board of the Special Areas Reconstruction Association as regards small undertakings, and with the trustees of Lord Nuffield's Trust as regards undertakings both large and small. The Committee will also keep in closest consultation with the Commissioners for the Special Areas, and (outside the Special Areas) with the Site Companies mentioned above.

THE SPECIAL AREAS (ENGLAND AND WALES).

SUMMARY OF COMMITMENTS AND EXPENDITURE TO 31ST JANUARY,

In answer to a question put to him in the House of Commons on 4th March, 1937, the Minister of Labour gave the following particulars of the commitments and expenditure of the Commissioner for the Special Areas (England and Wales) up to 31st January,

	Commitments.	Expenditure.
	£	£
ndustry:	503,230	4,230
Harbour and quay development	201,230	68,780
Clearance and improvement of sites	221,940	157,000
Trading Estates companies	2,232,500	153,000
Development councils	25,080	14,980
Miscellaneous	25,080 33,860	5,590
Total, Industry	3,016,610	246,580
Health:		07.000
Hospitals	1,519,360	23,220 8,560
Maternity and child welfare centres	39,610	8,560
District nursing and ambulance services	53,250	31.400
Baths	120,000	36,100
Water supply	107,210	36,630
Sewerage and sewage disposal	107,210 1,028,800	233,120
	22,060	6,160
Total, Health	2,890,290	375,190
Housing: North Eastern Housing Association	207 470	188,130
	207,470 4,700	
Miscellaneous	4,100	
Total, Housing	212,170	188,130
Agriculture:	According to the contract of	700,000
Small holdings schemes	2,080,980	700,000
Group holdings schemes	88,680	36,670
Assisted allotment schemes	14,990	2,440
Total, Agriculture	2,184,650	739,110
Voluntary (local amenities) schemes:	44,670	30,690
Other Measures of Social Improvement:		S. Company
Social settlements	48,170	26,250
Permanent premises for occupational clubs and centres	6,820	6,810
Development of social service work among		
women	57,400	30,000
Social work among adolescent boys and	119,980	75,000
girls	201,000	208,310
Holiday camps for school children	291,980	33,710
Educational activities and library services	56,210 15,000	
Physical training classes	15,000	12,750
Community centres	20,000	
Youth centres	34,000	
Youth hostels	10,000	1,220
Sunderland House decoration scheme	10,000	500
Miscellaneous	7,030	4,480
Total, Other Measures of Social Improvement		399,03
Miscellaneous:	56 500	55,25
Subsistence Production Scheme	56,500 10,000	4,000
Restoration of Durham Castle Other activities	8,520	2,02
Total, Miscellaneous	75,020	61,27
GRAND TOTAL	£9,100,000	£2,040,00

APPOINTMENT OF NEW DISTRICT COMMISSIONER IN WEST CUMBERLAND.

Mr. St. Clare Grondona, the District Commissioner for the Special Area of West Cumberland, has asked to be transferred to the headquarters in London of the Commissioner for the Special Areas,

in order to undertake special investigation work.

Mr. E. G. Sarsfield-Hall, C.M.G., has been appointed to succeed
Mr. Grondona as District Commissioner in West Cumberland as from the beginning of April.

COMMITTEE ON HOLIDAYS WITH PAY.

THE Minister of Labour announced in the House of Commons on 4th March, 1937, that he proposed to appoint a Committee to investigate the extent to which holidays with pay are given to employed workpeople, and the possibility of extending the provision of such holidays by statutory enactment or otherwise; and to make recommendations.

The names of the members of the Committee will be announced

THE UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

March, 1937.

I.—FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE FUND AT 31st DECEMBER, 1936.

The Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee are required by statute to present to the Minister of Labour by the end of February in each year a report on the financial condition of the Unemployment Fund as at the previous 31st December. The Report for 1936, which was made on 5th February, 1937*, is in two sections, one dealing with the General Account of the Fund and the other with the Agricultural Account.

THE GENERAL ACCOUNT.

In preparing their annual Report on the financial condition of the Unemployment Fund a year ago†, the Statutory Committee, after consulting the Committee on Economic Information of the Economic Advisory Council, assumed for the eight-year period 1936-43 a mean level of unemployment of 16\frac{3}{4} per cent., of which 48 per cent. would rank for benefit. On that basis, and taking into account the accumulated reserve of £21,450,000 at the end of 1935, the Committee made proposals (which were accepted by the Government) for reducing the contributions in respect of all insured workpeople who had attained the age of 18 by 1d. a week for each party, at a cost of £6,500,000 a year to the Fund. If the Committee's assumptions as to unemployment in 1936-43 were realised the reduction in contributions would absorb the bulk of the accumulated reserve, but the Committee anticipated that during 1936, and one or two subsequent years, the Fund would be able to accumulate surpluses for meeting losses in the less favourable years to come. If the original expectations for 1936 had been realised the accumulated balance in the General Account at the end of the year would have amounted to £32,272,000. The actual balance at 31st December, 1936, was £38,977,280, that is to say, about £6,700,000 above expectation.

This increase was due to the improvement in employment. The Committee examine the course of unemployment during 1936 in the various industries, administrative Divisions and counties. Nearly all industries showed an improvement, but the improvement was very unequally distributed geographically. The smallest proportionate fall in the numbers unemployed was in the London and South-Eastern Divisions (where unemployment is presumably near the irreducible minimum), and in Scotland and Wales where high unemployment is chronic. In these two groups, which cover the areas with the lowest and with the highest percentages of unemployment, respectively, the decrease in the number of unemployed was between 12 and 14 per cent. In the remaining Divisions it was between 16 and 21 per cent.

The Committee draw attention to the tendency for the fall of unemployment through industrial recovery to become arrested, even in the most prosperous counties, at a minimum of 5, 6, or even 7 per cent., and, on the other hand, a tendency in many rural areas both for unemployment as a whole to remain at a high level and for a relatively large proportion of this unemployment to rank for insurance benefit. The Committee suggest that these matters call for investigation.‡

In determining the amount of the surplus available for distribution the Committee take into account 80 per cent. of the prospective net surplus, which, on the assumptions they make, would be realised in 1937. This, added to the £6,700,000 realised in 1936, gives a sum of about £16,500,000. This is a non-recurrent surplus, which must be translated into an annual surplus. The Committee adopt a period of eight years as the period over which the expenditure of the surplus should be spread, and, with the interest that will accrue on it, the amount available for additional expenditure is brought to £17,250,000. The Report discusses a suggestion that the accumulated reserve, or part of it, should be used to reduce the debt of the Unemployment Fund. This is at present being repaid, debt of the Unemployment Fund. This is at present being repaid, under the provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935, by half-yearly instalments of £2,500,000 each, covering principal and interest, by which means the debt will be automatically extinguished in 1971. The only effect of applying the surplus of £16,500,000 to additional repayment of debt, over and above the statutory charge of £5,000,000 a year, would be to cause the debt to be extinguished in 1963 in place of 1971. A large proportion of the present contributors would be unable to reap any advantage from the surplus in better benefits, and its disposal in this way would expose them to the risk of losing some of the benefits which they now enjoy. The Committee accordingly do not recommend the utilisation of the The Committee accordingly do not recommend the utilisation of the surplus for repayment of debt. They suggest, however, that, if any opportunity for fresh legislation on this matter presents itself, an amendment of the existing law might be made which would give extended powers for the treatment of debt.

IMPROVED PROVISION OF UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT.

The Committee, by a majority, recommend that the surplus should be disposed of by improving in two ways the provision of unemployment benefit. First, they propose a reduction, from six days to three days, as from 1st April next, of the waiting period for which no benefit is paid at the beginning of a continuous period of unemployment: the cost of this proposal is estimated at about £9,700,000 over the period of $7\frac{3}{4}$ years to 31st December, 1944. They also recommend an increase in the number of additional days of benefit that can be drawn by men who have worked regularly during the previous five years while drawing little in benefit. At present an insured person who has paid 30 contributions in the two years before his claim can draw benefit for 26 weeks, that is to say, 156 days of unemployment. Persons who in the past

* H.C. 51 of Session 1936-7. H.M. Stationery Office; price 9d. net (10d., post-free).
† H.C. 50 of Session 1935-6. H.M. Stationery Office; price 9d. net (10d.,

post-free).

‡ The Minister of Labour announced in the House of Commons on 3rd March, 1937, that he had asked the Committee to carry out the investigation.

five years have had relatively little unemployment may be qualified for additional days of benefit beyond the 156; the maximum number of additional days is three for every five contributions paid, less one for every five days of benefit drawn in the past five years. The Committee suggest that the provision of additional days should be made more ample, by subtracting one "additional" day for every eight days, in place of every five days, of benefit already drawn. They suggest that the new provision should apply to benefit years beginning on or after 1st January, 1937; the additional cost would thus begin at various dates after 1st July, 1937, and would not be substantial before the last quarter of the year. The total cost up to the end of the eight-year period, 1937-44, would be approximately £7,550,000.

Two members of the Committee present a minority Report, recommending that the surplus should be used either for reducing the present rates of contribution, or, alternatively, for reducing the debt of the Unemployment Fund.

The Government have adopted the recommendation of the majority of the Committee; and a draft Order to give effect to the recommendation was laid before both Houses of Parliament on 24th February. It was approved by the House of Lords on 9th March, 1937, and by the House of Commons on 3rd March, 1937; and the Order was made by the Minister of Labour on 10th March: see page 121.

THE AGRICULTURAL ACCOUNT.

The receipts of the Agricultural Account in the year 1936 were £793,550, of which all but £350 represented insurance contributions by employers, employed persons and the State. The expenditure was £146,175, made up of £46,500 for unemployment benefit (two months only), and £99,675 for administrative expenses and minor items covering the whole period of eight months since agricultural insurance began. There was thus a surplus of income over expenditure of £647,375. The Committee however covering it impressible for of £647,375. The Committee, however, consider it impossible for them to express any opinion as to the financial solvency or otherwise of the agricultural scheme after such a short experience.

The rate of unemployment among agricultural workers has been materially below the rate of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. upon which the finance of the agricultural scheme is based. The Committee call attention, however, to the markedly high level of unemployment among females.

II.—UNEMPLOYMENT FUND ACCOUNTS,

THE accounts of the Unemployment Fund for the year ended 31st March, 1936, together with the report of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, have been published.* The accounts are presented in two sections, of which one—the Transitional Payments Account includes the receipts and payments of the Fund in connection with transitional payments and allowances under the Unemployment Assistance Scheme; while the other—the Insurance Account—covers all other receipts and payments of the Fund.

Insurance Account.—The receipts during 1935-6 amounted to £66,035,981, of which £65,803,447 represented contributions from employers and employed persons, the Exchequer, and the Departments. The contribution income shows an increase of £2,539,701 over 1934-5, owing to the continued improvement in employment amongst the insured population. It should be noted that, in 1935-6, the insured population included boys and girls aged 14 and 15 for the whole year. The payments during the year were £52,670,047, as compared with £54,083,599 in the previous year, which, however, included repayments of Treasury advances prior to the funding of the debt on 1st July, 1934, to the amount of £910,000. The comparable totals in the two years were therefore £53,173,599 in 1934-5, and £52,670,047 in 1935-6.

The income for the year thus exceeded expenditure by £13,365,934. There was a balance at the beginning of the year of £10,875,072, so that the accumulated balance at the end of the year amounted to £24,241,006.

Transitional Payments Account.—Apart from a sum of £198,132 in respect of outstanding payments in connection with the transitional payments scheme, the whole of the payments represented the cost of allowances (including supplementary allowances) under the Unemployment Assistance Acts, 1934 and 1935, together with the expenses of administration other than those borne on the separate Vote of the Unemployment Assistance Board. The total amount of the Exchequer grant was £45,057,196, or £555,007 less than in the

COMMITTEE ON COMPENSATION FOR CARD-ROOM WORKERS.

The Home Secretary has appointed a Departmental Committee, under the chairmanship of Dr. W. D. Ross, to consider and report whether an equitable and workable scheme can be devised for providing compensation in the case of persons who, after employment for a substantial period in card-rooms or certain other dusty parts of cotton spinning mills, became, or have become, disabled by respiratory illness as indicated in the report of the Departmental Committee on Dust in Cardrooms, † and, if so, to make detailed recommendations as to the provisions to be included in such a scheme, more especially as to the persons to whom benefit should be payable and the rates and conditions of benefit, the medical and other machinery for administering the scheme, the method of financing the scheme, and its approximate cost.

The Secretary of the Committee is Mr. C. P. Gourle, one of H.M. Inspectors of Factories, to whom all communications should be addressed at 141A, Stamford Street, Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancs.

* H.C. 44 of Session 1936-7. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (14d. post-free). † H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. 6d. net (1s. 8d., post-free). A summary of this Report appeared in the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1932, page 126.

^{*} Cmd. 5386. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d. net. (21d., post-free.)

RETURNS are collected each month by the Ministry of Labour relating to the estimated cost of buildings for which plans have been approved by Local Authorities in 146 of the principal towns in Great Britain. A monthly summary of the information received at the time of going to press is published in each issue of this GAZETTE, and in addition a summary for the full number of 146 Authorities is published quarterly. Particulars are also published as to the total number of dwelling houses for which plans were approved.

Information is now available for all the 146 Authorities covered by the returns in respect of the whole of 1936, and in the Tables which follow, the figures for the year are summarised, both by monthly and quarterly periods, and also by districts. The totals are compared with the corresponding totals for 1935, and a summary Table is given with comparative figures for each year since 1923.

The Table below gives the estimated total cost both for each month and for each quarter of 1936, summarised according to the classes of buildings, with a comparison of the year's totals with those for 1935:—

Period.	Dwelling Houses.	Factories and Work- shops.	Shops, Offices, Ware- houses and Other Business Premises.	Churches, Schools and Public Buildings.	Other Buildings; and Additions and Altera- tions to existing Buildings.	Total.
1936.	£	£	£	£	£	£
January February March 1st Quarter	6,260,700 6,391,500 5,990,900 18,643,100	1,049,600 667,800	959,200 542,300 794,700 2,296,200	692,500 1,081,900 1,014,100 2,788,500	822,200 1,037,900 890,600 2,750,700	9,267,000 10,103,200 9,358,100 28,728,300
April May June 2nd Quarter	6,272,300 7,777,000 6,857,400 20,906,700	1,626,900	691,400 811,500 822,900 2,325,800	819,500 1,423,000 912,000 3,154,500	1,092,300 1,135,000 1,447,300 3,674,600	9,558,200 12,773,400 10,477,900 32,809,500
July August September 3rd Quarter	5,051,000	1,258,900 781,200 1,039,800 3,079,900	977,100 585,000 516,400 2,078,500	668,900 436,100 892,800 1,997,800	1,263,900 753,500 961,200 2,978,600	10,843,400 7,606,800 9,355,400 27,805,600
October November December 4th Quarter	6,034,800 6,410,900 5,395,500 17,841,200	799,900	581,600 672,400 799,000 2,053,000	720,500 895,900 1,251,800 2,868,200	1,099,000 899,600 944,100 2,942,700	8,985,600 9,678,700 9,024,400 27,688,700
Total, 1936 Total, 1935	75,061,800 78,429,100	10,061,200	8,753,500 7,911,200	10,809,000	12,346,600	117,032,100 114,307,800

In the further Table which follows, the estimated total cost for the year 1936 is analysed by districts and by classes of buildings. A comparison is also made between the total for each district and the corresponding total for 1935:—

District, and Aggregate Population (in thousands) at Census of 1931* of 146 Areas to which the figures relate.	Dwelling Houses.	Factories and Work- shops.	Shops, Offices, Ware- houses and Other Business Pre- mises.	Churches, Schools and Public Build- ings.	Other Build- ings; and Addi- tions and Altera- tions to existing Build- ings.	Totals for 1936; and Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) compared with 1935.
ENGLAND AND WALES:	£	£	£	£	£	£
Northern Counties (974)	3,407,700	582,200	372,400	641,500	463,400	5,467,200 + 35·8
Yorkshire (2,479)	9,939,100	787,100	1,176,700	1,194,500	1,389,500	14,486,900 + 19·7
Lancs. & Cheshire (3,091)	8,630,600	1,257,400	900,100	1,513,700	1,540,200	13,842,000
North and West- Midland Counties (3,213) South-Midland & Eastern Counties						25,323,400 + 3·5 6,293,000
(697)	4,405,400	377,500	446,700	601,300	462,100	+ 1.5
Outer London† (2,702)	18,314,200	1,915,900	1,927,900	1,676,700	2,440,700	26,275,400 - 11·4
South-Eastern Counties (1,138)	6,958,500	193,300	832,50	831,700	1,266,300	10,082,300
South-Western Counties (452)	1,807,700	44,700	247,50	130,200	280,900	2,511,000
Wales and Mon. (830)	1,604,400	35,500	166,00	308,000	191,200	2,305,100 + 15.5
SCOTLAND (2,234)	6,084,400	437,700	410,50	1,762,600	1,750,600	10,445,800 + 21.2
TOTAL (17,810)	75,061,800	10,061,200	8,753,50	10,809,000	12,346,600	117,032,10

^{*} The population figures relate to the areas as at present constituted, taking into account revisions in area which have taken place since 1931.
† Particulars are not available for the London County Council area,

The total for dwelling houses in 1936 was slightly below the total for 1935, and accounted for rather less than two-thirds of the estimated total cost of all buildings for which plans were passed, as compared with rather more than two-thirds in 1935; in each quarter of 1935 the totals for dwelling houses were greater than in the corresponding quarter of any previous year since 1923, when this series of figures was first compiled; and the totals for 1936 similarly exceeded those for previous years (except 1935). As regards buildings other than dwelling-houses, the total for 1936 was higher for each class of building than the corresponding total in any year since 1923, while for all classes of buildings taken together (including dwelling-houses) the total for 1936, which was slightly greater than in 1935, was also the highest on record.

In the second Table above it will be observed that the totals for 1936 showed substantial increases over those for 1935 in the Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Scotland and Wales: only in the case of Outer London, where the total for dwelling-houses was noticeably lower than in 1935, was there any appreciable decrease from the level of the

The number of dwelling-houses for which plans were passed by the 146 Authorities in each quarter of 1936 is shown, by districts, in the following Table, which also includes the average cost per dwelling in each district for the whole year.

		Average Cost per Dwelling				
District.	Jan Mar.	April- June.	July- Sept.	Oct Dec.	Total, 1936.	for whole Year.
ENGLAND AND						£
WALES:-	1,545	2,784	1,854	1,947	8,130	419
Northern Counties Vorkshire	6,137	5,716	5,705	6,960	24,518	405
Lancs. and Che-	0,101	0,	,			
shire	5,833	5,771	4,290	4,756	20,650	418
North and West						
Midland Coun-	7 500	0.050	6 777	8,310	31,635	440
ties	7,529	9,059	6,737	0,310	31,033	110
South - Midland and Eastern						
Counties	2,593	2,352	2,237	2,045	9,227	477
Outer London	8,612	9,927	6,467	6,174	31,180	587
South - Eastern				0.700	77.007	670
Counties	3,285	2,783	2,213	2,722	11,003	632
South - Western	496	723	767	1,009	2,995	604
Counties	1,045	576	973	695	3,289	488
Wales and Mon.	1,043	310	310		0,200	
SCOTLAND	2,548	3,237	4,132	3,140	13,057	466
		10.000	75 705	77 750	155 694	482
All Districts, 1936	39,623	42,928	35,375	37,758 41,782	155,684 157,103	1
All Districts, 1935	38,161	41,027	36,133	41,102	101,100	200

It should be observed, with regard to the above figures, that the term "dwelling-house" may apply either to a self-contained house or to a flat or to a tenement in a large block of dwellings, and that the variations in the average cost per dwelling in the different districts will be partly due to variations in the types of dwellings, as well as to variations in size, etc. Details are not available as to the types of dwellings actually covered by the returns.

Comparison of Estimated Costs, 1923-36.—A comparison of the estimated total cost of buildings for which plans were passed in each of the last fourteen years is shown in the following Table, in which separate totals are given for dwelling-houses and for all classes of buildings combined, with index numbers for each year, taking 1924 as the standard of comparison:—

				Estimated '	Fotal Cost.	Index Nu (1924 =	
	Ye	ear.		Dwelling Houses only.	All Buildings.	Dwelling Houses only.	All Buildings.
		27670	I STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	£000.	£000.	THE STATE OF THE STATE OF	MEN CONTROL
1923				31,778	50,701	84 · 4	87.1
1924				37,667	58,182	100.0	100.0
		***	***	45,358	66,447	120.4	114.2
1925		•••			67,630	122.7	116.2
1926			***	46,209		105.9	110.5
1927				39,889	64,282		115.9
1928				40,124	67,435	106.5	
1929				44,260	73,094	117.5	125.6
1930				46,764	74,605	124 - 2	128 · 2
1931				40,492	63,010	107.5	108.3
	•••	***		46,888	66,254	124.5	113.9
1932		***			83,682	165.4	143.8
1933			•••	62,308		184 - 7	164.2
1934				69,586	95,563		196.5
1935				78,429	114,308	208.2	
1936				75,062	117,032	199.3	201.1

The above figures indicate that, following an increase in the totals in 1924-6, there was a decline in 1927, due to a decrease in the dwelling-house group. The totals again increased in each year up to 1930, but fell off in 1931, in which year the total for all classes of buildings combined was less than in any previous year since 1924. There was some recovery in 1932, a marked increase in each of the years 1933, 1934, and 1935, and a slight further increase for all buildings in 1936. The totals for 1936, both for dwelling-houses and for all buildings, were approximately double the corresponding totals for 1924. The figures are, of course, affected to some extent by changes in building costs during the period covered by the Table.

CHARTS ILLUSTRATING LABOUR STATISTICS.

March, 1937.

A SPECIAL Supplement which is included with the present issue of this GAZETTE contains a selection of charts, etc., illustrating some of the principal official statistics relating to labour conditions. Explanatory notes are given below:—

Changes in Working-Class Cost of Living.

The first chart shows the general movement of working-class cost-of-living and retail prices of food in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as indicated by the index-numbers published each month in this GAZETTE (see, e.g., page 119 of the present issue).

Changes in Money Wages and in "Real" Wages.

This chart shows the average movement of weekly rates of wages and of "real" wages in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the average levels at the end of each month being expressed as percentages of the average level in 1924. The statistics on which the curve for wages is based refer to workers of unchanged grade, and almost wholly to those industries or sections of industries in which organised arrangements exist for the negotiation of changes in rates of wages on a collective basis; they relate to rates of wages for a full week and take no account of changes in earnings resulting from variations in the state of employment. A detailed account of the nature of the information used in arriving at the figures utilised for the purpose of this chart was given in an article on pages 86 to 88 of the issue of this GAZETTE for March, 1935.

The figures serving as a basis for the "real" wages curve are calculated by combining the foregoing figures relating to rates of wages with the cost-of-living index-numbers.

Trade Disputes.

The diagram shows the aggregate number of working days lost in strikes and lock-outs in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. It is based on statistics published in the issues of this GAZETTE for May, 1936 (page 163), and January, 1937 (page 6).

Numbers of Unemployed Persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges.

This chart is based on the numbers of unemployed persons, males and females, whether insured or uninsured, and including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed, registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain in the years 1921 to 1936 inclusive. The figures are published monthly in this GAZETTE (see, e.g., page 95 of the present issue).

Percentages Unemployed among Insured Persons.

This chart shows the fluctuations from 1921 to 1936 in the percentages unemployed among persons aged 16-64, excluding agricultural workers, insured against unemployment in Great Britain, as published regularly in this GAZETTE (see, e.g., page 105 of the present issue). Separate curves are given for the percentages wholly unemployed (including casuals), and temporarily stopped.

Claimants for Insurance Benefit and Applicants for Unemployment Allowances, etc., and Insured Non-Claimants.

For the period October, 1929, to October, 1931, this chart indicates separately the number of claimants for standard and transitional benefit respectively included in the numbers of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges. From November, 1931, to December, 1934, the curves relate to the number of claimants for "insurance benefit," and "transitional payments," respectively. From 7th January, 1935, transitional payments were replaced by unemployment allowances. A separate curve is given for insured non-claimants on the registers. All the curves have been affected by legislative and administrative changes, which have been made at various dates. The classes in receipt of the various types of payment have been defined from time to time in this GAZETTE (see e.g., page 440 of the issue for November, 1931, page 480 of the issue for December, 1931, and page 28 of the issue for January, 1935).

Claimants for unemployment benefit under the agricultural scheme, which first became payable as from 5th November, 1936, are excluded from the figures on which the chart is based.

The figures relate to Great Britain. Those for October, 1929, February, 1930, and May, 1930, were obtained from sample inquiries, the results of which were published in the issues of this GAZETTE for January, 1930, and October, 1930 (pages 9 and 358 respectively). For subsequent dates the figures have been published regularly in this GAZETTE (see e.g., page 106 of the present issue).

Persons Insured against Unemployment and Numbers in Employment.

This diagram shows for the period June, 1923, to December, 1936, the estimated numbers of persons, aged 16-64, excluding agricultural workers, insured against unemployment in Great Britain, divided into four sections representing respectively the numbers in employment, the numbers directly involved in trade disputes, the numbers recorded as unemployed, and the numbers absent from work through sickness or other temporary reasons except holidays. The numbers unemployed include not only those wholly unemployed but also those temporarily stopped. The diagram does not include persons employed in private domestic service, or other classes excepted from unemployment insurance; agricultural workers, who first became insurable in May, 1936, are also excluded. The detailed figures for recent years will be found in the issues of this GAZETTE for November, 1936 (page 398), and January, 1937 (page 7).

Average Numbers of Applicants for Unemployment Insurance Benefit and Unemployment Assistance registered each month as having been unemployed for the periods stated.

This diagram shows for each year from 1932 to 1936, the average numbers of applicants for insurance benefit and unemployment allowances on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain, who, at the date of each monthly count, had been registered as unemployed for various periods. The figures on which the diagram is based relate only to the duration of the last spell of registered unemployment as recorded at the date of the count. The diagram does not furnish an analysis according to the total amount of unemployment experienced in each year. Detailed figures comparable with those on which the diagram is based are given each month in this GAZETTE (see e.g., page 106 of this issue).

Insured Persons in Employment in the main Industry Groups.

This diagram indicates the numbers of insured persons, aged 16–64, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland in employment in five main industry groups at June of each year from 1923 to 1936, inclusive. Agriculture is excluded. The diagram is based on the figures used for the Table published on pages 466 and 467 of the December, 1936, issue of this GAZETTE, representing the differences between the estimated numbers insured and the numbers recorded as unemployed.

Vacancies notified to and filled by Employment Exchanges.

This diagram shows for each year from 1922 to 1936 the numbers of vacancies notified to, and filled by, Employment Exchanges in Great Britain (including Branch Employment Offices, and the Juvenile Employment Bureaux of Local Education Authorities).

Trade Union Membership.

The curves of this chart illustrate the changes in the membership of trade unions, registered and unregistered, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as shown by the statistics given in the October, 1936, issue of this GAZETTE (page 356).

Total Passenger Movement—Outward and Inward Balances from and to the United Kingdom.

This diagram is based on statistics prepared by the Board of Trade and shows the net balance of passengers travelling between the United Kingdom and the rest of the world, i.e., the difference between the total number of passengers leaving the United Kingdom and the total number entering in each year. The diagram provides a rough indication of the balance of migration from or into the United Kingdom.

FATAL ACCIDENTS IN MINES AND QUARRIES IN 1936.

THE Mines Department have issued a preliminary Statement* of the number of deaths caused by accidents in and about the mines and quarries of Great Britain (including the Isle of Man) during the year 1936. The principal statistics are given below; the figures for 1936 are subject to minor corrections on the receipt of the final returns for the Annual Report.

		. of separal Acciden		No. of Deaths caused by Fatal Accidents in			
	1936.	1935.	1934.	1936.	1935.	1934.	
Mines under the Coal Mines Act, 1911 Mines under the Metal-	696	816	770	777	861	1,073	
liferous Mines Regula- tion Act, 1872	11	23	16	12	25	16	
Quarries under the Quarries Act, 1894†	73	51	63	76	51	64	
Total	780	890	849	865	937	1,153	

Of the 777 deaths from accidents at mines under the Coal Mines Act in 1936, no fewer than 372, or 48 per cent., were due to falls of ground, including 276 at the working face, and 95 on underground roads. Haulage accidents underground accounted for 163 deaths, including 142 caused by persons being run over or crushed by trams or tubs. Of the remainder, 71 were due to explosions of firedamp or coal dust, 19 to shaft accidents, and 95 to miscellaneous accidents underground. Accidents on the surface accounted for 57 deaths.

It is estimated that for mines under the Coal Mines Act, 1911, the death-rate in 1936, per thousand persons employed was $1\cdot00$, as compared with $1\cdot10$ in 1935 and $1\cdot35$ in 1934. Taking a hundred thousand man-shifts worked as the basis, the death rate was $0\cdot38$ in 1936, $0\cdot43$ in 1935, and $0\cdot53$ in 1934. The death-rate per million tons of mineral raised was $3\cdot32$ in 1936, as compared with $3\cdot77$ in 1935 and $4\cdot74$ in 1934.

^{*} Index numbers for the totals recorded in each quarter since the beginning of 1927 are given in the quarterly Supplements to this GAZETTE. (See the Supplement published with the February issue.)

^{*} H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d. net (2½d., post free).
† The Quarries Act, 1894, applies only to quarries more than 20 feet deep.
In addition, 5 accidents, causing 5 deaths, were reported in 1936 at quarries
20 feet deep or less.

EMPLOYMENT IN FEBRUARY: GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT in February showed a recovery from the seasonal decline recorded in January. The industries showing the greatest improvement included building and public works contracting, the clothing trades (including boot and shoe manufacture), the cotton industry, general engineering, the motor vehicle and aircraft industry, pottery and earthenware manufacture, and shipping service. In none of the principal industries was there a marked decline in

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SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

It is estimated that at 22nd February, 1937, the number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain, exclusive of agricultural workers, was approximately 11,187,000. This was 81,000 more than at 25th January, 1937, and 662,000 more than at 24th February, 1936.

Among insured workpeople, aged 16-64 (excluding agricultural workers), the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 22nd February, 1937 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 12·2, as compared with 12·6 at 25th January, 1937, and 15·3 at 24th February, 1936. In Great Britain the percentage at 22nd February, 1937, was 11.9 as compared with 12.3 at 25th January, 1937, and 15.1 at 24th

February, 1936.

At 22nd February, 1937, the numbers of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 1,391,932 wholly unemployed, 161,834 temporarily stopped, and 74,079 normally in casual employment, making a total of 1,627,845. This was 61,378 less than a month before, and 397,176 less than a year before. The total of 1,627,845 included 1,278,659 men, 45,535 boys, 253,666 women, and 49,985 girls.

The persons on the Registers included 1,385,171 insured persons The persons on the Registers included 1,385,171 insured persons who were applicants for insurance benefit or unemployment allowances, 132,962 other insured persons (including insured juveniles under 16 years of age), and 109,712 uninsured persons. Of the 1,385,171 applicants for benefit or allowances, 754,823 had claims admitted for insurance benefit, and 559,216 had applications authorised for allowances at 22nd February, 1937; the balance of 71,132 included 40,763, persons whose position under the conditions relative. 40,763 persons whose position under the conditions relating to contributions paid and benefit received had not been determined, 8,762 persons who had been disqualified for short periods from receiving benefit, and 21,607 persons whose needs had been held

not to justify payment of unemployment allowances.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges at 22nd February, 1937, was 1,703,926, as compared with 1,766,362 at 25th January, 1937, and 2,093,900 at 24th February, 1936.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

Mining and Quarrying.—In the coal mining industry employment in February showed little change on the whole as compared with January. It was good in the Midlands and in Kent, and moderate to fair in other districts except in Cumberland and South Wales, where it was very bad. The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 20th February, 1937, showed an increase of 0.7 per cent. as compared with 23rd January, 1937, and of 0.3 per cent. as compared with 22nd February, 1936. The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 20th February, 1937, was 5.53, an increase of 0.16 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 23rd January, 1937, and of 0.22 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 22nd February, 1936.

In the iron mining industry employment showed an improvement and was good in most districts. At the West Lothian shale mines it continued fair. At the East of Scotland whinstone quarries employment improved to some extent, but was still affected by unfavourable weather conditions. Employment at slate quarries in North Wales continued good. At tin mines it remained slack. There was an improvement at china clay quarries, where employment was fairly good. At lime stone quarries in the Buxton area employment continued good, while in the Cleveland area it was fairly good. At chalk quarries there was an improvement and employment was good

Pig Iron, Iron and Steel and Tinplate.- In the pig iron industry and in iron and steel manufacture employment showed improvement as compared with the previous month, and was good in many areas; it was much better than a year ago. Employment also improved in the tinplate industry; but there was little change in steel sheet

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Other Metal Industries .- In the engineering industry employment improved and was good on the whole. There was an improvement in motor vehicle manufacture and employment was very good; it remained very good in electrical engineering. Employment improved in general engineering and in textile engineering, and was good in the former and moderate in the latter; it remained fair in marine engineering and in constructional

In the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry the improvement recorded in recent months continued. Shortages of certain classes of skilled men were reported in some districts.

ades employment showed little change and continued good on the whole. It was very good in the brasswork trade; good in the sheet metal, ironfounding (other than engineers' ironfounding), jewellery and plated ware, hollow-ware, and nut, bolt, nail, rivet, etc. trades; fairly good in the file, tube, wire manufacturing and needle and fishing tackle trades; and fair in the edge tool and chain and anchor trades.

Textile Industries.—In the cotton industry employment showed a further improvement in February. There was a shortage of workers at many centres.

In the wool textile industry employment showed little change on the whole during February. Shortages of labour were again reported in several districts. In the carpet section employment was good in all the principal districts.

Employment in the hosiery trade showed little change and was fairly good. In the lace trade it showed an improvement and was good. There was a slight improvement in the silk manufacturing industry, and in artificial silk yarn manufacture, at some centres, and employment was fairly good. In the linen trade it showed little change and remained slack; there was a slight decline in the jute trade and employment continued bad. In the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc. trades, employment showed an improvement and was moderate generally.

Clothing Trades.—Employment in the retail bespoke and in the ready-made and wholesale bespoke branches of the tailoring trades showed an improvement and was fair on the whole. There was also an improvement in the dressmaking and millinery trades and employment was fairly good. Employment in the shirt and collar trade showed an improvement and was fair. In the glove and corset trades there was an improvement and employment continued good at most centres. Employment in the hat trade continued to improve and was fair.

In the boot and shoe industry employment showed a marked improvement. Short-time working decreased, and there was a considerable amount of overtime working.

Leather Trades.—Employment in all sections of the leather trades showed an improvement; it was fair in the tanning, currying and leather-dressing sections, and fairly good in other sections.

Building, Woodworking, etc.—In the building industry employment showed a slight improvement and was moderate on the whole. In individual occupations it was good for the time of year with bricklayers and carpenters, slack with painters, and fair with other classes of skilled operatives; in some areas a shortage of bricklayers was reported. In brick manufacture employment showed a slight improvement and continued fairly good.

Employment in the furnishing trades improved slightly and continued fair; with millsawyers and coachbuilders it showed little change and remained fair on the whole.

Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.—In the paper-making industry employment showed little change and continued good generally. In the printing industry it improved and was fairly good on the whole. With bookbinders there was a slight decline, but employment was good.

Pottery and Glass.—In the North Staffordshire pottery industry employment showed an improvement and was fair on the whole. There was no appreciable change in the glass trades, and employment remained slack in the bottle-making section, and fairly good in other

Fishing.—With fishermen employment showed a slight improvement, but continued very bad on the whole.

Dock Labourers and Seamen.—Employment declined slightly among port transport workers; there was little change in harbour, river, and canal service. Employment among seamen improved slightly but remained slack on the whole.

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 persons (insured and uninsured), aged 14 years and over, on the registers of Employment Exchanges, etc., at 22nd February, 1937:—

	Wo	rkpec	ngst i	inemployed Insured aged 16-64* b., 1937.	Unemployed Persons on Registers of Employment Exchanges at 22nd Feb., 1937.				
Division.		÷		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Total Percentages	Numbers		e (+) or e (-) as ed with		
	Males.	Females Total.		as compared with a month before.	1, 1110 010	a month before.	a year before.		
Great Britain: London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Northern Scotland Wales Special Schemes	8·1 12·6 16·9 21·7 19·7 27·2	6.6	8·4 9·6 11·0 15·0 20·3 17·6 26·0	- 0·2 - 0·5 - 0·5 - 0·5 - 0·5 - 0·7 - 0·4 - 0·3	193,514 88,513 99,869 151,636 163,819 319,632 172,499 266,758 171,605	- 1,516 - 5,943 - 11,806 - 7,650 - 14,337 - 6,529 - 4,584	- 9,197 - 20,526 - 54,734 - 47,290 - 82,840 - 50,014 - 50,038		
Total	13.3	8.0	11.9	- 0.4	1,627,845	- 61,378	- 397,176		
Northern Ireland	28.6	19.0	25.1	- 0.3	76,081	- 1,058	+ 7,202		
Great Britain and	13.6	8.3	12.2	- 0.4	1,703,926	- 62,436	_ 389,974		

^{*} Excluding insured agricultural workers.

UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

og 16 64 · Percentages Unemple

March, 1937.

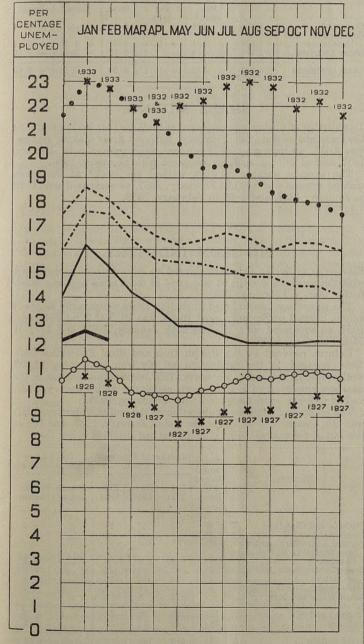
Insured Pers.	Britain	Unemploye	d Persons				
			Males	and Fema	(Insure Uninsu	ired)	
Date.	Males.	Fe- males.	Wholly Unem-	Tem-	Matal.	at Emplo Exchang	yment
			ployed and Casuals.	porarily stopped.	Total.	Gt.Britain and N. Ireland.	Gt. Britain.
1936. 24 February 25 March 27 April 25 May 22 June 20 July 24 August 26 October 23 November 14 December	17·1 15·9 15·4 14·4 14·6 14·1 13·5 13·6 13·6 13·7 13·8	10·1 9·4 8·9 8·3 8·1 8·2 8·2 8·2 8·7	13·3 12·4 11·7 11·0 10·5 10·2 10·4 10·6 10·7	2.0 1.8 1.9 1.8 2.3 2.2 1.9 1.7 1.5	15·3 14·2 13·6 12·8 12·8 12·4 12·1 12·1 12·1 12·2	2,093,900 1,947,998 1,895,122 1,768,246 1,766,372 1,717,062 1,678,277 1,689,715 1,677,127 1,693,945 1,702,673	2,025,021 1,881,531 1,831,230 1,705,042 1,702,676 1,652,072 1,613,940 1,624,339 1,611,810 1,623,602 1,628,719
1937. 25 January 22 February	14·0 13·6	8·6 8·3	11·2 10·9	1.4	12·6 12·2	1,766,362 1,703,926	1,689,223 1,627,845

UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED* AMONG PERSONS, AGED 16-64, INSURED AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND:—

1937.	PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PA	1934.	
1936.		1933.	
1935.		Mean for 1924-29†	0-0-0-0

X The crosses indicate the minimum and maximum monthly percentages nemployed during the years 1924—1936.†



* Excluding workers insured under the Agricultural Scheme. Up to and including June, 1936, these 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.

COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

The following Table gives an analysis of the unemployment figures for 22nd February, 1937:—

No. 10 Sept.	Men (18 years and over).	Boys (under 18 years).	Women (18 years andover)		Total.
Persons on Register:— 1. Claims admitted for insurance benefit:—					
 (a) General scheme (b) Agricultural scheme* 2. Applications authorised for unemployment allow- 	554,645 13,740	14,627 534	155,703 3,685	11,597 292	736,572 18,251
ances 3. Claims under considera-	527,849	_	31,367	_	559,216
4. Insured persons not entitled to benefit or allowances†:—	29,790	1,648	8,247	1,078	40,763
(a) aged 16-64 (b) aged 14 and 15 5. Others on register!	105,304 	5,129 8,369 15,228	30,422	5,375 8,732 22,911	146,230 17,101 109,712
Total on Register	1,278,659	45,535	253,666	49,985	1,627,845
Two-months File§:— 6. (a) Persons aged 16-64 (b) Persons aged 14-15 Special Schemes:— 7. Claimants to benefit	37,349	2,498 2,195	36,386	3,670 3,693	79,903 5,888 2,489
Total Insured Unemployed:— Aged 16-64 (items 1-3,	2,211	10	202	-	2,403
4 (a), 6 (a) and 7) Aged 14-64 (items 1-4,	1,270,951	24,446	266,012	22,015	1,583,424
6 and 7)	1,270,951	35,010	266,012	34,440	1,606,413

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.

ANALYSIS FOR 22ND FEBRUARY, 1937, AND 25TH JANUARY, 1937

		22nd February, 1937.									
-	Persons normally in Regular Employment. Persons normally in Casual Total.		Total	Total.							
	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Stopped.	Employ- ment.	20001.	10tal.						
		Great Bri	itain.								
Men Boys Women Girls	1,101,455 43,011 200,891 46,575	105,136 2,383 50,915 3,400	72,068 141 1,860 10	1,278,659 45,535 253,666 49,985	1,318,595 51,036 263,225 56,367						
Total	1,391,932	161,834	74,079	1,627,845	1,689,223						
	Great 1	Britain and N	orthern Irel	land.							
Men Boys Women Girls	1,152,205 45,162 216,608 47,490	106,317 2,396 53,711 3,489	74,504 141 1,893 10	1,333,026 47,699 272,212 50,989	1,373,719 53,231 281,980 57,432						
Total	1,461,465	165,913	76,548	1,703,926	1,766,362						

VACANCIES NOTIFIED TO, AND FILLED BY, EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.

(GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.)

	Four wee	eks ended b., 1937.	Period 25th Feb., 1936, to 22nd Feb., 1937.						
				s Notified.	Vacancie	s Filled.¶			
	Vacancies Notified.	Vacancies Filled.¶	Number.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a year before.	Number.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a year before.			
Men Boys Women Girls	127,572 29,034 56,768 25,207 238,581	117,215 21,231 42,147 18,671 199,264	1,704,234 373,820 749,791 332,851 3,160,696	+ 71,330 + 31,954 + 37,865 + 22,415 + 163,564	1,564,471 281,960 561,782 253,273 2,661,486	+ 43,758 + 12,314 + 13,108 + 8,430 + 77,610			

* In addition to those persons who had claims admitted for benefit under the agricultural scheme, some persons who are classified, on page 105, as insured under that scheme at July, 1936, and unemployed at 22nd February, had claims for agricultural benefit under consideration; and some others were claiming benefit under the general scheme, in virtue of contributions paid during periods of employment in industries other than agriculture.

† The figures include 63 private gardeners (62 men aged 18-64, 5 boys aged 16-17, and 1 boy aged under 16).

‡ i.e., uninsured persons, together with small numbers insured under the special schemes for the banking and insurance industries. The numbers of claimants to benefit under these schemes are shown in item 7.

§ See explanation on page 102. The figures include 9 private gardeners (all men).

men).

| The term "Employment Exchange," as used in this connection, includes Ministry of Labour Employment Exchanges and Branch Employment Offices, and also Juvenile Employment Bureaux under the control of Local Education Authorities which are exercising powers under Sec. 81 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935.

| "Vacancies Filled" include certain types of cases (described as Class B engagements) in which the work of the Exchanges was limited; for instance, obtaining for an employer former employees or placing the same men in relief work in alternate weeks. During the four weeks ended 22th February, 1937, the average number of such placings of men and women was 8,347 per week.

EMPLOYMENT IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

COAL MINING.

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EMPLOYMENT in February showed little change on the whole as compared with January. It was good in the Midlands and in Kent, and moderate to fair in other districts, except in Cumberland and

and moderate to fair in other districts, except in Cumberland and South Wales where it was very bad.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16–64, was 15·3 at 22nd February, 1937, as compared with 15·4 at 25th January, 1937, and 20·2 at 24th February, 1936. The percentage wholly unemployed decreased by 0·5 (from 13·8 to 13·3), but the percentage temporarily stopped increased by 0·4 (from 1·6 to 2·0).

The numbers and percentages unemployed among insured work-

The numbers and percentages unemployed among insured work-people, aged 16-64, in the respective areas at 22nd February, 1937, and the increases or decreases as compared with 25th January, 1937, and 24th February, 1936, are shown in the following Table:-

aja ji diyan d	Insured Une	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Total Percentages					
Area.	Numbers.		P	ercentage	as compared with a		
0.00 (1.00 (Wholly Unemployed (including 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	119,061 103,637 15,424	17,725 16,540 1,185	13·3 13·1 14·4	2·0 2·1 1·1	15·3 15·2 15·5	- 0·1 - 0·2 - 0·2	- 4·9 - 5·0 - 4·6
Wales:— Northumberland Durham	4,967 15,813	88 586	10·2 12·7	0·2 0·4	10·4 13·1	- 0·5 - 0·7	- 4·2 - 6·8
Cumberland and Westmorland Yorkshire Lancashire and	3,607 13,722	28 4,331	39·9 9·2	0·3 2·9	40·2 12·1	- 0·9 - 0·5	- 7·5 - 5·1
Cheshire Derbyshire Notts. and Lei-	12,048 3,423	894 201	16·4 6·3	1·2 0·4	17·6 6·7	- 0·2 - 0·4	- 1·5 - 2·5
cester Warwickshire	4,968 641	277 26	8·7 4·5	0·5 0·1	9·2 4·6	- 0·2 - 0·7	- 2·8 - 2·3
Staffs., Worces- ter and Salop Glos. and Som-	3,950	425	6.7	0.8	7.5	- 0.6	- 1.8
erset Kent	1,030 283	419 44		4·1 0·6	14.1	$\begin{bmatrix} - & 1.8 \\ - & 0.3 \end{bmatrix}$	- 1·6 - 1·1
Wales and Mon- mouth	37,594	9,196	20.8	5.1	25.9	+ 1.0	- 7.4

The following table shows, for the principal coal-mining districts, the total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 20th February, 1937, and the average number of days worked per week* during the preceding fortnight, 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.

