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

### EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

EMPLOYMENT at 4th April showed little change, on the whole, as compared with 14th March.

*Insured Persons in work.*—It is provisionally estimated that at 4th April, 1938, the number of insured persons, aged 16–64, in employment in Great Britain, exclusive of persons within the agricultural scheme, was approximately 11,390,000. This was 10,000 more than at 14th March, 1938. On a comparable basis there was a decrease of about 130,000 as compared with 19th April, 1937.

*Numbers Unemployed (excluding Persons normally in Casual Employment).*—At 4th April, 1938, there were 1,321,061 persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain who were out of a situation. This was 29,060 less than at 14th March, 1938. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 98,000 as compared with 19th April, 1937.

*Numbers Temporarily Stopped.*—At 4th April, 1938, there were registered as unemployed in Great Britain, 358,278 persons who were on short time or otherwise temporarily suspended from work. This was 27,031 more than at 14th March, 1938. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 238,000 as compared with 19th April, 1937.

*Numbers unemployed normally in Casual Employment.*—At 4th April, 1938, there were on the registers in Great Britain 68,425 unemployed persons who normally seek a livelihood by means of jobs of short duration. This was 812 more than at 14th March, 1938. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 6,000 as compared with 19th April, 1937.

*Applicants for Benefit or Allowances.*—The total of 1,747,764 persons on the registers at 4th April, 1938, included 993,036 persons with claims admitted for insurance benefit, 545,792 persons with applications authorised for unemployment allowances, 54,615 persons with applications for benefit or allowances under consideration, and 154,321 other persons, of whom 31,598 were under 16 years of age.

*Percentages Unemployed.*—Among persons, aged 16–64, insured under the general scheme of unemployment insurance (including the special schemes for the banking and insurance industries), the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 4th April, 1938, was 12·9, the same as at 14th March, 1938. Among persons within the agricultural scheme, the percentages were 5·7 at 4th April, 1938, and 6·4 at 14th March, 1938. For the two schemes combined the percentage for 4th April, 1938, was 12·5, as compared with 12·6 for 14th March, 1938. On a comparable basis, there was an increase at 4th April, 1938, as compared with 19th April, 1937, of about 2·7 in the percentage unemployed among persons within the general scheme, and of about 2·5 among persons within the agricultural scheme. For the two schemes combined the percentage rose by about 2·7 between these two dates.

*Industries in which the Principal Variations occurred.*—There was an improvement in employment, between

14th March and 4th April, in the building industry, the tailoring trade, motor vehicle, cycle and aircraft manufacture, furniture manufacture, the distributive trades, hotel and boarding house service, and agriculture. On the other hand, employment declined in coal mining, and in the iron and steel, cotton, hosiery, and textile bleaching, printing and dyeing industries.

### 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 April resulted in an increase estimated at £34,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 463,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of £16,000 in those of 330,000 workpeople.

The principal groups of workpeople whose wages were increased were coal miners in Leicestershire, Derbyshire, Cannock Chase, Warwickshire, North Staffordshire and Scotland; building trade operatives in Scotland; and motor drivers and statutory attendants engaged in the carriage of goods in England and Wales. The principal decreases affected coal miners in Northumberland, Yorkshire and Nottinghamshire, and workpeople engaged in the textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing trades in Yorkshire, Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire and Scotland.

The changes so far reported in the four completed months of 1938 are estimated to have resulted in a net increase of £244,000 a week in the full-time wages of 2,316,000 workpeople, and in a net decrease of £8,200 in those of about 105,000\* workpeople.

### COST OF LIVING.

At 30th April 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 56 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, as compared with 54 per cent. at 1st April, 1938, and 52 per cent. at 1st May, 1937. For food only the percentages were 39, 37 and 36, respectively.

These statistics are designed to indicate the average increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged the pre-war 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 April was 83. In addition 21 disputes which began before April were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of workpeople involved in these 104 disputes, including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, was about 37,000, and the aggregate duration of the disputes in April is estimated at about 151,000 working days.

\* Of the 330,000 workpeople whose rates of wages were reduced in April, over 200,000 had received increases of greater amounts during the earlier months of 1938.

## HOLIDAYS WITH PAY: REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

THE Committee, appointed by the Minister of Labour in March, 1937, under the chairmanship of Lord Amulree, to investigate the extent of paid holidays and the possibility of extending the provision of such holidays, have recently issued a unanimous Report.\*

The introduction to the Report gives an account of the proceedings which have taken place in Parliament on the subject, the development of holidays with pay and holidays in general, and the position overseas. In Part I the Committee make an examination of the available information with regard to the extent to which holidays with pay are given to employed workpeople, and estimate that some 7½ millions, or a little over 40 per cent., of the total of the 18½ million persons in the employment field who are either manual workers, or non-manual workers not in receipt of more than £250 a year, are already provided with annual consecutive holidays with pay in some form.

In Part II of the Report the Committee set out the arguments for and against legislation making it compulsory for all employers to provide holidays with pay and for and against a contributory scheme. They refer to the question of the organisation of holidays, and attention is drawn to the present congestion at holiday times and the possible effect of the extension of holidays with pay. It is suggested that some greater effort should be initiated from the central Government in aiding the spreading of holidays and the encouragement of improvement in holiday accommodation. The Committee also call attention to the problem of special classes of workpeople, e.g., intermittent workers, transport workers and agents, and they refer to the position of holidays in relation to unemployment insurance. They suggest that with the development of holidays with pay the provisions in the Unemployment Insurance Acts respecting benefit and contributions during a period of a paid holiday should be reconsidered with a view to amendment.† Another question discussed is, whether it should be permissible to take other paid employment during a paid holiday. The view is taken that employment in an occupation other than that in which a person normally earns his living might be permitted.