	Total Wage Ea	Number rners on Books.		Average Number of Days worked per week* at the Mines.			
Districts.	20th Feb.,	Inc. (+) (-)as co wit	mpared	Fort- night ended	Inc. (+) or Dec (-)as compared with a		
	1937.	Month before.	Year before.	20th Feb., 1937.	Month before.	Year before.	
ENGLAND AND WALES: Northumberland Durham	44,670 111,763	Per cent. + 0·2 + 0·9	Per cent. + 1·3 + 3·6	Days. 5.50 5.43	Days. +0.03	Days. -0.02 +0.06	
Cumberland and West- morland South Yorkshire West Yorkshire Lancs. and Cheshire Notts. and Leicester Warwick North Staffordshire South Staffs.†, Worcs.	5,074 96,510 41,895 59,041 44,085 53,133 16,978 22,990	+ 0·1 + 0·4 + 1·0 - 1·1 + 0·4 + 0·5 + 0·2 - 0·1	+ 3·5 + 1·0 - 1·5 - 1·5 - 2·9 - 1·8 + 2·9 + 1·2	5·57 5·25 5·48 5·49 5·50 5·50 5·75 5·43	-0.08 +0.70 +0.03 +0.15 +0.13 +0.27 -0.01 +0.03	-0·12 +0·25 +0·25 +0·07 +0·30 +0·42 +0·02 -0·15	
and Salop Glos, and Somerset Kent North Wales South Wales and Mon.	27,626 8,893 7,175 9,764 127,523	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{r} -3.5 \\ -2.9 \\ -1.4 \\ +6.5 \\ -2.0 \end{array} $	5·63 5·56 5·72 5·74	+0·03 +0·08 +0·04 +0·07	+ 0·05 - 0·07 + 0·72	
England and Wales	677,120	+ 0.5	- 0.1	5.49	+0.17	+0.25	
SCOTLAND: Mid and East Lothians Fife and Clackmannan Rest of Scotland	12,890 22,901 52,812	+ 2·5 + 2·2 + 2·1	+ 3·2 + 4·6 + 3·1	5·78 5·75 5·81	-0·08 +0·04 +0·01	+0·02 +0·01 -0·06	
Scotland	88,603	+ 2.2	+ 3.5	5 · 80	+0.01	- 0.03	
GREAT BRITAIN	765,723	+ 0.7	+ 0.3	5 · 53	+0.16	+0.22	

^{*} 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 epen. Mines not working are omitted in computing the average number of open. Mines not working are days worked. † Including Cannock Chase.

The average number of coal-winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 20th February, 1937, was 0.26 of a day per week, of which 0.19 of a day was due to want of trade. The per week, of which 0.19 of a day was due to want of trade. The corresponding figures for the fortnight ended 23rd January, 1937, were 0.41 and 0.25 of a day per week, respectively, and for the fortnight ended 22nd February, 1936, 0.48 and 0.39 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 20th February, 1937, as reported to the Mines Department, was 19,936,200 tons, as compared with 18,342,600 tons in the four weeks ended 23rd January, 1937, and 19,739,200 tons in the four weeks ended 22nd February, 1936.

IRON MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during February showed an improvement and was good in most districts; it was much better than in February of last year. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the iron ore and ironstone mining industry was 10·3 at 22nd February, 1937, as compared with 11·3 at 25th January, 1937, and 16·8 at 24th February, 1936.

The following Table summarises the information received from employers who furnished returns for the three periods:—

Districts.	peo Mi	mber of Weble employers include the Return	ed at	Average No. of Days worked per week at the Mines.*			
	Fort- night ended	t ded pared with a			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as com- pared with a		
	20th Feb., 1937.	Month before.	Year before.	20th Feb., 1937.	Month before.	Year before.	
54.75	1	Per	Per	Days.	Days.	Days.	
Cleveland	3,025	cent. + 1.6	cent. + 16·2	5.88		+ 0.44	
Cumberland and Lancashire Other Districts	1,838 1,878	+ 1.1 + 0.9	+ 13·8 + 7·7	6·17 5·80	+ 0.70 - 0.03	+ 0·29 + 0·10	
ALL DISTRICTS	. 6,741	+ 1.3	+ 13.1	5 · 94	+ 0.19	+ 0.30	

SHALE MINING.

The number of workpeople employed at the West Lothian mines during the fortnight ended 20th February, 1937, by firms making returns, was 2,039, an increase of 2·2 per cent. as compared with January, 1937, and of 2·3 per cent. as compared with February, 1936.

The average number of days worked per week* at the mines making returns was 5.90 in February, 1937, as compared with 6.12 in January, 1937, and 5.96 in February, 1936.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during February showed an improvement as compared with the previous month; it was good in most areas and was much

better than in February, 1936.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 10·5 at 22nd February, 1937, as compared with 12·8 at 25th January, 1937, and 17·1 at 24th February, 1936.

Returns received by the British Iron and Steel Federation from firms engaged in the production of pig iron, employing 14,388 workpeople at the end of February, 1937, showed an increase in the numbers employed of 5·1 per cent. compared with January, 1937, and of 8·2 per cent. compared with February, 1936.

The number of furnaces in operation at the end of February, 1937, was 115, compared with 114 at the end of January, 1937, and 109 at the end of February, 1936. The figures are analysed below:—

	Total num-		er of Fun n Blast	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
Districts.	ber of Fur- naces.	Feb., 1937.	Jan., 1937.	Feb., 1936.	Month before.	Year before.
Durham and Cleveland Cumberland and W. Lancashire Parts of Lancashire and Yorks.,	56 18	31 8	31 8	29	:::	+ 2
(inc. Sheffield), N. Wales and Cheshire Derby, Le'ster, Notts., Northants Lincolnshire Staffs., Salop, Worcs., Warwick South Wales and Mon	13 35 17 30 8	8 27 13 8 5	8 27 13 7 5	9 25 12 9 5	 + 1	- 1 + 2 + 1 - 1
England and Wales Scotland	177 67	100 15	99 15	97 12	+ 1	+ 3 + 3
Great Britain	244	115	114	109	+ 1	+ 6

The production of pig iron in February, 1937, amounted to 603,700 tons, compared with 650,700 tons in January, 1937, and 584,700 tons in February, 1936.

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

March, 1937.

EMPLOYMENT showed a slight improvement during February, and was good in many areas; it was much better than a year ago.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 11.5 at 22nd February, 1937, as compared with 11.7 at 25th January, 1937, and with 19.2 at 24th February, 1936.

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

	empl	of Workpo oyed by I king return	irms	Aggre	Aggregate number of Shifts.*			
_	Week ended 20th Feb., 1937.	Dec.	(+) or (-) as pared th a	Week ended 20th	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a			
		Month before.	Year before.	Feb., 1937.	Month before.	Year before.		
DEPARTMENTS.		Per cent.	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.		
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces Puddling Forges Rolling Mills Forging and Pressing Founding Other Departments Mechanics,	8,850 958 26,300 1,538 8,596 12,065	+ 2·0 - 0·4 + 2·8 + 2·9 + 3·4 + 2·3	+ 9·1 -16·4 + 6·7 + 6·4 +15·0 + 1·9	51,759 4,767 144,531 8,639 49,702 68,699	+ 0.8 + 4.6 + 3.8 + 4.2 + 3.2 + 1.5	+ 8·3 - 10·5 + 6·9 + 13·3 + 20·6 + 2·0		
Labourers	74,849	$+ 0.1 \\ + 2.0$	+15.5	96,541	+ ^ · 1 + 2 · 2	+ 15.9		
DISTRICTS. Northum berland, Durham, and Cleveland Sheffield, Rotherham Leeds, Bradford, etc. Cumberland, Lancs. and Cheshire	12,879 22,125 422 5,469	+ 1·2 + 3·9 + 1·4 + 2·0	+13·4 +11·9 + 6·8	73,860 126,073 2,346 29,357	+ 0·7 + 4·6 + 1·9 + 2·2	+ 13·3 + 13·3 + 9·8 - 4·5		
Staffordshire Other Midland Counties Wales and Mon	6,082 6,096 10,229	- 1·4 + 0·7 - 0·0	+ 2·8 + 0·9 + 6·0	34,133 35,109 58,357	- 0·7 + 0·4 + 0·3	+ 2·1 + 6·6 + 7·6		
Fotal, England and Wales	63,302	+ 1.7	+ 7.5	359,235	+ 1.9	+ 8.9		
Scotland	11,547	+ 3.9	+14.0	65,403	+ 3.5	+ 13.2		
TOTAL	74,849	+ 2.0	+ 8.5	424,638	+ 2.2	+ 9.5		

The average number of shifts* during which the works were open was 5.7 in the week ended 20th February, 1937, the same as in January, 1937, compared with 5.6 in February, 1936.

The production of steel ingots and castings, as shown in returns from the British Iron and Steel Federation, amounted to 995,900 tons in February, 1937, as compared with 998,900 tons in January, 1937, and with 938,500 tons in February, 1936.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES.

In the tinplate industry employment showed an improvement in February; it was also considerably better than in February, 1936. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 15·2 at 22nd February, 1937, as compared with 16·3 at 25th January, 1937, and 30·5 at 24th February, 1936. In steel sheet manufacture employment showed

The following Table shows the number of mills in operation at those works in respect of which returns were received for the week ended 20th February, 1937, as compared with a month before and

Works.	Numb	er of Work	s Open.	Number of Mills in Operation.			
	Week ended		(+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	20th Feb., 1937.	Month before.	Year before.	20th Feb., 1937.	Month before.	Year before	
Inplate	62 12	+ 1	+ 4 + 2	363 103	+ 8	+44	
TOTAL	74	+ 1	+ 6	466	+ 8	+ 58	

ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT during February improved and was good on the whole. There was an improvement in motor vehicle manufacture and employment was very good; it remained very good in electrical engineering. Employment improved in general engineering and in textile engineering, and was good in the former and moderate in e latter; it remained fair in marine engineering and in c engineering. A continued scarcity of some classes of skilled workers was reported from certain districts.

Compared with a year ago employment was better in all the principal sections of the industry, and in all administrative divisions of Great Britain. In Northern Ireland, however, there was a slight

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) at 22nd February, 1937, among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, and the increase or decrease as compared with a month before and a year before:—

Numbers of Insured Workpeople, aged 16-64, Unemployed

Goden Comme	at 22nd February, 1937.								
Division.	Goneral Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding.	Electrical Engineering.	Marine Enginecring.	Constructional Engineering.	Motor Vehicles, Cycles. and Aircraft.	TOTAL.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a		
	General ing; E Iron a Fou	Elec Engir	Ma	Constr Engil	Vehicle and A		Month before.	Year before.	
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Northern Scotland Wales NorthernIreland	3,237 1,085 974 2,960 4,545 10,508 3,220 6,739 691 992	602 202 113 667 124 1,044 461 273 88 82	97 142 302 28 172 151 1,918 1,610 26 812	216 101 106 577 200 383 723 1,106 183 68	2,202 927 2,292 4,275 677 1,644 520 995 428 349	6,354 2,457 3,787 8,507 5,718 13,730 6,842 10,723 1,416 2,303	- 54 + 29 -1,683 - 449 - 526 -1,132 - 418 - 205 - 83 - 73	1,820 881 800 8,700 4,720 9,403 4,739 4,693 721 +- 183	
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTH- ERN IRELAND	34,951	3,6 56			14,309			le control	
	Pe	rcenta	ges Une	mploy	red at 2	2nd Feb	ruary, 19	937.	
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Northern Scotland Wales WarthernIreland	3·1 3·2 2·7 3·2 5·7 10·0 9·9 10·0 15·6 16·1	3·3 2·1 3·7 2·1 2·5 4·8 6·4 7·7 13·1 19·1	23·7 4·0 4·0 18·7 10·3 17·4 13·9 10·5 7·2 12·6	3.9 12.5 9.6 6.2 10.3 9.9 13.0 16.9 13.1 48.6	3·3 2·6 5·4 3·9 4·8 6·7 12·1 8·2 16·7 13·0	3·3 2·9 4·2 3·5 5·6 8·8 10·8 10·2 15·0 14·5	 - 1.9 - 0.2 - 0.5 - 0.7 - 0.7 - 0.2 - 0.9 - 0.5	- 1.5 - 1.8 - 3.9 - 5.1 - 6.4 - 9.2 - 5.1 - 6.0 + 0.2	
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTH- ERN IRELAND	6.2	3.6	10.5	10.1	4.6	5.8	- 0.5	- 4.2	
Ditto, Jan., 1937 Ditto, Feb., 1936	6 · 6 10 · 8	3.6	10·6 17·6	10·1 14·8	5·3 7·9	6·3 10·0	=	=	

On the North-East Coast employment improved in marine engineering and in general engineering; it was slack in the former, and fair in the latter section. In Yorkshire and Lincolnshire employment in general engineering improved and was good. Employment in Lancashire and Cheshire showed some general improvement; it was good in motor vehicle manufacture, and moderate in general engineering and in textile engineering. In Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry employment improved generally; it was very good in electrical and general engineering and motor vehicle manufacture, and good in constructional engineering. Employment remained good in the Nottingham, Derby and Leicester district; it continued to be very good generally in London and the Southern Counties. At the principal centres of aircraft manufacture there was continued activity, and employment was very good.

In Scotland employment showed little change, and was moderate

in marine engineering and in general engineering. Employment improved, but was still slack, both in Wales and in Northern Ireland.

SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

THE improvement recorded in recent months continued during February, a slight decline in the London, South-Western and North-Western areas having been more than offset by an improvement in other areas. Shortages of certain classes of skilled men were again reported from some districts. Compared with February, 1936, employment was considerably better in all Divisions of Great Britain, but showed a decline in Northern Ireland.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages unemployed (including these temporarily storned) among insured

ployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured work-people, aged 16-64, at 22nd February, 1937, and the increases or decreases as compared with 25th January, 1937, and 24th Feb-

Division.	edWorkpeople ged 16-64 employed at d Feb., 1937.	Decreas Numbers C	e (+) or le (-) in Inemployed red with a	Percentage nemployed at 22nd Fcb., 1937.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentage Unemployed as compared with a	
	Insured age Unen 22nd	Month before.	Year before.	Tones Unes	Month before.	Year before.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Northern Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	1,439 399 2,556 52 1,330 6,060 12,805 12,215 1,716 3,598	+ 30 - 44 + 611 - 10 - 160 + 364 - 382 - 352 - 331 - 324	- 475 - 159 - 881 - 24 - 56 - 3,051 - 4,966 - 4,993 - 870 + 1,618	16·1 7·7 10·2 30·6 23·9 26·2 35·9 28·9 35·3 32·4	+ 0·3 - 0·9 + 2·4 - 5·9 - 2·9 + 1·5 - 1·1 - 0·8 - 6·8 - 2·9	- 4.7 - 3.9 - 4.3 -11.6 - 2.2 -11.3 -15.6 -13.1 -16.0 +11.0
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	42,170	- 598	- 13,857	26.1	- 0.3	- 9.5

^{*} See footnote* in previous column.

^{*} The figures relate to the number of shifts during which the works 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.

from many centres.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the industry as a whole, was 10·8 at 22nd February, 1937, as compared with 11·4 at 25th January, 1937, and with 17·0 at 24th February, 1936. In the preparing and spinning departments the corresponding percentages were 10·7, 11·1, and 16·5; in the manufacturing department they were 10·9, 11·7, and 17·5.

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

	Number	r of Work	people.		Vages pale Vorkpeopl			
<u> </u>	Week			Week		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	20th Feb., 1937.	Month before.	Year before.	20th Feb., 1937	Month before.	Year before.*		
DEPARTMENTS. Preparing Weaving Other	11,656 23,091 21,010 7,045	Per cent. + 3·3 + 1·6 + 1·2 + 1·8	Per cent. + 1.8 - 1.5 - 0.6 + 1.1	£ 19,970 39,026 35,733 15,453	Per cent. + 3.4 + 3.1 + 1.5 + 2.9	Per cent. +11·0 +11·3 + 3·9 + 4·8		
Total	62,802	+ 1.8	- 0.3	110,182	+ 2.6	+ 7.8		
DISTRICTS. Ashton	4,534 5,517 10,404 11,895	+ 0·5 - 0·4 + 3·6 + 2·5	- 1·4 - 1·1 + 0·5	7,981 9,174 19,460 20,622	+ 3·5 - 0·2 + 2·6 + 2·6	+12·8 + 5·1 + 9·5 + 6·3		
Heywood and Todmorden Manchester Preston and Chorley Blackburn, Accring-	5,803 4,153 4,368	+ 6·1 + 1·6 - 1·2	- 0·7 - 2·9 + 0·2	10,393 7,139 7,380	+ 6·1 + 2·4 - 0·9	+ 5.6 +12.2 + 7.3 + 3.6		
ton and Darwen Burnley and Padi- ham Colne and Nelson	2,538 3,271 2,635	-1.1 + 0.4 + 0.1	$ \begin{array}{c c} - 2 \cdot 2 \\ + 7 \cdot 8 \\ - 2 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	6,246 5,506	- 0.6 + 1.3 + 3.6	+ 8.9 + 1.3		
Other Lancashire Towns Yorkshire Towns Other Districts	3,036 1,859 2,789	+ 3·5 + 0·8 + 0·1	+ 1.9 - 6.7 + 2.3	4,121 3,267 4,421	+ 8·0 + 4·8 + 3·0	+10·9 + 7·1 +13·8		
Total	62,802	+ 1.8	- 0.3	110,182	+ 2.6	+ 7.8		

Returns from firms employing about 61,100 workpeople in the week ended 20th February, 1937, showed that about 2 per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in that week, losing 13 hours each on the average. These figures do not take account of other forms of under-employment, e.g., reductions in the number of looms worked by individual operatives.

At Ashton-under-Lyne employment improved, and was much better than a year ago. There was also some improvement at Stockport. Employment at Glossop continued good.

In the Oldham district there was again an improvement, much better time being worked; employment was fairly good both in the spinning and manufacturing departments, and better than a year ago. It was reported that more looms would have been working but for the shortage of weavers.

At Bolton employment showed a further improvement; it was moderate with spinning and cardroom workers, and good with weavers. At Leigh employment continued good generally, and was better than a year ago. At Bury it showed a slight improvement. Employment at Heywood continued fair. In the spinning department at Rochdale the improvement reported in previous months was maintained; in the manufacturing department there was little change.

At Preston, Burnley, Chorley and Great Harwood employment showed little general change. At Blackburn, Accrington, Darwen, Padiham and Nelson employment improved, and was better than a year ago. At Colne there was little change. In the Rossendale Valley employment improved slightly and was fair.

Employment with doublers in Yorkshire continued very good; it showed a further improvement with spinners and was good. At Todmorden employment 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 22nd February, 1937:—

	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 22nd February, 1937.								
Department.	Wholly Unemployed.		Temporarily Stopped.		Total	Inc. (+) er Dec. (-) as compared			
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	1.0001	a month before.			
Card and Blowing Beaming Beaming, Winding and Warping Other Processes	1,099 6,692 1,116 3,726 684	1.710 1.550 2,807 6,056 213	109 1,268 531 300 88	808 676 2,286 566 81	3,726 10,186 6,740 10,648 1,066	- 170 - 427 - 274 - 2,088 - 65			
Total	13,317	12,336	2,296	4,417	32,366	- 3,024			

^{*} Comparison of earnings is affected by changes in rates of wages.

WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT showed little change on the whole during February, and remained fairly good. Shortages of labour were again reported in several districts.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the woollen and worsted industry was 7·4 at 22nd February, 1937, compared with 7·1 at 25th January, 1937, and 9·7 at 24th February, 1936. In the carpet section, the corresponding percentages were 4·4, 4·5 and 6·1.

Worsted Section.—Employment remained good or fair in all the principal departments and districts.

Returns from employers for the week ended 20th February, 1937, showed that, in the worsted section as a whole, $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were on short time* in that week, losing 10 hours each on the average, and 14 per cent. were on overtime, averaging 6 hours each. In the sorting, combing and preparing departments, 19 per cent. were on short time, losing 17 hours each on the average, and 11 per cent. were on overtime, averaging 8 hours each. In the spinning department, 12 per cent. were on short time, losing $7\frac{1}{2}$ hours each on the average, and 17 per cent. were on overtime, averaging $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours each. In the weaving department the corresponding figures were: short time,* $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and $7\frac{1}{2}$ hours; overtime, 12 per cent. and 5 hours.

With wool sorters employment was fair. In the woolcombing department there was a decline in all sections, and employment was not so good as a year ago. It improved in the spinning and weaving departments, and was good or fairly good generally.

At Bradford employment declined, but remained fairly good; and a shortage of weavers and of burlers and menders in the manufacturing department was again reported. At Halifax employment remained fairly good. At Keighley, the spinning department was not quite so busy, but in the manufacturing department employment remained good. Short time continued to be worked in the fine worsted (men's wear) section at Huddersfield, but employment was better than a year ago.

Woollen Section.—Employment showed a slight improvement, and was good in most districts, with much overtime and night shift working; it was better than a year ago.

Returns from employers for the week ended 20th February, 1937, showed that, in the woollen section as a whole, 8 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were on short time* in that week, losing 8 hours each on the average, and 24½ per cent. were on overtime, averaging 6 hours each. In the spinning department 7½ per cent. were on short time, losing 6 hours each on the average, and 32 per cent. were on overtime, averaging 7 hours each. In the weaving department the corresponding figures were: short time,* 7½ per cent. and 7 hours; overtime, 20 per cent. and 5 hours.

Good employment was maintained in the Huddersfield and Colne Valley districts; and employment was good, and better than in January, in the Heavy Woollen District. In the rag and shoddy trade employment remained at a high level, and a shortage of juvenile labour was reported. At Leeds and Morley there was some improvement, and employment was good.

In the blanket trade employment remained good at Witney, and fair in Yorkshire. Among flannel workers at Rochdale and Saddleworth employment remained fair, and was better than a year ago. In the West of England employment was good generally. In the South of Scotland some firms were fairly busy; employment on the whole was moderate, and better than in February, 1936.

Carpet Section.—Employment was good in all the principal districts.

The following Tables summarise the information received from employers:—

		umber of			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
	Week ended 20th Feb. 1937.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Figure.	Week ended 20th Feb., 1937.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on & month before.	Index Figure. (Jan.,† 1926 = 100.)		
Departments: WORSTED SECTION:	- 71	Per Cent.		£	Per Cent.			
Wool Sorting and Combing Spinning Other Depts Not Specified	10,264 36,921 15,879 9,500 1,487	+ 1.8 + 1.7 + 2.9 + 2.6 + 3.1	96·7 90·0 83·7 99·7 85·0	23,958 57,784 32,271 21,330 3,039	+ 4.6 + 4.4 + 5.3 + 3.1 + 5.4	81·1 89·4 82·7 83·7 68·4		
Total-Worsted	74,051	+ 2.1	90 • 0	138,382	+ 4.5	85.1		
WOOLLEN SECTION: Wool Sorting Spinning Weaving Other Depts Not Specified	999 13,078 22,767 15,931 2,027	- 0·5 + 1·9 + 3·6 + 2·0 + 2·6	75·7 93·4 99·6 89·6 84·7	2,313 29,047 43,581 36,198 4,408	$ \begin{array}{c cccc} - & 0.7 \\ + & 4.1 \\ + & 8.7 \\ + & 5.5 \\ + & 2.6 \end{array} $	83·6 106·7 109·1 96·0 92·7		
Total-Woollen	54,802	+ 2.6	94 · 1	115,547	+ 6.1	102 - 7		
CARPET SECTION	12,739	+ 0.5	140.8	25,426	+ 5.9	149-6		
Total—Wool Textile Industry	141,592	+ 2.2	94.3	279,355	+ 5.3	95.6		

^{*} 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 by certain firms at various dates since February, 1929.

Number of Workpeople. Total Wages paid to all Workpeople. Inc. (+)
or
Dec. (-)
on a
month
before. Inc. (+)
or
Dec. (-)
on a
month
before. Week ended 20th Feb., 1937. Index Figure. (Jan., 1926 = 100.) Districts: Per cent. 4.4 4.8 3.7 3.6 6.0 Per cent. + 1.8 + 3.8 + 2.2 + 1.4 + 3.0 WORSTED SECTION : £ 63,398 14,504 14,539 15,067 12,726 32,594 7,168 8,349 8,005 6,996 89·5 87.5 79.1 93.1 91·9 79·7 82·3 77·1 98·2 98·2 Bradford Huddersfield Halifax ...
Leeds ...
Keighley...
Heavy Woollen
(Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) 3,601 + 2.3 109.2 5.239 + 5.8 103.7 Total—West
Riding ...
West of England
and Midlands ...
Lancashire ...
Scotland ... 66,713 + 2.2 89.2 125,473 + 4.5 84.0 4,563 + 2·1 346 - 0·3 2,429 + 1·4 Total-Worsted 74,051 + 2.1 | 90.0 138,382 + 4.5 85.1 WOOLLEN SECTION: Huddersfield ...
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ... 13,028 + 3.3 | 101.0 31,113 + 7.3 | 107.0 20,642 18,063 Halifax and Calder Vale ... Bradford ... Total -West
Ruing ...
Lancashire ...
West of England,
Midlands and
Wales ...
Scotland... 6,888 + + 20,658 +

March, 1937.

The following Table shows, by districts and by departments, the percentage increases and decreases in the numbers employed in the week ended 20th February, 1937, by those firms who supplied returns for the purpose of the foregoing Table (excluding the carpet section), as compared with the week ended 23rd January, 1937:—

CARPET SECTION ... 12,739 + 0.5 140.8 25,426 + 5.9 149.6

Total - Wool Textile Industry ... 141,592 + 2·2 94·3 279,355 + 5·3 95·6

emple	ntage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in numbers yed as compared with previous month. without a figure, signifies "few or no
	workpeople returned.")

54,802 + 2.6 94.1 115,547 + 6.1 102.7

	Wool Sorting and Comb- ing.	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).
WORSTED SECTION:	1000000	The second			
Bradford	+ 1.5	+ 1.7	+ 2.4	+ 1.7	+ 1.8
Rest of W. Riding	+ 1.2	+ 19	+ 3.9	+ 3.0	+ 2.5
Rest of Gt. Britain	+ 7.5	+ 0.9	- 0.9	+ 2.7	+ 1.7
Тотац	+ 1.8	+ 1.7	+ 2.9	+ 2.6	1 0 7
10TAL	T 1-0	T 1.1	7 2.3	+ 2.6	+ 2.1
WOOLLEN SECTION:					
Huddersfield	-	+ 2.5	+ 4.7	+ 22	+ 3.3
Heavy Woollen (Dews-		0.0			
bury, Batley, etc.)		- 0·2 + 3·2	+ 4 1 + 3.4	+ 20 + 3.4	+ 2 3 + 3 2
Rest of W. Riding		+ 3.4	+ 33	+ 3.4 + 2.6	+ 3 2 + 2 1
Rest of Gt. Britain	-	+ 1.6	+ 27	+ 15	+ 2 2
TOTAL	-	+ 1.9	+ 3.6	+ 20	+ 2 6

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of 17 Employment Exchanges in the principal wool textile trade centres at 22nd February, 1937:—

	Nur	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 22nd February, 1937.									
Department.		Wholly Unemployed.		Temporarily Stopped.		Inc.(+) or Dec.(-)as compared					
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.		a month before.					
Wool Sorting	. 88	3	134	8	233	+ 73					
Wool Washing and Preparing	. 324	55	268	87	734	+ 1					
Wool Carding	247	171	649 251	642	1,709	+ 532 - 12					
Worsted Drawing an	d 169	23	163	65	420	- 14					
Woollen Winding an	d 204	445	140	705	1,494	+ 230					
Warping Worsted Winding an	. 39	10	119	26	194	+ 36					
Warning	. 54	100 52	97 103	309 331	560 535	+ 11 - 158					
Worsted Weaving Other Processes	. 83	52 39	34 372	224 154	393 1,130	+ 68					
Total	2,099	968	2.330	2,585	7,982	+ 759					

* See footnote † in second column, page 98.
† Most or the districts are indicated by the names of their principal towns, but neighbouring towns and areas are included in each case.

BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT showed a marked improvement in February. Short time working decreased, and there was a considerable amount of overtime working. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 10·7 at 22nd February, 1937, as compared with 12·9 both at 25th January, 1937, and at 24th February, 1936.

The following table summarises the information received from those employers who made returns:—

		Number of Forkpeop			wages pa Workpeo		
	Week ended 20th	ended Dec. (-) on		Week ended 20th	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	Feb., 1937.	Month before.	Year before.	Feb., 1937.	Month before.	Year before.	
England and Wales: London Leicester Leicester Country District Northampton Higham, Rushden and District Kettering and District Rest of Northants Stafford and District Norwich and District Bristol, Kingswood and District Leeds and District Lancashire (mainly Roseendale Valley) Birmingham and District Other parts of England and Wales	1,622 8,846 4,324 5,989 6,713 4,604 1,333 2,499 5,406 1,199 1,465 7,088 827 4,764	Per cent 0 · 2 + 3 · 3 · 3 · 4 · 0 · 1 · 2 · 1 · 2 · 1 · 2 · 1 · 2 · 1 · 3 · 9 · 3 · 0 · 1 · 2 · 7 · 4 · 0 · 3 · 7 · 1 · 8 · 4 · 2 · 1	Per cent - 9.0 - 0.7 - 2.3 + 1.9 + 3.5 - 3.2 + 2.2 - 7.0 - 8.8 - 1.7 + 3.6 - 5.6 + 3.6	£ 3,570 21,041 9,127 13,768 16,023 11,126 2,960 5,741 11,042 2,028 3,372 13,440 1,777 9,563	Per cent. + 2 1 + 9 · 4 + 8 · 5 + 9 · 0 + 6 · 0 + 11 · 0 · 5 + 7 · 5 + 11 · 0 + 3 · 5 + 12 · 6 + 5 · 3 + 12 · 5	Per cent. — 5.4 + 1.0 — 5.6 + 1.1 + 3.2 + 2.5 + 7.3 - 3.8 — 16.1 + 2.6 + 1.3 + 5.0 + 9.0	
England and Wales	56,679	+ 2.6	- 0.5	124,578	+ 8.7	+ 1.0	
Scotland	1,976	+ 1.3	- 1·5	4,342	+ 0.3	+ 1.4	
Great Britain	58,655	+ 2.5	- 0.5	128,920	+ 8.4	+ 1.0	

Returns from firms employing about 57,800 workpeople in the week ended 20th February, 1937, showed that 26 per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in that week, losing 6 hours each on the average; while nearly 17 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of over 3 hours each on the average. The Bristol and Kingswood district again showed the largest amount of short time working; while overtime was largely worked in the Kettering, Norwich, and Stafford districts.

Employment in London improved and was fair; there continued to be an unsatisfied demand for skilled workers.

At Leicester employment again improved, and was good with women workers; it was described as better than it had been for four years. It improved also in the Leicestershire country district, and was good with some firms and fair generally.

At Northampton there was a considerable improvement, and employment with many firms was fairly good; with other firms short time was still largely worked. At Kettering and Desborough employment improved and was good; the reduction in unemployment, however, was partly caused by the engagement of substitute workers to fill vacancies due to sickness. There was also an improvement at the other Northamptonshire centres generally, and employment was fairly good.

At Stafford and at Norwich employment again improved; at Stafford there was practically no short time, and at both centres there was a considerable amount of overtime working.

In the Bristol and Kingswood district employment improved but remained slack, with much short time working. There was also a slight improvement at Leeds, but employment remained rather slack. In the Lancashire slipper trade there was some improvement, but short time was still largely worked.

Employment continued good at Kilmarnock and slack at Edinburgh; there was a slight improvement at Maybole, but employment was still bad.

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of 53 Employment Exchanges in the principal centres of the boot and shoe industry at 22nd February, 1937:—

140 - 140 - 140 - 140 - 140 - 140 -	Nun			casuals) o ebruary,		legisters at	
Department.	Wholly Unemployed.		Temporarily Stopped.		(Total	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as	
9 - 91 - 1	Men.	Women.	Men	Women.	Total.	compared with a month before.	
Boot and Shoe M'f're:							
Preparing Dept	148	32	45	29	254	- 83	
Rough Stuff Dept	341 590	7	117 495	7 3	1.095	- 15 - 352	
Closing Dept	18	460	11	523	1,012	- 398	
Making Dept	1,762	38	714	10	2,524	- 667	
Finishing Dept	1,154	339	514	111	2,118	- 570	
Slipper Making	279 18	136	792	648	1,855	- 641	
Clog Making Repairing and Hand	10	4	4	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	24		
Sewn Work	683	2	62	_	747	- 57	
TOTAL	4,993	1,023	2,754	1,331	10,101	-2,783	

Area.

BRICK INDUSTRY.

100

EMPLOYMENT showed a slight improvement during February and continued fairly good.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 9.5 at 22nd February, 1937, as compared with 9.8 at 25th January, 1937, and 13.6 at 24th February, 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			Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	20th Feb., 1937.	Month before.	Year before.	20th Feb., 1937.	Month before.	Year* before.	
Northern Counties,		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Yorkshire, Lanca- shire and Cheshire	1,740	+ 0.5	- 2.7	4,733	+ 8.6	+ 5.3	
Midlands and East- ern Counties South and South-	8,878	+ 1.8	+ 8.3	25,306	+ 5.2	+13.9	
West Counties and Wales	1,866 167	- 1·1 + 2·5	+ 4.5 + 3.1	4, 946 476	+ 4·7 + 6·3	+11.8	
Total	12,651	+ 1.2	+ 6.0	35,461	+ 5.6	+12.4	

Returns from employers relative to short-time and overtime working showed that, of 12,601 workpeople employed by firms furnishing information, over $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. were working overtime to the extent of nearly $7\frac{1}{2}$ hours each on the average. The amount of short-time working was very small.

BUILDING.

EMPLOYMENT during February showed a slight improvement and was moderate on the whole. Compared with a year ago there was an improvement among all occupations, and in all administrative divisions except Northern Ireland.

As regards individual occupations employment was good for the time of year with bricklayers and carpenters, slack with painters and fair with other classes of skilled operatives; in some areas a shortage of bricklayers was reported. Among labourers, etc.,

employment remained very slack.

The Table below shows the numbers and percentages unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) at 22nd February, 1937, among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, together with the increase or decrease in the percentages unemployed as compared with the

100 mm	Esti- mated Numbers aged 16-64	Numbers aged 16-64 Unem- ployed	Numbers included in previous column	Per-	Increase Decrease Percent compare	(-) in ages as	
	Insured at July, 1936.	at 22nd Feb., 1937	Temporarily Stopped.	who were emporarily stopped.		Year before.	
OCCUPATIONS. Carpenters Bricklayers Masons	142,740 97,570 22,200	11,782 6,615 2,593 1,077	515 482 397 167	8·3 6·8 11·7 12·2	- 0·2 - 0·7 - 0·4 + 0·5	- 4·4 - 1·3 - 4·1 - 6·6	
Slaters and Tilers Plasterers Painters Plumbers Labourers above and	8,840 34,550 134,540 41,250	3,534 32,588 3,779	314 1,253 232	10·2 24·2 9·2	- 0·4 - 7·7 - 0·3	- 2·1 - 5·6 - 1·6	
Builders' Labourers Navvies, etc., and General	291,350	41,878	1,668	14.4	- 0.6	- 3.7	
Labourers All other occupa-	106,300	31,705 31,695	520 1,144	29.8	- 1·1 - 0·5	- 7·9 - 1·5	
tions Total	1,019,680	167,246	6,692	16.4	- 1.5	- 3.9	
DIVISIONS. London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Northern Sootland Wales Northern Ireland	243,010 128,370 118,960 127,390 81,770 123,380 49,250 93,500 33,510 20,540	36,286 13,388 13,810 14,515 12,630 26,676 11,717 18,802 10,485 8,937	57 161 394 959 1,368 1,455 741 1,204 335	14.9 10.4 11.6 11.4 15.4 21.6 23.8 20.1 31.3 43.5	- 1·3 - 1·5 - 1·3 - 0·8 - 2·6 - 2·0 - 1·5 - 1·9 - 2·0 - 0·5	- 2.4 - 1.4 - 3.5 - 4.8 - 8.1 - 3.3 - 7.8 - 7.3 - 5.3 + 10.1	
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1,019,680	167,246	6,692	16.4	- 1.5	- 3.9	

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

Returns as to the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were approved during February have been received from 142 Local Authorities (representing towns with a population of 17,473,000 in 1931). These returns show that in February, 1937, plans were passed for buildings with an estimated cost of £10,646,600, as compared with £9,954,100 in February, 1936.

An analysis of the figures for February, 1937, by districts and by classes of buildings, is given on page 109 of the present issue.

POTTERY INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in North Staffordshire showed an improvement compared with the previous month, and was fair on the whole; in the china section there was increased activity due to orders for coronation wares, and shortages of labour were reported in certain occupations. At Derby employment was good; at Worcester it was very

good; at Bristol it continued fair.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 14·2 at 22nd February, 1937, as compared with 17·0 at 25th January, 1937, and 21·9 at

24th February, 1936. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns:—

			mber o		Total wages paid to all Workpeople.			
	end	100		(+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (-	(+) or -) on a	
	Fe		Month before.		20th Feb., 1937.	Month before.	Year* before.	
BRANCHES. China Earthenware Other Branches	6,0	097 + 602 +	Per cent. 4 · 7 0 · 7 0 · 1	Per cent. + 0.6 - 0.7 + 11.3	£ 3,627 12,319 4,373	Per cent. + 6.4 + 0.7 + 1.6	Per cent 4.6 + 6.3 + 20.0	
TOTAL	10,	949 +	1.3	+ 1.8	20,319	+ 1.8	+ 6.8	
DISTRICTS. North Staffordshire Other districts			1.0	+ 1·9 + 1·5	14,806 5,513	+ 1.9	+ 8.2 + 3.1	
TOTAL	10,	949 +	1.3	+ 1.8	20,319	+ 1.8	+ 6.8	

Returns from employers relative to short-time working showed that, of 10,860 workpeople employed by firms making returns, 1,498, or nearly 14 per cent., were working on an average 9½ hours less than full time in the week ended 20th February, 1937; on the other hand, 947, or about 8½ per cent., were working overtime to the extent of about 5 hours each on the average.

PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING, AND BOOKBINDING.

EMPLOYMENT in the paper-making industry showed little change as compared with January and continued good generally; it was better than a year ago.

In the letterpress printing industry employment improved in February and was good on the whole; it was better than a year ago.

At Manchester, however, it was reported to be fair only. Employment with electrotypers and stereotypers was very fair.

Employment in the lithographic printing industry showed an improvement as compared with January and was better than a year ago. Reports from Bradford, Liverpool and Edinburgh, however, indicated that employment, though better than in January, was relatively poor. With lithographic artists it was good.

In the bookbinding industry employment showed a slight decline In the bookbinding industry employment showed a slight decline as compared with the previous month but was good on the whole. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the paper and paper-board industries was 4.8 at 22nd February, 1937, as compared with 4.6 at 25th January, 1937, and 6.9 at 24th February, 1936. The corresponding percentages unemployed in the printing and bookbinding industries were 7.4, 7.7 and 9.2; in the cardboard box, paper hag and stationery industries they were 5.5, 5.9 and 7.3

paper-bag and stationery industries they were 5.5, 5.9 and 7.3.

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	Unemp	e end of	Increase (+) or Decrease () on a		
	at end of February, 1937.	Feb., 1937.	Jan., 1937.	Feb., 1936.	Month before.	Year before.
Letterpress Printing: London Northern Counties,	33,971	3.5	4.2	4.8	-0.7	- 1.3
Yorkshire, Lanca- shire and Cheshire	14,143	6.1	6-4	7.5	-0.3	- 1.4
Midlands and East- ern Counties Scotland Other Districts	7,701 5,279 9,801	3·0 5·8 2·6	2·9 6·4 3·9	3·8 8·5 4·6	+0·1 -0·6 -1·3	- 0.8 - 2.7 - 2.0
Total	70,895	4.0	4.6	5.5	-0.6	- 1.5
Lithographic Printing Bookbinding Printing and Book-	11,749 7,949	4.5	4·9 5·2	6.5	-0·4 +0·7	- 2 0 - 2·0
binding (branches not distinguished)	28,138	1.3	1.5	2.5	-0.2	- 1.2

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT during February declined slightly among port transport workers, and showed little change in harbour, river and canal

service: it was better than in the corresponding period last year.

Among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the dock, harbour, river and canal service, 28-9 per cent. were unemployed at 22nd February, 1937, as compared with 28.3 per cent. at 25th January

1937, and with 33·2 per cent. at 24th February, 1936. In harbour, river and canal service, the corresponding percentages were 11·7, 12·5 and 15·4; in dock, wharf and lighterage (port transport) service, they were 32·0, 31·2 and 36·3.

March, 1937.

London.—Employment showed a further slight decline and remained slack. The following Table shows the average daily number of dock labourers employed at docks 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— 6th Feb., 1937 13th " " 20th " " 27th " "	4,457 3,968 3,906 4,085	1,915 2,079 1,879 2,166	6,372 6,047 5,785 6,251	6,097 6,092 6,378 6,456	12,469 12,139 12,163 12,707							
Average for 4 weeks ended 27th Feb., 1937	} 4,104	2,009	6,113	6,256	12,369							
Average for Jan., 1937	4,301	1,814	6,115	6,393	12,508							
Average for Feb., 1936	3,399	1,913	5,313	6,368	11,680							

Tilbury.—The average daily number of dock labourers employed during February was 843, compared with 859 in January, 1937, and with 829 in February, 1936.

North-East Coast.—Employment at most ports remained moderate, but showed some improvement on the whole

Mersey.—Employment at Liverpool declined somewhat, but was fair; at Garston it remained steady; while at Salford it declined sharply, mainly among casual labourers.

The average weekly number of dock labourers registered at the clearing houses under the Liverpool Docks Scheme as employed in the four weeks ended 26th February, 1937, was 12,060, compared with 12,402 in January, 1937, and with 11,518 in February, 1936. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men of the proof of the second of t the clearing houses was £34,227 in the four weeks ended 26th February, 1937, compared with £33,736 in January, 1937, and with £29,261 in February, 1936.

Other Ports in England and Wales .- Employment at Cardiff and Swansea declined somewhat. Employment at Bristol and Avonmouth was quiet in the first two weeks, but improved considerably towards the end of the month. At Southampton and Plymouth it showed little change

Scottish and Irish Ports.—Employment at Glasgow and Grangemouth continued moderate; at Dundee and Leith it showed little change, and was fair to moderate; and at Belfast it remained good.

SEAMEN.

EMPLOYMENT among seamen improved slightly during February, particularly in the second and third weeks of the month, but remained slack on the whole. Among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the shipping service, the percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) at 22nd February, 1937, was 22·7, compared with 24·0 at 25th January, 1937 and 29·5 at 24th February, 1936.

The following table shows the number of seamen* shipped in British registered foreign-going vessels at the undermental ports of Great Britain and Northern Ireland during February:—

		Number	of Seamen*	shipped in	
Principal Ports,	Feb.,		(+) or -) on a	Two M	
	1937.	Month before.	Year before.	Feb., 1937.	Feb., 1936.
ENGLAND AND WALES:			1		N. S. S.
Liverpool† Manchester	7,101 512	- 2,145 - 175	+ 798 + 111	16,347 1,199	15,668
London	7,029	- 744	- 644	14,802	991 16,249
Southampton	5,639	+ 1,414	+ 1,263	9,864	10,622
Tyne Ports	1,822	+ 281	+ 334 + 58	3,363	3,409
Middlesbrough	277	+ 96	+ 56	458	270 605
Hull	646	- 599	+ 7	1,891	1,411
Bristolt	743 668	+ 84 + 258	+ 81	1,402	1,225
Newport, Mon Cardiffs	1,653	+ 258 - 518	+ 399 + 22	1,078 3,824	873 3,820
Swansea	769	+ 52	+ 562	1,486	823
SCOTLAND:					
Leith	202	- 100	+ 61	504	395
Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth	167	- 168	- 57	502	820
Glasgow	2,307	+ 52	+ 46	4,562	4,556
NORTHERN IRELAND:					
Belfast	194	- 40	+ 35	428	337
Total for above Ports	29,912	- 2,327	+ 3,132	62,151	62,074

It will be understood that the numbers given are the numbers of separate gagements, and not of separate individuals.
Including Birkenhead and Garston.
Including Avoncuouth and Portishead.

Including Barry and Penarth.

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

THE Table below shows for each of the Employment Exchange administrative areas in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and for the principal towns therein, the number of unemployed persons registered at Employment Exchanges on 22nd February, 1937. In certain cases (e.g., Birmingham, Sheffield, Liverpool, Glasgow, Edinburgh, etc.) the figures cover more than one Exchange area.

Number of Persons on Register at 22nd February, 1937.

Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in totals as compared with

Men. Wo-men. Juven-iles. Total. 25th Jan., 24th Feb., 1937. 1936.