In Part III the Committee describe the nature of the problem as it emerges, and set out their conclusions. They state that they found little lack of understanding of the value of holidays with pay as a social measure, but the arguments directed against a statute rest upon considerations which are less obvious and less generally appreciated concerning industrial relations and collective bargaining. The differences in the terms and conditions of employment in various industries are so great that any attempt to apply at once to all industries and trades one uniform rule would be likely to produce serious difficulties. Flexibility is the keynote to success, and collective bargaining should be left to settle as wide a sphere of the matters at issue as can be arranged. Legislation in regard to holidays with pay would be intervention by Parliament in one particular item of remuneration; and whatever was momentarily achieved by statute would have to be re-determined in its financial aspect in the ordinary wage negotiations in individual industries, except in so far as it was possible for workpeople to enjoy a greater proportion of the earnings of individual industries and to the extent to which productivity as a whole was increasing. It is pointed out that the case for a general enactment, imposing holidays with pay at once, rests on its financial side primarily on the assumption that industry as a whole has more to give to workpeople than the amount at present received in wages. For a fortnight's holiday with pay extra remuneration might have to be available up to the extent of four per cent. of the wages bill, but this extra charge would fall unequally owing to the great variation in wages costs in relation to costs of production in different industries.

Reference is made to the notion that holidays with pay should be regarded as a social matter; that it be removed from the sphere of wage negotiations and accepted as a right to which an employee is successfully entitled by being employed. The Committee agree that if this were accepted there would be less likelihood of friction, and that over the whole of industry the cost of providing a week's holiday with pay is relatively so small as to make it absorbable over a period under rising trade conditions, without industrial dislocation, if a period of re-adjustment were allowed. The acceptance of the principle would, however, involve a measure of sacrifice, varying according to different industries, by the parties in industry other than labour; and it is a question how far the conditions necessary for such a step exist. The Committee did not find any general acceptance of the principle among employers, except in industries where the proportion of wages costs to total costs of production is small.

The Committee conclude that the time is opportune for more active steps to encourage the taking of holidays and that for the enjoyment of holidays it is necessary that money should be available to the employee at the time of the holiday period. In cases where payment for holidays is inherent in the wages at present agreed upon, although holidays with pay are not actually given, and those wages are not susceptible of increase, the problem is one of re-arranging the wage payments so that they are spread over the holiday period as well as the period of work. It is suggested that industry should be able largely to solve the question on a voluntary basis if allowed a probationary period. The Committee refer to the danger of hasty legislation and the possibility of industrial dislocation and reduced employment resulting from any action taken on this matter which would not leave industry the opportunity to adjust itself. They also point out that time should be available to organise holidays in a better manner than at present.

The recommendations of the Committee relate to employees covered by the compulsory State insurance schemes, and are as follows. They strongly recommend that, in industries where holidays

\* Cmd. 5794. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. 3d. net (1s. 5d. post-free).  
† The Minister of Labour has referred this question to the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee for consideration and advice. See page 205.

with pay are not already provided, an annual holiday with pay consisting of at least as many days as there are in a working week should be established without undue delay as part of the terms of the contract of employment. Every possible effort should be made to deal with the matter by voluntary arrangement, and a probationary period of two to three years is proposed before the introduction of general legislation.

In industries where employment may be with many employers in the course of the year it may be necessary to introduce a card system so that the various employers can contribute to the employees' holiday. It is recommended that where such a scheme is agreed upon the cost of administration should be borne by the State and any legislation necessary to enable such schemes to operate should be introduced at an early date.

Trade Boards and Agricultural Wages Committees, and any other statutory bodies which may be set up for the regulation of minimum rates of wages, should be empowered to consider and determine whether the provision of a holiday with pay should be granted. Domestic staff in full time employment should be entitled to two weeks' holiday with pay where the service has been for a year or more in one household. Legislation for these matters should be introduced at an early date.

During the Parliamentary Session of 1940-41, legislation should be passed making provision for holidays with pay in industry generally. The precise nature of the legislation will depend upon the progress made by that date. In any such legislation the terms and conditions of holidays with pay should be left to the parties concerned; if necessary, arbitrators might be appointed by the parties concerned, or failing that, the Minister should refer the matter to a tribunal nominated by him. Any employer employing only one employee should not be subject to the general legislation. Nothing in any compulsory scheme should adversely affect any existing more favourable provisions for holidays with pay.

The Ministry of Labour should give every encouragement for the spreading over of holidays, and education authorities should try to arrange school holidays to fit in with industrial holidays. A branch of the Ministry of Labour should be set up to supervise the application and observance of the provisions of holidays with pay, to stimulate the "staggering" of holidays and to encourage the provision of better accommodation.

It would aid the spreading of the holiday months if the date of the Easter bank holiday were to be fixed. The position would be eased if the Easter bank holiday were taken on the first or second Monday after the beginning of the Summer Time, or if the Easter Act, 1928, which sought to fix Easter as the first Sunday after the second Saturday in April, were to become operative.

## ROAD HAULAGE WAGES.

THE Road Haulage Wages (No. 2) Bill\*, the object of which is to regulate the remuneration of workers on motor goods vehicles, was read a second time in the House of Commons on 11th May, 1938. The Bill follows in the main the recommendations in the Report of Sir James Baillie's Committee on the Regulation of Wages and Conditions of Service in the Road Motor Transport Industry (Goods).†

Part I deals with employment in connection with motor goods vehicles requiring A or B licences under the Road and Rail Traffic Act, 1933 (i.e., vehicles used for hire or reward).

It provides for a Central Wages Board for Great Britain and Area Boards for Scotland and the existing ten Traffic Areas in England and Wales. The Bill proposes that the Central Board shall be empowered, after consultation with the Area Boards, to submit to the Minister of Labour proposals concerning the remuneration, including holiday remuneration, of the workers concerned; and that the Minister shall be empowered to make an order giving effect to such proposals. Special power is to be given to the Scottish Area Board to make recommendations to the Central Board.

Part II deals with employment in connection with motor goods vehicles requiring C licences under the Road and Rail Traffic Act, 1933 (i.e., vehicles used for or in connection with any trade or business, but not for hire or reward). It is proposed in the Bill that a worker under Part II who considers that his remuneration is unfair, or his trade union or a trade union representing a substantial number of road haulage workers, may make a formal complaint to the Minister. If the complaint is not frivolous or vexatious and is not withdrawn after the Minister has made representations to the employer, the Minister will be required to refer the complaint to the Industrial Court for settlement, unless the complaint concerns an employer belonging to an organisation which is a party to joint arrangements of a certain kind for settling disputes. In that case the Minister will be required to refer the complaint for settlement in accordance with such arrangements.