London Division								
South-Eastern		151,148	36,481	5,885	193,514	- 6,118	-	40,45
Division		68,576	14,322	5,615	88,513 5,083	- 1,516 - 309	-	9,19
Brighton Chatham		3,554 2,228	1,259	270 274	3,092	- 309 - 91	_	1.16
Ipswich Norwich		2,439 5,412	320 676	144	2,903 6,219	- 91 + 411 - 184	=	24 30
Rest of Divisio		54,943	11,477	4,796	71,216	- 1,343	-	7,45
South-Western Division		79,647	13,520	6,702	99,869	- 5 943		20,52
Bristol Plymouth Portsmouth Reading		12,879	2,344 1,141	1,336	16,559	- 689	-	3,45
Portsmouth		6,506 5,130	1.145	451 685	8,098 6,960			2,03
Reading Southampton		2,426 5,525	378	186	2.990	- 63	-	32
Swindon		969	125	244 124	1,218	+ 239 - 116		3,55
Rest of Division Midlands Division		46,212	1,000	3,676 4,470	57,571	- 4,657 - 11,806	-	9,76
Birmingham		115,643 12,576		221	16,400	-11,806 $-1,887$		54,73
Coventry Cradley Hea	ath	2,520	498	50	3,068	- 146	-	1,61
and Halesov	ven	1,120	368	13	1,501	- 72	-	1,53
Derby Leicester		1,120 2,537 5,737 2,596	783 3.273	138	3,458 9,098	- 352	-	1,3
Leicester Northampton Nottingham Smethwick Stoke-on-Trent Walsall		2,596	508	43	3,147	- 808	-	7
Smethwick		917	343	228	12,588 1,268	- 625 - 130		2,4
Stoke-on-Trent	t	12,118	4 007	266	17,205	- 2,323	-	6,56
Walsall West Bromwich Wolverhampto Rest of Division North-Eastern	h	1,022	635 149	60 11	3,636 1,182			1,6
Wolverhampto	n	3,545	793	7 250	4,432	- 443	-	3,32
L. OI CIG-D'AGOOT IS				3,250	74,653	- 3,969	(F)	22,4
Division Barnsley		132,062 7,102	24,226 378	7,531 565			-	47,25
		8,619	2,638	117	8,045 11,374 2,324	- 811 + 661	-	1,49
Dewsbury Doncaster		1,842 4,624	421 588	61 841	2,324 6,053	- 158 + 1,053		98
Doncaster Grimsby Halifax		5,390	593	013	6,656	_ 109		75
Huddersfield		1,793 1,869	613 665	24 58	2,430 2,592	- 18		1,9
Hull		11,410 14,347 2,180	1,584	773	2,592 13,767 17,416	- 1.948	-	3,3
Lincoln		2,180	2,942 370	127 213	2,763	- 259		6,0
Rotherham Sheffield		3.019	372	327	4.378	- 18	-	2.9
Wakefield		17,380 2,748 2,695	3,354 542	264 123	20,998 3,413	- 478 - 473		10,80
York Rest of Division		2,695 46,384	637 8,529	3,279	3,418	- 133	-	1,00
North-Western		SOLD STATE						13,98
Division Accrington		237,211	67,299 1,159	15,122 142	3 741	- 526	_	82,84
Ashton-u-Lyne	•	3,010	957	90	4,057	- 709	-	3,34
Barrow Birkenhead		7,823	1,019	184 485	2,236	- 41	-	2,12
Blackburn		6,264	4.662	336	9,327 11,262	- 1,133 - 1,133	-	5,21
Blackpool Bolton		4,830 6,509	2,991 1,923	484 214	8,305 8,646	- 365	_	3,71
Durincy		3,960	2,997	285	7,242	+ 357	-	2.12
Chorley Liverpool		1,764 1,975	994 512	84 83	0 570		-	93
Liverpool Manchester		65,784 27,389	10,172 8,568	6,045	82,001 36,653 2,388	-1,994	-	9,01
Nelson		1,400	832	88	2,388	- 2,209 - 504 - 422	-	9,03
Preston		8,962 4,836	1,926	132 252	7 014	- 422 160	-	5,36
Rochdale St. Helens		3,493	623	74	4,190	- 27	-	1,33
Salford		5,623 7,974	2,422	574 237	10,633	- 389 - 451		99
Stockport Warrington		3,761 2,850	1,514	124 192	5,399 3,522	- 528	-	3,89
Wigan		8,317	1,315	310	9,942	- 166		1,69
Rest of Division Northern Division		56,540 144,907	19,306 12,497	4,011 15,095	79,857 172,499	-4.059	-	21,4
Darlington Gateshead		2,573	298	342	3.213	- 37	-	1,6
Hartlepools		7,687 6,070	967 448	679 733	9,333 7,251	- 560	-	2,8
Middlesbrough Newcastle - or		8,564	730	825				3,4
Tyne		16,928	2,526	1,547	21,001	- 667		6,1
South Shields Stockton-on-T		8,777 5,530	552 413	935 790	10,264 6,733	- 252	-	3,3
Sunderland		15,019	1,502	1.541	18,062	- 434	-	2,65 5,05
Rest of Division Scotland Division		73,759 202,286	5,061 43,788	7,703	86,523 266,758	-2.833	-	5,0
Aberdeen		7,237 2,564	1,293	523	9,053	- 217	-	50,0
Clydebank Dundee		2,564 8,665	493 5,542	428 583	3,485	+ 108	-	1,3
Edinburgh		16,783	3.246	717	20,746	+ 266	-	2,5 16,5
Glasgow* Greenock		67,041 5,377	14,907	5,856 743	20,746 87,804 7,057	- 1,784 $+$ 217	_	16,59
Motherwell Paisley		5,377 4,399	632	770	5,801	- 123	-	1,3
Port Glasgow		3,429 1,462	664 315	406 215	4,499 1,992	+ 35	-	1,5
Rest of Division Wales Division	n	85 329	15,759 10,010 1,935	10,443 14,416	111,531 171,605	- 3,570	-	20,6
Cardiff		147,179 11,845	1,935	1,038	14,818	- 161	-	42,08
Llanelly Newport		2,585 5,393	206 501	291 460	3,082	+ 125	-	6.
Swansea		9,960	7 000	1,306 11,321	6,354 12,275	- 336 - 682		2,41
Rest of Divisio Northern Ireland	n	9,960 117,396 54,367	6,359 18,546	11,321 3,168	135,076 76,081	-1,841	-	32,33 7,20
Belfast		26.529	10,336	1,833	38,698	- 541	+	2,46
Londonderry Lurgan		3,193	1,058	265 56	4,516 2,726	- 154 - 150	+	2]
Lisburn		1,316	372	56	1,627	- 161	+	2
Newry Rest of Northe	rn	2,009	279	66	2,354	+ 71		19
	SCHOOL S	20,121	5,147	892	26,160	- 123	+	4,28
Ireland Freat Britain an		VICTOR STATES	,	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	The same of the same of	the ball of the line of the last	1	1

Britain are given in the Monthly "Local Unemployment Index."

^{*} Comparison of earnings is affected by changes in rates of wages.

[·] Comparison of earnings is affected by changes in rates of wages.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED INDUSTRIES.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

estimated number of persons aged 16-64, insured against unemployment at July, 1936, and the total number and percentage of such persons unemployed on 22nd February, 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 22nd February, 1937, are given on pages 107 and 108.

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.

The files of "lodged" books at the Employment Exchanges thus furnish for each industrial group a record of the unemployment of insured persons. In arriving at this figure the books of those persons who are known to be working in an uninsured trade, or to be sick or deceased, or to have gone abroad, are excluded. Where information on these points is lacking the books remain in the important effect on the relative percentage rates of unemployment.

THE statistics here presented show, industry by industry, the ["lodged" files, and are included in the statistics of unemployment, 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 95 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 95.

> Insured persons who are disqualified for the receipt of unemployment 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 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 104 and 105 it should be borne in mind that, in the case of individual industries, the percentage rates of unemployment at January and February, 1937, have been calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers of insured persons at the beginning of July, 1936; while the figures for February, 1936, and 1935, are calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers insured at July, 1935, and 1934, respectively (but see footnote ‡ on page 105 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. INSURED PERSONS AGED 16-64, EXCLUSIVE OF AGRICULTURAL WORKERS,* RECORDED AS UNEMPLOYED AT 22nd FEBRUARY, 1937.

			GREAT	BRITAIN	AND NOR	THERN IF	RELAND.			GREAT	BRITAIN	ONLY.
INDUSTRY.		LY UNEMPI uding Casu		ТЕМРОІ	LARY STO	PPAGES.		TOTAL.		TEMPO	Y UNEMPLE RARY STOP ND CASUALS	PAGES
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fishing	9,416	132	9,548	100	32	132	9,516	164	9,630	9,437	164	9,601
Mining:— Coal Mining Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc. Lead, Tin and Copper Mining Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining Other Mining and Quarrying Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits Total, Mining	118,511 1,051 726 6,320 526 915 1,536 129,585	590 — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — 7 7776	119,101 1,051 726 6,330 526 1,084 1,543 130,361	17,711 64 21 1,722 98 743 203 20,562	14 - - - - 5 3 22	17,725 64 21 1,722 98 748 206 20,584	136,222 1,115 747 8,042 624 1,658 1,739 150,147	604 - 10 - 174 10 798	136,826 1,115 747 8,052 624 1,832 1,749 150,945	136,183 1,102 746 6,391 621 1,608 1,546 148,197	603 - 9 - 174 10 796	136,786 1,102 746 6,400 621 1,782 1,556 148,993
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:— Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Artificial Stone and Concrete Cement, Limekilns and Whiting Total, NM. Mining Products	1,858 2,857 854 5,569	7 76 18 101	1,865 2,933 872 5,670	121 520 189 830	4 12 2 18	125 532 191 848	1,979 3,377 1,043 6,399	11 88 20 119	1,990 3,465 1,063 6,518	1,979 3,324 960 6,263	11 87 20 118	1,990 3,411 980 6,381
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making	7,999	574	8,573	1,088	119	1,207	9,087	693	9,780	8,580	687	9,267
Pettery, Earthenware, etc	3,105	2,320	5,425	2,043	3,003	5,046	5,148	5,323	10,471	5,136	5,320	10,456
Glass:— Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass) Glass Bottles Total, Glass	1,887 2,459 4,346	295 203 498	2,182 2,662 4,844	611 845 1,456	83 36 119	694 881 1,575	2,498 3,304 5,802	378 239 617	2,876 3,543 6,419	2,480 3,304 5,784	239	2,858 3,543 6,40
Chemicals, etc.:— Chemicals	6,067 532 1,004 3,915 11,518	993 194 226 1,012 2,425	7,060 726 1,230 4,927 13,943	360 8 33 760 1,161	10 7 85	465 18 40 845 1,368	6,427 540 1,037 4,675 12,679	1,098 204 233 1,097 2,632	7,525 744 1,270 5,772 15,311	6,338 540 1,033 4,634 12,545	203 233 1,072	7,435 743 1,266 5,706 15,14
Metal Manufacture :- Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)	1,517	4	1,521	166	-	166	1,683	4	1,687	1,682	4	1,686
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	13,014 2,218 1,759 2,090 1,564	117 119 150 52 202	13,131 2,337 1,909 2,142 1,766 22,806	6,336 226 2,102 761 507 10,098	8 166 4 31	6,360 234 2,268 765 538 10,331	19,350 2,444 3,861 2,851 2,071 32,260	141 127 316 56 233 877	19,491 2,571 4,177 2,907 2,304 33,137	19,345 2,415 3,861 2,850 2,071 32,224	126 315 56 233	19,486 2,54: 4,176 2,906 2,306 33,09
Engineering, etc.:— General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc. Constructional Engineering Total, Engineering	29,607 2,859	595 20 27	30,957 3,454 4,876 3,244 42,531	3,770 142 382 419 4,713	60	3,994 202 382 419 4,997	33,377 3,001 5,328 3,636 45,252	20 27	34,951 3,656 5,258 3,663 47,528	2,922 4,430 3,568	652 16 27	4,44 3,59
Construction and Repair of Vehicles: Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc.	1,192 1,636	83 28	11,863 1,275 1,664 14,802	2,339 88 287 2,714	6 3	2,446 94 290 2,830	13,375 1,280 1,923 16,578	89	14,309 1,369 1,954 17,632	1,190	89	1,27
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	70 500		39,707						42,170		3 209	38,57

* Statistics relating to unemployment among workers insured under the agricultural scheme are given on page 105.

Watch, Teet		te t	GREAT :	BRITAIN A	AND NORT	HERN IR	ELAND.			GREAT	BRITAIN O	ONLY.
INDUSTRY.		LY UNEMPI uding Casu		TEMPOR	ARY STOP	PAGES.	Managara	TOTAL.		ТЕМРОВ	UNEMPLO ARY STOPE D CASUALS	AGES
STATE STATE OF STATE	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding Electrical 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 Metals	5,088 3,803 4,701 1,998 938 775 817 1,151 9,682 28,953	318 58 3,614 677 487 393 26 667 3,578 9,818	5,406 3,861 8,315 2,675 1,425 1,168 843 1,818 13,260 38,771	2,038 179 486 594 143 158 41 317 1,562 5,518	91 4 877 151 51 72 2 172 796 2,216	2,129 183 1,363 745 194 230 43 489 2,358 7,734	7,126 3,982 5,187 2,582 1,081 933 858 1,468 11,244 34,471	409 62 4,491 828 538 465 28 839 4,374 12,034	7,535 4,044 9,678 3,420 1,619 1,398 886 2,307 15,618 46,505	7,084 3,694 5,108 2,581 1,080 932 841 1,452 10,968 33,740	409 58 4,488 826 538 465 28 837 4,362 12,011	7,493 3,752 9,596 3,407 1,618 1,397 869 2,289 15,330 45,751
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc. Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.) Total, Cotton Woollen and Worsted Silk Manufacture and Artificial Silk Weaving Artificial Silk Yarn Linen Jute Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. Hosiery Lace Carpets Other Textiles Total, Textiles	9,767 6,015 15,782 4,195 1,216 1,274 4,032 2,449 2,949 2,95 322 1,286 5,713 38,481	7,736 12,852 29,588 3,353 1,301 568 7,080 4,349 1,418 3,556 274 530 2,357 2,583 47,967	17,503 18,867 36,370 7,548 2,517 1,842 11,112 6,798 2,256 4,645 569 852 3,643 8,296 86,448	2,076 1,164 3,240 4,424 845 636 236 236 103 1,089 217 181 152 6,363 17,545	3,159 2,672 5,831 4,565 1,494 493 479 254 246 5,012 324 345 1,222 1,743 22,008	5,235 3,836 9,071 8,989 2,339 1,129 715 313 349 6,101 541 526 1,374 8,106 39,553	11,843 7,179 19,022 8,619 2,061 1,910 4,268 2,508 941 2,168 512 503 1,438 12,076 56,026	10,895 15,524 26,419 7,918 2,795 1,061 7,559 4,603 1,664 8,578 598 875 3,579 4,326 69,975	22,738 22,703 45,441 16,537 4,856 2,971 11,827 7,111 2,605 10,746 1,110 1,378 5,017 16,402 126,001	11,843 7,178 19,021 8,560 2,060 1,910 449 2,508 778 2,136 512 503 1,257 11,024 50,718	10,895 15,520 26,415 7,890 2,778 1,061 1,125 4,603 1,203 8,504 589 875 2,489 3,011 60,543	22,738 22,698 45,436 16,450 4,838 2,971 1,574 7,111 1,981 10,640 1,101 1,378 3,746 14,035 111,261
Tanning, Currying and Dressing Leather Goods Total, Leather	2,705 776 3,481	813 715 1,528	3,518 1,491 5,009	947 105 1,052	263 175 438	1,210 280 1,490	3,652 881 4,533	1,076 890 1,966	4,728 1,771 6,499	3,645 861 4,506	1,076 863 1,939	4,721 1,724 6,445
Tailoring Dress Making and Millinery Hats and Caps (Including Straw Plait) Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc Other Dress Industries Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs Total, Clothing	8,408 651 948 642 447 7,151 18,247	5,746 3,990 1,144 5,764 627 2,166 19,437	14,154 4,641 2,092 6,406 1,074 9,317 37,684	1,366 39 455 80 71 3,464 5,475	4,331 1,507 717 2,700 368 1,722 11,345	5,697 1,546 1,172 2,780 439 5,186 16,820	9,774 699 1,403 722 513 10,615 23,722	10,077 5,497 1,861 8,464 995 3,888 30,782	19,851 6,187 3,264 9,186 1,513 14,503 54,504	9,057 686 1,403 546 512 10,325 22,529	9,651 5,314 1,860 3,989 986 3,866 25,666	18,708 6,000 3,263 4,535 1,498 14,191 48,195
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc Grain Milling Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Other Food Industries Drink Industries Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff Total, Food, Drink, etc.	11,623 2,045 2,158 8,465 6,492 641 31,424	4,920 204 4,502 9,502 2,420 1,292 22,840	16,543 2,249 6,660 17,967 8,912 1,933 54,264	754 612 459 572 382 18 2,807	757 41 1,639 1,152 557 355 4,501	1,511 653 2,108 1,724 939 373 7,308	12,377 2,657 2,627 9,037 6,874 659 34,231	5,677 245 6,141 10,654 2,977 1,647 27,341	18,054 2,902 8,768 19,691 9,851 2,306 61,572	11,669 2,473 2,605 8,762 6,510 623 32,642	5,507 231 6,122 10,516 2,926 1,458 26,760	17,176 2,704 8,727 19,278 9,436 2,081 59,402
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork Wood Boxes and Packing Cases Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. Other Woodworking	7,280 1,450 12,092 1,967 22,789	124 209 1,482 357 2,172	7,404 1,659 13,574 2,324 24,961	454 207 1,380 433 2,474	18 48 382 146 594	472 255 1,762 579 3,068	7,734 1,657 13,472 2,400 25,263	142 257 1,864 503 2,766	7,876 1,914 15,336 2,903 28,029	7,322 1,584 13,110 2,282 24,298	142 256 1,840 478 2,716	7,464 1,840 14,950 2,760 27,014
Paper, Printing, etc.:— 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	1,908 1,101 270 148 14,182 17,609	527 2,100 240 236 5,194 8,297	2,435 3,201 510 384 19,376 25,906	404 90 103 30 536 1,163	126 464 79 36 729 1,434	530 554 182 66 1,265 2,597	2,312 1,191 373 178 14,718 18,772	653 2,564 319 272 5,923 9,731	2,965 3,755 692 450 20,641 28,503	2,294 1,148 372 176 14,332 18,322	5,662	2,941 3,370 691 448 19,994 27,444
Building and Contracting:— Building	160,224 120,555 280,779	330 37	160,554 120,592 281,146	6,679 2,130 8,809	13 2 15	6,692 2,132 8,824	166,903 122,685 289,588	343 39 382	167,246 122,724 289,970	157,973 117,175 275,148	38	158,309 117,213 275,522
Other Manufacturing Industries: Rubber	3,112 869 753 723 950 611 7,018	1,451 75 256 304 443 664	4,563 944 1,009 1,027 1,393 1,275 10,211	336 158 147 31 190 149 1,011	217 8 117 27 28 182 579	553 166 264 58 218 331 1,590	3,448 1,027 900 754 1,140 760	1,668 83 373 331 471 846	5,116 1,110 1,273 1,085 1,611 1,606	3,431 1,014 872 732 1,134	1,665 82 371 328 469 846	5,096 1,096 1,243 1,060 1,603 1,603 11,701
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Transport and Communication:—	18,210		18,374	483	18	501			18,875	No.		18,380
Railway Service Tramway and Omnibus Service Other Road Transport Shipping Service Dock, Harbour, Canal, etc. Service I— Port Transport (Docks, Wharves,	10,991 6,763 30,185 31,067	562 342	11,279 7,325 30,527 31,671	464 557 1,576 289	7 82 20 35	471 639 1,596 324	31,761	644 362	11,750 7,964 32,123 31,995	30,488	635	11,448 7,726 30,843 31,233
Harbour, River and Canal Service Total, Docks, Harbours, etc Other Transport, Communication, etc Total, Transport, etc	46,083	56 142 180	43,497 2,728 46,225 3,309 130,336	884 185 1,069 139 4,094	1 12 13 61 218	885 197 1,082 200 4,312	2,857 47,152 3,268	68 155 241	44,382 2,925 47,307 3,509 134,648	2,676 45,456 3,214	68 0 154 4 240	42,860 2,744 45,604 3,454 130,308
Distributive Trades Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance	146,457 9,252		200,829	5,446	4,896	10,342			211,171		e de l'és	201,703
Miscellaneous Trades and Services: National Government Service Local Government Service Professional Services Entertainments and Sports Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc Service	15,704 69,072 5,488 19,574	1,079 1,208 3 1,805 4 6,152 0 40,479	16,783 70,280 7,293 25,726	327 1,681 265 504 494	1,297	377 1,780 331 764	16,031 70,753 5,753 20,078	1,129 1,307 1,871 6,412	17,160 72,060 7,624 26,490 75,230	15,170 68,900 5,560 19,54	1,089 1,294 5 1,816 6,340 9 40,605	70,203 7,381 25,885 72,954
Job Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc. Other Industries and Services Total, Miscellaneous TOTAL*	1,920 937 31,354 177,008	5,493 7 1,000 4 3,416 9 60,637	7,418 1,937 34,770 237,646	111 140 1,167	1,911 104 488 4,275	2,022 244 1,655 8,964	2,031 1,077 32,521	7,409 1,104 3,994 64,912	9,440 2,181 36,421 246,610	1,95 1,04 30,87	5 1,079 5 3,804 9 63,153	2,124 34,679 238,560
* Excluding agr	icultural v	workers and	inveniles	under 16	vears of	age (see]	Cables on T	ages 105, 1	.07 and 10	08).		

^{*} Excluding agricultural workers and inveniles under 16 years of age (see Tables on pages 105, 107 and 108). † Including 76,361 casuals (males, 74,505; females, 1,856).

None a Coulty (NUMB)				G	REAT]	BRITAI	N AND	North	ERN I	RELAND						GREAT
INDUSTRY.	INSURE	TED NUM PERSONS AT JULY,	, AGED	Un (i	PER VHOLLY EMPLOY ncludin Casuals)	TED g	TE	22ND I	RY		TOTAL.		DECR TOT.	EASE (AL PER AGES* A	-) IN CEN-	BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PER- CENTAGES AT 22ND
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	25TH JAN., 1937.	24 TH FEB., 1936.	25TH FEB., 1935.	FEB., 1937.*
Fishing	33,650	880	34,530	28.0	15.0	27.6	0.3	3.6	0.4	28.3	18.6	28.0	- 2.8	+ 0.7	+ 2.4	28.0
Coal Mining Mining, etc. Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc. Lead, Tin and Copper Mining Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining Other Mining and Quarrying Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits Total, Mining	892,100 10,790 4,180 47,070 9,890 10.550 17,590 992,170	3,880 20 420 10 1,370 170 5,870	895,980 10,790 4,200 47,490 9,900 11,920 17,760 998,040	13·3 9·7 17·4 13·4 5·3 8·7 8·7 13·1	15·2 — 2·4 — 12·3 4·1 13·2	13·3 9·7 17·3 13·3 5·3 9·1 8·7 13·1	2·0 0·6 0·5 3·7 1·0 7·0 1·2 2·0	0·4 - - - 0·4 1·8 0·4	2·0 0·6 0·5 3·7 1·0 6·3 1·1 2·0	15·3 10·3 17·9 17·1 6·3 15·7 9·9 15·1	15·6 — 2·4 — 12·7 5·9 13·6	10·3 17·8 17·0 6·3 15·4 9·8	$\begin{array}{c} -0.1 \\ -1.0 \\ +0.7 \\ -0.5 \\ +0.2 \\ -0.4 \\ -\theta.2 \end{array}$	- 4.9 - 6.5 - 5.7 - 6.1 - 2.8 - 4.2 - 4.3 - 4.9	$ \begin{array}{c} -10 \cdot 2 \\ -14 \cdot 4 \\ -11 \cdot 1 \\ -9 \cdot 9 \\ -3 \cdot 0 \\ -6 \cdot 4 \\ -6 \cdot 2 \\ -10 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	15·3 10·2 17·8 14·3 6·3 15·1 8·9 15·0
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:— Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Artificial Stone and Concrete Cement, Limekilns and Whiting Total, NM. Mining Products Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making Pottery, Earthenware, etc Glass:—	14,060 23,910 15,010 52,980 96,720 33,800	90 1,750 490 2,330 6,150 39,940	14,150 25,660 15,500 55,310 102,870 73,740	13·2 11·9 5·7 10·5 8·3 9·2	7·8 4·3 3·7 4·3 9·3 5·8	13·2 11·4 5·6 10·3 8·3 7·4	0·9 2·2 1·2 1·6 1·1 6·0	4·4 0·7 0·4 0·8 2·0 7·5	0·9 2·1 1·3 1·5 1·2 6·8	14·1 14·1 6·9 12·1 9·4 15·2	12·2 5·0 4·1 5·1 11·3 13·3	14·1 13·5 6·9 11·8 9·5 14·2	$ \begin{array}{r} + \ 0 \cdot 3 \\ - \ 0 \cdot 3 \\ - \ 0 \cdot 4 \\ - \ 0 \cdot 2 \\ - \ 0 \cdot 3 \\ - \ 2 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	- 0.9 - 5.9 - 7.0 - 4.8 - 4.1 - 7.7	- 4·3 - 8·3 - 7·3 - 6·9 - 4·5 - 8·7	14·1 13·4 6·5 11·7 9·1 14·2
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass)	22,890 17,410 40,300	6,580 2,380 8,960	29,470 19,790 49,260	8·2 14·1 10·8	4·5 8·5 5·6	7·4 13·5 9·8	2·7 4·9 3·6	1·2 1·5 1·3	2·4 4·4 3·2	10·9 19·0 14·4	5·7 10·0 6·9	9·8 17·9 13·0	+ 0·8 + 0·3	- 2·5 - 3·4 - 3·0	- 4·1 - 3·1 - 3·9	9·7 17·9 13·0
Chemicals, etc.:— Chemicals Explosives Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc Total, Chemicals, etc	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 72,610 219,730	7·8 4·1 5·4 7·5 7·2	3·7 3·6 3·9 5·0 4·1	6·8 4·0 5·0 6·8 6·3	0·5 0·1 0·2 1·5 0·7	0·4 0·2 0·1 0·4 0·4	0·4 0·1 0·2 1·1 0·7	8·3 4·2 5·6 9·0 7·9	4·1 3·8 4·0 5·4 4·5	7·2 4·1 5·2 7·9 7·0	- 0·5 - 0·4 + 0·1 - 0·2	- 2·9 - 1·5 - 1·2 - 1·1 - 2·0	- 3·5 - 2·9 - 2·0 - 2·4 - 2·9	7·1 4·1 5·2 7·9 6·9
Metal Manufacture: Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) 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	15,980 165,560 40,030 24,800 29,370 20,080	90 4,400 3,730 2,610 2,020 3,630	16,070 169,960 43,760 27,410 31,390 23,710 312,360	9·5 7·9 5·5· 7·1 7·1 7·8 7·5	4·4 2·7 3·2 5·7 2·6 5·6 3·9	9·5 7·7 5·3 7·0 6·8 7·4 7·3	1·0 3·8 0·6 8·5 2·6 2·5 3·4	 0·5 0·2 6·4 0·2 0·8 1·4	1·0 3·8 0·6 8·2 2·5 2·3 3·3	10·5 11·7 6·1 15·6 9·7 10·3 10·9	4·4 3·2 3·4 12·1 2·8 6·4 5·3	10·5 11·5 5·9 15·2 9·3 9·7 10·6	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	- 6.6 - 7.7 - 5.1 -15.3 - 9.4 - 6.4 - 8.2	$ \begin{array}{r} -13.0 \\ -6.1 \\ -21.7 \\ -12.7 \\ -5.2 \end{array} $	10·5 11·5 5·9 15·2 9·3 9·7 10·6
Total, Metal Manufacture Engineering, etc.:— General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc Constructional Engineering Total, Engineering	512,510 79,530 49,190 34,750 675,980	47,210 22,170 770 1,370 71,520	559,720 101,700 49,960 36,120 747,500	5·8 3·6 9·9 9·3	2·9 2·7 2·6 2·0 2·8	5·5 3·4 9·8 9·0 5·7	0·7 0·2 0·7 1·2 0·7	0·4 0·3 — 0·4	0·7 0·2 0·7 1·1 0·7	6·5 3·8 10·6 10·5 6·7	3·3 3·0 2·6 2·0 3·2	6·2 3·6 10·5 10·1 6·4	- 0·4 - 0·1 - 0·2	- 4·6 - 2·1 - 7·1 - 4·7 - 4·4	- 8·4 - 4·1 -17·4 -11·0	6·1 3·5 10·2 10·0 6·2
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Alrcraft Carriages, Carts, etc	284,450 11,070 48,280 343,800 159,250	THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN	314,000 12,720 49,660 376,380 161,850	3.4	2·8 5·0 2·0 2·9 6·8	3·8 10·0 3·4 3·9 24·5	0.8 0.8 0.6 0.8 1.5	0·4 0·4 0·2 0·3 1·5	0.8 0.8 0.5 0.8 1.6	4·7 11·6 4·0 4·8 26·3	3·2 5·4 2·2 3·2 8·3	10·8 3·9 4·7	- 0·7 + 0·2 - 0·5 - 0·7 - 0·3	- 3.3	$ \begin{array}{c c} -5.1 \\ -6.0 \\ -4.6 \end{array} $	4·5 10·2 3·9 4·6 25·6
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding Electrical 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	22,760 15,050 17,590 13,780 22,020	2,320 65,310 10,120 11,840 11,010 1,060 17,460 88,960	98,640 38,160 151,830 32,880 26,890 28,600 14,840 39,480	10·6 5·4 8·8 6·2 4·4 5·9 5·2 6·0	3·3 2·5 5·5 6·7 4·1 3·6 2·5 3·8	4.6	2·3 0·5 0·6 2·6 1·0 0·9 0·3 1·5	1.0 0.2 1.4 1.5 0.4 0.6 0.1 1.0	2·1 0·5 0·9 2·3 0·7 0·8 0·3 1·2	8·0 11·1 6·0 11·4 7·2 5·3 6·2 6·7	4·3 2·7 6·9 8·2 4·5 4·2 2·6 4·8	10·6 6·4 10·4 6·0 4·9 6·0 5·8	+ 0·1 - 0·8 - 0·6 + 0·1 - 0·2 - 0·6 - 0·2	- 4·3 - 3·9 - 7·7 - 3·0 - 2·8 - 3·3 - 5·0 - 3·4	$ \begin{array}{c c} -4.5 \\ -4.5 \\ -10.5 \\ -5.8 \\ -5.1 \\ -5.9 \\ -5.1 \\ -5.6 \end{array} $	10·4 6·0 4·9 5·9 5·8 6·1
Total, Other Metals Textiles:— Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.) Total, Cotton Woollen and Worsted Silk Manufacture and Artificial Silk	83,710 66,680 150,390 93,720	128,550 141,910 270,460	212,260 208,590 420,850 223,310	11.7 9.0 10.5	6·0 9·1 7·6 2·6	8·2 9·0 <i>S</i> ·6	1·2 2·4 1·8 2·1 4·7	2·5 1·8 2·2 3·5	2·5 1·9 2·2 4·0	7·4 14·1 10·8 12·6 9·2	5·5 8·5 10·9 9·8 6·1	10·7 10·9 10·8	$ \begin{array}{c c} -0.1 \\ -0.4 \\ -0.8 \\ -0.6 \\ +0.3 \end{array} $	- 5·8 - 6·6 - 6·2	$\begin{vmatrix} -12 \cdot 2 \\ -11 \cdot 1 \\ -11 \cdot 7 \end{vmatrix}$	10·7 10·9 10·8
Weaving Artificial Silk Yarn Linen Jute Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc Hoslery Lace Carpets Other Textiles Total, Textiles	18,720 18,940 22,640 11,730 7,140 26,690 5,830 12,920 16,840 74,200 459,760	11,360 51,040 18,810 12,200 91,740 9,120 18,310 35,690 30,500	49,830 30,300 73,680 30,540 118,430 14,950 31,230 52,530 104,700 1,169,69	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	4·2 5·0 13·9 23·1 11·6 3·9 3·0 2·9 6·6 8·5 6·8	15·1 22·3 11·7 3·9 3·8 2·7 6·9 7·9	3·7 1·4 0·9 8·6	4·8 4·3 0·9 1·4 2·0 5·5 3·6 1·9 3·4 5·7 3·1	4·6 3·7 1·0 1·0 1·8 5·2 3·6 1·7 2·7 7·8 3·4	13·2 8·1 8·8 3·9 8·5 16·3	9·0 9·3 14·8 24·5 13·6 9·4 6·6 4·8 10·0 14·2 9·9	13·5 9·1 7·4 4·4 9·6 15·7	$ \begin{array}{c c} -0.3 \\ +0.4 \\ +1.9 \\ -0.2 \\ -0.3 \\ -1.6 \\ -0.1 \end{array} $	+ 1.8 - 3.1 - 2.9 - 0.3 - 1.1 - 1.7 - 2.1 - 4.6	$ \begin{vmatrix} +2.6 \\ -3.4 \\ -4.3 \\ -4.1 \\ -8.2 \\ -1.3 \\ -2.5 \\ -3.2 \\ -6.0 \end{vmatrix} $	13·0 23·3 11·9 9·0 7·4 4·4 7·7 14·5
Leather and Leather Goods: Tanning, Currying and Dressing Leather Goods Total, Leather	35,870 11,540	11,440	47,310 25,900	7.5	7·1 5·0 5·9	7·4 5·8	2.7	2·3 1·2 1·7	2·6 1·0 2·1	10.2	9·4 6·2 7·6	10.0	- 0·7 - 1·6	- 2·4 - 2·6	- 4·6 - 4·5	10.0
Clothing:— Tailoring Dress Making and Millinery Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait) Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc Other Dress Industries Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs Total, Clothing	11,250 8,080 81,390	90,910 21,070 91,930 21,760 53,720	100,810 33,720 103,180 29,840 135,110	6·6 7·5 5·7 5·5 8·8	6·3 2·9 4·0	4·6 6·2 6·2 3·6 6·9	0·4 3·6 0·7 0·9 4·2	3·0 1·6 3·4 2·9 1·7 3·2 2·7	1.5 3.5 2.7 1.5 3.8	7·0 11·1 6·4 6·4 13·0	9·2 4·6 7·2	6·1 9·7 8·9 5·1 10·7	$ \begin{array}{c c} -2.1 \\ -4.0 \\ -1.3 \\ -1.7 \\ -2.2 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c c} -2.0 \\ -0.6 \\ -1.0 \\ -2.5 \\ -2.5 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	6·0 9·7 5·4 5·0 10·6
ood, Drink and Tobacco :— Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc Grain Milling	103,810	65,760	169,57	11.2	7.5	9.8	0.7	1.1	0.8	11.9	8-6	10.6	+ 0.1	- 1.4	4 - 1.6	10.5
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	25,066 69,856 88,276 14,696	61,340 24,060 27,090	131,19 112,33 41,78	$ \begin{array}{c cccc} 0 & 12 \cdot 1 \\ 0 & 7 \cdot 4 \\ 0 & 4 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	15·5 10·1 4·8	13·7 7·9 4·6	0·8 0·4 0·1	1·9 2·3 1·3	1·3 0·9 0·9	12·9 7·8 4·5	17·4 12·4 6·1	15·0 8·8 5·5	+ 0.2	- 1·1 - 2·1 - 0·1	8 - 1.6	8·5 5·4
Woodworking, etc.:— Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork Wood Boxes and Packing Cases Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. Other Woodworking Total, Woodworking, etc.	9,130	2,070 24,020 5,320	11,20 144,11	0 15·9 0 10·1 0 10·5	10·1 6·2 6·7	9.4	2·2 1·1 2·3	1.6	2·3 1·2 2·5	18·1 11·2 12·8	12·4 7·8 9·5	17·1 10·6 12·1		- 4· - 2· - 3·	$ \begin{vmatrix} -6.7 \\ 9 \\ -4.4 \\ 2 \\ -5.2 \end{vmatrix} $	16·8 10·5 11·7

* See last paragraph of text on page 102.

THE WALLES	Former	mpp Num	TO THE		PER	CENTA	ES AT	22ND	FEBRU	ARY, 1	937.*			EASE (GREAT BRITAL ONLY.
INDUSTRY.	INSURE	TED NUM D PERSON: AT JULY,	S, AGED	Un (i	WHOLLY EMPLOY including Casuals	TED Ig		MPORAL OPPAGE			TOTAL.		Tor	AL PER AGES* PARED	CEN-	TOTAL PER- CENTAGES AT 22ND
	Males	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	25 TH JAN., 1937.	24TH FEB., 1936.	25TH FEB., 1935.	FEB., 1937.
per, Printing, etc. :— Paper and Paper Board	46,850	15,420	62,270	4.1	3.4	3.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	4.9	4.2	4.8	+ 0.2	- 2.1	- 2.0	4.8
Stationery	24,140 4,950	43,860 2,150	68,000 7,100	4·6 5·5	4·8 11·2	4·7 7·2	0·3 2·0	1·0 3·6	0·8 2·5	4·9 7·5	5·8 14·8	5·5 9·7	-0.4 + 2.7	- 1·8 - 1·5	- 2·4 - 0·5	5·1 9·7
Kationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding Total, Paper, Printing, etc	3,730 187,880 267,550	4,920 92,600 158,950	8,650 280,480 426,500	4·0 7·5 6·6	4·8 5·6 5·2	4·4 6·9 6·1	0·8 0·3 0·4	0·7 0·8 0·9	0·8 0·5 0·6	4·8 7·8 7·0	5·5 6·4 6·1	5·2 7·4 6·7	- 0.6 - 0.3 - 0.2	- 1·1 - 1·8 - 1·9	- 2·2 - 2·2 - 2·2	5·2 7·2 6·5
Building and Contracting: Building Public Works Contracting, etc Total, Building and Contracting	1,007,950 287,760 1,295,710	11,730 1,500 13,230	1,019,680 289,260 1,308,940	15·9 41·9 21·7	2·8 2·5 2·8	15·7 41·7 21·5	0·7 0·7 0·7	0·1 0·1 0·1	0·7 0·7 0·7	16·6 42·6 22·4	2·9 2·6 2·9	16·4 42·4 22·2	- 1·5 - 1·2 - 1·4	- 3·9 - 6·2 - 4·3		15·8 41·8 21·5
her Manufacturing Industries :— Rubber Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc Brushes and Brooms	37,880 11,970 5,780	22,390 2,400 5,410	60,270 14,370 11,190	8·2 7·3 13·0	6·5 3·1 4·7	7·6 6·6 9·0	0·9 1·3 2·6	0·9 0·4 2·2	0·9 1·1 2·4	9·1 8·6 15·6	7·4 3·5 6·9	8·5 7·7 11·4	- 0.6 - 0.7 - 0.1	- 3·3 - 7·2 - 0·7	- 6.2	8·5 7·6 11·2
Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus	23,080 15,200 7,680 101,590	10,840 6,420 9,330 56,790	33,920 21,620 17,010 158,380	3·1 6·3 8·0 6·9	2·8 6·9 7·1 5·6	3·0 6·4 7·5 6·4	0·2 1·2 1·9 1·0	0·3 0·4 2·0 1·0	0·2 1·1 1·9 1·1	3·3 7·5 9·9 7·9	3·1 7·3 9·1 6·6	3·2 7·5 9·4 7·5	+ 0·1 - 0·8 - 0·3	$ \begin{array}{rrr} - & 1 \cdot 3 \\ - & 3 \cdot 0 \\ - & 1 \cdot 7 \\ - & 2 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	- 3·7 - 2·3	3·1 7·4 9·4 7·4
as, Water and Electricity Supply	200,800	9,140	209,940	9.1	1.8	8.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	9.3	2.0	9.0	- 0.1	- 1.1	- 1.8	8.9
anspert and Communication: Railway Service Tramway and Omnibus Service Other Road Transport Shipping Service Dock, Harbour, Canal, etc. Service :	147,260 184,750 210,060 134,860	8,900 10,010 9,140 6,230	156,160 194,760 219,200 141,090	7·5 3·7 14·4 23·0	3·2 5·6 3·7 9·7	7·2 3·8 13·9 22·4	0·3 0·3 0·7 0·3	0·1 0·8 0·3 0·6	0·3 0·3 0·8 0·3	7·8 4·0 15·1 23·3	3·3 6·4 4·0 10·3	7·5 4·1 14·7 22·7	- 0·1 - 1·3	- 1·0 - 3·5	- 1·7 - 6·1	7·4 4·1 14·3 22·6
Port Transport (Docks, Wharves, etc.) Harbour, River and Canal Service Total, Docks, Harbours, etc. Other 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	31.6 11.0 28.5 15.5 14.9	6·7 10·2 7·8 5·6 5·4	31·4 11·0 28·3 14·1 14·5	0·7 0·7 0·7 0·7 0·5	0·1 2·2 0·7 2·0 0·5	0.6 0.7 0.6 0.9 0.5	32·3 11·7 29·2 16·2 15·4	6·8 12·4 8·5 7·6 5·9	11·7 28·9 15·0 15·0		- 3.7 - 4.3 - 1.8 - 3.8	$ \begin{array}{c c} $	31·8 11·5 28·8 14·9 14·8
Istributive Trades	1,287,490	760,920	2,048,410	11.4	7.1	9.8	0.4	0.7	0.5	11.8	7.8	10.3	+ 0.1	- 1.9	- 2.4	10.1
mmerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance	177,960	84,040	262,000	5.2	1.2	3.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	5.3	1.2	4.0		- 0.6	- 1.1	3.9
iscollaneous Trades and Services: National Government Service Local Government Service Professional Services Entertainments and Sports	108,890 344,570 90,730 83,440	23,540 67,950	130,120 368,110 158,680 131,700	20.0	5·1 5·1 2·7 12·7	12·9 19·1 4·6 19·5	0·3 0·5 0·3 0·6	0·2 0·5 0·1 0·6	0·3 0·5 0·2 0·6	14·7 20·5 6·3 24·1	5·3 5·6 2·8 13·3	19.6	+ 0·3 - 0·2 + 0·5	- 1.8		19.4
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc. Service Laundry Service	170,030 28,170 10,610 106,950 943,396	109,620 17,770 55,270	435,290 137,790 28,380 162,220 1,552,290	6·8 8·8 29·3	15·3 5·0 5·6 6·2 10·0	16·9 5·4 6·8 21·4 15·3	0·3 0·4 1·4 1·1 0·5	0·4 1·8 0·6 0·9 0·7	0·4 1·5 0·9 1·1 0·6	19·7 7·2 10·2 30·4 19·3		6·9 7·7 22·5	+ 0.3	$-1.0 \\ -1.9$	-10.2	$\begin{cases} 6.7 \\ 7.5 \\ 21.8 \end{cases}$
	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	3,618,000				10.9	1.1	1.5	1.3	13.6	8.3	12.2	t_ 0.4	- 3.1	1- 5.3	11.9

II. INSURED AGRICULTURAL WORKERS RECORDED AS UNEMPLOYED AT 22nd FEBRUARY, 1937.

The numbers of these workers recorded as unemployed at 22nd February, 1937, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland (exclusive of private gardeners¶ who numbered 77) were as shown below:—

-	Aged 14 & 15 years.	Aged 16 & 17 years.	Aged 18- 20 years.	Aged 21- 64 years.	Total.
Males Females	661 220	1,379 592	2,100	23,959 5,786	28,099 7,326
Total	881	1,971	2,828	29,745	35,425

As explained in the November, 1936, issue of this GAZETTE (page 397), the information on which estimates of the total numbers of insured workers 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 unemployment, comparable with those given for other industries in the foregoing Table, until after that date. In the meantime, provisional estimates of the numbers insured at July, 1936, have been 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 estimated numbers insured and the percentages unemployed are subject to revision in the light of the information which will be derived from the exchange of unemployment books next year Comparable 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 Unemployment Insurance (Agriculture) Act, 1936.

The state of the s			Grea	t Britain	and North	ern Irelan	d.				Great B	ritain.	
Industry.		ated numb d Persons, 4, at July,		Uı	pers recordence per la recorde	at	Approx	timate Perc Inemployed	entages	Ur	bers recorded employed a February,	at	Percentages.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	(Total.)
Farming, Forestry, etc	459,960	22,160	482,120	22,981	4,650	27,631	5.0	21.0	5.7	19,638	4,534	24,172	5 · 2
Market Gardening, Horticulture, etc	60,820	10,650	71,470	3,047	2,420	5,467	5.0	22.7	7.6	2,998	2,419	5,417	7.6
Other Gardening (exclusive of Private Gardeners¶)	33,720	290	34,010	1,410	36	1,446	4.2	12-4	4.3	1,369	36	1,405	4 · 2
Total	EE4 E00	33,100	587,600	27,438	7,106	34,544	4.9	21.5	5.9	24,005	6,989	30,994	5.5

Among insured agricultural workers aged 16-64, the numbers and approximate percentages recorded as unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 25th January, 1937, were:

farming, forestry, etc., 27,993 (5.8 per cent.); market gardening horticulture, etc., 6,033 (8.4 per cent.); other gardening, 1,468 (4.3 per cent.); total, 35,494 (6.0 per cent.).

* See last paragraph of text on page 102.

† For 25th February, 1935, separate figures are not available.

† The percentages for all industries and services combined for February, 1936, and February, 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 January, 1937, and February, 1937, are based on the numbers insured at July, 1936.

§ Excluding agricultural workers and juveniles under 16 years of age.

¶ By virtue of the Private Gardener Inclusions Order, 1936, private gardeners have been included within the agricultural scheme of unemployment insurance as from 1st February, 1937. (See page 476 of the December, 1936, issue of this GAZETTE.)

Estimates of the number of private gardeners so included are not yet available.

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 22nd February, 1937, differed from the figures for 25th January, 1937, to the extent of 1,500 or more :-

Industries.		rease (+) recorde 22n compared	ed as	Unemple	oved a 37.	it
	M	fales.	Fe	males.	1	Total.
Building		15,373 2,529 3,372 1,901 618 448 1,066	+ + + +	10 3,603 1,063 185 1,255 1,440	111111	15,363 6,132 3,369 2,964 803 1,703 2,506
craft General Engineering, Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Pottery, Earthenware, etc. Dressmaking and Millinery Shipping Service Coal Mining	11111	2,354 1,964 621 127 1,763 1,658	- - - +	98 181 1,474 1,940 75 33	1 11111	2,452 2,145 2,095 2,067 1,838 1,625
Net variation for above Industries	-	32,728	_	9,828	-	42,556
Total variation for all Insured Industries:— Excluding Agriculture Including Agriculture	-	41,141 41,390	_	11,060 11,761	=	52,201 53,151

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 last spell of registered unemployment, of persons aged 16-64 applying for insurance benefit or unemployment allowances (including those applicants whose benefit position, under the conditions relating to contributions paid and benefit received, had not been determined), who were on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain at 22nd February, 1937. Corresponding particulars are not available in respect of persons. 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.