Remuneration is not to be deemed to be unfair if it is equivalent to the statutory remuneration payable for corresponding work under Part I, or if it is in accordance with a trade union agreement with the employer or his organisation, or is equivalent to the remuneration payable for corresponding work by other similar employers in the district under a trade union agreement or under a decision of the Industrial Court.

If, in any case referred to it, the Industrial Court finds that the remuneration was unfair, the Court is to be empowered to fix the remuneration payable having regard not only to the above considerations, but also to any collective agreements concerning the remuneration of similar workers in comparable trades or industries, and to the general level of remuneration of other workers in the trade in which the employer concerned is engaged.

Part III includes provisions necessary for the operation of Parts I and II, and deals generally with the enforcement of orders made under Part I and decisions of the Industrial Court under Part II.

\* H.C. Bill 132: H.M. Stationery Office. Price 6d. net (7d. post-free).  
† Cmd. 5440: see May, 1937, issue of this GAZETTE, page 177.

## REPORT OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR FOR THE YEAR 1937.

In the Fourteenth Annual Report of the Ministry of Labour,\* particulars are given of the work of the Ministry during the year 1937.

**Employment.**—In a general review of the state of employment during the year, it is stated that the year 1937 repeated, in its three main features, the experience of 1936. There was a large expansion of the numbers available for employment; a large increase occurred in the numbers actually in employment, which reached the highest total yet recorded; and a considerable reduction took place in the average amount of unemployment. Excluding juveniles under 16 years of age, and persons insured under the agricultural scheme, the total number of insured persons in the industrial field reached a total of 13,400,000, an increase of 350,000 over the year 1936. The increase was particularly marked in the case of boys and girls aged 16-17. The average level of the numbers in employment during the year was considerably over half-a-million higher than in 1936. The average level of unemployment was over a quarter-million less than in 1936, and the average rate of unemployment fell from 12.9 per cent. in 1936 to 10.6 per cent. in 1937, this percentage being the lowest annual average recorded since 1929.

The Report gives separate figures relating to agricultural workers; a total of 663,000 persons aged 16-64 were insured under the agricultural unemployment insurance scheme, and their rate of unemployment, which averaged 4½ per cent., compared very favourably with that in other branches of industry.

The Special Areas shared in the general improvement in employment, accounting for 99,000 out of a total increase of 689,000 insured persons in employment between June, 1936, and June, 1937. At 31st December, 1937, the commitments of the Special Areas Commissioners were £13,644,000 in England and Wales, and £3,355,000 in Scotland.

**The Work of the Exchanges as Employment Agencies.**—The exchanges continued to experience difficulty in meeting the demands of employers for certain types of skilled workers owing to the lack of qualified applicants on the registers, but the proportion of employers' requirements which were met during the year diminished only slightly. The number of vacancies notified in 1937 was 3,140,024, an increase of 37,266 over the previous year, while the number of vacancies filled increased by 765 to 2,624,978. The latter total represents 83.6 per cent. of the vacancies notified, compared with a corresponding percentage of 84.6 in 1936. The increases in the number of vacancies notified and filled were smaller than those in 1936, due mainly to the more regular employment conditions.

An analysis by industries is published in the Report relating to the vacancies for men and women filled during 1937; this gives, for each industry group, the number of engagements of wholly unemployed workpeople made through the exchanges expressed as a percentage of the total number of engagements. The overall percentage for 1937 was 29.2.

The Report refers to the special arrangements made for supplying seasonal labour for holiday resorts and for agricultural work in Jersey; to the closer co-operation effected between the joint supply organisation in the shipping industry and the exchange service with the object of further facilitating the engagement of seamen; to the obligation of contractors to make use of the exchange service for the engagement of any additional labour required to carry out Government contracts; to the placing of ex-service men in employment; and to the work of the Local Employment Committees, the Standing Advisory Committee for the Port Transport Industry, the King's Roll National Council, etc. In a section relating to schemes for industrial transference, it is stated that 24,000 men and women from the depressed areas were placed in employment in other areas during 1937, and nearly 7,700 families were helped to remove to other districts.

**Training and Instructional Centres, and Welfare Schemes for the Unemployed.**—The number of places available at Government Training Centres increased during the year from 6,255 to 7,603. Two new centres were opened at Southampton and Leeds. Four centres, with a total of over 2,000 places, were reserved for soldiers under the scheme, which came into force in November, for training serving soldiers during the last six months of their colour service. During the year 16,000 men were admitted to the centres, and, out of 10,761 men who completed training in 1937, 10,424 entered employment.

Twenty-four residential Instruction Centres were open at the end of 1937, with accommodation for 4,500 men; in addition 8 summer camps were held in 1937. Nearly 21,000 men were admitted to instructional courses at these centres (including camps) during the year.

Assistance by various other means was rendered in training unemployed workers, either by the provision of special courses (e.g., for hotel workers and domestic servants) or by grants to outside institutions engaged in such work. For the financial year 1937-38 a grant of £110,000 was made to the National Council of Social Service towards the cost of occupational courses for the unemployed provided by the Council.

**Boys and Girls.**—During the year there was an improvement in juvenile employment in practically all areas and an increase in the number of areas affected by a shortage of juvenile labour. Post-war changes in the birth rate caused a further rise of 91,000 in the estimated number of boys and girls aged 14-17 available for employment but in the 14-15 age group there was a decline of 56,000. The average monthly live register of unemployed juveniles under 18 years of age was 83,549 (40,105 boys and 43,444 girls), or 22,366 less than in 1936.

\* Cmd. 5717. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2s. net. (2s. 2d. post free).

The Report states that by June, 1937, there were indications that owing to improved trade in many areas, the peak for the juvenile transference scheme had been reached. During the year 14,155 juveniles were transferred as compared with 15,407 in 1936, a fall of eight per cent.; the decrease was restricted to boys, the total number of girls transferred throughout the year being higher than in 1936. Reference is made in the Report to vocational training schemes, junior transfer centres and camps, accommodation, and after-care in respect of transferred juveniles.

**Unemployment Insurance and Unemployment Assistance.**—In an appendix to the Report a list is given of the Regulations and Orders relating to Unemployment Insurance and of Acts and Rules relating to Unemployment Assistance passed or made during 1937.

During the year private gardeners numbering over 100,000 persons were brought within the scope of the agricultural scheme, and steps were taken which extended unemployment insurance to various additional classes under both schemes as from 4th April, 1938.

The "waiting period" for the receipt of benefit was reduced from 6 days to 3 days, and the provisions governing the grant of "additional days" to claimants with good employment records were made more generous, both alterations operating under the general scheme.

As regards the finance of the Unemployment Insurance Schemes, in 1937 the income on the general account was £64,967,000, being £740,000 less than 1936. The decrease was due to the operation throughout the year of the reduced rates of contribution introduced in July, 1936, though the effect of this was offset by increases due to (1) growth of insured population, (2) decline in unemployment and (3) income from investments. Expenditure totalled £43,565,000 compared with £48,180,000 in 1936. The decrease is mainly due to the decline in unemployment. The receipts of the Agricultural Scheme totalled £1,878,000 and the expenditure £700,000. The report covers the first complete year for persons insured under the original agricultural scheme.

The Transitional Payments Account closed on 31st March, 1937; the "second appointed day" under the Unemployment Assistance Scheme having been fixed at 1st April, 1937, as from which date payments of unemployment assistance have been made from the Unemployment Assistance Fund. The expenditure on transitional payments in the three months before the closure of the account was £9,349,000.

The total cost of administration of unemployment insurance and unemployment assistance (other than the cost borne on the Vote for the Unemployment Assistance Board), and taking into account the whole cost of Employment Exchanges in so far as they deal with the persons concerned, was £7,577,000 in 1936-7 and is estimated to amount to £7,825,000 in 1937-8.

**Industrial Relations (Conciliation and Arbitration).**—The Report states that the continued improvement in the industrial position and the rising cost of living again stimulated widespread movements for higher wages and improved conditions of employment. Some of the negotiations tested the existing joint machinery to the full; but the considerable adjustments effected by agreement, and the few instances of breakdown, testified to the effectiveness of the constitutional methods of settlement based on agreements between employers' and workpeople's organisations.

In the retail distributive trades, joint committees, representing organisations of employers and workpeople, were set up to formulate proposals for regulation of wages and working conditions.

The question of legislation as a means of enforcing wage standards received considerable attention, as a result of the success of the experiment in the cotton manufacturing industry and of the Report of the Committee on the Regulation of Wages and Conditions in the Road Haulage Industry.\*

The Report reviews the position of industrial relations in 1937 with regard to holidays with pay, hours of work agreements, conditions in the baking trade, revised wages of cotton weavers, conditions in the road haulage industry, the fair wages clause in government contracts, courts of inquiry, the Railway Staff National Tribunal, Whitley Councils, the Industrial Court and the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal.

The Industrial Court issued 20 awards during the year and the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal, 15. In addition, six cases were referred by the Department to single arbitrators; and officers of the Department were directly associated with 66 conciliation settlements of disputes, of which 56 were industrial, and ten were cases under the Road Traffic Acts.

**Trade Boards.**—There was no change during the year 1937 in the trades to which the Trade Boards Acts have been applied. The number of trade boards and district trade committees remained at 47 and 27 respectively.

Thirty-six trade boards met during the year and for the most part the meetings were concerned with questions of minimum rates and were convened to discuss motions for increases submitted on behalf of the workers. Increases in the minimum rates for the whole, or a substantial body of, the workers in the trade, were decided upon by 25 boards. Except for minor adjustments, none of the boards reduced minimum rates.

An account is given of other activities of the boards, and of the measures taken to enforce payment of the statutory minimum rates.

**International Labour Organisation.**—The Report gives an account of the proceedings at the twenty-third session of the International Labour Conference, and at four sessions of the governing body of the International Labour Office. An account is also given of a technical tripartite conference held at Washington to discuss the economic and social aspects of the textile industry.

\* See the May, 1937, issue of the GAZETTE (page 177).

**SCHEMES PROVIDING FOR PENSIONS FOR EMPLOYEES ON RETIREMENT FROM WORK.**

The following article summarises the results of an enquiry undertaken by the Ministry of Labour in order to obtain information as to the extent to which employers have voluntarily adopted schemes providing for the payment of pensions to their employees on retirement from work.

The particulars given relate only to schemes under which definite arrangements are in operation providing for the payment to employees, on retirement, of pensions towards the cost of which the employers have contributed. They exclude (a) cases in which a pension may be granted to employees on retirement, but for which no definite schemes, on a pre-arranged basis, are in operation, the grant of a pension to any individual employee being wholly at the discretion of the employer; (b) pension schemes towards the cost of which the employers make no direct contribution; and (c) arrangements providing only for a lump sum payment, on retirement, without any option as regards an annuity or pension.

With the exception of Government Departments and Local Authorities,\* all employers throughout Great Britain who were known or believed to have such schemes in operation at the end of 1936 were asked to furnish particulars as to the numbers and classes of employees covered, and as to the principal provisions of the schemes; where the arrangements were operated through group schemes covering a number of firms or undertakings, application was made to the central organisations administering the schemes. An undertaking was given that the particulars supplied would be used only for the purpose of compiling general information and statistics on this subject, and that details relating to individual employers would not be disclosed. With very few exceptions, the employers and organisations concerned readily responded to the application for information, and the particulars obtained are believed to cover all but an insignificant proportion of the firms and establishments with retirement pension schemes in operation at the end of 1936, apart from the national and local government services.

**NUMBER OF EMPLOYERS WITH PENSION SCHEMES, AND NUMBER OF WORKERS COVERED.**

The total number of employers, exclusive of Government Departments and Local Authorities, who were found as a result of the enquiry to be contributing to retirement pension schemes for some or all of their employees at the end of 1936 was 6,544.† This total includes not only industrial and commercial undertakings, but also numerous other organisations and institutions (e.g., hospitals, nursing associations, and certain classes of educational establishments which are not covered by the provisions of the Teachers' Superannuation Acts\*) with pension schemes for some or all of their employees.

Of the 6,544 employers who were found to be contributing to pension schemes, 4,944‡ were doing so under arrangements applying exclusively to administrative or professional classes, or others engaged in managerial or supervisory duties, or to clerical, sales, etc., staffs. The number of employers with pension schemes covering manual wage-earners was 1,600.