	App	licants, age	ed 16-64, w	ho had bee	en on Regis	ter.
<u></u>	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.
100 mg 10		AT - POLICY (F) (F) (F) (F)	Numbers.	an Barrier		20 m
Men, 18-64 Boys, 16-17 Women, 18-64 Girls, 16-17	606,951 14,749 149,462 11,743	147,463 2,075 26,604 1,247	71 840 220 8,785 106	42,401 3 4,155 1	280,452 16,914	1,149,107 17,047 205,920 13,097
Total	782,905	177,389	80,951	46,560	297,366	1,385,171
		I	PERCENTAG	ES.		
Men, 18-64 Boys, 16-17 Women, 18-64 Girls, 16-17	52·8 86·5 72·6 89·7	12·8 12·2 12·9 9·5	6·3 1·3 4·3 0·8	3·7 0·0 2·0 0·0	24·4 8·2	100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0

INSURED UNEMPLOYED. POSITION UNDER PROVISIONS AS TO BENEFIT AND UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCES.

THE following Table gives an analysis of the numbers of insured persons, aged 16-64, on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain at 22nd February, 1937, relative to their position with regard to insurance benefit and unemployment allowances:-

	Adults ag		Juveniles 16 and 17	
	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.
1. Claimants for Benefit:— (a) General Scheme: Wholly unemployed Temporarily stopped Casuals	411,624 91,210 57,182	109,433 47,339 1,721	12,662 2,067 131	8,634 3,082 10
Total	560,016	158,493	14,860	11,726
(b) Agricultural Scheme*: Wholly unemployed Temporarily stopped Casuals	515	3,397 319 20	524 14 1	267 26
Total	13,922	3,736	539	293
2. Applicants for Allowances: Wholly unemployed Temporarily stopped Casuals	525,723	34,566 776 102	} +	<u>†</u>
Total	545,379	35,444	7-1-9	20 20
3. Insured Non-Claimants; :-	82,221	23,504	4,891	5,245
4. Position not determined: Wholly unemployed Temporarily stopped Casuals	7,950	5,749 2,481 17	1,337 302 9	786 292
Total	. 29,790	8,247	1,648	1,078
5. Total insured on Register	. 1,231,328	229,424	21,938	18,342

The figures in items 1(a) and 1(b) of the Tables showing the numbers of claimants for insurance benefit include 8,523 claimants for benefit under the general scheme, and 239 claimants for benefit under the agricultural scheme, who had been disqualified for short periods, usually not exceeding six weeks, from receiving benefit (e.g., persons who had lost their employment through misconduct) but were continuing to register at Employment Exchanges. The following Table shows the number of persons with claims admitted for benefit in each Administrative Division :-

	Claims admitted for Insurance Benefit.							
Division.	Men 18-64.	Boys 16 & 17.	Women 18-64.	Girls 16 & 17.	Total. 16-64.			
	PARAMETER STATE	(a)	General Sche					
London	99,308	915	25,282	683 (126,188			
South-Eastern	43,341	1,094	8,637	959	54,031			
South-Western	49,243	853	8,580	1,076	60,052			
Midlands	54,412	742	23,889	898	79,941			
North-Eastern	58,922	1,047	15,943	1,059	76,971			
North-Western	94,831	3,160	38,327	2,093	138,411			
Northern	39,225	1,764	7,030	1,366	49,385			
Scotland	69,675	3,302	21,953	2,551	97,481			
Wales	45,688	1,750	5,762	912	54,112			
Great Britain	554,645	14,627	155,703	11,597	736,572			
		(b) Ag	ricultural S	cheme.				
London	276	1 3	292	1 1 (572			
South-Eastern	4,027	146	1,174	56	5,403			
South-Western	1,265	41	73	4	1,383			
Midlands	1,510	37	578	27	2,152			
North-Eastern	2,522	84	1,165	126	3,897			
North-Western	723	23	42	2	790			
Northern	487	45	101	36	669			
0 11 1	2,029	122	221	37	2,409			
Wales	901	3.3	39	3	976			
Great Britain	13,740	534	3,685	292	18,251			

The figures of claims admitted include a small proportion of persons on the register at 22nd February, 1937, who for various reasons (e.g., owing to their waiting period not being completed)

would not receive payment in respect of that day.

The figures given in item 2 of the first Table above include 21,607 applicants for unemployment allowances whose needs had been held not to justify the payment of allowances, but who were continuing to register. The Table below shows the numbers with applications thorised for allowances in each Administrative Divisi

.1	11.5	Applications authorised for Unemployment Allowances.					
Division.		Men aged 18-64.	Women aged 18-64.	Total aged 18-64.			
London		29,991	2,116	32,107			
South-Eastern		11,357	617	11,974			
South-Western		19,062	794	19,856			
Midlands		47,490	1,800	49,290			
North-Eastern		52,700	1,856	54,556			
North-Western		101,622	11,394	113 016			
Northern		87,285	1,738	89,023			
Scotland		89,579	9,276	98,855			
Wales		88,763	1,776	90,539			
Great Britain		527,849	31,367	559,216			

Total ... 56.5 12.8 5.8 3.4 21.5 100.0

Of the 782,905 applicants who had been on the register for less than 3 months, approximately 556,000, or 40.1 per cent. of the total number of applicants, had been on the register for less than 6 weeks.

* See note * in second column on page 95.

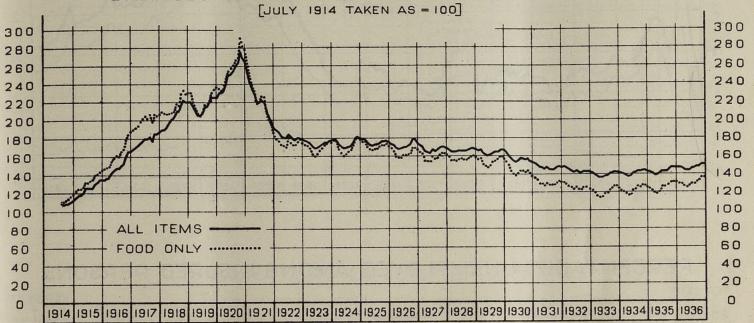
† Juveniles under 18 years of age are not eligible for Unemployment Allowances.

† These comprise insured persons not applying, or not entitled to apply, for benefit or allowances, including adults on the registers with claims disallowed on the ground that they were not normally insurable and would not normally seek to obtain a livelihood by means of insurable employment. The majority were wholly unemployed.

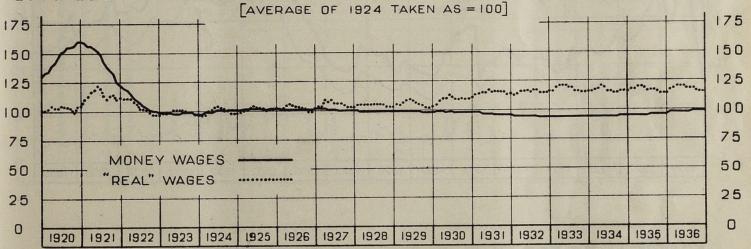
SUPPLEMENT TO THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE FOR MARCH, 1937

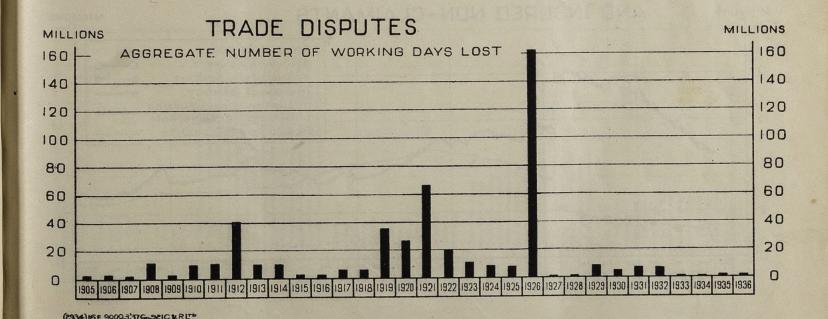
FOR NOTES AND EXPLANATIONS SEE "MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE" FOR MARCH. 1937.

CHANGES IN WORKING-CLASS COST OF LIVING



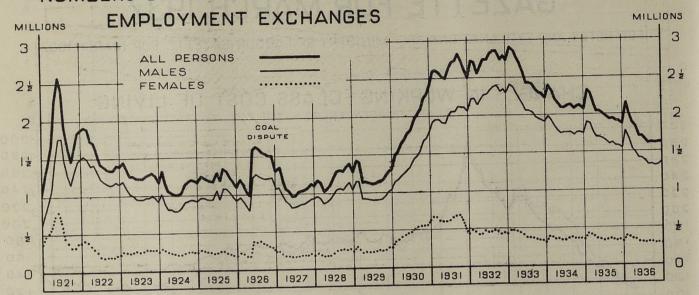
CHANGES IN WEEKLY RATES OF MONEY WAGES AND "REAL" WAGES



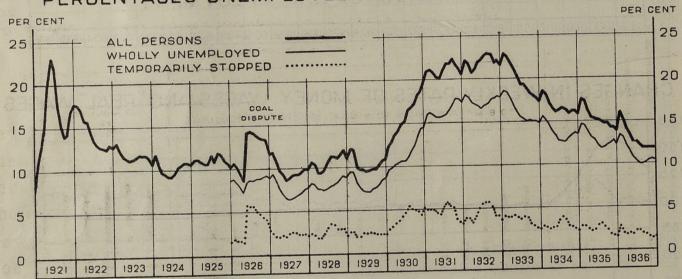


SUPPLEMENT TO THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE, MARCH, 1937 [CONTS]

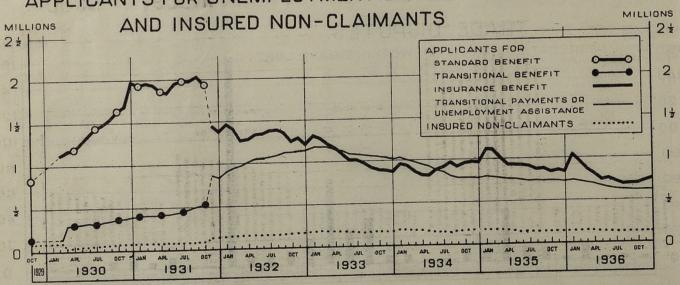
NUMBERS OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS ON THE REGISTERS OF



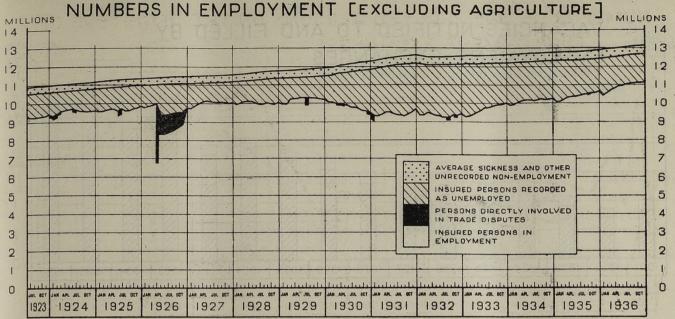
PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED AMONG INSURED PERSONS



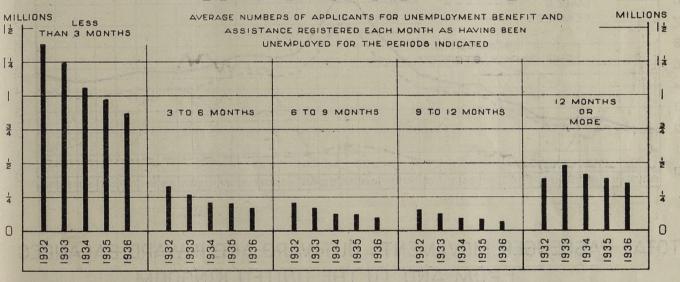
APPLICANTS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT AND ASSISTANCE



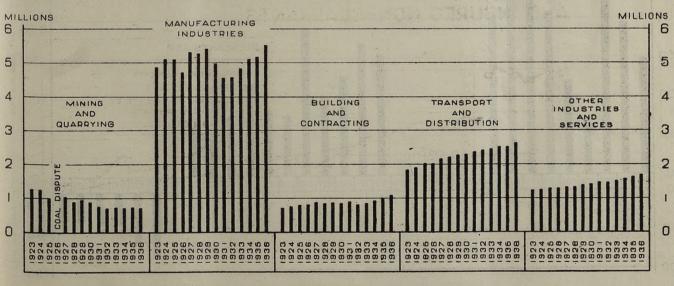
PERSONS AGED 16-64 INSURED AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT AND

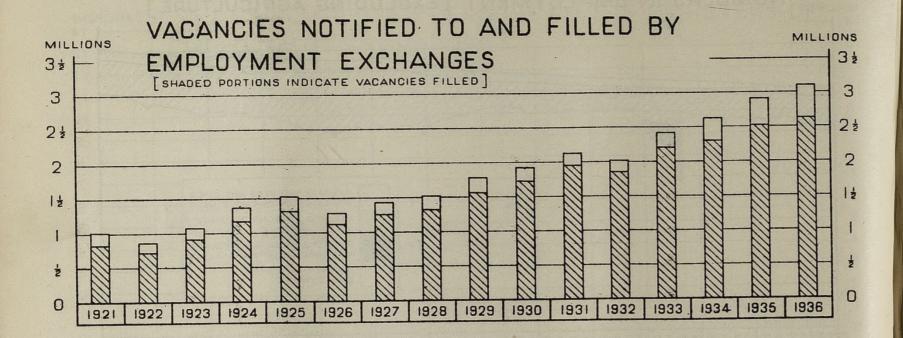


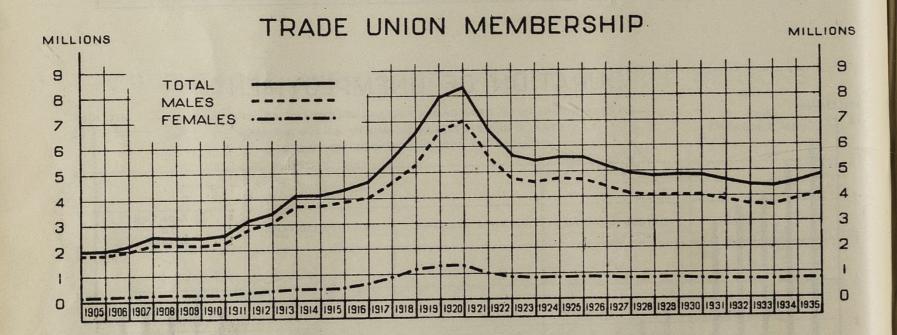
DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT



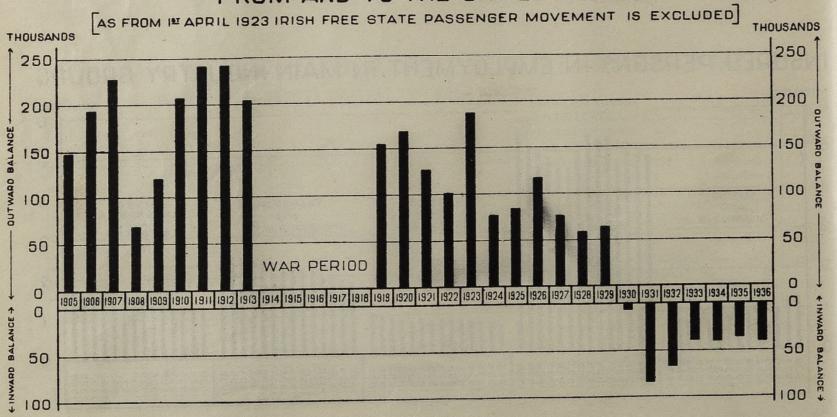
INSURED PERSONS IN EMPLOYMENT IN MAIN INDUSTRY GROUPS







TOTAL PASSENGER MOVEMENT - OUTWARD AND INWARD BALANCES FROM AND TO THE UNITED KINGDOM



JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

JUVENILES, UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES AND JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX AT 22ND FEBRUARY, 1937.

	Sept. March	Boys.			Girls.			
Division.	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.		
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	1,083 826 1,266 758 1,241 3,090 3,415 4,419 3,596	2,012 1,683 1,427 1,187 1,826 5,043 3,288 6,184 3,191	3,095 2,509 2,693 1,945 3,067 8,133 6,703 10,603 6,787	1,347 1,322 1,997 1,052 2,233 3,388 4,769 4,916 4,832	1,443 1,784 2,012 1,473 2,231 3,601 3,623 5,165 2,797	2,790 3,106 4,009 2,525 4,464 6.989 8,392 10,081 7,629		
Great Britain	19,694	25,841	45,535	25,856	24,129	49,985		
N. Ireland	637	1,527	2,164	252	752	1,004		
Gt. Britain and N. Ireland	20,331	27,368	47,699	26,108	24,881	50,989		

Note.—These figures include considerable numbers of boys and girls who, though registered at Employment Exchanges and Juvenile Employment Bureaux as applicants for employment, are remaining whole time at school until employment is obtained. Some particulars on this subject were given in an article on page 49 of the February issue of this GAZETTE.

Insured Juveniles, under 18 years of age, recorded as unemployed at 22nd February, 1937.

		Boys.		Girls.			
Division.		Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.
Gt. Britain:-							
London		1,371	2,465	3,836	1,757	2,169	3,926
South-Eastern		658	1,793	2,451	904	1,787	2,691
South-Western		540	1,364	1,904	765	1,836	2,601
Midlands		682	1,335	2,017	716	1 604	2,320
North-Eastern		685	1,602	2,287	1,159	2.159	3,318
North-Western		1,969	4,951	6,920	2,288	3,513	5,801
Northern		1,388	2,807	4,195	1,637	2,609	4,246
Scotland		2,343	5,479	7,822	2,345	4,451	6,796
Wales		928	2,640	3,568	854	1,884	2,738
Special Schemes		-	10	10	-	3	3
Total		10,564	24,446	35,010	12,425	22,015	34,440
N. Ireland		436	1,675	2,111	204	852	1,056
Gt. Britain and	N.						
Ireland		11,000	26,121	37,121	12,629	22,867	35,496

Note.—These figures include not only insured juveniles on the register, but also those whose unemployment books were in the "two months' file," i.e., boys and girls who had registered as unemployed at some date within the past two months, but were not maintaining registration as applicants for employment and were not known to have found employment. The effect of the inclusion of those with books in the two months' file is especially marked in the London Division. Juveniles insured under the agricultural scheme who were recorded as unemployed are included in the figures.

JUVENILES, UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT: FOUR WEEKS ENDED 22ND FEBRUARY, 1937.

Division.		Numb	er of Va Filled.	cancies	Juveniles placed in first situation since leaving School.		
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
London		6,042	5,121	11,163	757	829	1,586
South-Eastern		1,386	1,039	2,425	217	224	441
South-Western		1,469	1,345	2,814	272	315	587
Midlands		2,741	2,144	4,885	918	949	1.867
North-Eastern		1,623	1,580	3,203	302	336	638
North-Western		3,348	3,337	6,685	713	690	1,403
Northern		1,423	1,229	2,652	377	435	812
Scotland		2,429	2,318	4,747	748	797	1,545
Wales		706	473	1,179	298	213	511
Great Britain		21,167	18,586	39,753	4,602	4,788	9,390

JUVENILES, UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, IN ATTENDANCE AT AUTHORISED COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

	24	Week th Febru	ended lary, 19	937.		nth end ebruary		Total number of
Division.	Junio	and Cla		ntres		r Educa estitutio		individuals who have attended Junior In-
,	No.	No. of	Ave	rage dance.	No. of Insti-		rage dance.	centres and Classes*
	Cen- tres.	Classes	Boys.	Girls.	tu-	Boys.	Girls.	since 1st April, 1936
London SEastern	4 9	2 3	277 393	149 524	10 2	14	6 7	5,874
SWestern	10	2	329	500	51	76	184	3,967 7,112
Midlands	9		360	310	72	127	194	7.377
NEastern	16	2 5 3 1	1,015	897	59	155	310	15,423
NWestern	43	3	3,707	2,143	29	90	109	44,620
Northern	37	1	3,562	2,380	5	14	42	32 103
Scotland	32	8	3,962	2,809	103	503	562	39 987
Wales	26	4	2,411	1,133	10	12	70	18,241
Great							91-31-3	
Britain	186	30	16,016	10,845	341	995	1,484	174,704

^{*} Comparable figures for other educational institutions are not available.

UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG BOYS AND GIRLS, UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE, IN INSURED INDUSTRIES.

The following Table analyses by industries the numbers of insured boys and girls under 16 years of age (other than those insured under the agricultural scheme) recorded as unemployed in Great Britain, and in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, at 22nd February, 1937:—

	Number of Insured Juveniles under 16 years of age recorded as Unemployed at 22nd Feb., 1937.					
Industry.	Great 1	Britain.	Great Bri Northern			
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.		
Fishing	15	1	15	1		
Mining:— Coal Mining Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	266	15	266	_15		
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining Other Mining and Quarrying Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	1 13 3 5 3	$-1 \\ -3 \\ -$	1 13 3 5 3	- - - 3		
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:— Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Artificial Stone and Concrete Cement, Limekilns and Whiting	2 32 6	1 4 3	2 32 7	1 4 3		
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc. Making	88	11	90	11		
Pottery, Earthenware, etc	29	64	29	64		
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass)	11 10	34 28	11 10	34 28		
Chemicals, etc.:— Chemicals Explosives Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc. Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc.	26 17 11 27	85 15 17 110	26 17 11 27	85 15 17 110		
Metal Manufacture:— Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) Steel Melting and Iron Puddling,	2	_	2	_		
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	49 11	3 3	49 11	3 3		
Iron and Steel Tubes Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes	20 12 15	- 4 13	20 12 16	- 4 13		
Engineering, etc.:— General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc Constructional Engineering	338 86 14 33	75 32 —	343 87 14 33	75 32 —		
Construction and Repair of Vehicles: Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	161	38	170	38		
Carriages, Carts, etc Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc.	20 22	4	20 22	4		
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	188	1	192	3		
Other Metal Industries:— Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc. and General Iron Founding Electrical 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	23 36 17 13	16 6 232 22 27 26 — 27	131 23 36 17 13 11	16 6 232 22 27 26 — 27		
Textiles:— Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc	53	71	53	71		
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.) Total, Cotton	76 31	82 153 135	76 31	82 153 135		
Weaving Artificial Silk Yarn	9 6 5	32 39 37	6	32 39 66		
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc	37 16 14	21 39 225	18	21 42 226		
Lace Carpets	4 3	31	4 3	7 31		
Other Textiles Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc	18	109		62		
Leather and Leather Goods:— Tanning, Currying and Dressing Leather Goods	29 17	29		29 62		
Clothing:— Tailoring	63	472		477		
Dress Making and Millinery Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait)	11	292	15	295		
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. Other Dress Industries Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs	10 9 137		10	363 63 108		
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc Grain Milling	250 6	552		552 14		
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Other Food Industries Drink Industries Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff	41 66 81 2	613	67 87			

Industry.

Woodworking, etc.:—
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork
Wood Boxes and Packing Cases ...
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.

Paper and Paper Board Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and

Public Works Contracting, etc. ...

Dilcloth, Linoleum, etc. ...

Brushes and Brooms Scientific and Photographic Instru-

ments and Apparatus
Musical Instruments...

Toys, Games and Sports Requisites

Railway Service
Tramway and Omnibus Service
Other Road Transport

Shipping Service

Dock, Harbour, Canal, etc. Service:

Port Transport (Docks, Wharves,

Harbour, River and Canal Service

Total, Docks, Harbours, etc. ... Other Transport, Communication,

Commerce, Banking, Insurance and

Miscellaneous Trades and Services :-National Government Service ... Local Government Service ...

Professional Services
Entertainments and Sports
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant,
Boarding House, Club, etc. Service
Laundry Service

in Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Job Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc.
Other Industries and Services

ployment.

Division.

South-Eastern ...

Britain

South-Western ...

Midlands... 794 North-Eastern ... 1,254 North-Western ... 447

North-West-Northern... ... 1,253 Scotland... ... 1,253

Agricul-

Distributive Trades ...

Gas, Water and Electricity Supply ..

Transport and Communication :-

Other Manufacturing Industries :-

Other Woodworking...

Wall Paper Making

Building and Contracting :-

Number of Insured Juveniles under 16 years of age recorded as Unemployed at 22nd Feb., 1937.

Great Britain.

11

24

3,824

50 181

4,106

217

TOTAL 9,937 | 12,206 | 10,338 | 12,409

The figures in the above Table include those boys and girls whose unemployment books were in the "two-months file" of lodged books,

i.e., boys and girls who had registered as unemployed at some date

within the previous two months and were not known to have found work, but were not maintaining registration as applicants for em-

Boys and Girls under 16 years of age, insured under the Agricultural Scheme, recorded as unemployed. The numbers of juveniles under 16 years of age, insured under

the agricultural scheme, recorded as unemployed at 22nd February, 1937 (who are excluded from the above Table), including those

whose books were lodged in the "two-months file," were 627*

NEW ENTRANTS† INTO

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

FEBRUARY, 1937.

1,113 3,571 345 2,114 443 2,087 497 3,881 379 1,939 511 2,615 278 1,989 393 3,726 348 1,396

tural Schemet 1,840 330 1,277 440

aged 18-64. Aged 16 & 17. 14 & 15. Aged 18-64. Aged 16 & 17. 14 & 15.

3,573 1,113 3,571 2,975 1,120 3,325 15,677 1,355 345 2,114 926 375 1,451 6,566 1,313 443 2,087 583 435 1,401 6,262

Scheme 10,398 3,977 22,041 7,918 3,996 17,903 66,233

Total 12,238 4,307 23,318 8,358 4,055 17,971 70,247

boys and 219 girls in Great Britain, and 662* boys and 220 girls

Girls.

22

Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Girls.

46 385

22

12 133

51 182

74 282

Boys.

12

19 15

29

12 18

25

4,319

113

2,277,000 2,117,000 2,190,000 23,000

4,638,000 440,000

481,000

6.301,000 6,607,000

4,672,000 5,584,000

Four weeks ended 27th Feb., 1937. Feb., 1937. Feb., 1936.

2,129,000 2,074,000 2,098,000

3,698,000 449,000 480,000 45,000

104,741,000 104,741,000 105,510,000

44,000 43,000 44,000

131,000

69,000 16,000

85,000

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE following Table shows, approximately, the income and expenditure of the Fund* for the periods of four weeks ended 27th February 1937, five weeks ended 30th January, 1937, and five weeks ended

1,643,000 1,587,000 1,611,000 58,000

4,899,000

3,558,000

58,000 58,000 58,000

174,000

78,000

29th February, 1936:-

I. INSURANCE ACCOUNTS.

(1) General Account.
Contributions received from:—

Employers...
Employed persons ...
Exchequer (" Equal thirds ")
Miscellaneous Receipts ...

Accrued Charge for Debt Service†...

Total Expenditure ...

Employed persons ... Exchequer ("Equal thirds") ...

Debt Outstanding†

(2) Agricultural Account.
Contributions received from :—

Total Income ...

Cost of Administration ...

Total Expenditure ...

Total Income ...

Cost of Administration

Employers

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: ADJUDICATIONS BY THE STATUTORY AUTHORITIES.

THE Table below analyses for Great Britain for the period 1st to 27th February, 1937, inclusive, the decisions of Insurance Officers, of Courts of Referees and of the Umpire on doubtful claims for

A .- DECISIONS OF INSURANCE OFFICERS.*

	Men.	Women.	Juven- iles.	Total.
Grounds on which Insurance Officers have power to disallow	3,413	887	195	4,49
Grounds on which Insurance Officers have not power to disallow	10,854	11,270	1,918	24,04
Claims disallowed:— Contributions conditions:— (a) General Scheme	201 40 1,980 2,796	58 5 737	224 5 233	48 5 2,95
Total Claims disallowed	5,017	1,736	624	7,37

B.—Decisions of Courts of Referees.* (1) Appeals against Disallowances by Insurance Officers.

Claims allowed	139	26	3	168
Claims disallowed:— Contributions conditions:— (a) General Scheme (b) Agricultural Scheme Not unemployed Other grounds	32 3 184 473	- 3 - 38 138	_2 _2 12	37 3 224 623
Total Claims disallowed	692	179	16	887

Claims allowed	4,216	3,752	813	8,781
Claims disallowed:— Contributions conditions:— (a) General Scheme (b) Agricultural scheme Not normally insurable and/or will not normally seek to obtain liveli-	26 3	8 _	3	37 3
hood by means of insurable employ- ment	1,420	411	-	1,831
Anomalies Orders:— Class (b)—seasonal workers	254	406	10	670
Class (c)—normal employment not more than 2 days a week Class (d)—married women	53	73 3,019	2 _	128 3,019
Employment left voluntarily without just cause Employment lost through misconduct	5,396 2,658	3,316 907	1,990 875	10,702 4,450
Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to carry out written directions	1,001	2,006	346 16	3,353 ·344
Not capable of work, or not available for work Other grounds	632 367	1,385	169 408	2,186 852
Total Claims disallowed	12,073	11,683	3,819	27,575

C .- TRADE DISPUTE CASES.

	Claims Allowed.	Claims Dis- allowed.	Total.
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers	841	7,515	8,356
Appeals against disallowances by Men Insurance Officers dealt with by Women Courts of Referees Juveniles	21 	47 -1	-68 1
Total Appeals	21	48	69
D.—Dependants Bene	FIT CASE	s.	
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers	5,645	2,663	8,308
Cases dealt with by Courts of Referees:— (1) Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers (2) Other cases	78 53	346 112	424 165
E.—Decisions by	JMPTRE.		
Appeals by the Chief Insurance Officer:—			

* Inclusive of 1 boy classified as a private gardener. † Exclusive of private gardeners. Up to the end of February, 1937, approximately 84,000 unemployment books had been issued to private gardeners included within the agricultural scheme. (See footnote ¶ on page 105.)

insurance benefit and unemployment allowances: -

	Men.	Women.	Juven- iles.	Total.
Claims allowed:— Grounds on which Insurance Officers have power to disallow	3,413	887	195	4,495
Grounds on which Insurance Officers have not power to disallow	10,854	11,270	1,918	24,042
Claims disallowed:— Contributions conditions:— (a) General Scheme (b) Agricultural Scheme Not unemployed	201 40 1,980	58 5 737	224 5 233	483 50 2, 950
Other grounds on which Insurance Officers have power to disallow	2,796	936	162	3,89
Total Claims disallowed	5,017	1,736	624	7,37

Claims allowed	139	26	3	168
Claims disallowed:— Contributions conditions:— (a) General Scheme (b) Agricultural Scheme Not unemployed Other grounds	32 3 184 473	- 3 - 38 138	_2 _2 _12	37 224 623
Total Claims disallowed ·	692	179	16	887

(2) Other Cases.

Clastille allowed				Constitution of the Consti
Claims disallowed:— Contributions conditions:— (a) General Scheme (b) Agricultural scheme Not normally insurable and/or will not normally seek to obtain liveli-	26 3	8 —		37 3
hood by means of insurable employ- ment	1,420	411	_	1,831
Anomalies Orders:— Class (b)—seasonal workers	254	406	10	670
Class (c)—normal employment not more than 2 days a week Class (d)—married women	53	73 3,019	_2	128 3,019
Employment left voluntarily without	5,396	3,316 907	1,990 875	10,702 4,450
Employment lost through misconduct Failure or refusal to apply foror accept	2,658	901	813	4,130
suitable employment, or failure to carry out written directions Not unemployed	1,001	2,006	346 16	3,353
Not capable of work, or not available for work	632 367	1,385	169 408	2,186 852
Other grounds Total Claims disallowed	12,073	11,683	3,819	27,575

Allowed.	allowed.	Total.
841	7,515	8,356
21	47	68
-	1	1
21	48	69
FIT CASE	s.	
5,645	2,663	8,308
78 53	346 112	424 165
UMPIRE.		
24 73 35 61	126 33 41 141	150 106 76 202
	Allowed. 841 21	Allowed. allowed. 841

193 • Except "Trade Dispute" and "Dependants Benefit" cases (see Parts O

JANUARY, 1937.

Returns for January are now available for all of the 146 Local 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 £8,447,200, compared with £9,024,400 in December, 1936, and £9,267,000 in January, 1936. Of the total for January, 1937, dwelling houses accounted for £4,459,900; factories and workshops, £845,200; shops, offices, etc., £1,107,400; churches, schools, etc., £951,200; other buildings, and additions and alterations to existing buildings, £1,083,500. The number of dwelling houses for which plans were approved by the 146 Authorities in January was 9,141, as compared with 11,543 in December, 1936, and 13,534 in January, 1936.

A special article on page 92 gives statistics relating to building plans approved for the whole of the year 1936, compared with previous years.

POOR RELIEF IN FEBRUARY

(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† in February, in the forty-seven selected areas named below, was 803,170, or 0.3 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 5.3 per cent. less than in February, 1936. The numbers relieved at these three dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 486, 487 and 512 per 10,000 of

the estimated population.

In the forty-three selected areas in England and Wales the number relieved in February was 602,444, a decrease of 0.9 per cent. as compared with a month earlier, and 7.0 per cent. less than in February, 1936. In the four areas in Scotland the number relieved was 200,726, or 1.6 per cent. more than in the previous month, and 0.2 per cent. more than in February, 1936.

II. TRANSITIONAL PAYMENTS ACCOUNT. Unemployment Allowances and Transitional Payments and Cost of Administration;		7.007	78,000 85,000 3,021,000 3,820,000 4,335,000			Numb Po	er of pers or Relief o Februar	n one day	eceipt of	Decre in rat 10, 0 Popula	se (+) or ease (-) te per 000 of ation as		
Of Administra			3,021,	- 3,0	320,000			Indoor,	Outdoor.	Total.	Rate per 10,000 of estimated Popula- tion.	Month before.	Year
BUILI	DING	PLA	NS A	PPR	OVEI) .	ENGLAND AND WALES.						
	F	EBRUAF	RY, 1937	7.			County of London	26,274	90,496	116,770	279	- 1	- 31
RETURNS as to tapproved during Local Authorities. The returns retowns with a tot in the following February, 1936,	Februars which streetived al popular Table, i	y have be upply suc- from the tion of 17 n which	een receich informese 142 7,473,000 are also	ved from nation to Authori) in 1931 given	n 142§ o the Dep ties (rep .) are sur comparis	f the 146 partment. presenting mmarised	Birkenhead Birmingham Blackburn Bolton Bradford Brighton Bristol Burnley Cardiff	786 4,505 834 813 1,067 643 2,062 352 1,128	8,321 14,831 3,627 4,803 7,129 2,420 7,433 3,680 12,272	9,107 19,336 4,461 5,616 8,196 3,063 9,495 4,032 13,400	610 191 377 321 280 207 230 433 605	- 2 - 2 - 9 - 2 - 8 - 3 - 3 - 23 + 3	- 49 - 16 - 30 - 30 - 64 - 6 - 17 - 36 - 51
District.	Dwelling Houses.	Factories and Work- shops.	Shops, Offices, Ware- houses and Other Business Pre- mises.	Churches, Schools and Public build- ings.	Other Build- ings; and Addi- tions and Altera- tions to existing Build- ings.	Totals; and Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) com- pared with Feb., 1936.	Coventry Croydon Derby East Ham Gateshead Huddersfield Kingston-upon-Hull Leeds Leicester Liverpool Manchester Middlesbrough Newcastle-on-Tyne Norwich Nottingham	428 724 618 633 629 482 1,654 1,236 870 4,599 3,068 352 839 827 1,102	1,766 5,816 3,143 4,401 8,918 1,694 21,188 18,462 5,012 87,937 41,188 4,952 18,636 8,021 10,589	2,194 6,540 3,761 5,034 9,547 2,176 22,842 19,698 5,882 92,536 44,256 5,304 19,475 8,848 11,691	116 270 267 372 788 189 709 404 225 1,083 592 379 665 710 417	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	- 7 + 6 - 15 + 3 - 23 - 35 - 17 - 51 - 24 - 45 - 43 - 32 - 93 - 41 - 2
ENGLAND AND WALES:— Northern Counties	£ 163,500	£ 89,300	£ 182,900	£ 5,400	£ 45,300	£ 486,400	Oldham Plymouth Portsmouth Preston	890 478 870 547	4,204 6,045 3,149 2,526	5,094 6,523 4,019 3,073	382 320 161 264	$\begin{vmatrix} + & 1 \\ - & 11 \\ + & 1 \\ - & 3 \end{vmatrix}$	- 46 - 13 - 24 - 6
Yorkshire	732,800	80,100	192,300	128,000	196,800	$\begin{vmatrix} +46.9 \\ 1,330,000 \\ +7.3 \end{vmatrix}$	St. Helens Salford	381 523	6,230 9,295	6,611 9,818	612 468	- 5	+ 46 - 33
Lancs. & Cheshire	709,500	349,100	138,700	218,300	214,600	1,630,200	Sheffield Southampton	1,356 1,293	34,814	36,170 5,957	695 336	$\begin{vmatrix} -27 \\ -7 \\ -14 \end{vmatrix}$	- 67 - 10 - 46
North and West- Midland Counties§	859,500	320,900	244,400	138,400	296,500	1,859,700	South Shields	304 707 632	2,908 4,515 1,917	3,212 5,222 2,549	238 466 195	- 14 + 9	- 46 + 24 - 4
South-Midland and Eastern Counties	280,600	41,300	17,800	503,200	32,900	875,800 +58.6	Stockport Stoke-on-Trent Sunderland	1,815	9,194 15,501	11,009	402 877	+ 2 + 11	+ 19
Outer London	1,363,200	278,600	86,000	125,100	222,200	2,075,100	Swansea	488 265	7,869 2,332	8,357 2,597	507 269	- 14 + 3	- 21 - 7
South-Eastern Counties §	482,700	18,300	59,500	119,800	75,100	755,400 -31·4	Walsall West Ham	297 2,116	3,008	3,305	312 592	- 13 - 16	
South-Western Counties	81,500	43,400	25,200	83,900	14,400	248,400 +23·6	Wolverhampton	559	2,848	3,407	241	- 1	+ 6
Wales and Mon. §	113,300	9,700	23,800	6,300	26,700	179,800	Totals for above 42 County Boroughs	44,506	441,168	485,674	466	- 5	- 30
SCOTLAND	473,600	96,600	13,000	411,500	211,100	1,205,800	County Dorougho	1.,,000					
TOTAL, Feb., 1937			NAME OF THE PARTY		A STATE OF THE STA	+ 7.0	Totals, London and 42 Boroughs	70,780	531,664	602,444	413	- 3	_ 30
Total, Feb., 1936	6,306,900	1,048,200	533,100	1,051,700	1,014,200	9,954,100	SCOTLAND.	4.070	150 400	150.000	7.400	1 70	
*A detailed (See H.C. 44 of 19 of this Return app	37, for the	period er age 91 of t	nded 31st	March,	1936. A	summary	Glasgow Edinburgh Dundee Aberdeen	4,838 738 357 454	152,429 22,000 9,987 9,923	157,267 22,738 10,344 10,377	1,408 493 583 599	$\begin{vmatrix} + & 30 \\ - & 5 \\ + & 16 \\ - & 10 \end{vmatrix}$	$\begin{vmatrix} - & 1 \\ - & 12 \\ + & 69 \\ - & 39 \end{vmatrix}$
† Provision is repayment (included) (amounting to £3 first of these payments	ding inter	est) of the	debt or	itstanding	on 1st	July, 1934	Totals for above 4 Scottish Burghs	6,387	194,339	O STATE	1,041	+ 17	- 1
the cost of admin	nent Insur borne in fr istration b	ance Act, all by the	1934. Excheque le senarat	r. The f	gures do	not include	Totals for all 47 areas above	77,167	726,003	803,170	486	- 1	- 26
Assistance Board. Scheme was replaced by the control of the contro	of the Jan ding return (one); So (one); and	uary, 1935 ns were dis uth-Midlar I Wales an	tributed and Ead Mon. (c	this GAZI as follows astern Co one).	:—North unties (or	and West- ne); South-	* The figures inch medical relief only, in mental hospitals also excluded. † 20th February Wales, and 15th Feb	and casua , and, in in Londo	ls. In F Scotland on, 27th	England and, lunatics	nd Wales, ra and ment	ate-aided al defect	patients tives, are

EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

[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 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. 94–95 to compare the actual level of employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland with that in other countries.]

GERMANY.§

THERE was a substantial decline in unemployment during February The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as unemployed at 28th February, 1937, was 1,610,871,* as compared with 1,853,460† at the end of January, 1937, and 2,514,894 at the end of February, 1936.

At 28th February, 1937, 1,068,444* persons were in receipt of standard unemployment benefit or emergency benefit, as compared with 1,159,776† at the end of January, 1937, and 1,552,482 at the

end of February, 1936. The total number of unemployed given above includes 167,394* able-bodied persons who were in receipt of poor relief at 28th February, 1937, as compared with 177,900† at the end of January, 1937, and 367,892 at the end of February, 1936.

Employment improved during February. The total number of persons remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 441,207, as compared with 465,051 at the end of January, 1937, and 528,624 at the end of February, 1936.

At the beginning of January, 1937, the number of persons employed in mining, industrial, transport, and commercial undertakings covered by the official monthly investigation showed an increase of 3.23 per cent., as compared with January, 1936. In those undertakings, employing 838,269 persons, in which, at 1st January, 1937, the new legislation reducing working hours, in principle, to 40 a week, had not been applied, 19.97 per cent. of the workpeople were on short time to such an extent as to bring their weekly hours below 48. In the remaining undertakings, employing 1,320,267 persons, in which, at 1st January, 1937, the 40-hour working week had been applied, the percentage of the workpeople who were on short time to such an extent as to bring their weekly working hours below 40 was 4.92. At 1st January, 1936, 23.63 per cent. of all the workers covered by the investigation were working more than 40 and less than 48 hours, and 14.64 per cent. 40 hours or less a week; the remainder were working 48 hours or more a week.

BELGIUM.

Unemployment increased during December. Returns received by the National Employment and Unemployment Office from approved unemployment insurance funds with a total membership of 911,146 showed that 14.4 per cent. of these were totally unemployed in December, 1936, as compared with 12·1 per cent. in November, 1936, and 18·0 per cent. in December, 1935. In addition, 10·2 per cent. were employed intermittently in December, 1936, as compared with 10·1 per cent. in November, 1936, and 11·3 per cent. in December, 1935. In December, 1936, 16·7 per cent. of the aggregate possible working days were lost through unemployment; in the preceding month the percentage was 14·1, and in December, 1935, 20·3.

NETHERLANDS.**

There was an increase in unemployment during December. Figures compiled by the State Department of Unemployment Insurance and Employment Exchanges show that, of 531,942 members of subsidised unemployment funds making returns for the week ended 26th December, 1936, 32·1* per cent. were unemployed during the whole week and 4.6* per cent. for less than 6 days. In the corresponding week of the preceding month the percentages were 29.5^{+} and 3.9^{+} , and in the last week of December, 1935, 37.4^{+} and 6.3^{+} . At the end of December, 1936, 469,126 applicants for work were registered at public Employment Exchanges, of whom 455,209 were unemployed; at the end of the previous month the corresponding totals were 434,269 and 419,480, and at the end of December, 1935, 489,873 and 471,924.

SWITZERLAND.††

Unemployment continued to increase during January. At the end of that month 110,754 applications for employment (77.1 per thousand of the employed population according to the census of 1930) were registered at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 104,842 (73.0 per thousand) at the end of December, 1936, and 124,008 (86.4 per thousand) at the end of January, 1936. Offers of situations at the dates mentioned above numbered 1,158, 964, and 1.160, respectively.

Returns from 204 unemployment insurance funds show that, of a total membership of 552,049, 14·3 per cent. were wholly, and 3·3 per cent. partially, unemployed at the end of December, 1936, as compared with 11.0 per cent. and 5.1 per cent. at the end of September, 1936, and 17.0 per cent. and 6.7 per cent. at the end

* Provisional figure. † Revised figure. ‡ Unrevised figure. § Arbeit und Arbeitslosigkeit, 11th March, 1937. Berlin. || Bulletin du Marché du Travail, 31st January, 1936, 19th February, and h March, 1937. Paris.

¶ Bulletin Mensuel de l'Office National du Placement et du Chômage, 15th February, 1937. Brussels.

** Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 30th January,

1937. The Hague. †† La Vie Economique, February, 1937. Berne.

AUSTRIA.§

There was a further increase in unemployment during January. The total number of persons in receipt of benefit at the end of the month was 316,050 (122,672 in Vienna), as compared with 290,452 at the end of December, 1936, and 317,200 at the end of January, 1936.

There was a further sharp increase in unemployment during December. The number of applicants for work remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 466,004, as compared with 339,395 at the end of November, 1936, and 402,814 at the end of December, 1935.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA.¶

Unemployment continued to show an upward tendency during February. The total number of applicants for work remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 677,368,* as compared with 667,486 at the end of January, 1937, and 860,239 at the end of February, 1936.

SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

Unemployment declined in Denmark during February, and in Sweden during January; it increased in Norway during December.

Denmark.**-According to returns received by the Danish Statistical Department from approved unemployment funds with a total membership of approximately 425,000, 30·2* per cent. of this membership were unemployed at the end of February, 1937, as compared with 33.0 per cent. at the end of January, 1937, and 30.4 per cent. at the end of February, 1936.

Norway.††-Returns furnished by ten trade unions with a total membership of 76,626 show that 21.7 per cent. of this membership were unemployed at the end of December, 1936, as compared with 18.8 per cent. at the end of November, 1936, and 26.0 per cent. at the end of December, 1935.

Sweden.tt-Of a total of approximately 527,000 members covered by the returns of the reporting trade unions, $15\cdot6^*$ per cent. were unemployed at the end of January, 1937, as compared with $17\cdot5^*$ per cent. at the end of the previous month, and $19\cdot0$ per cent. at the end of January, 1936.

UNITED STATES.§§

A fairly general expansion in the volume of employment and total wages paid occurred during December. According to returns received by the Bureau of Labour Statistics from employers covering over one-half of the aggregate number of wage-earners in manufacturing industries, the number of workpeople employed at the middle of December, 1936, showed an increase of about one per cent. as compared with the previous month. Aggregate weekly earnings in these establishments rose during the same period by over 4.5 per cent. If the average monthly index of employment in manufacturing industries for the three years 1923-1925 be taken as 100, the corresponding index for December, 1936, was 97.7,|||| as compared with 96.7|||| for the previous month, and 88.2|||| for December, 1935.

Reports received by the American Federation of Labour from affiliated trade unions in 24 cities showed that, in January, 1937, 14* per cent. of the membership of these unions covered by the returns were unemployed, as compared with 14† per cent. also in December, 1936, and 22 per cent. in January, 1936.

IRISH FREE STATE.

The number of persons on the live registers of the Employment Exchanges dropped from 100,177 at 25th January, 1937, to 91,680 at 22nd February. At the end of February, 1936, the corresponding figure was 141,858.

AUSTRALIA.***

There was a further improvement in the employment situation during the fourth quarter of 1936. The percentage of the members of reporting trade unions who were out of work for three days or more during a specified week in that quarter was 10.7, as compared with 12.0 in the preceding quarter, and 13.7 in the fourth quarter

CANADA.†††

At the beginning of February employment showed a slight increase. The total number of workpeople employed at 1st February, 1937, by 9,996 firms from which returns were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was 987,719, as compared with 985,644 at the beginning of January, 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 February, 1937, was 104·1, as compared with 103·8 at 1st January, 1937, and 98·4 at 1st February,

At the end of December, 1936, 14·3 per cent. of the aggregate membership (approximately 186,000) of trade unions making returns were unemployed, as compared with 12·7 per cent. at the end of November, 1936, and 14.6 per cent. at the end of December, 1935.

* Provisional figure. † Revised figure. † Unrevised figure. § Statistische Nachrichten, 27th February, 1937. Vienna.

|| Wiadomosci Statystyczne, 15th February, 1937. Warsaw.
|| Prager Tayllatt, 7th March, 1937. Prague.

** Statistiske Efterretninger, 6th March, 1937. Copenhagen.
†† Information supplied by the Central Bureau of Statistics, Oslo.
‡‡ Information supplied by the Ministry of Social Affairs, Stockholm.
§§ Survey of Current Business, February, 1937; and American Federationist,
February, 1937. Washington.

Information supplied by the Department of Industry and Commerce,

*** Information supplied by the Prime Minister's Department, Canberra.
††† The February Employment Situation, 1937, and information supplied by
the Canadian Department of Labour. Ottawa.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN FEBRUARY.

Rates of Wages.

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics* the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in February in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate increase of about £98,600 in the weekly full-time wages of 1,213,000 workpeople and in a decrease of £4,050 in those of 43,200 workpeople. The particulars are analysed by industry groups below:—

Industry Group.	of Wor	ate Number kpeople ted by	Estimated Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.		
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.	
Mining and Quarrying Engineering, Shipbuilding	320,500	16,700	£ 27,050	£ 250	
and other Metal Building Other	186,000 669,800 36,700	26,500 —	14,250 52,300 5,000	3,800	
TOTAL	1,213,000	43,200	98,600	4,050	

The principal increases in the mining and quarrying group affected coal miners in Yorkshire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire, North Staffordshire, Cannock Chase and Scotland, and in each case consisted of an increase in the percentage addition to basis rates. Other workpeople whose wages were increased were coke and by-product workers in Durham, Yorkshire and South Wales; ironstone and limestone quarrymen in Leicestershire, and at Corby; granite quarrymen in Warwickshire; and chalk quarrymen (dayworkers) in the Thames and Medway districts. The decreases affected coal miners in Warwickshire and ironstone miners and quarrymen in North Lincolnshire.

In the engineering, shipbuilding and metal group the principal increases affected men employed in federated shipbuilding and shiprepairing centres in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, whose wages were increased by 2s. per week for timeworkers and by 4 per cent. for pieceworkers, and men employed in steel melting shops and in steel rolling mills in various districts in England and Scotland, who received an advance of approximately 1 per cent. on current rates due to the operation of a selling-price sliding scale. Other increases affected blastfurnace workers in Nottinghamshire, and Leicestershire and at Corby, the higher-paid workpeople employed in steel sheet rolling mills and in galvanising processes in various districts, Siemens steel workers in South-West Wales, and lower-paid workers in the South Wales tinplate industry. The decreases in this group affected blastfurnace workers in North Lincolnshire, and the higher-paid workpeople employed in the South Wales tinplate industry.

In the building group the principal increases were ½d. per hour for building trade craftsmen and of ½d. or ½d. for labourers in Great Britain, with the principal exceptions of Liverpool and Birkenhead and painters in Scotland; these took effect under sliding scales under which wages fluctuate with changes in the cost of living. There were also increases in the rates of wages payable in a number of towns, mainly in the Southern Counties, due to the up-

grading of the towns concerned under the wages grading scheme of the National Joint Council for the Building Industry.

In the other industry groups the principal increases affected work-

people employed in the asbestos industry in Great Britain, enginemen and firemen employed in cotton weaving mills, silk dyers and finishers at Macclesfield, furniture trade operatives in a considerable number of towns, sawmill workers and packing case makers in certain towns, skilled men in the pianoforte manufacturing industry in London, and the employees of a number of local authorities whose wages are regulated by wage movements in the building industry.

Of the total increase about £52,400 took effect under arrangements made by joint standing bodies (including £50,100 due to the operation of sliding scales based on the cost of living); £2,000 was due to the operation of other sliding scales based on the cost of living; £26,300 took effect under sliding scales based on the proceeds of the coal mining industry; £4,700 took effect under sliding scales based on selling prices; and the remainder was due to direct negotiation between employers and workpeople (including about £100 which was

accounted for by an increase preceded by a stoppage of work).

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

SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY-FEBRUARY, 1937.

Industry Group.	of Wor	ate Number rkpeople† d by net	Estimated Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.		
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.	
Coal Mining Other Mining and	322,000	_	£ 38,800	£	
Quarrying Glass,	11,500	750	800	20	
Chemical, etc Iron and Steel	59,000 123,700	2,450	6,300 5,800	100	
Engineering Shipbuilding Other Metal	325,500 93,500 70,500	24,000	16,500 9,600 4,300	3,700	
Textile Food, Drink and Tobacco	121,600 17,000	60,000	6,300 1,650	6,500	
Woodworking, Furniture, etc Paper, Printing, etc	33,600 13,500	=	5,900 850	=	
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc	675,000	_	52,800	- \	
Gas, Water and Elec- tricity Supply Transport	800 181,600	100	50 9,350	_ 5	
Public Administration Services Other	10,200 3,000	=	1,000	=	
TOTAL	2,062,000	87,300	160,600	10,325	

In the corresponding two months of 1936, there were net increases of £231,900 in the weekly full-time wages of 1,735,000 workpeople, and net decreases of £435 in those of 10,700 workpeople.

Hours of Labour.

No important changes were reported during February.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WACES REPORTED DURING FERRUARY 1927

PRIN	CIPAL CHANG	ES IN R	ATES OF WAGES REPO	DRIED DURING FEBRUARY, 1937.
Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Agriculture	Middlesex Denbighshire and Flintshire.	28 Feb. {	Workers employed wholly or mainly as stockmen. Workers employed wholly or mainly as carters. Other male and female workers Male workers 21 years of age and over employed wholly or mainly as team-men, cattlemen, cowmen, shepherds or balliffs. Other male workers Male workers engaged in forestry (preparing land, planting and maintaining forestry areas and nursery work in connection therewith).	Increaes in the minimum rate of 1s. 3d. per week for those 1s years of age and over. Minimum weekly rates after change: males—45s. 9d. at 21 and over; females—31s. 3d. at 1s and over.‡ Increase in the minimum rate of 1s. 2d. per week for those 1s years of age and over. Minimum weekly rates after change: males—40s. 10d. at 21 and over; females—29s. 2d at 1s and over.‡ Increases in the minimum rates of 1s. 0½d. per week during the summer period and of 1s. per week during winter, for those 1s years of age and over. Minimum weekly rates after change: males—36s. 5½d. and 35s. at 21 years and over; females—26s. 0½d. and 25s. at 1s years and over, during summer and winter periods respectively.‡ Increase in the minimum rate of 1s. per week. Minimum weekly rate after change: 36s. 6d.‡ Increase in the minimum rate of 6d. per week (30s. 6d. to 31s.) for those aged 21 years and over.‡ Increase in the minimum rate of 1s. per week. Minimum weekly rates after change: 21s. at 15 years, increasing each year to 36s. at 21 years and over.‡
	South Yorkshire)		Increase of 2·2 in the percentage addition to basis rates, making the percentage 34·2.§
Coal Mining	West Yorkshire Cannock Chase	} 1 Feb.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines. Workpeople employed in and about	Increase of 2·2 in the percentage addition to basis rates, making the percentages 34·2 for underground workers, 32·54 for surface workers in the Eastern sub-division and 29·2 for surface workers in the Western sub-division.§ Increase of 5·77 in the percentage addition to basis rates,
ranco, Con A	entre de la companya (n. 1865). Esperante en esperante de la companya (n. 1865).		coal mines, other than engine winders, deputies and firemen, examiners and shotlighters.	making the percentages 48.86 for surface workers not handling coal and 46.86 for all other workers.

^{*} 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 16,000 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.

§ Flat-rate additions are also paid of 1s. per shift to underground workers 21 years of age and over and to surface workers 22 years and over, and of 6d. per shift to workers under those ages. Adult day-wage workers whose basis wages plus the percentage addition amount to less than 8s. 9d. per shift (plus 1s. per shift) are paid, as previously, a subsistence allowance sufficient to bring their wages up to that amount, subject to a maximum allowance of 6d. per shift.

|| Flat-rate additions are also paid of 1s. per day to workers 21 years of age and over and of 6d. per day to other workers. Adult able-bodied day-wage workers whose basis wages plus the percentage addition amount to less than 8s. 9d. per shift (plus 1s. per shift) are paid, as previously, a subsistence allowance sufficient to bring their wages up to that amount, subject to a maximum allowance of 6d. per shift.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
	North Staffordshire	1 Feb.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines, other than overmen, underground firemen and shot-firers.	Increases of 1 (39 to 40) in the percentage addition to basis rate of workers in receipt of basis rates from 5s. 2½d. to 5s. 9d. p. shift inclusive, and of 3 (39 to 42) in the percentage addition to basis rates of other workers.*
Coal Mining— }	Leicestershire Nottinghamshire Warwickshire Scotland	l Feb.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	Increase of 1·72 in the percentage addition to basis rates, making the percentage 39·49.† Increase of 9·76 in the percentage addition to basis rates, making the percentage 68·98.‡ Decrease of 1 in the percentage addition to basis rates, leaving the percentage 60 at the majority of the collieries, also subsisten wage paid at the majority of the collieries reduced by \{d. per shift or 3s. 5\{d. and 8s. 5\{d. per shift for adult able-bodied surfactions and underground workers respectively.\{\}\} Increase of 7·04 in the percentage addition to basis rates, making the percentage 113·29; and subsistence allowances, previous paid to surface workers, merged into the basis rates.\
	Cumberland	1st making- up day after 28 Dec.		Increase of 4.5 in the percentage addition to basis rates, making the percentage 27.
Coke, etc., Manufacture.	Durham South Yorkshire West Yorkshire	20 Feb. 1 Feb. 1st full pay in Feb.	Cokemen and by-product workers {	Increase of 4 in the percentage addition to basis rates, makin the percentage 39.5. Increase of 2.2 in the percentage addition to basis rates, makin the percentage 34.2. Increase** of 3 in the percentage addition to basis rates, makin the percentage 42.††
	South Wales and Monmouthshire	1st full pay in Feb.	Cokemen and by-product workers (except those whose wages are regulated by movements in the South Wales coal mining industry).	Increase** of 3 in the percentage addition to standard rate making the percentage 45.
1	Leicestershire and adjoining parts of Lincolnshire.	1st pay day in Feb.	Ironstone and limestone quarrymen	Increase** of 3.25 in the percentage addition to standard rate making the percentage 23.
Other Mining	North Lincolnshire Corby, Northamptonshire. Portland	7 Feb. 7 Feb. 1 Feb.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen Certain ironstone miners and quarrymen. Banker-masons, mason machinists, smiths, carpenters, sawyers and labourers employed in saw mills and stone yards.	Decrease** of 1.5 in the percentage addition to standard rate leaving the percentage 31. Ircrease** of 1.25 in the percentage addition to standard rate making the percentage 31.25. Increases of \{\frac{1}{2}\text{d}\}, per hour for sawyers, skilled and unskille labourers and of \{\frac{1}{2}\text{d}\}, per hour for other classes. Rates aft change: banker-masons and mason machinists, 1s. 7d smiths and carpenters, 1s. 5d.; sawyers and skilled labourer
nd Quarrying.	Box, Corsham and Chippenham,	1 Feb.	Masons, sawyers and labourers employed at stone yards.	1s. 3\flat calculated abouters, 1s. 2\flat 2. Increase of \flat d. per hour. Rates after change: masons, 1s. 4\flat d. sawyers, 1s. 2d.; labourers, 1s. 0\flat d.
	Wilts. Warwickshire Thames and Medway Districts.	1 Feb. 18 Feb.	Granite quarryworkers Chalk quarryworkers (dayworkers)	Increases of ½d. per hour for dayworkers and a correspondir amount for pieceworkers. Rate after change for labourer 1s. 0½d. per hour. Increases‡‡ of ½d. per hour for adult dayworkers and of ½d. I hour for dayworkers 18 and under 21 years of age. Rate aft change for adult dayworkers, 1s. 1½d. per hour.
ass Manufacture	St. Helens and Don- caster.	1 Feb.	Building trade artisans employed in glass works.	Increase of 1d. per hour.
. [England and Wales§§	1 Feb.	Building trade artisans employed in certain chemical works.	Increase of ½d. per hour.
Chemical anufacture.	London Glasgow, West of Scotland and Ayrshire.¶¶	1 Feb. 1 Feb.	Building trade operatives employed in chemical works. Building trade operatives employed in chemical works.	Increase of ½d. per hour. Increase of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: bricklayers Glasgow and West of Scotland, 1s. 8d.; Ayrshire, 1s. 7½d plumbers—all districts, 1s. 8d.
int, Colour and arnish Manu- facture.	Glasgow and district	1 Feb.	Workpeople employed in the paint, colour and varnish industry.	Increase of 2s. per week for adult male and female workers at of proportionate increases to pieceworkers, youths and gir Minimum rates after change: men 21 years and over, 54 women 21 years and over, 30s.
	North Lincolnshire Corby, Northamptonshire. Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire	7 Feb. 7 Feb. First pay day in Feb.	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	Decrease** of 1.5 in the percentage addition to standard rat leaving the percentage 31. Increase** of 1.25 in the percentage addition to standard rat making the percentage 31.25. Increase** of 3.25 in the percentage addition to standard rate making the percentage 23.
Pig-iron and on and Steel	West of Scotland England††† and West of Scotland.	1 Feb.	Workpeople employed at iron puddling forges and mills and sheet mills. Men employed in steel melting shops (melters, pitmen, slagmen, ladle-	Increase** of 2.5 in the percentage addition to standard rate making the percentage 37.5. Increase** of 1.25 in the percentage addition to standard rate making the percentages 31.25 (basic process) and 6.25 (accordingly).
Ianufacture.	North - East Coast Area.	7 Feb.	men, furnace helpers, gas producermen, semi-skilled workers and labourers, etc.). Semi-skilled workers, labourers, etc., employed at iron puddling furnaces and rolling mills, whose wages are based on a 47-hour week (excluding those in receipt of basis rates of 6s. and under per shift); also boys under 21 years of age.	process). Increase** of 1/3 of the total advance in wages given betwee August, 1914, and 30 April, 1921, leaving a total net decreasince 1 May, 1921, of 1/3 of such advance.

* Flat-rate additions are also paid of 1s. per day to workers 21 years of age and over and of 6d. per day to other workers.

† Flat-rate additions are also paid of 1s. per day to workers 21 years of age and over and of 6d. per day to other workers. Adult able-bodied day-wage workers whose basis wages, plus the percentage addition, amount to less than 8s. 3d. per shift (plus 1s. per shift) are paid, as previously, a subsistence allowance sufficient to bring their wages up to that amount, subject to a maximum allowance of 6d. per shift, whilst no adult able-bodied day-wage worker is to receive a gross rate, including subsistence allowance, of less than 7s. 2d. (plus 1s.) or 7s. 6d. (plus 1s.) per shift for surface and underground workers respectively.

‡ Adult able-bodied day-wage workers whose basis wages plus the percentage addition amount to less than 8s. 9d. per shift are paid, as previously, a subsistence allowance sufficient to bring their wages up to that amount, subject to a maximum allowance of 6d. per shift, whilst no adult able-bodied day-wage worker is to receive a gross rate, including subsistence allowance, of less than 7s. 11d. per shift (plus 1s. per shift).

§ Flat-rate additions are also paid of 1s. per day to workers 21 years of age and over and of 6d. per day to other workers. At four collieries a lower percentage is payable; the percentage addition is 47 at two collieries, 50 at one colliery and 55 at another.

|| Flat-rate additions are also paid of 9d. per shift to male workers 18 years of age and over and of 4½d. per shift to other male workers, with proportionate additions are also paid of 1s. per shift to underground workers 21 years of age and over and surface workers 22 years and over, and of 6d.

tionate additions to female workers.

¶ Flat-rate additions are also paid of 1s. per shift to underground workers 21 years of age and over and surface workers 22 years and over, and of 6d. per shift to workers under those ages. Adult day-wage workers whose basis wages plus the percentage addition amount to less than 8s. 9d. per shift (plus 1s. per shift) are paid, as previously, a subsistence allowance sufficient to bring their wages up to that amount, subject to a maximum allowance of 6d. per shift.

*** Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.

†† Flat-rate additions are also paid of 1s. per shift to workers 21 years of age and over and of 6d. per shift to other workers.

†† These increases are the result of an agreement reached by the Chalk National Sectional Council of the National Joint Industrial Council of the Quarrying Industry.

§§ This increase applied to employees of firms affiliated to the Association of Chemical Employers; it did not apply to employees of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., who have recently granted increases to similar classes of workers (see page 33 of this GAZETTE for January, 1937).

|||| This increase applied to employees of firms affiliated to the London Chemical Manufacturers' Convention.

¶¶ This increase applied to employees of firms affiliated to the Scottish Association of Chemical Manufacturers.

*** This increase applied mainly to employees of firms affiliated to the Paint and Oil Section of the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce.

††† Principally the North-East Coast, Cumberland, Lancashire, South and West Yorkshire, Lincolnshire and the Midlands.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING FEBRUARY, 1937—continued.

Industry.	District.	which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
100000000000000000000000000000000000000	North - East Coast Area (except certain men employed at Gateshead).		Men employed on direct production in steel rolling mills.	
THE REAL PROPERTY.	Barrow-in-Furness Workington		Rail millmen, merchant millmen, enginemen, cranemen, etc. Steel millmen and labourers (datal	
	Scunthorpe		workers). Steel millmen, wagon builders and	Increase * of 1.25 in the percentage addition to standard rat making the percentage 31.25.
	Bilston, Staffs		repairers. Steel millmen, maintenance men, etc.	
	West of Scotland		Millmen, gas producermen, engine- men, cranemen, firemen and mill labourers, semi-skilled workers and general labourers employed in steel rolling mills.	
	Cleveland, Cumber- land and North Lincolnshire.	7 Feb.	Bricklayers employed at blastfur- naces.	Increase * of 1.25 in the percentage addition to basis ra
	England † and West of Scotland.	(160.	Bricklayers employed in iron and steel works in England, and steel works in West of Scotland.	making the percentage 31.25. Rate after change: 1s. 1-per hour plus 31.25 per cent. plus tonnage bonus.
100 100 100 100	North - East Coast Area.		Skilled and semi-skilled craftsmen 21 years of age and over employed at blastfurnaces and in iron and steel works.	Increase * of 1.25 in the percentage addition to basis rat making the percentage 31.25. Rate after change for Cl "A" or skilled men, 1s. 0.25d. per hour plus 31.25 per ce plus tonnage bonus.
	North - East Coast Area.		Bricklayers' labourers employed at blastfurnaces and in iron and steel works.	plus tonnage bonus. Increase * of 1.25 in the percentage addition to basis ramaking the percentage 31.25. Rate after change: 10.2 per hour plus 31.25 per cent.
Dig iron and	North - East Coast Area.		Joiners, wagonwrights and wagon repairers employed at certain iron and steel works.	per hour plus 31-25 per cent. Increase * of 1-25 in the percentage addition to basis rat making the percentage 31-25. Rates after change: join and wagonwrights, Is. 0-15d.; wagon repairers, 11-89d. hour; plus in each case 31-25 per cent. plus tonnage bonus
Pig-iron and Iron and Steel Manufacture— contd.	Scotland, North- East Coast and South Yorkshire District.		Roll turners employed in iron and steel works.	Increase of 1.25 in the percentage addition to basis ramaking the percentage 31.25. Rates after change: Scotla 1s. 1.2d. per hour; North-East Coast, 1s. 0.75d.; So Yorkshire District, 1s. 0.5d.; plus in each case 31.25 per ceplus tonnage bonus.
			Workpeople (excluding general labourers ‡ and those engaged on maintenance work) employed in Siemens steel manufacture:—	
	2013 - 21 - 21 - 21		Adult workers on basis rates of over 74s, per week. Adult workers on basis rates of	Increase * of 1.25 in the percentage addition to basis ramaking the percentage 6.25 above basis rates. Increase * of 1.25 in the percentage addition to basis ra
	South-West Wales	7 Feb. {	74s. and under per week.	making the percentages (including the ex-gratia bom previously paid) 61.25 for those on basis rates up to and cluding 29s. per week, and for those on basis rates over and up to 74s. percentages diminishing with each 1s. of b rate and ranging from 58.75 on a basis rate of 30s. to 7.25
. The Spinor of			Youths 18 and under 21 years of age. Boys under 18 years of age	a basis rate of 74s.
	South-West Wales	1 Feb.	Bricklayers employed at Siemens steel works.	shift. Increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour (1s. $6\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s. 7d.).
			Workpeople employed in steel sheet rolling mills (except those on basis rates of 40s. and under per week) §:—	Thereases * of 2.5 /35 to 37.5) in the percentage addition
	Various districts in	8 Feb. {	Adult workers	Increases * of 2.5 (35 to 37.5) in the percentage addition basis rates where these are between 40s. 1d. and 45s. week, and of 5 where basis rates are over 45s. per week
	Great Britain.		Boys and youths	making the percentages 37.5 where basis rates are between 65s. 1d. and 65s., 35 where basis rates are between 65s. 1d. 75s., and 32.5 where basis rates are over 75s. per week. Increase * of 5 in the percentage addition to basis rates, mal the percentages 40 for prylers, markers and scrap lads in
STATE STATE OF THE	Reading	Beginning	Engineers and machinists, etc.,	mill, and 37.5 for boys and youths in other departments. Increases of 2s. 6d. per week for skilled men (atters, turn
		of pay period after	employed in federated establishments.	millwrights, toolmakers, patternmakers, coppersmiths moulders) and young journeymen of these classes, and of or 2s, per week (according to present basic wage) for machin
Engineering		3 Feb.		and other semi-skilled productive workers. Rate after characteristic find on the control of the
	Belfast {	1st full pay in Jan		Increase of 1s. per week. Rate after change, 45s. 6d. Increase of 6d. per week. Rate after change, 45s.
	All federated ship- building and ship- repairing centres in Great Britain	20 Feb.	General labourers Male workers 21 years of age and over employed in the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry, with the exception of those whose	Increases of 2s. per week bonus for timeworkers and of 4 cent. for pieceworkers.
Shipbuilding	and Northern Ireland. Mersey District	Begin- ning of	wages fluctuate in accordance with wages in other industries. Ship scrapers, scalers, trimmers, etc.	Increases¶ of 1s. per week for scaler boys and of 2s. per week
and Ship-repairing, etc.		lst full pay week in Feb.		other classes. Rates after change include: ship scraj 12s. 3½d. per day, 6s. 6½d. Saturdays; scalers, 9s. 9½d. day, 5s. 0½d. Saturdays; casual donkeymen, 14s. 9d. day; casual trimmers, 14s. 3d. per day; labourers, 9s. 5d. day, 4s. 11d. Saturdays.
	Hull**		Platers, shipwrights, electricians, etc., employed on repairs of fishing vessels. Adult workers (excluding process of	Increase¶ of 2s. per week. Rates after change include: pla 96s. 6d.; shipwrights, 68s. 6d.; electricians, 67s.; ship dril 65s.; shipwrights' labourers, 49s. Increase* of 2·5 (35 to 37·5) in the percentage addition to 1
			annealing, and those on basis rates of 40s. and under per	rates where these are between 40s. Id. and 45s. per week, of 5 where basis rates are over 45s. per week, making percentages 37.5 where basis rates are between 45s. Id.
Galvanising	England and Wales††	8 Feb. {	week)††. Boys and youths	65s., 35 where basis rates are between 65s. 1d. and 75s., 32·5 where basis rates are between 65s. 1d. and 75s., 32·5 where basis rates are over 75s. per week. Increase* of 5 in the percentage addition to basis rates, mather percentages 40 for prylers, markers and scrap lads in

* Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.
† Principally the North-East Coast, Cumberland, Lancashire, South and West Yorkshire, Lincolnshire and the Midlands.
† The wages of general labourers have been stabilised at 46s. 1½d. (i.e., 30s. basis plus 53.75 per cent.) per full normal week of 47 hours from 31 May, 1936, up to the end of June, 1937.

up to the end of June, 1937.

§ This increase affected mainly the employees of firms who are members of the Sheet Trade Board, the principal districts affected being Staffordshire, Cheshire, Tees-side, South Wales and Monmouthshire and the Glasgow District. The wages of workpeople on basis rates of 40s. per week or less were not affected, the percentages remaining unaltered at 40 where basis rates are between 35s. 1d. and 40s. per week and at 42·5 where they are between 35s. 5d. and 35s. per week. The minimum total wage of 47s. per normal week for labourers also remained unaltered.

§ These increases took place as a result of an agreement between The Shipbuilding Employers' Federation and The Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions, whereby further increases of similar amounts are to operate as from the beginning of the first full pay week in July, 1937. In the case of the Bristol Channel districts—where local wages settlements have been made since April, 1936, with certain Trade Unions—the increases are not to apply until the expiry of the stabilisation period provided in such local settlements, when any excess of the national advance over the local advance will be payable as it becomes due.

§ Further increases of similar amounts are due to operate as from the beginning of the first full pay week in July, 1937.

** This increase affected workpeople employed by members of The Hull Fishing Vessel Owners' Association.

†† This increase affected mainly the employees of firms who are members of the Galvanising Conciliation Board. The wages of workpeople on basis rates of 40s. per week or less were not affected, the percentages remaining unaltered at 40 where basis rates are between 35s. Id. and 40s. per week and at 42·5 where they are between 35s. 5d. and 35s. per week. The minimum total wage of 47s. per normal week for labourers also remained unaltered.

March, 1937.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change (Decrease in italics.)
Tinplate Manufacture.	South Wales, Mon- mouthshire and Gloucestershire.	7 Feb.	All workers (excluding those engaged on maintenance work). Male adult datal workers whose basis rates are over 6s. 10½d. and up to 8s. per day. Male adult datal workers whose basis rates are 6s. 10½d. per day or less.	Decrease* of 6·125 in the percentage addition to standard basis rates, leaving the percentage 1·75. Adoption of a "make-up" to 48s. per week for a normal week's work, plus the sliding-scale percentage of 1·75. Special ex-gratia bonus of 8·5 per cent. granted, making, with the ex-gratia bonus of 7·5 per cent. already in operation, an ex-gratia bonus of 16 per cent. Rate after change for general labourers: 6s. 10½d. per day, plus sliding-scale percentage of
Edge Tool Manufacture.	Sheffield	lst pay day in Feb.	Youths and boys employed in the heavy edge tool trade.	1.75, plus ex-gratia bonus of 16 per cent., i.e., 48s. 9d. per week. Increases in bonus of 2s. per week for youths 18, 19 and 20 years of age and of 1s. per week for boys and youths under 18 years of age. Rates after change (inclusive of bonus): 9s. per week at 14 years of age, increasing to 14s. at 16 years, 21s. at 18 years, and to 29s. at 20 years.
100 m 200 m 10 m 20 m 10 m 20 m 10 m 10	Bradford, Leeds, Halifax, Keighley and district.	Pay day in week ending 27 Feb.	Wool-comb, hackle and gill makers (fallermen, circle repairers and finishers in shops).	Increase of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: fallermen, 1s. 5½d.; circle repairers and finishers, 1s. 7½d.
Textile Machinery Accessories Manufacture.	Lancashire, York- shire and Somerset.	6 Feb. {	Workpeople employed in card clothing manufacture:— Card setting machine tenters Card dressers	Increases of 4s. 6d. per week for those 23 years of age and over and of proportionate amounts for those 21 and under 23 years, apprentices running machines, and pieceworkers. Time rates after change: 23 years and over, 81s. per week; 21 and under 23 years, 60s. 9d. to 75s. 11d.; apprentices running machines, 18s. 6d. to 45s. 8d. Increase of 3s. per week (60s. to 63s.).
Hollow-ware Manufacture.	Birmingham, Wolver- hampton, Dudley, Lye and Stour- bridge districts.	1 Feb.	Adult workers employed in the galvanised section of the wrought hollow-ware trade (except unskilled workers, whose wages are regulated by the Trade Board).	Increase of 5 per cent. for timeworkers and pieceworkers, leaving piecework prices 5 per cent. below the list of 1919. Time rates after change: galvanisers, 1s. 11d. per hour less 5 per cent.; other workers, 1s. 6d. less 5 per cent.
	ſ	† *	Woolcombing operatives and ware- housemen employed in the wool- combing section of the worsted	Increase of 10 per cent. on basis rates (overlookers 6s. per week) accompanied by a revision of the bonus on production.‡
ARMAN CONTRACTOR	West Riding of Yorkshire.	Pay day in week ending 27 Feb.	industry. Pinsetters employed in worsted spinning and combing mills.	Increase of ld. per hour (ls. 4\frac{3}{4}d. to ls. 5\frac{3}{4}d.).
Woollen and Worsted Manufacture.		Pay day in week ending 9 Jan.	Mechanics employed in worsted spinning and combing mills.	Increase of 6s. per week. Rates after change: Bradford, Shipley, Guiseley, Yeadon, Queenbury, Bingley, Stanningley and Farsley, 70s.; other districts, 69s.
manuacoure.	Bradford and West Riding of York- shire.§	1 Feb.	Building trade operatives employed in the woollen and worsted and textile dyeing, etc., industries.	Increases of ½d. per hour for craftsmen and of ¼d. for labourers. Rates after change, per week of 48 hours: craftsmen, 69s. 8d.; labourers, 52s. 3d.
	Rochdale and district	1 Jan.	Workpeople employed in flannel manufacture.	Rates of wages adopted consisting of basis rates plus 10 per cent., the enhanced basis rates to be subject to a cost-of-living percentage addition of 52 for timeworkers and of 45.76 for pieceworkers, resulting in an increase of 4.9 per cent. for
Cotton Weaving Industry.	Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire and Yorkshire.	1 Feb.	Mill engine tenters, enginemen, fire- men, ash wheelers, etc.	timeworkers and of 5.6 per cent. for pieceworkers. Consolidated hourly rates adopted of 1s. 1½d. for mill engine tenters; 1s. 0½d. for under-engineers and enginemen and firemen combined; 1s. for boiler firemen; and 10½d. for ash wheelers, oilers and greasers, in place of basis rates with percentage additions, resulting in increases ranging from 2s. 3d. (or 7s. 4d.) for firemen to 6s. for under-engineers and enginemen
Silk Dyeing and Finishing.	Macclesfield	Pay day in week ending 13 Feb.	Workpeople employed in the silk dyeing and finishing trades.	and firemen combined, per week of 48 hours. Cost-of-living wage increased from 48 to 51 per cent. on basis rates. Rates after change: male workers, 15s. 1d. at 14 years increasing to 48s. 4d. at 21 years and over; female workers, 12s. 1d. at 14 years increasing to 30s. 2d. at 18 years and over. Increase in minimum rates of 1d. per hour for men and of ½d. per
Asbestos Manufacture.	Great Britain Manchester, Salford	21 Feb.	Workpeople employed in the asbestos industry. Woodcutting machinists and saw-	hour for women. Minimum rates after change; men. ls. 0½d.; women, 8½d.¶ Increase of ½d. per hour (1s. 6½d. to 1s. 7d.).
	and district and Ashton - under - Lyne. Preston and district Nottingham, Derby and Burton - on - Trent.	1 Feb. First pay day in Feb.	yers employed in steam joinery and sawmill shops. Woodcutting machinists employed in planing and sawmills. Woodcutting machinists and saw- yers employed in sawmills.	Increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour (1s. $6\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s. 7d.). Increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour (1s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s. 5d.).
Mill Sawing	Bo'ness, Grange- mouth and South Alloa.	1 Feb.	Workpeople employed in sawmills (pit-prop):— Male workers 19 years of age and over.	Increase of 2s. per week. Rates after change: single bench sawyers, 6ss. 6d.; double bench sawyers and saw-sharpeners, 65s. 6d.; drawers off, 61s.; mill loaders, tallymen and mill and motor cross cutters, 60s.; labourers, 59s.
			Male workers under 19 years of age. Female workers	Increases of from 6d. to 1s. 6d. per week. Rates after change: 17s. 6d. at 14 years, increasing each year to 31s. 6d. at 18 years. Increases of from 6d. to 2s. per week. Rates after change: 16s. 6d. at 14 years increasing to 30s. at 19 years and over.
	Manchester, Salford, Bolton and dis- trict.	1 Feb.	Woodcutting machinists and saw- yers in packing case shops.	Increase of ½d. per hour (1s. 6½d. to 1s. 7d.).
Packing Case Making.	London	Pay week ending 6 Feb.	Packing case makers:— Adult male workers	Increase of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: saw doctors, 1s. 7½d.; saw sharpeners (hand filing), 1s. 6¾d.; case makers, sawyers, and other skilled men, 1s. 6d.; nailing machinists (6 and under), dovetailing machinists and lock cornermen, 1s. 5¾d.; panel planers, tonguers and groovers, 1s. 5¼d.; hand holers, branders, printers and borers, 1s. 4¼d.; labourers, 1s. 2½d. Increase of ¼d. per hour. Rates after change: 6½d. at 16 years
	Total Calabata and		Apprentices and improvers Female workers	increasing to 1s. 1\frac{1}{3}d. at 20\frac{1}{2} years. Increases of \frac{1}{2}d. per hour for those 21 years of age and over and of \frac{1}{2}d. per hour for those under 21 years. Rates after change: 4\frac{3}{4}d. at 14 to 17 years increasing to 11d. at 21 years and over.

* Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.

† The change was agreed upon in February: the increase on basis rates operated as from 26th December, 1936, while the revision in the method of calculating the bonus was made in respect of production in February.

‡ The percentage bonus paid in respect of production in excess of a specified standard remains unchanged on output up to 15 per cent. above the standard, the standard by more than 15 per cent.

§ This increase applied mainly to employees of firms who are members of the Woolcombing Employers' Federation, the Bradford Dyers' Association, and the Bradford and District Master Spinners' Association.

|| Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.

¶ This increase was due to a revision in the cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING FEBRUARY, 1937—continued.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decrease in italics.)
	Sheffield	1 Feb.	Cabinet makers, machinists, polishers, upholsterers, carpet planners and fitters.	Increase of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: carpet fitter 1s. 5d.; other classes, 1s. 7d.; spindle hands, 1d. per houmore.
	North-East Lanca- shire.*	1 Feb.	Cabinet makers, carvers, chair makers, polishers, upholsterers	Increase † of ½d. per hour (1s. 6d. to 1s. 6½d.) for journeymen and oproportionate amounts for apprentices and improvers.
	Manchester and district.;	1 Feb.	and machinists. Furniture trade operatives	Increase† of ½d. per hour for adult male workers, of ½d. per ho for adult female workers and of proportionate amounts f apprentices and improvers. Rates after change: cabin makers, chair makers, carvers, machinists (after four years machines), polishers, upholsterers, and mattress makers, 1s. 7 women polishers and upholstresses, 11½d.; glass workers bevellers, silverers and cutters, 1s. 7d.; brilliant cutter 1s. 8d.; fitters, 1s. 5d.; packers, 1s. 4d.
Furniture	Lancaster, Rochdale, St. Helens, South- port and Warring- ton.	1 Feb.	Cabinet makers, french polishers and upholsterers.	Increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour (1s. $6\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s. 7d.).
landracture.	Chester, Derby and Leicester.	1 Feb.	Cabinet makers, french polishers and upholsterers.	Increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour (1s. $6\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s. 7d.).
	Stoke-on-Trent, Hanley, Newcastle- under-Lyme and Fenton districts.	1 Feb.	Cabinet makers, french polishers and upholsterers.	Increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour (1s. $6\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s. 7d.).
	Peterborough	1 Feb.	Cabinet makers, machinists, french polishers and upholsterers.	Increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour (1s. 6d. to 1s. $6\frac{1}{2}$ d.).
	Reading Bath and Barnstaple	1 Feb. 1 Feb.	Woodworkers and french polishers Cabinet makers, carvers, chair makers, polishers, upholsterers and machinists.	Increase of ½d. per hour (1s. 5½d. to 1s. 6d.). Increase of ½d. per hour. Rate after change: Bath, 1s. 6½d Barnstaple, 1s. 6d.
	Edinburgh	1 Feb. {	Wood carvers, cabinet makers, up- holsterers and french polishers.	Increase of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: wood carver is. 9d.; cabinet makers, 1s. 7½d.; upholsterers and frem polishers, 1s. 7d. Increase of ½d. per hour (9½d. to 9½d.).
	Wrexham	4 Feb.	Cabinet makers, french polishers, upholsterers and machinists.	Increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour (1s. 5d. to 1s. $\frac{5}{2}$ d.).
Pianoforte Manufacture.	London	1 Feb.	Skilled men 20 years of age and over	Increase of 2d. per hour. Minimum rate after change: 1s. 9
	London district (within a 15-mile radius of Charing Cross).	1 Feb. {	Bricklayers, stone and marble masons, marble polishers, carpenters and joiners, machinists, slaters and tilers, plasterers, plumbers, painters, french polishers and labourers. Derrick, crane, etc., drivers, signalmen, fitters, etc.	Increase† of ½d. per hour for craftsmen and ½d. or ½d. per hof for labourers. Rates after change; within a 12-mile radius Charing Cross—masons (fixers), 1s. 9½d.; painters, 1s. 7½d bricklayers, masons (banker hands), carpenters and joined woodcutting machinists, slaters and tilers, plasterers a plumbers, 1s. 8½d.; marble polishers, 1s. 6½d.; french polisher 1s. 8d.; labourers, 1s. 5½d.; 12 to 15 miles from Charing Cross½d. per hour less. § Increase† of ½d. per hour. Rates after change; within a 12-m radius of Charing Cross—derrick drivers, 1s. 7½d. plus hely money; travelling crane and overhead traveller drivers, a loco. drivers, 1s. 6d.; portable and stationary engine driv (steam, petrol or electric winches and pumps), 1s. 5d.; bo
Building <	Various other towns in England and Wales (excluding Liverpool and Bir- kenhead).	1 Feb.	Building trade operatives	attendants and crane signalmen, 1s. $3\frac{1}{2}$ d.; fitters and bla smiths, 1s. 7d.; rope runners, 1s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 12 to 15 miles fr Charing Cross— $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour less. Increase† of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour for craftsmen and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hor for labourers. Rates after change for craftsmen and labour respectively: Grade A towns, 1s. 7d., 1s. $2\frac{1}{2}$ d.; A1, 1s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1s. 2d.; A2, 1s. 6d., 1s. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.; A3, 1s. $5\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1s. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.; B, 1s. $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; B1, 1s. $\frac{4}{2}$ d., 1s. $0\frac{1}{2}$ d.; B2, 1s. 4d., 1s. 0d.; B3, 1s. $\frac{3}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; C, 1s. 3d., $\frac{11}{2}$ d.; B2, 1s. 4d., 1s. 0d.; B3, 1s. $\frac{3}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; C, 1s. 3d., $\frac{11}{2}$ d.;
	Certain districts in England (mainly in Southern and Eastern Counties).		Building trade operatives	Increases in rates varying, in different towns, from ½d. to per hour for craftsmen and ¼d. to ½d. for labourers, (with exception of Hullavington, where there was a decrease of 1d. hour for craftsmen and ¾d. for labourers), resulting from gradings under the grading scheme of the National Jo
	Scotland	1 Feb.	Bricklayers, masons, joiners, slaters, plumbers, glaziers and labourers.	Council for the Building Industry. Increase† of ½d. per hour for craftsmen, and of ¼d. or ½d. hour for labourers. Rates after change for craftsmen labourers respectively: Grade A towns, ls. 7½d., ls. 2 Al, ls. 7d., ls. 2¾d.; A2, ls. 6½d., ls. 2d.; A3, ls. 6d., ls. 1 B, ls. 5½d., ls. 1d.; B1, ls. 5d., ls. 0½d.
	Various towns in Scotland.¶	1 Feb.	Plasterers	Increase of ½d. per hour (1s. 7½d. to 1s. 8d.).
	Inverness		Bricklayers, masons, joiners and plumbers.	Increase of 1d. per hour for bricklayers and masons and ½d. hour for joiners and plumbers. Rates after change: brilayers, masons and plumbers, 1s. 6d.; joiners, 1s. 5½d.
Gas Retort Making, etc.	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	1 Feb. 1 Feb.	Building trade craftsmen Retort setters and bricklayers employed by outside contractors on certain classes of work in gas works.**	excess of the district building trade rates.
	England and Wales (excluding Liver- pool, Birkenhead and Wirral district).		Asphalt layers and potmen employed on building work.	potmen. Rates after change in London—spreaders, 18. 3 potmen, 1s. 4\dd.\ddag{\ddag}t
Asphalting <	England and Wales	1 Feb.	Mastic asphalt workers employed on road and footpath work with machines. Asphalt workers employed on build-	potmen. Rates after change in London—spreaders, is. 6 potmen, is. 4\fmathbb{\chi}d.\dot\dot\dot\dot\dot\dot\dot\dot\dot\dot
	Glasgow and district and Edinburgh.	1 Feb.	ing work.	1s. 7½d.; "British" spreaders, 1s. 5½d.; potmen, 1s. 3 labourers, 1s. 2½d.
Shop, etc., Fitting.	London district (with in a 15-mile radius of Charing Cross). Bristol	1 77.1	Brass and metal mechanics employed in the shop, etc., fitting industry. Polishers employed in the shop	semi-skilled, 1s. 6d.; assistants, 1s. 3½d.

* Including Acerington, Blackburn, Blackpool, Burnley, Chorley, Clitheroe, Colne, Darwen, Haslingden, Nelson, Padiham, Preston and Todmorden.

† Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.

† Including Altrincham, Ashton-under-Lyne, Bolton, Bury, Eccles, Flixton, Glossop, Heywood, Irlam, Oldham, Sale, Salford, Stockport, Stretford, Swinton, Urmston and Wigan.

§ This increase took effect under an agreement arrived at by the National Joint Council for the Building Industry. A list of towns, other than London, included in the Grading Scheme of the National Joint Council, with the Grade to which each town is allocated, is given on pages 116 and 117.

| This increase took effect under an agreement arrived at by the Scottish National Joint Council for the Building Industry. In the Glasgow and West of Scotland district it is understood that bricklayers receive \(\frac{1}{2} \) Open the poly of Grade A rate. A list of the towns comprised in each Grade, so far as known, is given below, the towns printed in italies being those in which it is understood that \(\frac{1}{2} \) Open the poly of the towns comprised in each bricklayers. Grade A.—Aberdeen (except labourers), Airdrie, Alloa, Art, Barrhead, Beltshill, Bridge of Allan, Bridge of Weir, Burntisland, Callander, Coatbridge, Cowdenbeath, Dalkeith, Doune, Dumbarton, Dumbar, Dumbar, Dundee, Dunfermline, Dunoon, Edinburgh, Falkirk, Girvan, Glasgow, Gourock, Grangemouth, Greenock, Haddington, Hamilton, Helensburgh, Inverkeithing, Irvine, Johnstone, Kilmatooh, Kilmarock, Kirkcaldy, Lanark, Largs, Larkha, Grangemouth, Greenock, Haddington, Hamilton, Helensburgh, Fraker, Port Glasgow, Prestwick, Renfrew, Rothesay, St. Andrews, Saltecats, Stewarton, Stirling, Troon, Uddington, Wishaw. Grade 41.—Peterhead. Grade 42.—Arbroath, Brechin, Dumfries, Fraserburgh, Galashiels, Hawick, Kelso, Maxwelltown, Selkirk.