The total number of persons, including salaried employees and wage-earners, in the employment of these firms, undertakings and organisations was considerably over 3 million. As indicated above, however, many of the schemes applied only to particular classes of employees, other classes being excluded from the scope of the arrangements. The number of these employees actually covered by the pension schemes known to be in operation was approximately 1,617,000, of whom 803,000 were administrative and salaried workers, clerical staffs, sales assistants, etc., and 814,000 were manual wage-earners.

The foregoing figures are inclusive of employers, and their employees, contributing to 37 group schemes, under which the pension arrangements were operated through an association, joint council, or other organisation acting on behalf of a number of employers. Among the principal examples of such group schemes are those instituted for wage-earners by the Joint Industrial Councils for the flour milling and wallpaper-making industries, a federated scheme for nurses and hospital officers, a federated superannuation system for the teaching and administrative staffs of university institutions, and schemes covering foremen, clerks, etc., in engineering, ship-building, etc., establishments.

The following Table shows the number of firms, undertakings, etc., known to have had schemes in operation at the end of 1936, and the numbers of employees covered by the schemes, distinguishing schemes operated by the individual firm or undertaking (either directly or through an insurance company) from the 37 group schemes

\* Superannuation arrangements are in operation, under statutory enactments, royal warrants, etc., for certain classes of public employees, including established civil servants; the Army, Navy and Air Force; the Police Forces; firemen; teachers employed by public education authorities and in other schools to which the Teachers' Superannuation Acts have been applied; whole-time officers of local authorities, public asylums and institutions for the mentally deficient. Local authorities have discretionary power to adopt a pension scheme also for servants other than whole-time officers. These arrangements were not included within the scope of the enquiry.  
† This total excludes a small number of employers, who were believed to have pension schemes in operation, from whom no reply was received to the Department's application for information: if these were included, the total number would be about 6,600.  
‡ This figure relates to the number of employers whose pension arrangements covered administrative, clerical, sales, etc. staffs only, and not manual wage-earners; in addition, 1,520 of the 1,600 employers who had schemes covering manual wage-earners had pension arrangements for administrative, clerical, sales, etc. staffs, making a total of 6,464 employers with arrangements covering administrative, clerical, sales, etc., staffs.

operated by an association or other organisation to which a number of employers contribute :—

	Schemes operated by the individual firms or undertakings (either directly or through insurance companies).		Group schemes, each covering a number of firms or undertakings.	Total.
	Individual employers' schemes.	Group schemes.		
Number of firms, undertakings, etc., with pension schemes at the end of 1936 ...	2,580	4,144		6,544*
Number of employees covered :—				
Administrative, clerical, sales, etc., staffs :—				
Males ... ..	597,099	40,335		637,434
Females ... ..	145,632	19,569		165,201
Total ... ..	742,731	59,904		802,635
Manual wage-earners :—				
Males ... ..	633,142	11,449		644,591
Females ... ..	169,102	765		169,867
Total ... ..	802,244	12,214		814,458
All employees :—				
Males ... ..	1,230,241	51,784		1,282,025
Females ... ..	314,734	20,334		335,068
Total—All employees ...	1,544,975	72,118		1,617,093

Although the number of employers operating individual schemes§ was considerably less than the number contributing to the 37 group schemes, the number of employees covered by the individual schemes was over 1,500,000, whilst the number covered by the group schemes was only about 72,000. This is mainly due to the fact that many of the group schemes are restricted to apply only to employees in particular grades or classes (e.g., nurses, foremen, or clerks), or to the employees of certain types of establishments (e.g., solicitors' and stockbrokers' offices) in which the numbers employed are generally small, whilst a large proportion of the firms and undertakings with individual schemes employ substantial numbers of workers and have applied their pension arrangements both to salaried workers and to wage-earners. Thus, of the 2,580 employers operating individual schemes (either directly or through arrangements with insurance companies, etc.), 1,148 had schemes each covering over 100 employees, and in the case of 450 of these firms the scheme covered over 500 employees. Similar figures are not available as regards the firms and undertakings whose pension arrangements were effected through membership of group schemes, but it will be seen from the foregoing Table that while manual wage-earners account for over one-half of the total number of employees covered by the schemes of individual firms or undertakings, they represent little more than one-sixth of those covered by group schemes.

While many of the schemes are directly operated by the firms or undertakings concerned, and financed from internal funds provided either by grants from the employers or by contributions from employers and employees, the majority of the employers with individual schemes, and of the associations, etc., which have organised group schemes, have made arrangements under which contributions in respect of the employees covered are regularly paid to an insurance company (or in a few cases a friendly society), which guarantees payment of the pensions. The following Table shows the extent to which the schemes known to have been in existence at the end of 1936 were operated and financed (a) through arrangements made with insurance companies, etc., or (b) directly by the individual undertakings concerned :—

	Schemes operated through insurance companies, etc.†		Other schemes.		Total.
	Individual employers' schemes.	Group schemes.	Individual employers' schemes.	Group schemes.	
Number of firms, undertakings, etc., with pension arrangements at the end of 1936 ...	1,372	2,489	1,281	1,825	6,544*
Number of employees covered :—					
Administrative, clerical, sales, etc., staffs	94,436	43,024	648,295	16,880	802,635
Manual wage-earners	109,923	7,857	692,321	4,357	814,458
Total—All employees	204,359	50,881	1,340,616	21,237	1,617,093

As will be seen from the above figures, firms or undertakings contributing to an insurance company's scheme were in a majority, both among those with individual schemes and those in a group

\* Some employers operate their own schemes for certain classes of employees, and also contribute to a group scheme for other classes. As these employers are included in each of the previous columns, the net total of 6,544 is less than the sum of the figures in those columns.  
† Including a few cases in which the schemes were operated through friendly societies.  
‡ Some employers directly operate their own schemes for certain classes of employees, and also have separate arrangements, either with insurance companies or under group schemes, for other classes. As these employers are included under two or more headings in the Table, the net total of 6,544 is less than the sum of the figures in the previous columns.

scheme. Of the total number of employees covered by all the schemes in operation, however, over four-fifths were members of schemes financed from internal funds, or by grants from the employers, the great majority of the firms with pension arrangements covering large numbers of employees having established their own schemes, internally operated. Thus, of 450 employers who had instituted individual schemes (i.e., excluding group schemes) each covering over 500 employees, over three-fourths had established their own arrangements, financed and administered internally.