¶ This increase took effect under an agreement between the Scottish Master Plasterers' Association and the Scottish National Operatives' Federal Union. The principal

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PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING FEBRUARY, 1937—continued.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
	Leeds	1 Feb.	Marble, tile and mosaic workers Concretors, tile, mosaic and faience	Increases of ½d. per hour for craftsmen and of ¼d. per hour for labourers. Rates after change: marble masons, tilers and mosaic layers, 1s. 7½d.; polishers and rubbers, 1s. 3½d.; labourers, 1s. 2¼d. Increase of ½d. per hour (1s. 6½d. to 1s. 7d.).
Tile-laying, Glass-working, Concrete-laying, etc.	Manchester, Salford and district.	1 Feb. {	fixers. Decorative glass workers and lead light cementers. Tilefixers	Increases of ½d. per hour for decorative glass workers and of ½d. per hour for lead light cementers. Rates after change: lead light glaziers and embossers, 1s. 7d.; lead light cementers, 1s. 2½d. Increase of ½d. per hour (1s. 8d. to 1s. 8½d.).*
E CONTRACTOR OF THE STATE OF TH	Scotland	1 Feb.	Terrazzo and mosaic layers and polishers with at least one year's experience.	Increase in minimum rates of ½d. per hour. Minimum rates after change: terrazzo and mosaic layers, 1s. 9d.; polishers, 1s. 5d.
Civil Engineering.	Beckenham, Penge and Newton Abbot districts.	1st full pay week following 3 Feb.	Men employed on civil engineering construction work.	Increase of ½d. per hour, resulting from the regrading by the Civil Engineering Conciliation Board from Class 1A to 1 of Beckenham and Penge districts, and from Class 2 to 1A of Newton Abbot district.
Local Authorities (Non-Trading Services).	Various Authorities in Great Britain. Hartlepool	1 Feb.	Paviors, masons, yard and road labourers, and certain other classes (apart from building trade operatives) employed in non-trading departments, whose wages are regulated by wages movements in the building trade. Manual workers	Increases of \(\frac{1}{2} \)d. per hour for craftsmen and of \(\frac{1}{2} \)d. per hour for labourers. Increase \(\frac{1}{2} \)d. per hour. Rates after change : roadmen, ls. 5d.;
	Harmepoor	1100.	Blandes Workers	refuse collectors, 1s. 2d.; general labourers, 1s. 14d.; street sweepers, 1s. 14d.
Retail Distribution.	Scotland	15 Feb.	Workpeople employed by retail cooperative societies.‡	Increase of 1s. per week for branch managers (1s. 6d. or 1s. 8d. for drug branch managers), of 1s. 5d. or 1s. 7d. for head warehousemen, of 1s. 6d. for tailors' cutters, of 1d. to 1s. 6d. (according to age) for other male workers, and of 1d. to 6d. (according to age) for female workers except dressmakers and milliners. Rates after change include:—male workers (general scale)—Glasgow district: 12s. 6d. in first year, increasing each year to 61s. 6d. in tenth year; other districts: 12s. 6d. in first year increasing to 59s. 6d. in tenth year; female workers (general scale)—Glasgow district: 11s. 6d. in first year, increasing to 40s. 6d. in tenth year; other districts: 11s. 6d. in first year, increasing to 39s. in tenth year; head warehousemen—Glasgow district, 70s.; other districts, 67s.; porters, caretakers and cellarmen—Glasgow district: 24s. at 16 years increasing, each year to 52s. at 21; tailors' cutters—Glasgow district, 87s.; other districts, 84s. 6d.

* This increase took effect under an arrangement made between the Scottish Tile and Marble Contractors' Association and the Scottish Associated

Tilefixers' Union.

† Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.

† The Societies affected are those affiliated to the Scottish National Co-operative Wages Board (Co-operative Union, Ltd.).

RATES OF WAGES IN THE BUILDING TRADE IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

The following Table shows the revised hourly rates of wages agreed upon by the National Joint Council for the Building Industry after the increases reported on page 115. The rates of wages for the London District (which is not covered by this Table) are given on page 115 of this GAZETTE; for Liverpool, Birkenhead and district, which are also excluded, particulars were given on page 302 of the August, 1936, issue of this GAZETTE.

				Rates of Wage					
	A.	A1.	A2.	A3.	В.	В1.	В2.	В3.	c.
Craftsmen Labourers	 s. d. 1 7 1 21	s. d. 1 61 1 2	s. d. 1 6 1 1½	s. d. 1 5 1 1	s. d. 1 5 1 0 ³	s. d. 1 4½ 1 0½	s. d. 1 4 1 0	s. d. 1 3½ 0 11¼	s. d. 1 3 0 11‡

The following is a list of towns and districts included in the grading scheme of the National Joint Council for the Building Industry, with the Grade to which each town or district is allocated. In the case of towns in the South-Western Counties marked * the rate for painters is 1d. per hour less than that paid to other craftsmen, and in towns marked † it is ½d. per hour less. The "exceptional margins" given in this list are those current on February 1st, 1937. Each applies up to a specified date, after which the basic grade rates only will apply. The "exceptional margins" are, however, subject to renewal and/or

Northern Counties.—Alnwick A1, Amble A1, Annfield Plain A1, Ashington A1, Aycliffe A1, Barnard Castle A3, Bedale A3, Bedlington A1, Berwick district A2, Bishop Auckland A1, Blackhill A1, Blackhill Mill A1, Blyth district A, Brandon A1, Burnhope A1, Burnopfield A1, Catterick Camp Area A2, Cockfield A1, Consett A1, Coundon A1, Craghead A1, Crook A1, Crook Stanley A1, Darlington district A, Dipton A1, Durham City A, Ebchester A1, Esh A1, Esh Winning A1, Etherley A1, Evenwood A1, Ferryhill A1, Frosterley A3, Gateshead A, Hamsterley A3, Hamsterley Colliery A1, Hartlepools A, Howdon-on-Tyne A, Hunwick A1, Knitsley A1, Lanchester A1, Langley Park A1, Leadgate A1, Medomsley A1, Middlesbrough A, Morpeth A1, Newbiggin-by-the Sea A1, Newcastle A, Northallerton A3, North Shields A, Richmond district A3, Seahouses A1, Shildon A1, Shotley Bridge A1, South Moor A1, South Shields A, Spennymoor A1, Staithes A, Stanhope A3, Stanley A1, Stockton A, Stokesley A, Sunderland district A, Tanfield A1, Tantobic A1, Teesdale west of Barnard Castle B, Tees-side district A, Thirsk A3, Tow Law A3, Tyne and Blyth district A, Waterhouses A1, Weardale west of Stanhope B, West Auckland A1, Willington A1, Witton-le-Wear A1, Wolsingham A3, Wooler A1, Yarm A.

YORKSHRE.—Barnoldswick A2, Barnsley A, Batley A, Beverley A, Bingley A, Boroughbridge B3, Bradford A, Bridlington A1, Brighouse A, Calder Valley A, Castleford A, Colne Valley A, Crosshills A, Dewsbury A, Doncaster A, Driffield A3, Filey A3, Goole A, Grimsby A, Halifax A, Harrogate A, Hathersage A3, Hebden Bridge A, Holmfirth A, Hornsea A3, Huddersfield A, Hull A, Ilkley A, Immingham A, Keighley A, Kirby Moorside B3, Knaresborough A3, Leconfield Aerodrome A, Leeds A, Linton-on-Ouse A3, Malton A3, Market Weighton B3, Masham B3, Mexborough A, Morley A, Normanton A, Ossett and Horbury A, Pateley Bridge B3, Penistone A, Pickering B3, Pontefract A, Pudsey A, Ripon A3, Rotherham A, Scarborough A1, Scunthorpe A, Selby A, Sheffield A, Shipley A, Skipton A2, Sowerby Bridge A, Spen Valley A, Stocksbridge A, Tadcaster A3, Thorne B3, Wakefield A, Wetherby A3, Whitby A2, Wombwell A, Worksop A2, Vendon A, Vork A

[Note,—An "exceptional margin" of 1½d. per hour above Grade A3 with proportionate rate for labourers operates for Linton-on-Ouse Aerodrome site.] NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES WITH NORTH WALES.—Aberdovey B1, Abergele A2, Accrington A, Alderley Edge A, Altrincham A, Ambleside A3, Anglesey B, Appleby B3, Ashton-under-Lyne A, Askam A3, Audlem A2, Bagillt A3, Bala B1, Barmouth B, Barrow-in-Furness A, Bettws-y-Coed A3, Bispham A, Blackburn A, Blackpool A, Blackrod A, Bollington A1, Bolton A, Brierfield A, Broughton (Ches.) A, Broughton-in-Furness A3, Buckley A, Burnley A, Burnley A, Bury A, Buxton A1, Carlisle A, Caernarvonshire (except Conway and Llandudno) B, Carnforth A, Carno B3, Cefn A1, Chapel-en-le-Frith A1, Chester A, Chorley A, Cleator Moor A3, Cleveleys A, Clitheroe A, Cockermouth A3, Colne A, Colwyn Bay A2, Congleton A1, Coniston A3, Connah's Quay A, Conway A2 Corwen B1, Crewe A2, Cumberland (except Carlisle), A3, Dalton-in-Furness A, Darwen A, Denbigh A3, Disley A1, Dolgelly B1, Egremont A3, Festiniog B1, Fleetwood A, Flint A1, Frodsham A, Garstang A, Glossop A, Grange-over-Sands A3, Grasmere A3, Harlech B, Harrington A3, Kirkby Haydock A, Hayfield A1, Heysham A, Heywood A, Higher Kinnerton A, Holywell A2, Hornby A, Horwich A, Kendal A3, Keswick A3, Kirkby

RATES OF WAGES IN THE BUILDING TRADE IN ENGLAND AND WALES—continued.

Lonsdale B2, Kirkby Stephen B3, Kirkham A, Knutsford A2, Lancaster A, Leigh A, Leyland A, Llandudno A2, Llangollen A3, Llangurig B3, Llandidoes B3, Longridge A, Lytham A, Macclesfield A1, Machynlleth B3, Mallwyd B1, Malpas A2, Manchester A, Market Drayton A3, Maryport A3, Merionethshire B1, Middleton A, Middlewich A2, Millom A3, Mold A1, Montgomeryshire B3, Monyash A3, Morecambe A, Mostyn A3, Nantwich A2, Nelson A, New Mills A1, Newtown B3, Northop A1, Northwich A2, Oldham A, Ormskirk A, Oswestry A3, Over A2, Penrith A3, Poulton A, Prescot A, Prestatyn A2, Prestbury A1, Preston A, Queensferry A, Radcliffe A, Rainford A, Rhyl A2, Rochdale A, Rossendale Valley A, Ruabon A1, Runcorn A, Ruthin A3, St. Annes A, St. Asaph A3, St. Helens A, Sandbach A2, Sedbergh B2, Shotton A, Silverdale A, Southport A, Tarporley A2, Tebay B2, Thornton A, Tideswell A3, Tilston A2, Todmorden A, Towyn B, Trawsfynydd B1, Ulverston A3, Walsden A, Warrington A (plumbers is. 8d.), Welshpool B3, Wem A3, Westhoughton A, Whaley Bridge A1, Whalley A, Whitchurch (Salop) A3, Whithaven A3, Whiston (and portions of the Whiston R.D.C.) A, Widnes A, Wigan A, Wigton A3, Wilneswell Bidder A, Abblander B, Adalbard A1, Abblander B, Abblander A2, Abblander A3, Abblander A3

Wigan A, Wigton A3, Wilmslow A, Wincle A1, Windermere A3, Winsford A2, Workington A3, Wrexham A1.

MIDLAND COUNTIES.—Alfreton and Ripley A, Ashbourne B, Ashby-de-la-Zouch A3, Atherstone A3, Bakewell A3, Belper A, Bewdley A2, Bidford-on-Avon B2, Bilston A, Birmingham A, Blackheath A, Boston A3, Bourne B1, Bridgnorth B, Brigg A3, Bromsgrove A2, Broseley A3, Buildwas A3, Burslem A, Burton-on-Trent A, Cannock A1, Cheadle A, Chesterfield A, Church Stretton B1, Coalbrookdale A3, Coalport A3, Coalville A, Coleshiil A2, Coventry A3, Cranwell Aerodrome A2, Darlaston A, Daventry A3, Derby A, Droitwich A2, Dudley A, Dudley Port A, East Kirby A, Eastwood A, Edge Hills B2, Evesham B, Fennon A, Gainsborough A2, Gornal A, Grantham A3, Guilsborough A3, Hanley A, Heanor A, Hednesford A1, Hemswell Aerodrome A3, Henley-in-Arden B, Hinckley A, Horncastle B, Ilkeston A, Ironbridge A3, Kenilworth A, Kettering A1, Kidderminster A2, Kineton B2, Knowle A1, Langley Mill A, Leamington A1, Leek A, Leicester A, Lichfield A2, Lincoln A, Long Eaton A, Longton A, Loughborough A, Louth A3, Ludlow B1, Madeley A3, Malvern A3, Manby Aerodrome A3, Mansket Harborough A2, Matlock A3, Melton Mowbray A2, Much Wenlock B, Newark-on-Trent A2, Newcastle-under-Lyme A, Newport (Salop) B, Northampton A, Nottingham A, Nuncaton A, Oakengates A2, Oakham A3, Oldbury A, Oundle A3, Raunds A3, Redditch (Northern) A2, Redditch (Southern) A3, Retford A3, Rugby A, Rugeley A2, Skeigness A2, Sleaford A3, Ruskington A3, Scampton Aerodrome A, Sedgeley A, Shardlow A, Shawbury A2, Shifnal A2, Shipston-on-Stour B2, Shrewsbury A2, Skeigness A2, Sleaford A3, Solihull A1, Southam A3, Southam A3, Southon A9, Stafford district A1, Stafford (outer zone) A2, Stamford A3, Stoke-on-Trent A, Stourbridge (Industrial) A1, Stourbridge (Non-Industrial) A2, Stourport A2, Stratford-on-Avon A3, Sutton Coldfield A, Sutton-in-Ashfield A, Swadlincote A, Swanwick A, Tamworth A1, Thrapston A3, Tipton A, Towester B2, Tunstall A, Uppingham A3, Uttoxeter A3, Walsall A, Warwick A1, Wednesbury A, Weed

[Note.—In the Birmingham and Smethwick districts a special allowance, on acount of travelling conditions, of 2d. per working day is payable.
"Exceptional margins" operate of \(\frac{1}{2} d. \) per hour above Grade A2 for Shawbury Aerodrome, of \(\frac{1}{2} d. \) per hour above Grade A3 for Manby Aerodrome and Hemswell Aerodrome sites with proportionate rates for labourers in each case.]

"Exceptional margins" operate of \$1d, per hour above Grade \$A2 for Shawbury Aerodrome, of \$1d, per hour above Grade \$A3 for Manby Aerodrome and Hemswell Aerodrome sites with proportionate rates for labourers in each case.]

EASTERN CONTIES.—Abbots Iangley \$A1, Acle B1, Aldeburgh C, Ampthill B1, Adleigh A5, Arleey A5, Ashby B, Ashwell (Herts) B1, Attleborough B3, Aveley A, Aylmerton B2, Ayleham B2, Bacton B2, Baldock A3, Beccles B5, Beck Row B2, Bedford A2, Benfiest A2, Berkhampsted B1, Bigleswade B1, Billericay B1, Bircham Newton Aerodrome B3, Bishop's Stortford A3, Blocking B Borcham B2, Detectal B3, Boxford (Suffolk) G, Boxmoor A2, Braintee B, Brampton (Hunts) B2, Brandon (Suffolk) G, Boxmoor A2, Braintee B, Brampton (Hunts) B2, Brandon B3, Burnham Market C, Burnhigh B3, Braintee B, Brampton B3, College B, Called B3, Cavendish C, Chatteris G, Chelmsford C, Chaphill B1, Corporate B3, Burnham Market C, Burnhigh B1, College B1, C

[Note.—The Essex and Hertfordshire Belts A comprise the territory in these counties between 15 and 17 miles from Charing Cross, excluding territory within the London Outer Zone, and the Belts B the territory between 17 and 25 miles from Charing Cross excluding districts separately graded in this list and excluding also a portion of Watford which is in the London Outer Zone.

"Exceptional margins" operate of 3½d, per hour above Grade B3 for Rettendon and Runwell Joint Mental Hospital; of 2d, per hour above Grade B3 for the sites of Bircham Newton, Cranfield, Stradishall, Marham and Feltwell Aerodromes; of 2½d, per hour above Grade C for the sites of Upwood, Wyton, Bassingbourn, Wattisham, West Raynham, Honnington and Swanton Morley (Watton) Aerodromes, and of 1½d, per hour above Grade C for the site of Debden Aerodrome, with proportionate rates for Jahourers in each case ionate rates for labourers in each case.

Wattisham, West Raynham, Hommington and Swanton Morley (Watton) Aerodromes, and of 14d. per hour above Grade C for the site of Debden Aerodrome, with proportionate rates for labourers in each case.

SOUTHEIN COUNTIES.—A belt comprising the territory in Bucks, Kent, Surrey, Middlesex, between 15 and 17 miles from Charing Cross (excluding the territory decided to be within the London Outer Zone, i.e. Northwood, Uxbridge and Dartford), including portions of Ashford (Middiesex), Ashtead, and Caterham outside the 15 miles circle and the portions of Leatherhead, Staines and Weybridge inside the 17 miles circle A, Abingdon A3, Acol B1, Addlestone A2, Aldershot B, Alton B, Amersham A3, Ardingly B, Andover B, Arundel B, Ascot B, Ashford (Kent) B1, Aylesbury B, Bagshot B, Balcombe B, Banbury B, Balskwater B, Blindley Heath B, Bognor Regis B, Bolney B, Bordon B, Bosham B, Bilesker B, Bilichington B1, Bilshoy S Waltham B, Blackdown B, Blackwater B, Blindley Heath B, Bognor Regis B, Bolney B, Bordon B, Bosham B, Botley A2, Bourne End district A3, Bournemouth A2, Bracknell B, Brize Norton Aerodrome B3, Bramley B, Bramshott B, Brighton A2, Broadstairs B1, Buckingham B, Burgess Hill B, Burstow B, Eyflect A3, Camberley B, Canterbury B1, Chailey B, Chalfonts A3, Charlwood B, Chatham A3, Chelwood Gate B, Chertsey A2, Chesham A3, Chichester B, Chipping Norton B, Crawley Down B, Crowborough B, Cuckfield B, Danchill B, Darenth A3, Deal B1, Deepcut B, Didcot B, Dorking A3, Dormans Land B, Dormans Park B, Dover B1, East and Mid Kent district B1, Eastbourne A2, East Grinstead B, Eastleigh A2, Edenbridge B, Effingham A3, Egham A2, Emsworth B, Etron A2, Fair Oak B, Fareham A2, Faringdon B, Farnham B, Farnlingham (Kent) A3, Corden B, Coadaming B, Goring-on-Thames B, Gosport A2, Gravesend A1, Grayshott B, Greenhithe A3, Groombridge B, Guildford B, Hailsham B, Hale Street A3, Halton Park B, Handeross B, Hartfield B, Haltey-on-Thames B, Herne Bay B1, Herriard B, High Hurstwood B, Holtye B, Horsbam B, Horsbam B, Hove A2, Hungerford B, Hythe B

["Exceptional margins" operate of ½d. per hour above Grade B for Benson and Halton Aerodrome sites and of 2d. per hour above Grade B3 for Brize Norton Aerodrome site, with proportionate rates for labourers in each case.]

Accordonae site, with proportionate rates for labourers in each case.]

South Western Counties.—Bagborough B, Bampton (Devon) B1, Barnstaple B, Bath A2, Berkeley B2, Bideford B, Biddestone B1, Bishop's Lydeard B, Blandford B1, Bourton-on-the-Water B, Bovey Tracey B, Box* B1, Bradford-on-Avon* B2, Bradninch A3, Braunton B, Brenhill B1, Bridgwater B, Bridgort B1, Bristol A, Bixham B2, Bronyard B3, Buckfastleigh* B1, Budleigh Salterton* B1, Burnham-on-Sea B1, Calne* B2, Camborne B1, Castle Cary B3, Castle Combe B1, Chagford B2, Chard* B2, Cheddar Valley* B2, Chedworth B, Cheltenham A3, Chippenham* B1, Chippenham Within* B1, Chipping Campden B, Christian Mafford B1, Circe B1, Clevedon B1, Clyst St. Mary A5, Coleford* B2, Combe Martin B, Corfe (Somerset) B, Corfe Castle B1, Corsham* B1, Creiton* B1, Circe B2, Combe B2, Challed B1, Curry Rivel B, Dartmouth† A2, Dauntsey B1, Derry Hill B1, Devizes* B3, Dorchester* B1, Doulting B2, Draycott B1, Dursley A3, East Budleigh B, Exeter† A2, Exminster A3, Exmouth B, Falmouth A3, Fairford B3, Devizes* B3, B1, Doulting B2, Draycott B1, Dursley A3, East Budleigh B, Exeter† A2, Exminster A3, Exmouth B, Falmouth A3, Fairford B3, Devizes* B3, Highworth A3, Holt (Wilts), B2, Honiton* B2, Hullavington B1, Hiracombe B, Ham Hill B1, Hardenhuish B1, Hatch Beauchamp B, Hayle B2, Hereford* B1, Kingstersewell A1, Kingsteignton A1, Kingsteignton A1, Kingsteignton A1, Kingsteignton A1, Kingsteignton A1, Kingsteignton B1, Layocock B1, Langley Burrell B1, Langport B2, Lavington* B2, Ledbury B2, Leigh-de-la-Mere B1, Leominster B, Liskeard B2, Little Somerford B1, Looe B2, Lyme Regis B1, Lympstone B, Lyng B, Lynmouth B, Lynton B, Maiden Newton B1, Marlborough* B2, Melksham* B2, Melksham* B2, Missomer Norton B1, Milverton B, Minterton B, Norton Fitzwarren B, Norton-sub-Hamdon B1, Odcombe B1, Ottery St. Mary B2, Otterton B, Paignton A1, Penzance B1, Pewsham B1, Pitminster B, Plymouth† A, Portishead A, Port-sland (Stoymber B, Stoke St. Gregory B, Stoke St. Mary B, Stoke-sub-Hamdon B1, Stow-on-Wold

[Note.—For masons and labourers employed in the quarries of Park End, near Coleford there is a "differential margin" of 2d. and 11d. respectively above current (B2) standard rate for the district.

An "exceptional margin" operates of 1d. per hour above Grade B1 for the sites of Hullavington Aerodrome at Stanton St. Quintin and of Woodsford (Dorset)

Aerodrome, with proportionate rates for labourers in each case.]

South Wales and Monmouthshire.—Aberavon A, Aberdare district A1, Abergavenny A1, Afan Valley A, Ammanford A, Barry A, Bedwas A1, Brecon B, Bridgend A, Builth Wells B, Burry Port A, Cardiff A, Carmarti en B, Chepstow A2, Crickhowell B, Cwmbran A, East Glamorgan Valley A1, Ebbw Vale and district A1, Fishguard B3, Gorseinon A, Gowerton A, Haverfordwest B3, Hay B2, Knighton B3, Llandilo B, Llandovery B, Llandrindod Wells B, Lianelly A, Maesteg and Valley A, Merthyr A1, Milford Haven B, Monmouthshire Valley A1, Monmouth Town B2, Neath and Valley A, Newport A, New Radnor B3, Ogmore and Garw A, Pembroke Dock B3, Pembroke Town B3, Pontardawe A, Pontypool and district A1, Pontypridd district A1, Porthcawl A, Port Talbot A, Presteign B3, Rhondda Valley A1, Sirhowy Valleys A1, Swansea A, Swansea Valley A, Talgarth B2, Tenby B3, Usk B2.

TRADE DISPUTES IN FEBRUARY.*

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in February in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 75, as compared with 70 in the previous month, and 54 in February, 1936. In these 75 new disputes about 17,400 workpeople were directly involved, and 6,500 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 1,000 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 11 disputes which began before February, and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 86, involving 24,900 workpeople, and resulting in a loss, during February, estimated at 84,000 working days.

In the following Table is given an analysis, by industries, of disputes in progress in February:—

		er of Dis		Number of	Working Days of all	
Industry Group.	Started before begin- ning of month.	Started in month.	Total.	Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress in month.		
Mining and Quarrying Metal, Engineering and	2	30	32	16,700	51,000	
Shipbuilding Textile Woodworking, Furni-	5	10 7	10 12	2,700 1,400	11,000 4,000	
ture, etc Building, etc Other	1 2 1	4 9 15	5 11 16	700 1,100 2,300	3,000 8,000 7,000	
Total, February, 1937	11	75	86	24,900	84,000	
Total, January, 1937	13	70	83	29,900	306,000	
Total, February, 1936	8	54	62	34,500	212,000	

Causes.—Of the 75 disputes beginning in February, 16, directly involving 3,000 workpeople, arose out of demands for advances in wages, 2, directly involving 100 workpeople, out of proposed wage reductions, and 17, directly involving 4,100 workpeople, on other wage questions; 3, directly involving 400 workpeople, on questions as to working hours; 16, directly involving 3,100 workpeople, on

questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 7, directly involving 1,300 workpeople, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 11, directly involving 2,300 workpeople, on questions of trade union principle. Three disputes, directly involving 3,100 workpeople and other principle. involving 3,100 workpeople, were due to sympathetic action.

March, 1937.

Results.—Final settlements of disputes which terminated during Results.—Final settlements of disputes which terminated during February have been effected in the case of 49 new disputes, directly involving 11,800 workpeople, and 5 old disputes, directly involving 100 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 11, directly involving 2,300 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 25, directly involving 6,100 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 18, directly involving 3,500 workpeople, resulted in a compromise. In the case of 8 other disputes, directly involving 1,400 workpeople, wark was resumed pending negotiations. 1,400 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

TOTALS FOR THE FIRST TWO MONTHS OF 1937 AND 1936.

	Janu	ary and Fe 1937.	bruary,	January and February, 1936.			
Industry Group.	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Work- people involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Work- people involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	
Fishing Mining and	2	1,000	13,000				
Quarrying	55	37,700	311,000	33	24,900	138,000	
Engineering	8	3,400	14,000	4	900	2,000	
Shipbuilding	6	400	1,000	4	500	2,000	
Other Metal Textile	8	1,500	7,000	3	1,000	9,000	
Clothing	18	3,400	13,000	13	3,600	22,000	
Woodworking,	,	400	1,000	3	8,200	65,000	
Furniture, etc.	6	800	4,000	9	200	1,000	
Building, etc	17	2,300	16,000	4	300	3,000	
Transport Other	17	400	1,000	5	1,000	7,000	
Other	17	2,500	9,000	14	9,800	77,000	
Total	145	53,800	390,000	92	50,400	326,000	

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING FEBRUARY.

Occupations† and Locality.	Number	oximate of Work- Involved.	Date who	en Dispute	Cause or Object.	Result.
	Directly.	In- directly.†	Began.	Ended.		
			1936.	1937.		The survey of th
Coal Mining— Colliery workpeople—near Bawtry, Nottinghamshire (one colliery).	747	181	16 Nov.		Dispute between two trade unions regarding representation of work-people.	No settlement reported.
Colliery workpeople—near Glasgow (one colliery).	750		1937. 10 Feb.	6 Mar.	For an increase in wages of brushers.	Work resumed pending negotiations.
Miners, brushers and oncost workers —Shotts (one colliery).	140	247	16 Feb.	19 Feb.	Claim on the part of employees in certain sections of the pit for an increased tonnage rate, or, alterna- tively, for the boring of shot holes	Walana
Contract of the Contract of th	140	247	25 Feb.	5 Mar.	without reduction in existing ton- nage rate.	Work resumed.
Colliery workpeople—Shotts dis- trict (other collieries owned by	1,697		19 Feb.	19 Feb. }	In sympathy with the workpeople involved in the above dispute.	
firm involved in above dispute).		821	26 Feb.	5 Mar.)	myorved in the above dispute.	
Colliers, machinemen, wastemen, beltmen and other colliery work-	254	304	17 Feb.	17 Feb. \	Claim on the part of certain colliers for payment for time lost through	Work resumed.
people—near Barnsley (one colliery).	531	1,364	22 Feb.	24 Feb. 5	mechanical breakdowns.	Work resumed pending negotiations, on advice of workpeople's trade union.
Colliery workpeople—near Ponty- pool (one colliery).	1,	000	25 Feb.	26 Feb.	Refusal to work with non-unionists.	Non-unionists joined trade union.
Engineering:— Grinders and other workpeople employed in motor-car and aeroplane engine manufacture— Derby (one firm).	313	3,500‡	18 Feb.	10 Mar.	Claim on the part of grinders for an increase in wages of 10s, per week.	Work resumed on conditions existing prior to stoppage; works conference to be held immediately after resumption of work.
FOOD INDUSTRY:— Slaughtermen and journeymen butchers—Belfast.	500		15 and 18 Feb.§	20 Feb.	Against the employment as slaugh- termen in Corporation abattoir of two men alleged to be unqualified for that work.	Amicable settlement effected.
SAWMILLING:— Labourers, sawyers, wood-cutting machinists, etc.—Glasgow (four firms).	256	230	23 Feb.	5 Mar.	Claim on the part of labourers for increase in wages to 1s. 2d. per hour.	Wages increased to a rate of 1s. per hour as from the first full pay in January, 1937, and to be
Building:— Bricklayers, carpenters and labourers—London, S.W. (four firms).	536		3-8 Feb.	11 Feb.	For additional payment of 5s. per week on account of alleged abnormal conditions.	further increased by $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour in July. Work resumed unconditionally.
RUBBER INDUSTRY:— Millmen, spreaders and other work- people—Edinburgh (one firm).	271		19 Feb.	10 Mar.	For re-engagement of certain boys who had been in dispute with the firm on a question of wages.	Firm undertook to re-engage boys on their making individual application.

^{*} Disputes involving less than 10 workpeople, and those which lasted less than one day, have, as usual, been 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.

† 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 gradually increased during the stoppage.

§ The slaughtermen ceased work on 15th February, and the butchers on 18th February.

CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING: STATISTICS FOR 1st MARCH.

Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.							
All Items included			51%				
Food only			35%				

FOOD.

At 1st March the average level of the retail prices of food in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was practically the same as at 1st February, reductions in the prices of fish and butter being counterbalanced by increases in the prices of eggs and tea.

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 35 per cent. at 1st March, 1937, as compared with 35 per cent. at 1st February, 1937, and 29 per cent. at 29th February, 1936.

In the following Table is given a comparison of retail prices in July, 1914, and at 1st February, 1937, and 1st March, 1937:—

Article.	othe	Price (per rwise indicates	Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) at 1st Mar., 1937, as compared with			
Alvicio	July, 1914.			July, 1914.	1st Feb., 1937.	
Beef, British— Ribs Thin Flank	s. d. 0 10 0 6½	8. d. 1 1½ 0 7	8. d. 1 1½ 0 7	$\begin{array}{c} d. \\ + 3\frac{1}{2} \\ + 0\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	d. 	
Beef, Chilled or Frozen— Ribs Thin Flank	0 7½ 0 4¾	0 8 ⁸ / ₄ 0 4 ¹ / ₂	0 82 0 41	$+\frac{11}{2}$ $-0\frac{1}{4}$:::	
Mutton, British— Legs Breast Mutton, Frozen—	$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 10\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 6\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1 3½ 0 7½	+ 41 + 1	* III -	
Legs Breast Bacon (streaky)*	0 62 0 4 0 111	0 9½ 0 3¾ 1 2½	0 9½ 0 3½ 1 2½	+ 3 - 01 + 3	:::	
Flour per 7 lb. Bread per 4 lb. Tea Sugar (granulated) Milk per quart	0 10½ 0 5¾ 1 6¼ 0 2 0 3¼	1 3 1 0 9 1 2 1 1 1 0 2 1 1 0 6 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 31 0 914 2 134 0 215 0 62	+ 5 + 3½ + 7½ + 0½ + 3¼	+ 01	
Butter— Fresh Salt Cheese† Margarine Eggs (fresh) each Potatoes per 7 lb.	1 2½ 1 2½ 0 8¾ 0 7 0 1½ 0 4¾	1 31 1 15 0 92 0 61 0 12 0 75	1 2 ³ / ₄ 1 1 0 9 ¹ / ₂ 0 6 ¹ / ₄ 0 7 ¹ / ₂	+ 01 - 11 + 02 - 02 + 01 + 23	- 0½ - 0½ - 0¼	

The following Table gives a percentage comparison of the level of retail prices at the same dates:—

		Decrea	Average Percentage Increase or Decrease (-) at 1st Mar., 1937, as compared with July, 1914.				
Article	Large Towns (Popula- tions over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	General Average for 1st Feb., 1937.			
Beef, British—		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.		
Ribs Thin Flank		E	8	7	7		
Beef, Chilled or Fro			1/201				
Ribs	•••	18	24	21	21		
Thin Flank		10	-4	-7	-7		
Mutton, British-			40	45	40		
Legs		46	48	47	46 14		
Breast		15	15	15	14		
Mutton, Frozen-		45	41	43	42		
Legs		-0	-1	-5	-5		
Breast Bacon (streaky)*		06	26	26	.28		
TM-1		115	96	106	117		
rish							
Flour		45	47	46	46		
Bread		61	58	60	59		
Tea		37	44	40	39		
Sugar (granulated)		22	15	18	18 90		
Milk		88	92	90	90		
Butter—		-3	7	2	4		
Fresh		1 10	-5	-8	-5		
Ohanna		7	12	. 9	12		
Managalas		10	-14	-12	-12		
D (C)		10	35	39	35		
Potatoes		60	43	56	56		
All above articles)			STATE OF THE PARTY		
	ercentage	} 35	34	35	35		
Increase)							

[•] 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.

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 March, 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 workingclass 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 March, 1937, was about 95 per cent.

In the fuel and light group the prices of coal were on the average about 90 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 March, as compared with July, 1914, was between 75 and 80 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 between 70 and 75 per cent.), the resultant general average increase for 1st March, 1937, is approximately 51 per cent. over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 51 per cent. at 1st February, 1937, and 46 per cent. at 29th February, 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 in 1914) is to show the average increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged 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 proportion than prices. No allowance is made in the figures for any such alterations in the standard of living, as to which trustworthy statistics are not available.

SUMMARY TABLE: 1920 to 1937.

The following Table shows the average percentage increase, as compared with July, 1914, for all the items included in the statistics, at the beginning of each month, 1920 to 1937:—

Average Percentage Increase since July, 1914—All Items. (Food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, etc.)

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1920	125	130	130	132	141	150	152	155	161	164	176	169
1921	165	151	141	133	128	119	119	122	120	110	103	99
1922	92	88	86	82	81	80	84	81	79	78	80	86
1923	78	77	76	74	70	69	69	71	73	75	75	77
1924	77	79	78	73	71	69	70	71	72	76	80	81
1925	80	79	79	75	73	72	73	73	74	76	76	77
1926	75	73	72	68	67	68	70	70	72	74	79	79
1927	75	72	71	65	64	63	66	64	65	67	69	69
1928	68	66	64	64	64	65	65	65	65	66	67	68
1929	67	65	66	62	61	60	61	63	64	65	67	6
1930	66	64	61	57	55	54	55	57	57	56	57	5
1931	53	52	50	47	47	45	47	45	45	45	46	41
1932	47	47	46	44	43	42	43	41	41	43	43	4:
1933	42	41	39	37	36	36	38	39	41	41	43	4:
1934	42	41	40	39	37	38	41	42	43	43	44	4
1935	43	42	41	39	39	40	43	43	43	45	47	4
1936	47	47	46	44	44	44	46	46	47	48	51	51
1937	151	51	51	1919			1	1	1	MA LOUIS	10.55	1000

NOTE.

A detailed account of the method of compilation of these statisties, "The Cost of Living Index Number: Method of Compilation," is obtainable, price 3d. net (3½d. post free), from H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown on the cover of this GAZETTE.

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

N.B.—While the percentages given in the following Summary Tables are derived from the most authoritative sources of statistical 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 descriptions. 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

I.—FOOD.

PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN RETAIL FOOD PRICES IN THE VARIOUS

	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*							
Country.	July,	July,	July,	July,		figures lable.		
	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	Rise.	Date.		
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent. 26	Per cent. 29	Per cent.	1937. 1 Mar.		
FOREIGN COUNTRIES. Austria (Vienna)	4	0 .	2	0	-1**	Feb.		
Czechoslovakia (Prague) Egypt (Calro)† Finland France (Paris) " (other towns) Germany Holland (Amsterdam)‡‡ Italy Norway Spain (Madrid)† " (Barcelona)† Sweden† Switzerland United States	562 1 777 408 392¶ 14 17‡ 293 32 79 65 23 16 13	553 18 726 391 370¶ 20 23‡ 264 33 81 68 25 15	585 19 779 325 305¶ 23 18‡ 282 40 76 72 32 15 27	575 762 362 352¶ 24 19‡ 45 35 20 33	564 14 794 468 409 22 290 48 76 77 35 26 31	Jan. July, '36 Dec., '36 Jan. Nov., '36 Feb. Dec., '36 Sept., '36 Jan. Apr., '36 Nov., '35 Jan. Jan. Dec., '36		
British Dominions, &c. Australia Canada	16 -5**	19	25 3	27 9	32 15	Jan. Jan.		
India (Bombay): Native families Irish Free State New Zealand South Africa	-5** 29¶ 4 -2**	-13** 34¶ 11 3	-7** 40¶ 18 2	-7** 45¶ 25 1	-3** 55 29 0	Feb. Nov.,'30 Jan. Jan.		

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-

	Items on	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*							
Country.	which Computa- tion is	July,	July,	July,	July,	Latest figures available.			
	based.§	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	Rise.	Date.		
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	A,B,C,D,E	Per cent. 38	Per cent.	Per cent. 43	Per cent. 46	Per cent.	1937. 1 Mar.		
FOREIGN COUNTRIES. Austria (Vienna) Belgium	A,B,C,D,E A,C,D,E	5 595	4 554	5 554	4 574	5 616	Feb.		
Czechoslovakia (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	596 60 24 883 416 18	593 66 27 850 411	617 73 30 878 369 24	609 74 30 871 404 25	611 75 29 903 440 25	Jan. Jan. Dec. Dec., '36 4thQr.'3		
Holland (Amsterdam);: Italy	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	37‡ 250††	40± 229††	36‡ 248††	31‡	33 248	Dec., '36		
"(Milan) "(Rome) Norway Sweden Switzerland United States	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D A,B,C,D	347 314 48 53 31 30‡	320 283 48 55 29 37‡	330 300 51 56 28 40	55 58 30 43	334 296 58 58 33	Dec., '35 Sept.,'35 Sept.,'35 Jan. Jan. Sept.,'36		
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &C. Australia Canada	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	18 20	19	22 23	25 26	25 29	4thQr.,'3		
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 41 16	Feb. Feb. Jan. Jan.		

• Exceptions to this are: Egypt, January, 1913, to July, 1914; Italy (all items), Milan and Rome, January to June, 1914; Switzerland, June, 1914; Spain, South Africa, 1914; Germany, 1913-1914; Holland, 1911-1913; Belgium, April, 1914; Italy (food), 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.

Fuel and light are also included in these figures.

Figure for June.

A = Food; B = House-Rent; C = Clothing; D = Fuel and Light;

Other or Miscellaneous Items.

Figure for 3rd Quarter.

Figure for July to December.

11 The figures for 1936 are on a revised basis.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

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 February, was 178, as compared with 166* in the previous month, and with 162* in February, 1936. Fatal accidents to seamen reported in February numbered 50, as compared with 71 in the previous month, and with

1,		
RAILWAY SERVICE.		FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS
Brakesmen, Goods Guards	1	-continued.
Engine Drivers, Motormen		Shipbuilding
Finance Divers, Blownien		Other Metal Trades
Firemen		
Guards (Passenger)	1	Cotton
Permanent Way Men	9	Wool, Worsted, Shoddy
Porters Shunters	2	Other Textile Manufacture .
Shunters	2	Textile Printing, Bleaching
Mechanics	2	and Dyeing
Labourers	3	Tanning, Currying, etc
Other Grades	3	Food and Drink
Contractors' Servants		Food and Drink General Woodwork and
	_	Furniture
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	23	Paper, Printing, etc
75		Rubber
MINES.		Gas Works
Underground	69	Electric Generating Stations .
Surface	8	Other Industries
	77	PLACES UNDER SS. 104-106,
TOTAL, MINES	77	FACTORY ACT, 1901.
	STORE !	Docks, Wharves, etc
QUARRIES over 20 feet deep	7	Buildings 1
D		Warehouses and Railways
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOP	S.	
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pot-		TOTAL, FACTORY ACTS 7
tery and Glass	6	
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc	1	Construction or Repair of
Metal Extracting and Re-		Railway
fining		
Metal Conversion and		Total (excluding Seamen) 17
Founding (including Roll-		
ing Mills and Tube		SEAMEN.
ing Mills and Tube	7	Trading Vessels—
Making)	1	Sailing
Engineering, Locomotive		Steam and Motor 2
Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking,		Fishing Vessels, Steam and
etc Railway and Tramway	10	Motor 2
Railway and Tramway		
Carriages, Motor and		TOTAL, SEAMEN 5
other Vehicles, and Air-		
craft Manufacture	4	Total (including Seamen) 22

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

THE total number of cases† of poisoning, anthrax, and epitheliomatous and chrome ulceration in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported during February, under the Factory and Workshop Act or under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, was 37; the

total number of deaths report	tea w	as 5.
I. Cases.	1	I. Cases—continued.
LEAD POISONING.		EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION
Among Operatives engaged in-	100 118	
Smelting of Metals	3	(SKIN CANCER).
DI 1. 1011.		Pitch 8
Chinhand sing	ï	Tar 4
Shipbreaking		Paraffin
Printing		Oil 3
Tinning of Metals		тотац 15
Other Contact with	-	TOTAL 15
Molten Lead	3	
White and Red Lead		CHROME ULCERATION.
Works		
Pottery	1	Manufacture of Bichro-
Vitreous Enamelling		mates 1
Electric Accumulator		Dyeing and Finishing
Works	1	Chrome Tanning
Paint and Colour Works	1	Chromium Plating 3
India-rubber Works		Other Industries 1
Coach and Car Painting	1	TOTAL 5
Shipbuilding		TOTAL 5
Paint used in Other In-		Total, Cases 37
dustries		Total, Cases or
Other Industries		
	2 2	II. Deaths.
Painting of Buildings	4	LEAD POISONING.
	7.5	D
TOTAL	15	Pottery 1
	-	
OTHER POISONING.		
Mercurial Poisoning	1	EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION
	-	(SKIN CANCER).
ANTHRAX.	- 12	Oil 2
Handling and Sorting of	R. O. L.	
Hides and Skins	1	Total, Deaths 3
ZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZ	Contract of	

* 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.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

Trade Board Acts, 1909-1918.

TOY MANUFACTURING TRADE (GREAT BRITAIN).

A company, charged with underpaying three male and three female workers, was fined £30, with 10 guineas costs, and ordered to pay £29 4s. 7d. arrears of wages.—Rex v. Purnell & Sons Ltd. Temple Cloud Petty Sessions. 23rd February, 1937.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (ADDITIONAL DAYS AND WAITING PERIOD) ORDER, 1937.

A SUMMARY of the Report of the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee on the financial condition of the Unemployment Fund at 31st December, 1936, appears on page 91 of this issue of the GAZETTE. The majority of the Committee recommended (i) a reduction, from six to three days, in the waiting period before insurance benefit is payable, and (ii) an increase in the number of additional days of benefit granted to persons with a good employment record in the previous five years.

The Minister of Labour accepted these recommendations, and laid

The Minister of Labour accepted these recommendations, and laid before both Houses of Parliament a draft Order* giving effect to them. The draft Order was approved by the House of Lords on 9th March, 1937, and by the House of Commons on 3rd March, 1937, and the Order was made by the Minister on 10th March, 1937. The Order provides in the first place for the amendment of section 31 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935, so that when "additional" days, i.e., days of benefit in excess of 156 days in a benefit year, are computed, claimants will lose only one "additional" day for every eight days' benefit drawn in the preceding five years. day for every eight days' benefit drawn in the preceding five years, instead of one day for every five days' benefit drawn. This amendment only affects benefit years beginning on or after 1st January,

Secondly, the Order amends section 31 of the Act so as to reduce the waiting period from six days to three. The amendment is limited so that no person may, by virtue of it, receive benefit to which he would not otherwise have been entitled in respect of any day before 25th March, 1937. There is a consequential amendment of section 35

The Order does not affect the conditions governing the payment of agricultural benefit.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (MIXED EMPLOYMENT) REGULATIONS, 1937.

The Minister of Labour made, on 22nd February, 1937, the Unemployment Insurance (Mixed Employment) Regulations, 1937.†
They are the subject of a Report by the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee: see summary in opposite column. Their object is to define the position, as regards contributions, of persons who are under one contract of service with a single employer, but who are engaged either on work which is partly insurable and partly not insurable, or on work which is partly insurable at general rates and partly at agricultural rates.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (BENEFIT) (AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS, 1937.

The Minister of Labour made, on 24th February, 1937, the Unemployment Insurance (Benefit) (Amendment) Regulations, 1937.‡

These Regulations, which have been the subject of a Report by the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee,§ amend Regulation 12 of the Unemployment Insurance (Benefit) Regulations, 1936. Regulation 12 enables a period of sickness to be counted for the purpose of the waiting time for unemployment benefit; but it was pointed out in a decision of the Umpire that its effect for that purpose was limited. The purpose of the present effect for that purpose was limited. The purpose of the present Regulations is to restore the position to what was originally intended, and it will henceforth be permissible for benefit to be paid, after the claimant's period of sickness, even for only one day or two, without any waiting period.

BANKING INDUSTRY SPECIAL SCHEME (AMENDMENT) SPECIAL ORDER, 1937.¶

This Special Order was made by the Minister of Labour on 1st February, and came into force on 1st March, 1937.

The Special Order makes two amendments in the Banking Industry Special Scheme. The first relates to contributions credited, in certain circumstances, in respect of whole-time education continued after the age of fourteen. Under the Special Scheme, benefit is payable, in certain circumstances, not only to persons who satisfy the first statutory condition, but also to persons who can satisfy conditions equivalent to the contributions conditions which must at present be satisfied by applicants for unemployment assistance (eight contributions). butions in the last two years or 30 at any time). The amendment provides that contributions credited to juveniles in respect of con-

tinued whole-time education shall not be taken into account in deciding whether benefit may be paid under these "modified" conditions of the Special Scheme. The credits will still be available for satisfaction of the first statutory condition.

The second amendment deals with the rates of benefit. These rates are generally higher than those under the general scheme, but the Special Scheme rates have been subject to certain reductions in the case of claimants in receipt of a pension or annuity derived from the banking industry. The provision in the Special Scheme under which these deductions are made will be repealed by this Order.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE STATUTORY COMMITTEE.

REPORT ON THE DRAFT UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (MIXED EMPLOYMENT) REGULATIONS.

This Report* deals with the draft Unemployment Insurance (Mixed Employment) Regulations, 1937, which had been referred to the Statutory Committee by the Minister of Labour.

The draft regulations deal with cases in which persons are employed

under the same employer partly in insurable employment and partly in some other employment, and also with cases in which persons are employed under the same employer partly in agriculture and partly in some other insurable employment. The purpose of the draft regulations is to permit that a particular rate of contribution shall be payable in such cases of mixed employment with the consent of the appropriate party. The objects of such an arrangement are to avoid

the necessity of keeping elaborate records and to enable persons to maintain an unbroken series of contributions at one rate.

In the first type of case, the draft regulations provide that, if the employer consents, a contribution shall be paid each week. In the second type of case, they provide that contributions can be paid at the higher rate of the case of the case of the case of the case of the laws rate of the higher rate, if the employer consents, and at the lower rate, if the

It is further provided that the regulations shall automatically cease to apply where the employment has remained homogeneous for thirteen consecutive weeks.

No objections to the draft regulations were received by the Statutory Committee, and the Committee recommended that the regulations should be made in the form in which they have been submitted to them. They have since been made: see opposite column.

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 Unemployment 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. 1020/37. (12.2.37).

SECTION 27 OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1935—EMPLOY-MENT LEFT VOLUNTARILY-EMPLOYER DID NOT OBJECT TO EMPLOYEES BELONGING TO TRADE UNION BUT WOULD NOT AGREE TO CONDUCT FUTURE NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE UNION-EMPLOYEES BELONGING TO UNION ACCORDINGLY WITHDREW THEIR LABOUR-NO COMPLAINT, OTHERWISE, AS TO SUITABILITY OF THE EMPLOYMENT-HELD TO HAVE VOLUNTARILY LEFT EMPLOYMENT WITHOUT JUST CAUSE.

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

Decision.—"On the facts before me my decision is that the claim for benefit is disallowed, the claimant being disqualified for receiving benefit for six weeks as from and including the first day of the benefit week immediately following that in which this decision is

I agree with the Court of Referees that there was a trade dispute at the premises at which the claimant was employed, and the evidence warrants the Court's finding that there was no appreciable stoppage of work as a result thereof. In these circumstances, section 26 (1) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935, has no application to this claim, which must be decided in the light of section 27 of the Act.

"That the claimant voluntarily left his employment is not disputed, so the only question (apart from the duration of the disqualification for receiving benefit, if such a disqualification is incurred) is whether he had just cause for so leaving.

"The claimant was employed as a labourer in a creamery at Kilmarnock. He and several other employees at the creamery were members of a particular trade union. The union was desirous of enrolling as members all the employees of the creamery who were eligible for membership. Admittedly some of the employees, who

* H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (1\frac{1}{2}d., post-free).
† Selected decisions of the Umpire are published: (i) in monthly pamphlets
—U.I. Code &B. (The latest pamphlet is that for January, 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) *Draft Unemployment Insurance (Additional Days and Waiting Period)
Order, 1937. H.C. 60. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (1½d., post-free).
† Statutory Rules and Orders, 1937, No. 137. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (1½d., post-free).
† Statutory Rules and Orders, 1937, No. 128. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (1½d., post-free).

§ See last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 81.

§ Statutory Rules and Orders, 1937, No. 335, as amended by No. 809; H.M. Stationery Office; price 3d. net (3½d., post-free) and 1d. net (1½d., post-free), respectively. See the issues of this GAZETTE for April and September, 1936, pages 152 and 349.

§ Statutory Rules and Orders, 1937, No. 120. H.M. Stationery Office; ordicing specially selected decisions form 1930 (price 6s. net), and (c) U.I. Code 8c, containing specially selected decisions from 1930 (price 6s. net), and (c) U.I. Code 8c, containing selected decisions from 1930 (price 6s. net), and (c) U.I. Code 8c, containing selected decisions from 1930 (price 6s. net), and (c) U.I. Code 8c, containing selected decisions from 1930 (price 6s. net), and (c) U.I. Code 8c, containing selected decisions from 1930 (price 6s. net), and (c) U.I. Code 8c, containing selected decisions from 1930 (price 6s. net), and (c) U.I. Code 8c, containing selected decisions from 1930 (price 6s. net), and (c) U.I. Code 8c, containing selected decisions from 1930 (price 6s. net), and (c) U.I. Code 8c, containing selected decisions from 1930 (price 6s. net), and (c) U.I. Code 8c, containing selected decisions from 1930 (price 6s. net), and (c) U.I. Code 8c, containing selected decisions from 1930 (price 6s. net), and (c) U.I. Code 8c, containing selected decisions from 1930 (price 6s. net), and (c) U.I. Code 8c, containing selected decisions from 1930 (price 6s. net), and (c) U.I. Code 8c, containing selected decisions from 1930 (price 6s. net), and (c) U.I. Code 8c, containing selected decisions from 1930 (price 6s. net), and (c) U.I. Code 8c, containing selected decisions from 1930 (

are said to number from eight to ten, were not so eligible. On 15th September, 1936, the trade union submitted to the company which carries on business at the creamery 'an application for a wages and conditions of labour agreement,' to be observed by the company. On 29th September, 1936, two employees of the creamery, who were members of the said trade union, were dismissed by the company, and on the night of 29th September, 1936, the union members employed at the creamery held a meeting at which it was agreed to strike if the employers refused to recognise the trade union. The employer company did not object to its employees being members of a trade union, but it claimed the right to negotiate wages and conditions with its workpeople personally, and not through the medium of a trade union.

As the employer adopted this attitude, the claimant and fifteen other employees, members of the union, withdrew their labour on 30th September, 1936. A further five employees adopted this course on 1st October, as did one more on each of the two following By reason of having surplus labour available, and of other considerations, there was no stoppage of work according to the evidence of the employers, which is supported by figures, which are said to have been taken from books produced to the Court of

"The Court of Referees has found 'that the claimant was entitled to be a member of the union and look to that union to negotiate terms and conditions of work. That there was a refusal to negotiate with union on part of the employers, and that on this ground claimant was justified in leaving work.

"I agree with the findings of the Court with the exception of the words 'on this ground claimant was justified in leaving work.' Being a member of the union did not debar the claimant from being employed at the creamery. Several members of the union who were so employed did not withdraw their labour, and it is not suggested that they ceased to be members of the trade union or ceased to be employees at the creamery. There is evidence that two youths, members of the union, who withdrew their labour on 30th September, 1936, returned to work on the following day.

"It is not suggested that the claimant had any grievance with regard to his wages and conditions of employment when he voluntarily left his employment, unless non-recognition of his trade union can be said to constitute a grievance as to conditions. The evidence before the Court of Referees discloses that the claimant had recently obtained an increase of wage amounting to 8s. a week, on the general wage increase in the creamery, obtained through direct negotiation between the company and its employees.

"In Case 509/25* the claimant refused to accept employment chiefly on the ground that the prospective employer refused to allow shop stewards in his works. In giving the decision in that case my predecessor said 'The main difference between the conditions obtaining in the employment offered and those obtaining in the district is with regard to the recognition of the trade unions and the appointment of shop stewards, but it is not shown that these differences would make the conditions of employment, as affecting the applicants themselves, less favourable than those of employment in other establishments in the district.' What is said in that decision with regard to the refusal of the offer of employment may be repeated as demonstrating that the claimant in this case had not just cause for voluntarily leaving his employment.

"In an unreported case (No. 795/30), five members of a trade union were employed as printers. The trade union interviewed the employer and required him to allow a representative of the association inside the factory to persuade the rest of the employees to join the union. This the employer refused to do. The employer had no objection to employing trade unionists, but he did object to the presence of an organiser in his factory for the purpose of approaching his staff with the object of enrolment in the ranks of the trade union. Because of the employer's refusal to admit the organiser into his factory, the trade union instructed the five printers to tender a week's notice, which they did. There was no stoppage of work, as their places were filled within the week during which they were serving their notices, so the claims of the five printers were considered on the question of voluntarily leaving employment without just cause, and were disallowed.

"What was said in the decision in that case was 'It was in these circumstances that the applicants left their employment, and unless it can be said that they had just cause for so doing they are disqualified for receiving benefit.' This question has arisen in previous cases (e.g. 198/27)†. In that case it was said 'If men like to refuse to work with men who are not members of their own union they are at liberty to do so, but they cannot expect to receive unemployment benefit when this objection results in their leaving employment which is otherwise suitable.' An employer has no right to insist on his employees leaving their union as a condition of their employment (Decision 1528/26)‡, so an employee has no right to make it a condition of his employment that the other employees should be, or should be persuaded to be, members of the union to which he belongs.

"The last named case resembles the present case, in which it was admitted on the hearing of this appeal that the claimant and other employees left their work in a body to further the object of their association, which was to persuade all the workers at the creamery, who were eligible for membership, to become members of the

The Court of Referees has found that because the claimant was entitled to be a member of the trade union, and because he was entitled to look to that union to negotiate terms and conditions of work, and because his employer refused to negotiate with the union, therefore, the claimant was justified in voluntarily leaving his employment. The employer has rights as well as the claimant, and

the former was entitled to refuse to negotiate the wages and conditions of his workmen with the trade union, of which only a part of his employees were members, and to negotiate direct with his employees as he had done in the past.

'To construe the words 'just cause' in section 27 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935, consideration must be given to the manifest scheme of the Unemployment Insurance Act. Since the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, appeared on the statute book it has always been the expressed scheme of the Acts relating to unemployment insurance that only insured contributors, who are unemployed because they are unable to obtain suitable employment, are entitled to receive unemployment benefit. See section 7 (1) (iii) of the Act of 1920, section 3 (1) of the No. 2 Act of 1924; and since these two subsections were repealed by section 6 of the Act of 1930, see section 4 (1) of the last-mentioned Act, section 6 (1) of the Act of 1934, and now section 28 (1) of the Act of 1935.

"I cannot agree with the Court of Referees that the claimant had just cause for leaving employment, in which he might have continued to be employed, and which was suitable employment in his case, on the ground that his employer would not agree to conduct future negotiations with a trade union of which many of the employer's workpeople were not members. As was said in Decision 795/30, there is no just cause for voluntarily leaving employment, the only complaint of which is that the employer will not recognise a trade union of which only a part of his employees are members. As the claimant had not just cause for voluntarily leaving his employment he is disqualified for a period of six weeks for receiving benefit."

INDUSTRIAL COURTS ACT, 1919 AND CONCILIATION ACT, 1896.

Recent Proceedings.

CIVIL SERVICE ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL.

Assistant Superintendents of Traffic, Class II: London TELEPHONE SERVICE.—The London Telephone Traffic Officers' Association claimed that officers called upon to perform for continuous periods the duties of night service superintendent in the London long distance exchanges should be paid an allowance of £150 per annum. The Tribunal decided that the officers performing the night service duties for continuous periods should be released from attendance on Saturday during such periods.—Award No. 2; dated 17th February, 1937.

SECOND CLASS LIBRARY ASSISTANTS, PATENT OFFICE: BOARD OF TRADE.—The Civil Service Clerical Association claimed that the scale of pay of second class library assistants in the Patent Office should be £155, rising by £12 to £215, and then by £15 to £395. The Board of Trade submitted a counter-claim that the scale of pay should be £85 (at entry), £95 (at age 18), rising by £20 to £115, then by £15 to £160, then by £12 to £196, then by £18 to £214, and then by £12 to £350, with an efficiency bar at £250, for men, with a proportionate scale for women. The Tribunal awarded the scales of pay set out in the counter-claim. The Tribunal also awarded that clerical officers serving in another branch of the Patent Office and appointed to the grade of second class library assistant shall receive a consolidated allowance of £12 so long as they remain on such duties, and that where a knowledge of two or more foreign languages is essential, an allowance of £25 per annum basic shall be paid for the first two languages, and £5 per annum basic for each additional language, the total payment not to exceed £45 per annum basic.—Award No. 3; dated 27th February, 1937.

TRADE BOARDS ACTS. Orders, Notices, etc., Recently Issued. NOTICE OF PROPOSAL.

Hat, Cap and Millinery Trade Board (England and Wales).

Proposal H.M.(17), dated 11th February, 1937, to vary general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates, and overtime rates for certain classes of male and female workers. Objection period expires 9th April, 1937.

BOARD FOR MINING EXAMINATIONS.

Examinations for Certificates of Competency as Managers and Under-Managers of Mines and for Certificates of Qualification as Surveyors of Mines.

The written parts of examinations for first and second class certificates of competency as managers and under-managers of mines will be held on 26th and 27th May, 1937, at Edinburgh, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Sheffield, Wigan, Cardiff and Birmingham. The oral parts of the examinations, to be attended only by those candidates who qualify in the written tests, will be held in the same centres on 21st

The written part of an examination for certificates of qualification as surveyors of mines will be held at the same centres on 27th May, * See Vol. IV, Umpire's Selected Decisions, p. 80 (Pamphlet No. 2/1925).
† See Vol. VI, Umpire's Selected Decisions, p. 14 (Pamphlet No. 1/1927).
† See Vol. V, Umpire's Selected Decisions, p. 14 (Pamphlet No. 7/1926).
† See Vol. V, Umpire's Selected Decisions, p. 14 (Pamphlet No. 7/1926). 1937, and the oral and practical examination, to be attended only

Intending candidates should apply for the necessary forms which, when completed, should be forwarded to the Secretary well in advance of the closing date, viz., 15th April, 1937.

March, 1937.

Letters should be addressed to the Secretary, Board for Mining Examinations, Mines Department, Dean Stanley Street, Millbank, London, S.W.1.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

[Note.—The prices are net, and do not include postage.]

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.—Prices and supplies of agricultural produce and requirements in England and Wales. Agricultural Statistics, 1935. Vol. LXX. Part II. Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. [S.O. publication; price 1s. 6d.]

EMPLOYMENT OF YOUNG PERSONS.—Report of the Departmental Committee on the hours of employment of young persons in certain unregulated occupations. Home Office. [Cmd. 5394; price 9d.]

MINIMUM AGE (INDUSTRY) .- Partial revision of the Minimum Age (Industry) Convention, 1919 (No. 5). International Labour Conference, twenty-third session, Geneva, 1937. Report VI. Sixth item on the agenda. International Labour Office. [Geneva, 1937].

SAFETY.—Weight lifting by industrial workers. Safety Pamphlet No. 16. Home Office. [S.O. publication; price 1s. 3d.]

SPECIAL AREAS.—Statement relating to Special Areas, including memorandum on financial resolution to be proposed. March, 1937. Ministry of Labour. [Cmd. 5386; price 2d.]: see page 90 of this

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.—(i) Unemployment Fund accounts, 1935, showing the receipts and payments for the year ended 31st March, 1936, together with the report of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [H.C. 44: price ld.]; see page 91 of this GAZETTE. (ii) Report of the Unemployment Statutory Committee on the financial condition of the Unemployment Fund on the 31st December, 1936. Ministry of Labour. [H.C. 51; price 9d.]: see page 91 of this GAZETTE.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.—(i) Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935. Draft Unemployment Insurance (Additional Days and Waiting Period) Order, 1937, to be made by the Minister of Labour. [H.C. 60; price ld.]: see page 121 of this GAZETTE. (ii) Unemployment Insurance (Mixed Employment) Draft Regulations. Report of the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee. February 5th, 1937. Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publication; price 1d.]: see page 121 of this GAZETTE. (iii) Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935. Selected decisions given by the Umpire on claims for benefit during the month of January, 1937. U.I. Code 8 B. Pamphlet No. 1, 1937. Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publication; price 2d.]

VENTILATION.—Ventilation of factories and workshops. Welfare Pamphlet, No. 5. 3rd edition. Home Office. [S.O. publication;

VITAL STATISTICS.—The Registrar-General's statistical review of England and Wales for the year 1935. New Annual Series, No. 15. Tables, Part II. Civil. [S.O. publication; price 2s. 6d.]

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE—A Borstal experiment in vocational guidance. Industrial Health Research Board. Report No. 78. [S.O. publication; price 9d.]

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS. LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, FEBRUARY, 1937.

ADMIRALTY.

Air Compressors: Reavell & Co., Ltd., Ipswich. Sub-Contractors for Engines: Parsons Oil Engine Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Alternators, Motor: Newton Brothers (Derby), Ltd., Derby.—Aluminium Ingots: British Aluminium Co., Ltd., London, E.C.-Aluminium Kit Lockers: Milners Safe Co., London, E.C.-Ammeters and Voltmeters: Everett, Edgeumbe & Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; Ernest Turner Electrical Instruments, Ltd., High Wycombe; Nalder Bros. & Thompson, Ltd., London, N.—Amplifier: Parmeko Ltd., Leicester.—Anchors, Aluminium Bronze: T. M. Birkett & Sons, Ltd., Hanley.—Angles: Ellison Insulations, Ltd., Birmingham.—Anti Vibration Mounting: Barr & Stroud, Ltd., Glasgow.—Barrels, Forged Steel: Firth & Brown, Ltd., Sheffield.—Bars, Monel Metal: Henry Wiggin & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Batteries: Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Battery Cells: Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Battery Cells: Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Manchester. D.P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell.—Bedding: Hampton & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W.; William Rhodes, Ltd., Leeds; Rundle, Rogers & Brook, Ltd., Plymouth; Wm. S. Toms, Ltd., High Wycombe; Frank Lane, Ltd., London, E.C.; E.H.P. (Hadleigh), Ltd., Hadleigh; John J. Ashburner, Barrow-in-Furness.—Bedsteads: Evered & Co., Ltd., Smethwick.—Binoculars: Barr & Stroud, Ltd., Glasgow.— Bitumen Emulsion, Cold: J. A. Jobling & Co., Ltd., Sunderland.—Blocks, Electric Hoist: Wharton Crane & Hoist Co., Ltd., Reddish. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.—Boards, W/T: Aeronautical & General Instruments, Ltd., Croydon.—Boats, Motor: Harland & Wolff, Ltd., Belfast.—Bolts for W/T Racks: Automatic Standard Screw Co. (Halifax), Ltd., Halifax.—Bolts, Holding Down: C. Richards & Sons, Ltd., Darlaston.—Boring and Drilling Machine: Kitchen & Wade, Ltd., Halifax. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Igranic Electric Co., Ltd., Bedford.—Borings: Andrew Kyle, Ltd., Airyknowe, Ayrshire.—Boxes, Ammunition: Castles Shipbreaking Co., Ltd., Plymouth; Educational Supply

Association, Ltd., Stevenage; East & Son, Ltd., Berkhamsted; Mackenzie & Moncur, Ltd., Edinburgh; Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Dartford.—Boxes, Battery: Knorr & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Boxes, Distribution, etc.: Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham— Boxes, Fuse: Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans.—Boxes, Warhead: Educational Supply Association, Ltd., Stevenage.—Bricks and Tiles, Glazed: Carter & Co., Ltd., Poole.—Brisling, Tinned: North Sea Canners, Ltd., Wivenhoe. British Fish Canners, Ltd., Leeds.—Buoy Accumulators (Gas) and Accessories: Gas Accumulator Co. (United Kingdom), Ltd., Brentford.—Buoys: John Bellamy, Ltd., London, E.—Bunting: Wm. Bancroft & Sons of Halifax, Ltd., Halifax.—Cable, Aluminium Bronze Chain: T. M. Birkett & Sons, Ltd., Hanley.—Cable, Electric: Anchor Cable Co., Ltd., Leigh, Lancashire; British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Helsby; Connollys (Blackley), Ltd., Manchester; Edison Swan Cables, Ltd., Lydbrook; Enfield Cable Works, Ltd., Brimsdown, Middlesex; General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton; Greengate & Irwell Rubber Co., Ltd., Salford; W. T. Glover & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge; W. T. Henleys Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Hoopers Telegraph & India Rubber Works, Ltd., London, E.; India Rubber, Gutta Percha & Telegraph Works, Ltd., London, E.; India Kubber, Gutta Percha & Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.; Mersey Cable Works, Ltd., Liverpool; Metropolitan Electric Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., Chadwell Heath; St. Helens Cable & Rubber Co., Ltd., Slough; Siemens Electric Lamps & Supplies, Ltd., London, S.E.; Ward & Goldstone, Ltd., Manchester.

—Gaptan, Electric: Clarke, Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead.—

Captan Gast Electrically Drivan & Navier Bree, Ltd. Classon. Capstan Gear, Electrically Driven: Napier Bros., Ltd., Glasgow.—Cases, Explosive: Brownlee & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Cement, Portland: Aberthaw & Bristol Channel Portland Cement Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; South Wales Portland Cement & Lime Co., Ltd., Cardiff .- Chain, Rigging and Pitched: Woodhouse Bros., Cradley Heath; Joseph Woodhouse, Cradley Heath.—Chambers, Reinsulation of: Cork Insulation Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Chests, Depth Charge: Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Dartford.—Chokes: General Electric Co., Ltd., Wembley; Foster Engineering Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Clothing, Oilskin: M. Barr & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Johnson & Sons, Ltd. Great Varmouth.—Clethe Space C. E. Austin & & Sons, Ltd., Great Yarmouth.—Cloths, Sponge: C. E. Austin & Sons, Ltd., Manchester; Wild & Co., Heywood.—Cocks: T. Wilson & Sons (Swalwell), Ltd., Swalwell; Smith Bros. & Co. (Hyson), Ltd., Nottingham; Shipham & Co., Ltd., Hull; L. Herve, Ltd., London, E.C.; Hayward Tyler & Co., Ltd., Luton; W. N. Baines & Co., Ltd., Pathering and Co., Ltd., Luton; W. N. Baines & Co., Ltd., Rotherham.—Coils: Aeronautical & General Instruments, Ltd., Croydon; A. C. Cossor, Ltd., London, N.; H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, S.E.; Gambrells, Rowse & Snoaden, Ltd., London, S.W.; Marconi's W/T Co., Ltd., Chelmsford.—Condensers (W/T): Dubilier Condenser Co. (1925), Ltd., Acton; Telegraph Condenser Co., Ltd., Acton.—Controller Fingers: Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Gooling Machinery: Haslam Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Derby.—Copper Ingots: Brandeis Goldschmidt Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; British Metal Corporation, London, E.C.—Copper Sheets: Enfield Rolling Mills, Ltd., Brimsdown, Middlesex .-Counterpanes, Coverlets, etc.: Barlow & Jones, Ltd., Bolton; Vantona Textiles, Ltd., Bolton.—Covers, Lantern: Wm. McGeoch & Vantona Textiles, Ltd., Bolton.—Covers, Lantern: Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Granes: Cowans Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Carlisle; Thos. Smith & Sons (Rodley), Ltd., Rodley; Herbert Morris, Ltd., Loughborough. Sub-Contractors for Motors: British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby; Mawdsleys, Ltd., Dursley. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton. -Cutters : J. H. Pounder & Co., Hartlepool.—Cutters and Collapsible Boats: Harland & Wolff, Ltd.; Belfast.—Dressings, Surgical: S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; T. J. Smith & Nephew, Hull; George Haynes & Co. (1932), Ltd., Stockport; Robinson & Sons, Ltd., Chesterfield; Southalls (Birmingham), Ltd., Birmingham; Carnegie Bros., Ltd., London, N.; Ioco Rubber & Waterproofing Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Johnson & Johnson (Gt. Britain), Ltd., Slough; Benjamin Lees & Co., Ltd. (Charles Newsome Dept.), Manchester; Cuxson Gerrard & Co., Ltd., Oldbury, Birmingham; Arthur Berton, Ltd., London, E.C.—Drilling Machine: William Asquith, Ltd., Halifax. Sub-Contractors for Electrical Equipment: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Drums: Reads, Ltd., Liverpool; G. T. Johnson & Co., Liverpool; Drums, Ltd., London, S.W.; F. Francis & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.—Electric Generating Machinery: W. H. Allen, Sons & Co., Ltd., Bedford.—Electrical Installation: Siemens Brothers & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Enamel: Blacklock and Macarthur, Ltd., Glasgow; Paripan, Ltd., Egham; Ingram Clark & Co. & R. Gay & Co., London, E.—Excavators, Supply of: Ruston-Bucyrus, Lincoln.—Fan Units: Electro Dynamic Construction Co., Ltd., St. Mary Cray. Sub-Contractors for Fans: Thermotank, Ltd., Glasgow.—Fans, Table: General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham.— Fencing and Gates: Wm. Bain & Co., Ltd., Coatbridge.—Fire-hearths: Wm. Green & Co., Ltd., Ecclesfield.—Frames, for W/T Racks: Lightalloys, Ltd., London, N.W.—Furnace: Birmingham Electric Furnaces, Ltd., Birmingham.—Furnaces, Oil Fired Tilting: Morgan Crucible Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Furniture, School: Educational Supply Association, Ltd., Stevenage.—Gauges: David Brown & Sons (Huddersfield), Ltd., Huddersfield.—Gear, Hydraulic Release: Archibald Low & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow.—Generators,
Motor: Brush Electrical Engineering Co., Ltd., Loughborough;
Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich.—Gloves, Leather: A. Baily & Co., Ltd., Glastonbury; J. S. Deed & Sons, Mitcham; E. & W. C. French, Ltd., Taunton; North of England Chamois Co., Ltd., Barnard Castle; G. Waddington & Son, Ltd., Hull.-Grinder, Motor Driven Internal: Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Broad heath, Nr. Manchester. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Metropolitan Vickers, Manchester. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Brookhirst Switchgear, Ltd., Chester.—Gromets and Dies: H. Hipkiss & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Bodill Parker (1922), Ltd., Birmingham; Ross Courtney & Co., Ltd., London, N.-Gyro Compass Gear: Sperry Gyroscope Co., Ltd., Brentford; W. Ottway & Co., Ltd., London, W. Hacksaw Blades: Hacksaws, Ltd., Sheffield; English Steel Cor-

poration, Ltd., Sheffield; A. Balfour & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Jas. poration, Ltd., Sheffield; A. Balfour & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Jas. Neill & Co. (Sheffield), Ltd., Sheffield.—Hammer, Gompressed Air: Alldays & Onions, Ltd., Birmingham.—Hydroplane and Steering Telegraph Instruments: Evershed & Vignoles, Ltd., London, W.—Indicator Gear: Evershed & Vignoles, Ltd., London, W.—Indicators: Dobbie McInnes, Ltd., Glasgow.—Inner Drive Apparatus: R. W. Munro, Ltd., London, N.—Insulators: Doubton & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Ironing Machine, Motor-driven with Spares: Manlove Alliott & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Ironmongery: Doubless Bros. Ltd. S.E.—Ironing Machine, Motor-driven with Spares: Manlove Alhott & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Ironmongery: Douglass Bros., Ltd., Blaydon-on-Tyne; Gregson & Co., Ltd., London, E.; John Golcher, Ltd., Wednesbury; H. J. E. Shorthouse, Birmingham; Fellows Bros., Ltd., Cradley Heath; Ley's Malleable Castings Co., Derby; Swindell & Co., Ltd., Netherton Dudley; S. Lewis & Co., Ltd., Dudley; J. Truman, Ltd., Birmingham; English Tools, Ltd., Wignan; Wynn Timmins & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; W. H. Tildesley, Ltd. Willeabell, A. F. Locks & Coattell, Ltd. Wigan; Wynn Himmins & Co., Ltd., Birmingnam; W. H. Tildesley, Ltd., Willenhall; A. E. Jenks & Cattell, Ltd., Wolverhampton; Orton & Smith, Willenhall; Jukes, Coulson, Stokes & Co., London, E.—Jigs: Monk Engineering Co., Ltd., Coventry.—Kneading Machines: Baker Perkins, Ltd., Peterborough. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich.—Lamps: Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Eli Griffiths & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham, Player Mitchell & Procder Birmingham. Ltd., Birmingham; Player Mitchell & Breeden, Birmingham.— Lamps, Electric: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.—Lanyards, Knife: W. Edwards & Son (Bridport), Ltd., Bridport.—Lathes: Dean Smith & Grace, Ltd., Keighley; H. W. Ward & Co., Ltd. Selly Oak; John Lang & Sons, Ltd., Johnstone, Nr. Glasgow Reynolds & Wilson, London, S.W. Sub-Contractors for Motors Crompton-Parkinson, Ltd., Guisely, Leeds; Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton; Igranic Electric, Ltd., Bedford Sub-Contractors for Lathes: Cromwell Engineering Co., Ltd., Coventry. Sub-Contractors for Electrical Gear: British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby.—Launches: J. S. White & Co., Ltd., Cowes; Sittingbourne Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., Sittingbourne; Rutherford & Co., Ltd., Birkenhead; Hugh McLean & Sons, Ltd., Govan.-Life Buoys, Jackets, etc.: Adam Lane & Neave, London, E.; Fosbery & Co., Barking; Speedings, Ltd., Sunderland; S. R. Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—Lorries, Bedford Vauxhall Motors, Ltd., Luton, Beds.—Loudspeakers: Parmeko, Ltd., Leicester.—Manganese Bronze Ingots: Manganese Bronze & Brass Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Mellanear Ingot Tin: Vivian Younger & Bond, Ltd., London, E.C.—Milling Machine, Motor Driven Profile: Greenwood & Batley, Ltd., Leeds. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Greenwood & Batley, Ltd., Leeds.—Milling Machine, Motor-driven Universal: J. Parkinson & Son, Shipley. Sub-Contractors for Motors: English Electric Co. Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Igrani-Electric, Ltd., Bedford.—Motor Alternators: W. Mackie & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Electric Construction Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Motor Generator Alternators: Small Electric Motors, Ltd., Beckenham.—Motors: Reavell & Co., Ltd., Ipswich.—Nickel Steel Bar: Kirkstall Forge, Ltd., Leeds.—Oil Coolers: Serck Radiators, Ltd., Birmingham.—Oil-driven Generating Machinery: Davey Paxman & Co. (Colchester), Ltd., Colchester. Sub-Contractors for Electrical Gear: W. H. Allen, Sons & Co., Ltd., Bedford.—Oil Paste, White Oxide of Zinc: Hoyle Robson Barnett & Co., Ltd., New Dixon's White, Ltd., London, E.—Oil Paste, White Lead: Walker Parker & Co., Ltd., Chester; Librex Lead Co., Ltd., Liverpool.— Overboots, Oilskin: M. Barr & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Paints: Keystone Paint & Varnish Co., Ltd., Hull; Blacklock & Macarthur, Ltd. Glasgow.—Panels, Control: Bertram Thomas, Manchester; Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Barrow-in-Furness.—Piles, Incised and Crosoted: Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd., London, W.C.—Piles, Supply of, Pre-cast Concrete: Stent Pre-cast Concrete, Ltd., London, S.W.— Pipes, Cast Iron: Stanton Iron Works Co., Ltd., Nr. Nottingham.— Planing Machine: Crosthwaite Furnaces & Scriven Machine Tools Ltd., Leeds. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Brookhirst Switchgear, Ltd., Chester.—Plastic Compound: W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Plugs, etc. (W/T): H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, S.E.; Marconi's W/T Co., Ltd., Chelmsford.—Plugs and Sockets: Engineering & Light Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans.—Propellors: J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Whitehead Torpedo Co., Ltd., Weymouth.—Pumping Plant, Fuel Oil: Mirrlees Bickerton & Day, Ltd., Hazel Grove, Nr. Stockport.—Pumps, Centrifugal Bilge: Drysdale & Co., Ltd., Yoker, Glasgow. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Electro Dynamic Yoker, Glasgow. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Electric Dynamics: Electrical Apparatus Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Pumps, Fresh Water: Drysdale & Co., Ltd., Yoker, Glasgow. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Electro Dynamic Construction Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Sub-contractors for Starters: E. N. Bray, Ltd., London, E. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.—Pumps, Vista Glands and Oil: B. R. Vickers (Leeds) Engineering Co., Ltd., Leeds.

—Rags, Cotton Coloured: S. D. Harrison & Sons, Ltd., London, E.— Rafs; Cotton Coloured: S. D. Harrison & Sons, Ltd., London, E.—Rafts: C. Butterfield Co., London.—Railway Material: Isca Foundry Co., Ltd., Newport.—Rectifying Units (W/T): Small Electric Motors, Ltd., Beckenham.—Resistances: Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans.—Road, Reconstruction of: W. G. Northcott & Co., Ltd., Exeter.—Rods, High Tensile Brass: Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Elswick, Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Rods, Phosphor Bronze: Charles Clifford & Son, Ltd., Birmingham. -Sailcloth, Canvas: Anderson & Chalmers, Arbroath; Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee; Boase Spinning Co., Ltd., Dundee; Gourock Ropework Co., Ltd., Port Glasgow; Port Glasgow & Newark, Sailcloth Co., Ltd., Port Glasgow; Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen; M. C. Thomson & Co., Ltd., Arbroath; F. Webster & Sons, Ltd., Arbroath. Scotchmans: W. Ottway & Co., Ltd., London, W, Scuttles. Side: J. J. Woods, Ltd., Rainhill; J. Roby, Ltd.,

London, W.—Searchlight Lamps: Sperry Gyroscope Co., Ltd., Brentford.—Shafts and Blocks: Michell Bearings, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Shoes, Brown and White Canvas: J. Horrell & Son, Ltd., Wellingborough; R. Coggins & Sons, Ltd., Wellingborough.—Soda Ash: Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., Wellingborough.—Soda Ash: Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., Northwich.—Solder: R. Jones & Co. (1928), Ltd., Birmingham; C. Burley Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; H. J. Enthoven & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.; Locke Lancaster & W. W. & R. Johnson & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—Sprayers and Apparatus: H. B. Sale, Ltd., Birmingham; Hayward Tyler & Co., Ltd., Luton; British Oxygen Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Aerograph Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Steam-driven Generators: James Howden & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Steel Disc N.C.: Swift Levick & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield.—Storehouse, Erection of: Demolition and Construction Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Stretchers: Paul I. Levick & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield.—Storehouse, Erection of: Demolition and Construction Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Stretchers: Paul I. Headley, Ashford.—Switchgear: British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—Switches: General Electric Co., Ltd., Wembley—Switches (W/T): Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Castleton; Veritys, Ltd., Birmingham.—Suet: Ogston & Tennant, Ltd., Aberdeen.—Synthetic Resin Mouldings: Birkbys, Ltd., Leversedge; Thos. de la Rue & Co., Ltd. London, E.; Moulded Products, Ltd., Birmingham.—Tape, Insulating: W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Target: Rose Street Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Inverness. sulating: W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—
Target: Rose Street Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Inverness.—
Timber: Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd., Southampton.—
Towelling, Terry: Stott & Smith, Ltd., Congleton.—Towers, W/T:
C. F. Elwell, Possilpark, Glasgow. Sub-Contractors for Fabrication of the Towers: Glasgow Roofing Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Trailers,
Motor Units and: Scammell Lorries, Ltd., Watford West, Herts.—
Transmitters (W/T): Marconi's W/T Co., Ltd., Chelmsford; Gambrells Rowse & Snoaden, Ltd., London, S.W.; Aeronautical & General Instruments, Ltd., Croydon; H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, S.E.—Travellers, Overhead: Whatfon Crane & Hoist Co., Ltd.,
Reddish. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Allen motors, Ltd., Norwich. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.—Trucks, Morris, Forward Control: Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—Tubes, Copper, Nickel Condenser: I.C.I. Metals, Ltd., Birmingham.—Tubing, Flexible Metallic: United Flexible Metallic Tubing Co., Ltd., Ponders End; Metallic: United Flexible Metallic Tubing Co., Ltd., Ponders End; Midland Flexible Metallic Tubing Co., Ltd., Long Eaton; Power Flexible Tubing Co., Ltd., London, N.; Interlock Metal Hose Co. Ltd., Bedford.—Tubing, Rubber: W. Warne & Co., Ltd., Barking; Leyland & Birmingham Rubber Co., Ltd., Preston, Lancs.—Tuners, Amplifiers, etc.: Aeronautical & General Instruments, Ltd., Croydon; Gambrells Rowse & Snoaden, Ltd., London, S.W.; Marconi's W/T Co., Ltd., Chelmsford; H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, S.E.: A.C. Cossor, Ltd., London, N. Turbo, Congretators, W. H. Marcon's W/T Co., Ltd., Chelmsford; H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, S.E.; A. C. Cossor, Ltd., London, N.—Turbo, Generators: W. H. Allen Sons & Co., Ltd., Bedford.—Turbo Hydraulic Installation: J. Hastie & Co., Ltd., Greenock.—Valves: Shipham & Co., Ltd., Hull; Sir J. Laing & Sons, Ltd., Hull.—Valves, Silica W/T: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.; Mullard Radio Valve Co., Ltd., Mitcham. Sub-contractors: Thermal Syndicate, Ltd., Wallsend. —Valves and Control Panels: Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Barrow-in-Furness.—Vices and Clamps: John Brooks (Lye), Ltd., Lye, Stour-bridge; Easterbrook Allcard & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Alldays & Onions, Ltd., Birmingham; Wm. Brookes & Sons, Sheffield.— Warning Telephone Equipment: General Electric Co., Ltd., Salford.
—Wavemeters (W/T), etc.: Aeronautical & General Instruments,
Ltd., Croydon; Marconi's W/T Co., Ltd., Chelmsford; H. W.
Sullivan, Ltd., London, S.E.—Whalers: W. Cook, Maldon; K. R.
Skentelbery, Plymouth; E. Cove, Salcombe; Lavers & Co., Dartmouth; Ferris & Black, Dartmouth.—Whalers and Cutters: Clark
Lallow, Cowes: Blackmore & Sons, Bideford — Wheels Turking. Lallow, Cowes; Blackmore & Sons, Bideford.—Wheels, Turbine: Cammell Laird, Ltd., Birkenhead.—Winches, Electrically Driven Boat Hoisting: Clarke Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead.-Wind Speed and Direction Instruments: Elliott Bros. (London), Ltd., London, S.E.—Wirework: Patent Process Wire Weaving Co., London, S.E.—Wirework: Patent Process Wire Weaving Co., Edinburgh; Wire and Metal Constructors, Ltd., Edinburgh; Duke Waring Crisp Co., London, S.E.; C. M. Metherall, Plymouth; Joseph Nichols & Son, Ltd., Birmingham; Guest, Keen and Nettlefolds, Ltd., Birmingham; Heaton & Dugard, Ltd., Birmingham; Proctor Bros. (Wireworks), Ltd., Leeds; N. Greening & Sons, Ltd., Warrington; G. H. Harvey & Co. (London), Ltd., London, S.E.; Riddell Cousland & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Wood Goods, Manufactured: Canada Works, Ltd., Chesham; East & Son, Ltd., Berkhamsted; R. Charnley & Sons, Ulverston; R. Groom, Sons & Co., Ltd. Wellington; J. Reynolds, Ltd., Chesham; Shepherd & Sons (1925), Ltd., Nr. Ormskirk; G. H. Webb & Co., Landport, Portsmouth: C. White, Bromley Kent: Geo. Wingrove & Son. Ltd. mouth; C. White, Bromley, Kent; Geo. Wingrove & Son, Ltd., Birmingham; H. Workman, Ltd., Stroud, Glos.; Rudders & Paynes, Ltd., Birmingham; Burley & Sons, Ltd., Liverpool.—Zinc Sheets: London Zinc Mills (1935), Ltd., Brimsdown; W. Barns & Son, Brimsdown; Locke Lancaster & W. W. & R. Johnson & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

WAR OFFICE.

A.C. Control Elements: Ferranti, Ltd., Hollinwood.—Activated A.C. Control Elements: Ferranti, Ltd., Hollinwood.—Activated Charcoal: T. Hill-Jones, Ltd., London, E.; R. G. W. Farnell, London, S.E.—Air Compressors: B.E.N. Patents, Ltd., London, N.W.—Automatic Sawing Machine:—S. Russell & Sons, Ltd., Leicester.—Badges, Embroidered: R. Z. Bloomfield, Ltd., London, E.—Batteries, Secondary, Portable: Pritchett & Gold and E.P.S. Co., Ltd., Dagenham.—Binoculars: Ross, Ltd., London, S.W.—Bins, Steel: H. Kirby & Co., Wolverhampton; S. Turner & Sons, Ltd., Lye.—Blankets, Grey: Wormalds & Walker, Ltd., Dewsbury; T. & D. Lee & Sons, Ltd., Dewsbury; J. Walker & Sons, Ltd., Mirfield.—Blocks, Tackle: Ansell Jones & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Bolts and Nuts: Rivet Bolt & Nut Co., Ltd., Rutherglen.—Boring and Screwcutting Machines: G. Richards & Co., Ltd., Manchester: and Screwcutting Machines: G. Richards & Co., Ltd., Manchester; H. W. Kearns & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Selson Machine Tools Co., —Scuttles, Side: J. J. Woods, Ltd., Rainhill; J. Roby, Ltd., Ltd., London, S.W.—Bottles, Water: Anglo Enamelware, Ltd., Rainhill.—Searchlight Control Gear: Evershed & Vignoles, Ltd., Stourport-on-Severn.—Boxes and Cases: F. W. Rigby & Co., Ltd.,

March, 1937. London, S.E.; Vono Co., Dudley Port; Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Dartford.—Brass Foundry: J. Webb & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Brass, Sheet and Flat: I.C.I. Metals, Ltd., Birmingham; Enfield Rolling Mills, Ltd., Brimsdown.—Bridges, S.B.G.—Steelwork: Sir W. Arrol & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Brooms, Sweeping: C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham.—Brushes, Blacking and Polishing, etc.: Beechwood, Ltd., Chesham; Davis Burrows & Sons, Ltd., Leeds.—Brushes, Distemper, etc., Beechwood, Ltd., Chesham; C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham; Lee & James, Ltd., Birmingham; E. A. & W. Birmingham; Lee & James, Ltd., Birmingham; E. A. & W. Greenslade, Ltd., Bristol.—Brushes, Hair: C. H. Leng & Sons Greenslade, Ltd., Bristol.—Brushes, Hair: C. H. Leng & Sons Birmingham.—Brushes, Shaving: C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham.—Cable: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Connollys (Blackley), Ltd., Manchester; Pirelli General Cable Works, Ltd., Southampton.—Cable Layers: Kennedy & Kempe, Ltd., Longparish.—Canisters: Barringer, Wallis & Manners, Ltd., Mansfield; Metal Box Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—Cans, 3 gall.: F. Francis & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.—Caps, S.D., R.T.C., etc.: J. Compton Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.; J. L. Currie & Co., Kilmarnock.—Casks, Vat: W. Ryan & Co., London, E.; W. Watson, Glasgow.—Cells, Secondary, Portable: Oldham & Son, Ltd., Denton.—Chairs: A. & F. Howland (Wycombe). Ltd., High Wycombe.—Charging Machine: Incandes. Portable: Oldham & Son, Ltd., Denton.—Chairs: A. & F. Howland (Wycombe), Ltd., High Wycombe.—Charging Machine: Incandescent Heat Co., Birmingham.—Circular Saws:—Modern Woodworking Machines, Ltd., Leicester.—Cleaning Spindles:—Turner Machine Tools, Ltd., Birmingham.—Cloth, Box, drab:—P. Womersley & Sons, Leeds.—Cloth, Lasting:—W. & H. Foster, Ltd., Bradford.—Cloth, White:—J. Atkinson & Sons (Sowerby Bridge), Ltd., Sowerby Bridge.—Coir Fibre: J. H. Vavasseur & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Collet Chucks: Clare Collets, Manchester.—Compasses, Prismatic: Collet Chucks: Clare Collets, Manchester.—Compasses, Prismatic:
J. M. Glauser, Thornton Heath.—Concrete Mixers: Ransomes & Rapier, Ltd., Ipswich.—Copper Ingot: Anglo Metal Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Copper Sheet: T. Bolton & Sons, Ltd., Widnes, British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescot.—Corrugated Sheeting: F. Braby & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Covers, W.P.: J. T. Inglis & Sons, Ltd., Dundee; J. McIlwraith & Co., Ltd., Govan.—Granes: H. Morris, Ltd., Loughborough; Wharton Crane & Hoist Co., Ltd., Stockport.—Crucibles: Morgan Crucible Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Diaphragms: T. Locker & Co., Ltd., Warrington.—Die-Castings: Metal Castings, Ltd., Worcester.—Dowlas: A. Blyth & Co., Kirkcaldy; D. & R. Duke, Brechin; Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen; Baxter Metal Castings, Ltd., Worcester.—Downs: A. Hydrace Co., Ltd., Purchin; Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen; Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee.—Drilling Machines: F. Town & Sons, Halifax; Jones & Shipman, Ltd., Leicester.—Drums, Bass, etc.: A. F. Matthews & Co., London, E.C.—Drums, Cable: Siemes Bros. A. F. Matthews & Co., London, E.C.—Drums, came: Stemens Bloss & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Duck, Gotton: Sir E. Armitage & Sons, Ltd., Manchester; J. Hoyle & Son, Ltd., Summerseat; Holdsworth & Gibb, Ltd., Swinton.—Duck, Linen: P. Grey & Co., Kirkcaldy; A. Blyth & Co., Kirkcaldy; R. Wemyss & Co., Kirkcaldy; Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen; Baxter Bros & Co., Ltd., Dundee; D. & R. Duke, Brechin; W. Lumsden & Sons, Freuchie; D. M. Stenhouse, Ltd., Character & Lingsley Rimmingham & Bradford.— -Electric Truck: H. C. Slingsby, Birmingham & Bradford. Electrically Driven Press: E. W. Bliss & Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—
Equipment for Quarrying: Blaw Knox, Ltd., Watford.—Fencing:
Darlington Fencing Co., Ltd., Doncaster.—Fencing Equipment:
W. M. Maddox & Co., London, S.E.—Flannelette: J. Wilkinson (Manchester & Nelson), Ltd., Manchester.—Floor Beams, Boards, etc.: Lamb Bros., Bootle; Gabriel, Wade & English, London, W.C.
Jewson & Sons, Norwich.—Forge Fittings: East Dereham Foundry
Ltd., East Dereham.—Furnaces, Annealing: Birmingham Electric Furnaces, Ltd., Birmingham; G.W.B. Electric Furnaces, Ltd., Dudley.—Generating Machine: D. Brown & Sons (Huddersfield), Ltd., Huddersfield.—Gloves, Boxing: Sports Co., Horbury.—Grinding Machine: Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Broadheath.—
Ground Sheets: Ioco Rubber & Waterproofing Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—
Hair Curled: McCrae & Drew, Ltd., Glasgow; A. D. Macnair & Co., Glasgow.—Hammers, handles: W. Hunt & Sons, The Brades, Ltd., Birmingham; Hardypick, Ltd., Sheffield.—Hooks and Eyes: Newey Bros, Ltd., Birmingham.—Jackets and Trousers: A. Miller, London, S.E.; L. Silberston & Sons, London, E.; J. Compton Sons Electrically Driven Press: E. W. Bliss & Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne London, S.E.; L. Silberston & Sons, London, E.; J. Compton Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.; Rego Clothiers, Ltd., London, N.; Milns, Cartwright & Reynolds, Ltd., London, E.; Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, S.E.; J. Hammond & Co. (1922), Ltd., Newcastle, Staffs.—Knives, Clasp: W. & S. Butcher, Ltd., Sheffield. Newcastle, Staffs.—Knives, Glasp: W. & S. Bucher, Hard, Shehred, —Lamps, Electric: Cryselco, Ltd., Bedford.—Lamps, Searchlight: Clarke, Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead.—Lathes: H. W. Ward & Co., Birmingham; A. Herbert, Ltd., Coventry; Drummond Bros., Ltd., Guildford; Holbrook Machine Tool Co., Ltd., London, E.; Ltd., Guildford; Holbrook Machine Tool Co., Ltd., London, E.; Churchill Redman, Ltd., Halifax; G. Swift & Sons, Ltd., Halifax.—

Lead: British Metal Corpn., Ltd., London, E.C.; Locke, Lancaster and W. W. & R. Johnson, London, E.—Linoleum, Brown: Barry Ostlere & Shepherd, Ltd., Kirkcaldy; Tayside Floorcloth Co., Ltd., Newburgh.—Locomotives: J. Fowler & Co. (Leeds), Ltd., Leeds.—

Magnesium Powder: Kaye, E. & E., Ltd., Ponders End; Magnesium Castings & Products, Ltd., Slough.—Mattresses, Spring: G. Gale & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—Mess Tins: J. & J. Siddons, Ltd., West Bromwich; Corfield & Buckle, London, S.W.—Metal Rod:

Delta Metal Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; I.C.I. Metals, Ltd., Birmingham; J. Booth & Co. (1915), Ltd., Birmingham; Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Elswick.—Milling Machines: J. Parkinson & Sons, Ltd., Shipley; Midgley & Sutcliffe, Hunslet.—Motors, Electric: Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester.—Nails: Hall & Rice, Ltd., West Bromwich.—Pagris: E. Spinner & Co., Preston.—Pails: Anglo Enamelware, Ltd., Stourport-on-Severn.—Pantaloons: H. Lotery & Reading. West Bromwich.—Pagris: E. Spinner & Co., Preston.—Pails: Anglo Enamelware, Ltd., Stourport-on-Severn.—Pantaloons: H. Lotery & Co., Ltd., London, E.—Pins, Tent, Wood: D. Vanderstegen, Reading; Star Brush Co., Ltd., Reading.—Poles, Tent, etc.: W. J. Glanville, London, N.; C. White, Bromley; C. Webber & Co., Exeter.—Portland Cement: S. Wales Portland Cement & Lime Co., Ltd., Penarth; Cement Marketing Co., London, S.W.; Gardner & Greenshields, Ltd., Glasgow; T. Beynon & Co., Ltd., Aberthaw; Tunnel Portland Cement Co., Ltd., Clitheroe.—Pumps, Tyre: Hattersley & Davidson, Ltd., Sheffield.—Rack Draw Press: Tangyes, Ltd., Birmingham.—Rags, Cotton: F. R. Young & Co., London, S.E.; S. D. Harrison & Sons, London, E.—Rail Car: Drewry Car Co., Ltd., London, E.C.