In the following Table, the number of employers who, at the end of 1936, were operating pension schemes, or contributing to group schemes, and the number of employees covered, are analysed according to the main groups of industries or services in which they were engaged :—

Industries or services.	Total number at end of 1936.	Number with schemes for manual wage-earners.*	Number of employees covered by the schemes in operation at the end of 1936.			Total.
			Administrative, clerical, sales, etc., staffs.	Manual wage-earners.		
Mining and Quarrying ...	45	150 7	7,075	3,635	10,710	
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Cement, &c. ...	22	77 17	4,618	20,885	25,503	
Chemical, Paints, Oils, Soap, &c. ...	101	76 77	37,908	36,875	74,783	
Metals, Engineering and Shipbuilding ...	1,429	11 156	77,942	99,563	177,505	
Textiles ...	95	53 49	13,626	102,948	116,574	
Clothing ...	20	38 17	4,808	9,813	14,621	
Food, Drink and Tobacco	218	88 191	26,151	90,405	116,556	
Woodworking, Furniture, &c. ...	27	85 23	799	2,377	3,176	
Paper, Printing, &c. ...	168	85 143	14,675	36,399	51,074	
Building and Public Works Contracting ...	309	100 309	131,195‡	50,150	181,345	
Gas, Water and Electricity†	21	48 10	1,266	2,192	3,458	
Transport and Communication†	141	89 126	17,716	63,029	80,745	
Distributive Trades (excluding Co-operative Societies—see below) ...	371	49 184	77,401‡	37,574	114,975	
Co-operative Societies ...	309	100 309	131,195‡	50,150	181,345	
Insurance, Banking and Finance ...	702	4 29	212,391	3,650	216,041	
Hospitals, Nursing Associations, &c. ...	1,602	0 8 13	19,472§	648	20,120	
Educational Institutions	249	25 63	10,764	2,676	13,440	
Other Professions, Societies, Institutions, &c. ...	509	4 20	9,578	372	9,950	
Laundries, Job Dyeing and Cleaning ...	37	67 25	1,170	7,259	8,429	
Other Industries and Services ...	365	25 92	17,021	26,903	43,924	
Totals ... ..	6,544	1,600	802,635	814,458	1,617,093	

It will be seen that in some of the industry groups in which relatively large numbers of employers are contributing to pension schemes the great majority of the schemes apply only to administrative, professional, supervisory, etc., grades of workers, or to clerical, sales, etc., staffs. In some of these industries, however, the proportions of manual wage-earners employed are relatively small. On the other hand, in many industries the great majority of the schemes cover both salaried staffs and wage-earners.

Of the 803,000 administrative, clerical, sales, etc., employees covered by the schemes in operation, 212,000 were employed by insurance companies, banks and other financial undertakings, 131,000 by co-operative societies, 117,000 by firms or undertakings engaged in transport and communication, nearly 78,000 by firms in the metal, engineering and shipbuilding industries, and over 77,000 by firms engaged in wholesale and retail distribution. Of the total numbers shown as employed by co-operative societies and by firms in the distributive trades, a large proportion were warehouse and shop assistants. Of the 814,000 manual wage-earners covered by pension schemes, approximately 217,000 were employed in transport and communication, 103,000 in the textile industries, nearly 100,000 in the metal, engineering and shipbuilding industries, and 90,000 in the food, drink and tobacco industries.

**ARRANGEMENTS AS TO CONTRIBUTIONS AND PENSIONS.**

**Contributory and Non-Contributory Arrangements.**—In all the schemes of which account is taken in this article, the employers were contributing to the cost of the pensions. Of the 1,617,000 workers covered by the schemes in operation at the end of 1936, approximately 1,003,000 were paying contributions towards the cost, the remaining 614,000 being covered by schemes under which no contribution was required from the workers. From the following Table, analysing the numbers of employees covered by contributory and non-contributory schemes respectively, it will be seen that, under the schemes applying to salaried staffs, a higher proportion of the employees were on a contributory basis than in the case of schemes applying to manual wage-earners; over 70 per cent. of the administrative, clerical, sales, etc., staffs covered by the schemes in operation were contributing towards the cost of the

\* These figures are included in those given in the previous column of the Table; in the great majority of these 1,600 cases the schemes cover salaried staffs as well as wage-earners.  
† Excluding employees of local authorities (see footnote \* in first column on page 172).  
‡ Including sales assistants.  
§ Including nurses.  
|| Excluding schools of public education authorities, etc., in which the provisions of the Teachers' Superannuation Acts have been adopted—see footnote \* in first column on page 172.

pensions, whilst little more than one-half of the manual wage-earners were paying contributions.

Classes of employees.	Numbers of employees covered by		
	Schemes to which the workers pay contributions.	Non-contributory schemes.	All schemes.
Administrative, clerical, sales, etc., staffs :			
Males ... ..	466,583	170,851	637,434
Females ... ..	107,898	57,303	165,201
Total ... ..	574,481	228,154	802,635
Manual wage-earners :			
Males ... ..	356,276	288,315	644,591
Females ... ..	72,718	97,149	169,867
Total ... ..	428,994	385,464	814,458
Total—All employees	1,003,475	613,618	1,617,093

The schemes under which no contributions were paid by the employees were in nearly all cases operated by the individual undertakings and financed by internal funds, etc. Of 255,000 employees covered by schemes operated through insurance companies, etc. (including group schemes), approximately 248,000 were paying contributions. Of the employees covered by schemes internally operated and financed by the individual firms or group organisations concerned, over one-third of the administrative, clerical, sales, etc., staffs and over one-half of the manual wage-earners were not required to pay contributions.

**Amounts of Contribution and Pension.**—In those cases (comprising the majority of the arrangements) in which the employees make some contribution, the amounts of contribution vary according to the benefits offered and the conditions attaching thereto. Various options may be given as regards the age of retirement or the nature and amount of the pension; the pension may be guaranteed for a certain period, in case the pensioner should not survive that period; a life assurance policy may be included, to cover death before retirement, or even after retirement. The provisions also vary as regards the return of contributions or payment of lump sums where employment is terminated before retirement either through death or other causes; and arrangements may be made for the payment of an allowance or pension in the case of total disablement, or of a lump sum to female employees retiring from the employers' service on marriage. In addition to such considerations, the amount of contributions often varies according to the employee's age at entry under the arrangement, and his rate of remuneration; the treatment of "back service" may also be an important factor in determining contributions. The particulars which follow relating to some typical amounts of contributions, pensions, etc., do not take account of any special provisions for "back service," reference to which is made in a separate section below.