—Reamers, Sets: J. Robson & Sons, Sheffield.—Rebogeying Crane: Stothert & Pitt: Bath.—Road Rollers: Marshall Sons & Co. (Successors), Ltd., Gainsborough; J. Fowler & Co. (Leeds), Ltd., Leeds.—Rope, Tarred: Forth & Clyde Roperies Co., Kirkcaldy.—Sacks, jute: A. & S. Henry & Co., Ltd., Dundee.—Scuttles, Goal: S. W. Bullas & Sons, Ltd., Cradley Heath.—Serge: J. Harper & Sons, Bradford; R. Gaunt & Sons, Ltd., Leeds.—Shirting, Angola: J. Smith & Co. (Milnrow), Ltd., Milnrow.—Shirts, Angola: F. Lane, Ltd., London, E.C.; H. Bannerman & Sons, Ltd., Edinburgh.—Shoes, Canvas: North British Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—Shoes, Leather Sole: R. Coggins & Sons, Ltd., Baunds.—Silk, Sewing: Sewing Silks, Ltd., Huddersfield.—Sockets and Ferrules: Alma & Cranmore Tube Co., Ltd., Wednesbury.—Spanners: A. Swinborne, Sewing Silks, Ltd., Huddersfield.—Sockets and Ferrules: Alma & Cranmore Tube Co., Ltd., Wednesbury.—Spanners: A. Swinborne, Ltd., Braintree.—Spring. Balances: G. Salter & Co., Ltd., West Bromwich.—Stable Fitments: Wilmer & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; S. J. & E. Fellows, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Steel, 3 per cent. Mickel: Rotherham Forge & Rolling Mills Co., Ltd., Rotherham.—Steel Bars: T. Firth & J. Brown, Ltd., Sheffield.—Steel Billets: Darlington Forge Co., Ltd., Darlington; Steel, Peech & Tozer, Rotherham.—Steel, Medium Tensile: Langley Forge Co., Langley; Colvilles, Ltd., Motherwell.—Steel, Mild, Plates: S. Durham Steel & Iron Co., Ltd., West Hartlepool.—Steel, Nickel: W. Jessop & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; Brown Bayleys Steel Works, Ltd., Sheffield; Rotherham Forge & Rolling Mills Co., Ltd., Rotherham.—Steel Plates: Sanderson Bros, & Newbould, Ltd., Sheffield.—Steel, Round: United Steel Co's, Ltd. (Steel, Peech & Tozer), Rotherham; Cargo Fleet Iron Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—Steel, Troughing: Motherwell Bridge & Engineering Co., Ltd., Motherwell.—Steel Tubes: Weldless Steel Tube Co., Ltd., Wednesfield.—Steel, Tubes: Steel Tubes: Rolling Mills Co., Ltd., Steel, Peech & Tozer), Rotherham: Steel Plates: Ltd., Middlesbrough.—Steel, Troughing: Motherwell Bridge & Engineering Co., Ltd., Motherwell.—Steel Tubes: Weldless Steel Tube Co., Ltd., Wednesfield.—Stoves, Soyers: S. J. & E. Fellows, Ltd., Co., Aller, Motherwell.—Steel Tubes: Weldless Steel Tubes. gineering Co., Ltd., Motherwell.—Steel Tubes: Weldless Steel Tube Co., Ltd., Wednesfield.—Stoves, Soyers: S. J. & E. Fellows, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Stretchers, Ambulance: Ranalah Coachworks, Ltd., London, S.W.—Tables: Johnson & Co., Bristol.—Tables, Barrack—Trestles: Douglass Bros., Ltd., Blaydon-on-Typles, Bros., Ltd., Blaydon-on-Typles, Jessiman, Ltd., London, E.C.—Tools, Screwcutting: British Tap & Die Co., Ltd., London, N.—Trucks, All Steel: Revill Carter & Co., Shipley.—Trucks, Tractor: Morris Commercial Cars. Ltd., Birming-Shipley.—Trucks, Tractor: Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—Twine: W. Turner & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Gourock Ropework, Port Glasgow; Belfast Ropeworks Co., Belfast; Porter Bros., Liverpool.—Valises, Officers': E.H.P. (Hadleigh), Ltd., Hadleigh.—Valves, W.T.: Cossor A.C., Ltd., London, N.; General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.; Mullard Radio Valve Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Vulcanizer: A. A. Stambois, London, E.C.—Zinc London, S.W.—Vulcanizer: A. A. Stambois, London, E.C.—Zinc Ingot: H. Gardner & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Building and Works Services: Warley Barracks—Cookhouse, etc.: H. Smith & Sons, Ingot: H. Gardner & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Building and Works Services: Warley Barracks—Cookhouse, etc.: H. Smith & Sons, Clacton-on-Sea. Bordon and Longmoor—Provide Chair Link Fencing: Peerless Wire Fence Co., Ltd., Greenford. Hilsea and Portsmouth—Improvements to Regimental Institute: Cortis & Hankins, Ltd., Portsmouth. Amesbury, Totterdown House—Alterations and repairs: James & Crockerell, Durrington. Plymouth, The Citadel—Provision of Bath Rooms in Married Quarters: Pearn Bros., Ltd., Plymouth. Parkhurst—Construction of M.T. Garages, etc.: J. Drewitt & Son, Bournemouth. Didcot—Artificers' Work: J. E. Harper & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham. Hounslow—A.V.T. Centre—Construction of Roads: Mears Bros. (Constructors), Ltd., London, S.E. Hounslow, Infantry Barracks—Plastering interior walls: H. Goodsell, Maidstone. Chilwell, V.R.D.—Excavation for Access Road to Married Quarters: Tarmac, Ltd., Wolverhampton. Chilwell, V.R.D.—Access Road to Married Quarters: F. Perks, Long Eaton. Lichfield—Erection of Garages: W. H. James & Son, Sutton Coldfield. Catterick—Periodical Services: A. Sharrocks, Rochdale. Richmond (Yorks)—Re-construction of Hospital Block and Regimental Institute: G. R. Wade & Son, Richmond, Yorks. Norwich, Nelson Barracks—Standard Hutting: Lambhill Ironworks, Ltd., London, E.C. Weedon—Improvements to Cookhouse and Dining Room: C. E. Ivens & Son, Towcester. Lichfield, Whittington Barracks—Erect Double Storied Barrack Rlock: A. Holmes & Sons. Dining Room: C. E. Ivens & Son, Toweester. Lichfield, Whittington Barracks—Erect Double Storied Barrack Block: A. Holmes & Sons, Ltd., Burton-on-Trent. Aldershot, Buller Barracks—Erection of Cookhouse, etc., Lee Bros (Aldershot), Ltd., Aldershot. Birtley, H.M. Cookhouse, etc., Lee Bros (Aldershot), Ltd., Aldershot. Birtley, H.M. Factory—Alterations and Floor Renewals: F. W. Goodyear & Son, Durham, Caterham—Bathroom Annexes: Grace & Marsh, Ltd., Croydon. Woolwich, Royal Herbert Hospital—Alterations and Improvements: Old Forge Estates, Ltd., Sidcup. Hereford R.O.F.—Construction of Walls, Repairs to Roads, etc.: W. Bowers & Co., Hereford. Nottingham R.O.F.—Provision and Erection of Steel Offices: F. Braby & Co., Ltd., Glasgow. Birtley R.O.F.—Installation of Electric Lighting: Watson-Rorie, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne. Edinburgh & District—Artificers' Work: T. Graham, Ltd., Edinburgh. Birtley R.O.F.—Erection of Millwrights' Shop: S. Buy. Birtley R.O.F.—Erection of Millwrights' Shop: S. Buy, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Bordon—Artificers' Work; Erection of Sanitary Annexes: E. J. Logan, London, W.C. Woolwich, Royal Arsenal—Erection of Gantry: Walker Bros., Ltd., Walsall. Birtley, R.O.F.—Supply and Erect Steelwork: C. J. Cooke & Co. Ltd., Manchester Canterbury, Old Military Hospital—Alterations and Improvements:
J. J. Clayson & Son, Ltd., Folkestone. Warminster R.T.C. Barracks
—Supply and Erection of Low Tension Mains, Street Lighting, etc.:
Pirelli General Cable Works, Ltd., Southampton.

AIR MINISTRY.

ACCUMULATORS: J. Lucas, Ltd., Birmingham; Peto & Radford, Ltd., London, S.W.—Aero Engines: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Aero Engine Garburettor Spares: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Aero Engine Modifications: Ricardo & Co., Engr's. (27), Ltd., London, S.W.—Aero Engine Repairs: D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.—Aero Engines, Reconditioning: D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.—Aero Engine Spares: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry.—Aero Engine Tests: Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby; Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Aero Engines, Work On: Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—Aircraft: Westland Aircraft, Ltd., Yeovil.—Aircraft Ancillary Equipment: Vickers (Aviation), Ltd., Weybridge.—Aircraft Conversion Sets: Hawker Aircraft, Ltd., Kingston-on-

March, 1937.

Thames; Short Bros., Ltd., Belfast.—Aircraft Flight Tests: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Aircraft Spares: Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex; Gloster Aircraft Co., Ltd., Hucelecote; Vickers (Aviation), Ltd., Weybridge; A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Short Bros., Ltd., Rochester; Hawker Aircraft, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames.—Aircraft Tests: Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—Airscrews: Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex.—Amplifiers: Marconi's W/T Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Anchors: Worthington Simpson, Ltd., London, W.C.—Autoscythes: J. Allen & Son (Oxford), Ltd., Oxford.—Barathea: J. Harper & Co., Bradford.—Batteries, Dry: Ever Ready Co. (G.B.), Ltd., London, N.; Britannia Batteries, Ltd., Redditch.—Boards Chart: H. Hughes & Son, Ltd., London, E.C.—Bodies and Cabs: C. Roberts & Co., Ltd., Wakefield. don, E.C. Bodies and Cabs: C. Roberts & Co., Ltd., Wakefield. -Bolsters, etc.: H.M. Prison Commissioners, London, S.W.-Boots, Flying: G. T. Hawkins, Ltd., Northampton.-Boxes: Jewson & Sons, Ltd., Norwich; R. & J. Park, Ltd., London, E.C.; Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Norwich; Vickers Armstrong, Ltd., London, S.W.; Geo. Darvell & Sons, Chorley Wood.—Boxes, Fuse: Phoenix Teleph. & Elec. Wks., Ltd., London, N.W.—Brushes: C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham.—Buildings and Works Services: Finishings to Hutted Camps at—South Cerney, Glos.: Downing Rudman & Bent, Chippenham; Brize Norton, Oxon: C. E. Lamburn, Dry Sandford; Honington, Suffolk: F. Hossack & Son, Sleaford; Cottesmore, Rutland: L. J. Owen, Nottingham; Linton, Yorks.: L. J. Owen, Nottingham; and Debden, Essex: F. Hossack & Son, I. J. Owen, Nottingham; and Debden, Essex: F. Hossack & Son, Sleaford. Woodsford, Dorset, Heating and H.W. Supply: G. N. Haden & Sons, Ltd., London, W.C. St. Mary's, Scilly, Erection: J. F. Ellis, St. Mary's. Wembley, Heating and H.W. Supply: G. N. Haden & Sons, Ltd., London. Pembroke Dock, Clothing of Sheds, etc.: Ashford Builders Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Ternhill and Shawbury, Salop, Heating and H.W. Supply: A. Scull & Son, Ltd., Bristol. Yeadon, North'd, additions: J. Gerrard & Sons, Ltd., Manchester. Stradishall, Suffolk, District Heating: Sulzer Bros. (London), Ltd., London, W.C. Cottesmore, Rutland, Wiring: B. French & Co. Ltd., London, W.C. Linton, Yorks, Wiring: Br. French & Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Cottesmore, Rutland, Wiring: Overhead, Ltd., London, S.W. Aldergrove, Artificers' Works: Coller Bros., Ltd., Portadown. Ternhill & Shawbury, Salop, Concrete Floors to Sheds: H. Boot & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield. North Lines., Finishings to Hutting, etc.: F. Hossack & paford. Odiham, Additional Buildings: Sir Lindsay Son, Ltd., Sleaford, Parkinson & Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Abbotsinch, Artificers' Works: Spiers, Ltd., Glasgow. Wittering, Northants, Artificers' Works: Roberts Bros., Stamford. Linton, Yorks, Wiring, etc.: Overhead, Ltd., London, S.W. Debden, Essex, Cable Distribution: J. Collier & Co. (Elec. Engr's.), Ltd., Manchester. Debden, Essex, Internal Wiring: B. French, Ltd., Kidderminster. Cottesmore, Rutland, External Services: A. Monk & Co., Ltd., Warrington. Honington, External Services: A. Monk & Co., Ltd., Warrington. Honington, Suffolk, External Services: Howard Farrow, Ltd., London, N.W. Evanton, Ross, Hutting, etc.: Cowiesons, Ltd., Glasgow. Mount Batten, Buildings, etc.: Pearn Bros., Ltd., Plymouth. Thorney Island, Heating and H.W. Supply: Comyn Ching & Co. (London), Ltd., London, W.C. Hullavington, Wilts, Underground Cables: Overhead, Ltd., London, S.W. Ternhill, Salop, Underground Cables: J. Collier & Co., Ltd., Manchester. Usworth, Co. Durham, Buildings: R. Hudson & Sons, Ltd., Sunderland. Artificers Works at Sutton Bridge Camba, Helbeach, Lines: F. Hossack & Sons Buildings: R. Hudson & Sons, Ltd., Sunderland. Artificers Works at—Sutton Bridge, Cambs., Holbeach, Lines.: F. Hossack & Sons, Ltd., Sleaford. Altrincham: Moore & Son, Sale, Manchester. Lee on Solent, Gosport: J. Hunt, Ltd., Gosport. Odiham, Steel Shed: Fairfield Shipbuilding & Eng. Co., Ltd., Chepstow. Woodsford, Dorset, Cable and Wiring: Distribution—J. Collier & Co., Ltd., Manchester. South Cerney, Glos., Cable and Wiring: Internal Wiring—B. French, Ltd., Kidderminster.—Cable: British Insulated Cables. Wiring—B. French, Ltd., Kidderminster.—Cable: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescot.—Calculators Course and Speed: Hall Telephone Accessories, Ltd., London, N.W.—Cameras: Williamson Mf'g Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; Thornton Pickard Mf'g Co., Ltd., Altrincham.—Canvas: Woods Sons & Co., London, E.C.—Caps, Field Service: J. Compton Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.—Casing, Flexible: M.R.C., Ltd., London, W.—Ceiling Fans: Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford.—Celluloid Sheets: British Celanese, Ltd., London, W.—Chain Link Fencing: Hill & Smith, Ltd., Brierley Hill.—Chocks: East & Son, Ltd., Berkhamsted.—Controllers, W/T: Aeronautical & General Instruments, Ltd., Croydon.—Cooking Apparatus: W. Green (Ecclesfield), Ltd., Ecclesfield.—Cylinders C.O.2: W. Kidde Co., Ltd., London, W.—Dinghies: R.F.D. Co., Ltd., Guildford; Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Dinghies: R.F.D. Co., Ltd., Guildford; Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Disinfectors: Manlove Alliott & Co., Ltd., Notting ham.—Drawers: Stevens & Pedley, Nottingham.—Drives, Flexible Flexible Shaft Manufacturing Co., London, N.—Drying Horses Manlove Alliott & Co., Ltd., Nottingham.—Filters, Light: Heath & Manlove Alhott & Co., Ltd., Nottingham.—Filters, Light: Heath & Co., London, S.E.—Ford Saloons: Ford Motor Co., Ltd., Dagenham.—Ford Tractors: W. J. Reynolds (Motors), Ltd., London, E.—Gang Mower Parts: Ransomes Sims & Jeffries, Ltd., Ipswich.—Gantries: A. Allen & Son, Dudley.—Gauges, Boost: S. Smith & Son (M.A.), Ltd., London, N.W.; Short & Mason, Ltd., London, E.; Negretti & Zambra, London, E.C.—Gauges, Interchangeability: Blackburn Aircraft, Ltd., Brough; Hawker Aircraft, Ltd., Kingston on-Thames.—Gauges Oil Pressure: Short & Mason, Ltd., London E.; Negretti & Zambra, London, E.C.; Korect Depth Gauge Co. Ltd., London, S.W.—Generators, Motor: W. Mackie & Co., Ltd. London, S.E.—Generators, Smoke: Wessex Aircraft Engineering Co., Ltd., Salisbury.—Generating Sets: H. Meadows, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Goggles, Mask: J. & R. Fleming, Ltd., London, E.C.—Grabs, Hook Type: Reid & Sigrist, Ltd., New Malden.—Hacksaw Blades: Darwins, Ltd., Sheffield.—Horns, Electric: Clear Hooters, Ltd., Birmingham.—Humber Limousine: Rootes, Ltd., Coventry.—Indicators, Airspeed: Korect Depth Gauge Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Indicators, Engine Speed: Record Elec. Co., Ltd., Altrincham.—Lamps, Landing: Butlers, Ltd., Birmingham.—Laying Out Moorings, etc.: Penzance Salvors & Shippers, Penzance.—Leak Stoppers: Zwicky, Ltd., Slough.—Lenses, Camera Obscura: J. H. Dallmeyer, Ltd., London, W.—Levels, Spirit: Mechanism, Ltd., Croydon.— London, S.E.-Generators, Smoke: Wessex Aircraft Engineering

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Linen Duck : Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee : Richards, Ltd. Aberdeen; Boase Spinning Co., Kirkcaldy; A. Blyth & Co., Kirkcaldy.—Marine Engine Spares: British Power Boat Co., Ltd., caldy.—Marine Engine Spares: British Power Boat Co., Ltd., Southampton.—Masks, Oxygen: B. Sterling & Co., Ltd., London, W.—Milling Machine: J. Parkinson & Son, Shipley.—Maintenance of Beacons: Gas Accumulator Co., Ltd., Brentford.—Microammeters: Ferranti, Ltd., Hollinwood.—Mobile W/T Station: Marconi's W/T Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Mowers, Motor: Dennis Bros., Ltd., Guildford.—Panniers: Finch & Son, Ltd., Gloucester.—Plates, Wedge: Houghton Butcher Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, E.—Wedge: Houghton Butcher Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, E.— Wedge: Houghton Butcher Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, E.—
Plywood Aircraft: Aeronautical & Panel Plywood Co., Ltd.,
London, E.—Plugs: D. H. Bonnella & Son, Ltd., London, N.W.—
Pumps, Oleo: Vickers (Aviation), Ltd., Weybridge.—Pumps, Petrel,
etc.: Zwicky, Ltd., Slough.—Pumps, Vacuum: Rotax, Ltd.,
London, N.W.—Push Switch Centrel: Williamson Manufacturing
Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—Racks, Storage: G. A. Harvey & Co.
(London), Ltd., London, S.E.—Radiators: Serck Radiators, Ltd.,
Birmingham.—Refrigerators: Leda Electric, Ltd., Mitcham.—
Remote Control Equipment: Plessey Co., Ltd., Ilford.—Sanitary
Fittings: H. Bisseker, Ltd., Birmingham; Valbania, Ltd., London,
S.W.—Service Dress: G. Glanfield & Son, Ltd., London, E.—
Shafting, Flexible: M.R.C., Ltd., London, S.W.—Shorts and
Trousers: J. Compton Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.—Sights Tail
Drift: H. Hughes & Son, Ltd., London, E.C.; W. Ottway & Co.,
London, W.; Cooke Troughton & Simms, Ltd., York.—Solider,
Tinman's: Batchelor Robinson & Co., Birmingham.—Sound
Film: Gee Films, Ltd., London, W.—Starter, Motors: British
Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., Coventry.—Steel Sheets, Corrugated:
Burnell & Co., Ltd., Wirral; Dorman Long & Co., Ltd., Middles-Burnell & Co., Ltd., Wirral; Dorman Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; J. Lysaght, Ltd., Bristol.—Street Lighting Standards brough; J. Lysaght, Ltd., Bristol.—Street Lighting Standards: Revo Electric, Ltd., Tipton.—Suits, Combination: J. Compton Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.; J. Hammond & Co. ('22), Ltd., Newcastle, Staffs.—Suits, Flameproof: Bell's Asbestos & Engineering Supplies, Ltd., Slough.—Surveying Instruments: E. R. Watts & Son, Ltd., London, S.W.—Switches, Dimmer: Kolster Brandes, Ltd., Sidcup.—Switches and Switchboxes: Phoenix Teleph. & Elec. Wks., Ltd., London, N.W.—Tanks, Petrol: Steel Barrel Co. (of Uxbridge), Ltd., Uxbridge.—Tennis Court Surrounds: Peerless Wire Fence Co., Ltd., Greenford.—Terminals: Rotax, Ltd., London, N.W.—Trailer. Chassis: J. Brockhouse, Ltd., W. Bromwich.—Trans-Trailer, Chassis: J. Brockhouse, Ltd., W. Bromwich.—Transmitter Receivers: Gambrells Rowse & Snoaden, Ltd., London, S.W.

—Tubes, Inner: Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Tubing,
Flexible: Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Tubing, Steel:
Accles & Pollock, Ltd., Birmingham.—Valves, W/T: Standard phones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.; A. C. Cossor, Ltd., London Edison Swan, Ltd., London, W.C.—Water Treatment Plant N.; Edison Swan, Ltd., London, W.C.—Water Treatment Plant:
Royles, Ltd., Manchester.—Wavemeters: Marconi's W/T Co., Ltd.,
London, W.C.—Wheels and Weights: Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd.,
Birmingham.—Wheels, Aero: Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Woodworking Machines: J. Pickles & Son (Engrs.), Ltd.,
Hebden Bridge.—Wool Rags: J. A. Dandridge, Ltd., London, S.E.
—W/T Equipment: Marconi's W/T Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—
W/T, Provision of Second Channel at Manchester Airport: Marconi's W/T Co., Ltd., London, W.C.

March, 1937.

POST OFFICE.

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Apparatus, Telegraphic: Creed & Co., Ltd., Croydon.—Apparatus Telephonic: Automatic Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Thomas De La Rue & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., Beeston, Notts.; General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry; Hall Telephone Accessories (1928), Ltd., London, N.W.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.; Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Apparatus, Testing and Protective: Chamberlain & Hookham, Ltd., Birmingham; Gent & Co., Ltd., Leicester; Walter Jones & Co., London, S.E.; Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Venner Time Switches, Ltd., New Malden; Westinghouse Brake & Signal Co., Ltd., Chippenham.—Badges, Metal: Pearson-Page-Jewsbury Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Battery Stores: Accumulators of Woking (1928), Ltd., Woking; John Kilner & Sons (1927), Ltd., Wakefield.—Belts, Safety: A. Hanley, Sheffield; S. E. Norris & Co., Ltd., Dagenham.—Bicycles: New Hudson, Ltd., Birmingham.—Braces, Arm: Bullers, Ltd., Tipton; David Willetts, Ltd., Cradley Heath.—Cable: Callender's Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., Leigh, Lancs.; Connollys (Blackley), Ltd., Manchester; Enfield Cable Works, Ltd., Brimsdown, Middlesex; General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton; W.T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., Leigh, Lancs.; College Ltd., Ltd., London, E. Enfield Cable Works, Ltd., Brimsdown, Middlesex; General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton; W.T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.; Submarine Cables, Ltd., London, S.E.; United Telephone Cables, Ltd., Dagenham.—Cable Bearers: Joseph Sankey & Sons, Ltd., Wellington, Salop.—Carriers, Bicycle: Cranford Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Cases, Leather: Barrow, Hepburn & Gale, Ltd., Birmingham.—Cases, Leather: Barrow, Hepburn & Gale, Ltd., Co. Ltd., Birmingham.—Cases, Leather: Barrow, Hepburn & Gale, Ltd., London, S.E.—Chains, Driving: Renold & Coventry Chain Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Chloride of Ammonia: Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., Northwich.—Chloride of Manganese: H. J. Evans & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Cleats, Zinc: Ames, Stokes, Stevens & Son, Birmingham.—Clips, Pole: West Bromwich Spring Co., Ltd., West Bromwich.—Cloth: A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Ltd., Leeds.—Combiners, Steel: Bert Birks & Co., Cradley Heath.—Compound: Combiners, Steel: Bert Birks & Co., Cradley Heath.—Compound: W. H. Keys, Ltd., West Bromwich.—Cords, Telephone: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Warrington.—Diaphragms: Baldwins, Ltd., Brierley Hill.—Dynamotors: Dynamo & Motor Repairs, Ltd., Wembley.—Films, Photographic: Ilford, Ltd., Brentwood.—Fittings, Electric Light: General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Home Safes: Pearson-Page-Jewsbury Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Irons, Chimney: Bullers, Ltd., Tipton.—Jacks, Pole: R. C. Gibbons & Co., Birmingham.—Lorries: Albion Motors, Ltd., Glasgow; Scammell Lorries, Ltd., Watford.—Lugs, Lead: Thomas Francis & Co., Ltd., Leeds.—Motor Bodies: Eagle Coachworks, Ltd., Thames Ditton; Ransomes, Sims & Jefferies, Ltd., Ipswich.—Motor Cars: Austin Motor Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Motor Chassis: Albion Motors, Ltd., Glasgow.—Motor Cycles: B.S.A. Cycles, Ltd., Birmingham.—Motor Vans: Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—Nails: Nettlefold & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—Overalls: D. Gurteen & Sons, Ltd., Haverhill.—Petroleum Jelly: Barrett, Tagant & Gotts, Ltd., London, S.W.—Plants, Electric, Washing: R. Cadisch & Sons, Sheffield.—Rags, White: William C. Jones, Ltd., Manchester.—Rectifiers: Westinghouse Brake & Signal Co., Ltd., Chippenham.—Reinforcing Material: British Reinforced Concrete Engg. Co., Ltd., Stafford; Ferrocon Engineering Co., Ltd., Wellington, Salop; Grip Steel Bar Co., Ltd., Wellington, Salop; Grip Steel Bar Co., Ltd., Wellington, Salop; Rom River Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Square Grip Reinforcement Co., Ltd., Teddington; Twisteel Reinforcement, Ltd., New Malden.—Roofs, Mild Steel: Thomas William Lench, Ltd., Birmingham.—Rope, Manila: R. Hood Haggie & Son, Ltd., Willington Quay.—Scales: George Salter & Co., Ltd., West Bromwich.—Sleeves, Lead: G. Farmiloe & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; Lead Pipes, Ltd., Elland.—Spikes, Spiral Eye: J. H. Allen, Birmingham.—Spindles: T. W. Spikes, Spiral Eye: J. H. Allen, Birmingham.—Spindles: T. W. Lench, Ltd., Birmingham.—Spirit, Methylated: W. H. Palmer & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Troughing, Wood: Armstrong, Addison & Co., Sunderland; Calders, Ltd., London, S.E.—Tube, Brass: I.C.I. Metals, Ltd., Birmingham.—Twine: Jute Industries, Ltd., Dundee.—Wallboards: Bratt Colbran, Ltd., Wembley; H. J. Townsend & Son, London, N.—Wire, Switchboard: British Insu-Townsend & Son, London, N.—Wire, Switchboard: British Insti-lated Cables, Ltd., Warrington.—Cabling and Loading Coils: Dundee—Coupar—Angus, Coldstream—Duns: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E; Yeovil—Hatch Beauchamp: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Barnstaple—Ilfracombe: United Telephone Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors (for Barnstaple-Ilfracombe): Automatic Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., Liverpool, for Loading Coils; Uxbridge-Denham-Gerrards Cross: Liverpool, for Loading Coils; Uxbridge-Denham-Gerrards Cross: Firelli-General Cable Works, Ltd., Southampton. Sub-Contractors (for Uxbridge-Gerrards Cross): Salford Electric Instruments, Ltd., Salford, Lancs., for Loading Coils.—Conduit Laying, etc.:—Newton Abbott-Bovey Tracey and Newton Abbott-Ashburton: Hodge Bros. (Contrs.), Ltd., Birmingham; Liverpool (Edmund Street-Dale Street): H. Farrow, Ltd., London, N.W.; Llangammarch Wells-Llanwrtyd Wells and Builth Wells, Shettleston, Edinburgh, Wells-Llanwrtyd Wells and Builth Wells, Shettleston, Edinburgh, Morningside South: Norwest Construction Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Hednesford and Heath Hayes (Staffs.), Silsoe: E. F. Sparkes (Contrs.), Ltd., Birmingham; Hethersett and Walcott (Norfolk), Walton, Knebworth (Herts), Bawdsey and Westleton, Clapham Road (London), Kirton-Offton-Shotley, Bournemouth (Charminster Road), Takeley, Hexham-Humshaugh (Northumberland), Guildford-Haslemere-Petersfield (Sections I, II, III, IV, V and VI): G. Wimpey & Co., Ltd., London, W.; Brundall (Norfolk): A. R. Cleghorn & Co., Norvich, Bridwater-Combusich (Somerset): C. Crook & Control of the Co Co., Norwich; Bridgwater-Combwich (Somerset): C. Crook & Sons, Melksham; Barnstaple (Devon), West Malling (Kent), Merton and Morden: A. Thomson & Co. (Ldn.), Ltd., London, E.C.; Cambridge (Histon Road and Sidney Street), Kessingland-Lowestoft, Pakefield and Oulton Broad: May, Gurney & Co., Ltd., Norwich; Gloucester-Bristol (Section I): S. Hutton & Co., Ltd., Northwich; Gloucester-Bristol (Sections II and III): Ruddock & Meighan, Ltd., Harrow; Kensington, Paddington and St. Marylebone: O. C. Summers, London, N.; Liverpool (Royal Area): Wyatt Bros. (Whitchurch), Ltd., Whitchurch, Glos.; Spondon, Marham-Tertington St. Clements and Sutton Bridge, Boreham, Audley: W. P. & P. G. Hayes, Ltd., Warrington; Biggin Hill, East Peckham, Groombridge, A. J. Hayhurst, Hastings; Grimsby: Jesmond-Newcastle: S. W. Moulson, Bradford; Lemington and Whalton G. H. Graham, Huddersfield; Lewisham (High Street Road Widening): J. Cochrane & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W.; Perranarworthal A. H. Dingle, Redruth; Bitton, Midsomer Norton: E. Ireland, Bath; Chard-Wadeford: Paterson & Dickinson, Ltd., London, E.C.; Aberdeen-Huntley: G. Duncan & Co., Inverness; Dundee East: Christie & Middleton, Ltd., Banchory; Milngavie: R. & C. Murray, Glasgow; Prestwick: R. Paterson & Sons, Ltd., Airdrie; Brookhall Glasgow; Prestwick: R. Paterson & Sons, Ltd., Airdrie; Brookhall (Co. Londonderry): J. E. Cull, Belfast.—Electric Lifts: Metropolitan Telephone Exchange, London, E.C.: W. Wadsworth & Sons, Ltd., Bolton; Blackpool, Fulham: R. J. Shaw & Co., Ltd., Gateshead.—Electric Lighting: Crewe: G. E. Taylor & Co., London, E.C.—L.T. Switchgear: P.O. Stores Department, London, N.: Drake & Gorham, Ltd., London, S.W.—Telephone Exchange Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors (for Shettleston): Alton Battery Co., Ltd., Alton, Hants, for Batteries; Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Rectifier and Ringing Machines; Ramsbottom (Unit Auto Extension), Cleveleys (Unit Auto Extension), Farm Street (London) (Auto Extension), Holborn Tandem (London) (Auto Extension No. 5): Automatic Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Birstall (Leicester), Sutton Coldfield (Birmingham) (Auto Extension, Leeds (Trunk Extension-Toll Board), Central Belfast (2 V.F. Signalling Equipment), Hurstpierpoint, Birmingham (2 V.F. Signalling Equipment), Whitehall (London) (Auto Extension), Edinburgh Central ment), Whitehall (London) (Auto Extension), Edinburgh Central (Auto Extension), Leeds (Trunk Extension), Colwyn Bay (Auto Extension): Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Central (Glasgow) (Temporary Auto Manual Switchboard), Edgbaston (Birmingham) (Power Plant): General Electric Co., Ltd., Stoke, Coventry. Sub-Contractors (for Edgbaston): D.P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell, Derby, for Batteries; Electric Constructions Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Rectifier; W. Jones & Co., London, S.E., Co. Principle Machinese, Middlesbaugh (Auto Extraction), Policing

Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors (for Abercorn): D.P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell, Derby, for Batteries; Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Motor Generators and Ringing Machines.—Telephonic Repeater Equipment: London (Faraday Building South), Extension 15, Lancaster, London (Faraday Building South), Extension 9, Stranraer: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.; Jersey: General Electric Co., Ltd., Stoke Coventry.

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

Paper: James Brown & Co., Ltd., Penicuik; Robert Craig & Sons, Ltd., Airdrie; John Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Watford; Dowdings, Ltd., Airdrie; John Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Watford; Dowdings, Ltd., Derby; Golden Valley Paper Mills, Ltd., Bitton; Imperial Paper Mills, Ltd., Gravesend; Ryburndale Paper Mills, Ltd., Ripponden.—Printing, Ruling and Binding: Group 418 (1937) Bookwork Printing: Eyre & Spottiswoode, Ltd., London, E.C.; Group 943 (1937) Photo-Lithographic Printing: Percy Lund, Hymphysics & Ca. Ltd. Production, Printing & Paper Office Civide Humphries & Co., Ltd., Bradford; Printing, &c. Post Office Guide Manchester (Quarterly): Littlebury Bros., Ltd., Liverpool; Handbooks for Teachers: Webb, Son & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Unemployment Insurance Forms: Mackie & Co., Ltd., Warrington; Fanfold Forms: Lamson Paragon Supply Co., Ltd., London, E.; Guide Books: Thos. Forman & Sons, Ltd., Nottingham; Telegram Forms (Pads): H.M. Stationery Office Press, Harrow.—Miscellaneous: Binders: Moore's Modern Methods, Ltd., London, Wiscellaneous: Binders: Moore's Modern Methods, Ltd., London: E.C.—Clothing and Reclothing Rollers—H.M.S.O. Presses, London: Usher-Walker, Ltd., London, E.C.—Clothing and Reclothing Rollers—H.M.S.O. Press, Harrow: B. Winstone & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—Envelopes Buff Official Paid: John Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead.—Envelopes Official Paid Panel Fronts London, N.A.B. and Scotland: John Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Hemel London, N.A.B. and Scotland: John Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead.—Envelopes—Telephone Account, London: John Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead.—Bags (window front) E.D.E.38: McCorquodale & Co., Ltd., Wolverton.—Elastic cotton braid: Tubbs, Lewis & Co., Ltd., Wotton-under-Edge.—Elastic Circlets: G. E. Edmonds, Ltd., Birmingham.—Newspaper and Book-Post Wrappers: John Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead.—Pencils, Drawing: Royal Sovereign Pencil Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—Pins: T. Phinson & Sons Birmingham: Tubbs Lewis & N.W.—Pins: T. Phipson & Sons, Birmingham; Tubbs, Lewis & Co., Ltd., Gloucester.—Tape, White, Cotton: J. Bonas & Son. Co., Ltd., Gloucester.—Tape, White, Cotton: J. Bonas & Son, Derby.—Toilet Rolls: British Patent Perforated Paper Co., Ltd., London, E.—Waste Paper—Collection, Purchase and Disposal of : London Waste Paper Co., Ltd., London, S.E.

H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS.

Building Services: Addlestone Ministry of Agriculture Veterinary Laboratory—Erection of Additional Storey over North Wing and Extension to Small Animal House: J. W. Jones, Weybridge. Aldwych Branch Post Office—Alterations: Higgs & Hill, Ltd., London, E.C. Barkway (Herts) Telephone Repeater Station— Erection: Jacklin, Hale & Co., Ltd., Royston, Herts. Benenden Telephone Exchange—Erection: R. Corben & Son, Ltd., Maidstons. Burslem Branch Post Office—Alterations and Additions: Cooper Bros. (Builders), Ltd., Macclesfield. Chudleigh, Devon, Telephone Bros. (Builders), Ltd., Macclesfield. Chudleigh, Devon, Telephone Exchange—Erection: Hugh Mills & Son, Ltd., Newton Abbot. Dartford Telephone Exchange—Steel Casements: C. E. Welstead, Ltd., Croydon. Dunmow (Essex) Post Office—Erection: W. A. Mewburn & Co., Harlow. Hampton Court (Coronation)—Galvanised Corrugated Sheet Fencing at Indian Camp: T. W. Palmer & Co., London, S.W. Hyde Park—Chemical Closets: Elsan Manufacturing Co., London, S.W. Hyde Park—Erection of Police Buildings: Hill Life London, E.C. Hyde Park—Fraction of Team Higgs & Hill, Ltd., London, E.C. Hyde Park—Erection of Temporary Public Lavatories: Holloway Bros. (London), Ltd., London, S.W. Indian Orderlies Residence—Repairs and Decoration. S.W. Indian Orderlies Residence—Repairs and Decorations: W. J. Martin & Son, London, S.W. Leek Post Office Garage—Erection: Martin & Son, London, S.W. Leek Fost Office Garage—Erection:
J. Heath & Sons, Leek. Maida Hill Branch Post Office—Adaptations: Soole & Son, Ltd., Richmond, Surrey. Manchester Employment Exchange—Foundation Work: J. Gerrard & Sons, Ltd., Manchester. Manchester Head Post Office—Alterations to Staff Entrance, Corridor, etc.: Tinker & Young, Ltd., Manchester. Shepherds Bush Sub-District Office—Alterations and Additions: Killby & Gayford, Ltd., London, E.C. St. James's Park and Green Park—Temporary Public Lavatories: J. Mowlem & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Stockwell Sorting Office—New Garage: J. Garrett & Son, Ltd., London, S.W. Tate Gallery—Cleaning of Rotunda: Holland & Hannen & Cubitts, Ltd., London, S.W. Tavistock Telephone Repeater Station—Erection of Engineering Accommodation: Nicks Bros., Bradninch. Tottenham District Sorting Office—Erec-Notes Bloss, Braumen. To the Braumen States and States and States and Garage: A. Bedford, London, N. Tower of London—Excavation & Carting Work: Coles Demolition & Excavation, Ltd., Isleworth. Victoria and Albert Museum—Repairs to Parapet Walls: Isleworth. Victoria and Albert Museum—Repairs to Parapet Walls:
J. Mowlem & Co., London, S.W. Welling (Kent) Town Sub Post
Office—Erection: A. Radcliffe, Hastings. Windsor Castle—New
Boundary Wall: W. Goddard & Son, Windsor Painting Services:
Ariel House, Strand—Internal Painting: Oates Bros., London,
S.W. Buckingham Palace—Internal Painting: Campbell, Smith &
Co., Ltd., London, W. Engineering Services: British Museum, N. Library—Bronze Table Standards: Osler & Faraday, Ltd., London, W. Buckingham Palace—Electric Wiring: T. Clarke & Coventry. Sub-Contractors (for Edgbaston): D.P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell, Derby, for Batteries; Electric Constructions Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Rectifier; W. Jones & Co., London, S.E., for Ringing Machines; Middlesbrough (Auto Extension), Reliance (London) (Auto Extension), Exeter (Auto Extension), Radlett (Watford) (Auto Extension): General Electric Co., Ltd., Stoke, Coventry; Tettenhall (Wolverhampton) (Auto Extension), Earley (Reading) (Auto Extension), Otham (Maidstone) (Auto Extension), Earley (Reading) (Auto Extension): Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.; Euston (London) (Auto Extension), Newcastle-on-Tyne (Trunk Extension), Newcastle-on-Tyne (Trunk Extension), Newcastle-on-Tyne (Trunk Extension) (Power Plant): Co., Ltd., Manchester; Palace—Electric Wiring: T. Clarke & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Chorley, Royal Ordnance Factory—Fuse Spinning Machines: Heenan & Froude, Ltd., Worcester; Machines for Cleaning Cartridge Cases: Turner Machine Tools, Ltd., Birmingham; Pipe Screwing Machines: Société Genevoise, Ltd., London, W.C.; Shaping Machines: Butler Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Halifax; Single Type Facing Machines: Adcock & Shipley, Leicester; Steam Heating Panels: Ideal Boilers & Radiators, Ltd. London, W.; Surface Grinder: Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Manchester; Universal Grinding Machines: Regents Park—Cast Iron Water Main: O. C. Summers, London, N. South Lambeth Sub-District Office—Heating and Hot Water Services: Haywards, Ltd., London, E.C. Miscellaneous: Belfast Sinks: J. & R. Howie, Ltd., Kilmarnock. Bookcases: Wake & Dean, Ltd., Bristol; A. G. Farmer & Sons, Ltd., Bristol. Bronze Poster Frames: Cooke's (Finsbury), Ltd., London, N. Brooms: C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham. Brooms and Brushes: C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham. Carbon Tetrachloride Extincteurs: Foamite, Ltd., London, W. Cement: Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Chairs, Easy: W. Birch, Ltd., High Wycombe. Chairs—Interview: S. & W. Hummerston, London, E.C. Chairs—Ladder Back: T. Glenister, Ltd., High Wycombe. Chairs—Madder Back: T. Glenister, Ltd., High Wycombe. Chairs—Small and Arm: W. Hands & Sons, Ltd., High Wycombe. Chairs—W. 26: W. Hands & Sons, Ltd., High Wycombe. Chairs—W. 26: W. Hands & Sons, Ltd., High Wycombe. Chamois Leathers: J. S. Deed & Sons, Ltd., London, W.C. Clocks: F. W. Elliott, Ltd., Croydon. Counter Screens—Bronze: Tonks (Birmingham), Ltd., Birmingham. Covering of Stands (Coronation): A. Elmes & Co., Ltd., London, N.; W. Whiteley, Ltd., London, W. Cupboards and Lockers: Waddells (Stratford Steel Equipment), Ltd., London, E.C.; Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Dartford; G. A. Harvey & Co. (London), Ltd., London, S.E.; Milners' Safe Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Dressing Chests: Wake & Dean, Ltd., Bristol. Drop Bag Parcel Fittings: J. Elwell, Ltd., Oldbury. Door Springs—Overhead: J. Beresford & Son, Ltd., Birmingham. Felt: Cook, Sons & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Flags—Grouped: J. Edgington & Co., Ltd., London, M.C. Kettles—Wrot Iron: J. & J. Siddons, Ltd., West Bromwich. Lavatory Basins: J. & R. Howie, Ltd., Kilmarnock. Letter Fittings: F. Troy & Co., Ltd., London, N.W. Lockers for Flying Clothing: Sankey-Sheldon (Harris & Sheldon, Ltd.), London, E.C. Road Making Materials: H. F. Bond, Ipswich. Sheet Lead and Lead Pipes: Glynn Bros., Ltd., London, N.W. Steel Pedestal for Draughtsmen's Tables: Sankey-Sheldon (Harris & Sheldon, Ltd.), London, E.C. Steelwork: G.

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