In general, the amounts contributed by salaried staff usually range, under different schemes, from about 2 to 5 or 5½ per cent. on salaries. Where contributions depend on the age at entry, they usually come within the above limits, which would in many cases, however, be exceeded for the older entrants. The contributions of wage-earners, expressed on a weekly basis, most usually range from 1s. to 2s. for males (increasing to 2s. 6d. or 3s. under certain schemes) and from 6d. to 1s. 6d. for females; in some cases the contribution, for both sexes, is as low as 3d. per week.

Apart from the cases in which the whole cost is borne by the employer, the employer's contribution, where defined, is usually an annual amount equal to the total contributions of the employees. This applies to most funds and to many insurance schemes. Under some of the latter, however, the amount of the employer's annual contribution is fixed at from one-quarter to one-half of the employees' contribution. In addition many employers also pay the whole or part of the cost of pensions given for back service (see below). Under a group insurance scheme which has been widely adopted, the employer pays the cost of life assurance, with alternative disablement benefit, for all employees under the scheme, and also contributes, with the employees, towards the cost of the pensions.

There are many methods for determining the amount of pension. One of the most common, particularly for salaried staff under fund arrangements, is to multiply a given fraction of the average salary over a certain period by the number of years' service. The fraction is generally 5/100 or 75/1000 but may vary from 3/100 to 13/100. The period over which the average salary is taken may be the last year of service, or (to take the most common examples) the last three, five, seven or ten years. Usually the number of years taken as the factor is subject to a maximum (40, or occasionally 30). Sometimes the pension is expressed as one-half or some other fraction of the salary at a given age (e.g. 52 or 55) or as a percentage (usually from 1 to 2) of the total amount earned during service.

Under some fund arrangements, an annuity is bought with the accumulated total contributions of the employer and employee. Deferred annuity policies are a common feature among insurance schemes. Endowment assurance policies may be issued in conjunction with such policies, or as an alternative.\* In some cases, both under insurance company and internal fund types of arrangement, the amount of annuity or pension is fixed (either as a definite sum or as a proportion of salary), and contributions are graded accordingly; in other cases contributions are fixed (usually at a percentage of the employee's salary or wages), and the annuity

\* Most schemes require that the whole or some part of the sum assured shall, on maturity, be paid in the form of an annuity or pension, or be retained for investment on the employee's behalf in trustee securities. Schemes which provide only for endowment assurance, and make no provision for an annuity or pension, have been regarded as outside the scope of the enquiry.

or pension varies, on actuarial principles, according to the sum contributed and the period over which the contributions are paid.

A large number of insurance schemes grade the contributions of employees by salary or wages groups, and provide a pension calculated on the basis of £1 per annum for each shilling of weekly contribution multiplied by the number of years' service in respect of which contributions have been paid. (Thus a contribution of 2s. per week for 40 years secures a pension of £80 per annum.) Under such schemes the contributions for staff with salaries under £500 per annum usually range from 6d. up to about 8s. per week, while those for manual workers with wages up to 80s. per week range from 6d. up to about 2s. 6d. a week. In some cases the contribution is limited to 1s. or 1s. 3d. Attached to such schemes there is usually provision for payment of a lump sum in the event of an employee dying before retirement, or for total and permanent disablement.

Flat weekly or yearly rates of pension are fairly common under both the fund types of arrangement and under insurance schemes. Where given, they apply chiefly to wage-earners (and in some cases to clerks, etc.), and are usually for amounts varying from about 15s. to 30s. or £2 a week, 20s. a week being the most usual amount.

Under many arrangements, certain options are given to employees on retirement. The most usual is a reduced pension on the joint lives of the retiring employee and his wife, to be continued until the death of the last survivor. In some cases the employee may take, instead of his ordinary pension, a pension of a larger amount for a certain number of years, and a correspondingly smaller pension during the rest of his life. A cash option is sometimes given; usually this applies only to the sum earned by the employee's contributions, or the pension may be commuted for cash only in special circumstances, approved by the employer.

A large number of arrangements guarantee the payment of pension for a minimum number of years, whether the pensioner survives or not for that period. The period may vary from 2 to 7 years; most usually it is 5 years or, rather less frequently, 3 years. In other cases the pensioner is guaranteed payment of an amount after retirement which shall at least be equal to the total sum represented by his own contributions plus interest, to which guarantee the employer's contributions are sometimes added; such sums are paid to his dependants in the event of his early death, less amounts already paid in pension.

A minimum length of service to qualify for a pension is defined under many arrangements of the internal fund type. Generally the period fixed varies with different employers from 10 to 20 years, 10 or 15 years being the most usual periods. The minimum age for entry under most arrangements varies from 18 to 21. Occasionally a higher age is fixed for female employees. Where a maximum age is fixed for new entrants, it is only exceptionally under 50 or 55.

**Treatment of Back Service.**—The foregoing particulars relating to amounts of contribution, pension, etc. do not take account of special provisions which may have been applied under the different arrangements to meet the claims of back service (i.e. service rendered before the adoption of a pension arrangement). Under contributory arrangements the older employees in particular would find a difficulty in ensuring themselves an adequate pension on retirement without some form of concession in respect of their back service, and many employers make definite provision for such service, generally at their own cost. A very wide variety of methods are adopted by different employers in such cases. Some employers guarantee a minimum rate of pension, others augment the pension due in respect of contributions (if otherwise inadequate) by *ex gratia* grants, others pay an amount to cover their own and the employees' contributions for a definite period of back service. A not unusual method is to allow the employee on retirement to reckon part of his back service (a limited number of years, or service after a certain age) as fully paid for and counting towards his pension. In some cases the older employees' contributions are supplemented by the employer with a view to making the rate of contribution warranted by the age of the employee less onerous for the latter, or the older employees may be allowed to increase their contributions, the employer paying a like amount. Under many schemes pension for back service is reckoned at a certain fraction (usually one-half) of the normal pension rate for contributory service, without any payment on the part of the employee. Thus, while the normal rate may be one-sixtieth of the last year's salary for each year's contributory service, an amount is added representing one one-hundred and twentieth for each year's back service; or the pension for back service may be reckoned at one-half the rate applicable to the employee's salary when the scheme was started.

**Contributions as a Condition of Employment.**—In a majority of the contributory pension arrangements notified to the Department, membership of the scheme, while optional for employees already in employment at the inception of the scheme, is made a condition of service for new entrants; some employers, however, make an exception in the case of employees whose ages when joining are over a certain limit or whose salaries or wages are below a stated sum. In a few schemes membership is compulsory for some classes of employees, but not for others. In rather more than one-fourth of the contributory schemes in operation, on the other hand, membership is optional both for existing employees generally and for new entrants.

PENSION AGE.

**Normal Age for Retirement.**—Information as to the normal pension age was received in respect of schemes applying to 1,418,000 (or nearly 88 per cent.) of the total number of 1,617,000 employees covered by the pension arrangements known to have been in operation at the end of 1936.

In the following Table, particulars are given showing the ages at which these employees are pensionable, under the schemes, on retirement from the service of their employers:—

	Administrative, clerical, sales, etc., staffs.		Manual wage-earners.		All classes.
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
Numbers in respect of whom particulars were furnished	592,581	153,349	529,283	143,114	1,418,327
Proportions whose normal pension ages were as shown below:—	Per cent.		Per cent.		Per cent.
55 years or under	0.4	37.2	0.3	14.2	5.7
55 to 60 years*	2.9	2.4	0.3	4.1	2.0
60 years	19.6	18.5	7.9	24.2	15.6
60 to 65 years*	23.3	8.2	5.5	0.9	12.8
65 years	52.4	33.2	83.2	47.4	61.3
Over 65 years	1.4	0.5	2.8	9.2	2.6
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

For men, the normal pension age is usually from 60 to 65 years for salaried workers, office staffs, etc., and 65 years for manual wage-earners; for women, it is usually from 55 to 65 years of age.

**Compulsory Retirement.**—Employers operating individual pension schemes (either directly or through arrangements with insurance companies) were asked to state whether retirement on pension is compulsory for the employees covered on reaching a specified age and, if so, at what age. Of the total of 2,580 employers in this category (i.e., excluding employers whose pension arrangements are operated solely through group schemes), with individual pension schemes applying to approximately 1,545,000 employees, 1,069, with nearly 782,000 employees covered by pension schemes, stated that retirement is compulsory at a specified age. Particulars showing the ages fixed for compulsory retirement in these cases are given in the Table below:—

	Administrative, clerical, sales, etc., staffs.		Manual wage-earners.		All classes.
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
Numbers for whom retirement is compulsory at a specified age	367,288	82,453	277,863	54,296	781,900
Proportions whose retirement ages were as shown below:—	Per cent.		Per cent.		Per cent.
Under 55	—	7.4	—	—	0.8
55	0.2	22.3	—	10.1	3.2
Between 55 and 60	—	0.0	—	—	0.0
60	17.4	14.1	4.9	26.6	13.3
Between 60 and 65	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.3
65	79.3	54.5	90.0	57.5	79.0
Between 65 and 70	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
70	2.8	1.7	4.6	5.0	3.4
Over 70	—	—	—	—	0.0
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

NUMBER OF PENSIONERS.

The employers and organisations with pension arrangements were asked by the Department for particulars showing the numbers of former employees who were drawing pensions under these arrangements. Particulars on this subject were obtained from 2,195 of the 2,580 employers operating their own schemes, and also from 29 organisations operating group schemes (representing 3,011 of the total of 4,144 employers contributing to group schemes). The total number of persons, formerly employed by the firms and undertakings who supplied information, in receipt of pensions at the end of 1936 under schemes of the types dealt with in this article, was over 70,000. When allowance is made for the remaining 385 firms with individual schemes and for the 8 other group schemes (representing 1,133 employers), in respect of which particulars are not available, it seems probable that the total number of persons, exclusive of those formerly employed in the national and local government services, drawing pensions under all the schemes in operation at the end of 1936 was about 80,000 to 90,000. These figures exclude considerable numbers of persons who were drawing pensions under *ex gratia* or other arrangements not covered by definite pension schemes on a pre-arranged basis.

MINISTERS OF RELIGION.

From the foregoing particulars relating to pension arrangements instituted by employers for their workers, a number of pension arrangements which have been established for ministers of various religious denominations have been excluded.† Most denominations have central pension funds for their ministers and other religious workers, 20 such funds having come to the Department's notice; in addition certain bodies within the denominations have separate arrangements. In some cases the arrangements are financed wholly by the denominations or organisations concerned; in other cases the Ministers, etc., contribute towards the cost of the pensions provided. The total number of persons (including in some cases deaconesses, lay readers, etc., in addition to ministers) covered at the end of 1936 by arrangements of this character in respect of which the Department has obtained particulars was 29,363; of this total 17,594 were contributing towards the cost of their pensions, whilst the remainder paid no contribution. In most cases the pension age was stated as 65 or 70.

\* In the majority of the cases in these groups the arrangements provide for retirement at an age within the limits specified, but not fixed more definitely.  
† Pension schemes for office staffs, etc., in the employment of religious bodies have, however, been included in the foregoing figures.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN 1936.

The Home Office have issued a White Paper\* on "Statistics of Compensation and Proceedings under the Workmen's Compensation Acts and the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, in Great Britain during the year 1936."

Statistics are given in detail for the seven "great groups of industries"—mines, quarries, railways, factories, docks, constructional work and shipping—in which returns are required from employers under section 42 of the consolidating Workmen's Compensation Act of 1925. The figures, which are summarised below, relate to accidents and the diseases scheduled under section 43 of that Act.

The number of persons coming within the provisions of the Acts in the seven groups of industries specified above was 7,606,066 in 1936. The number of fatal cases was 2,286, of which 2,271 were due to accident and 15 to disease. The number of non-fatal cases was 459,271; cases of disablement arising from accident numbered 439,932 and disease disablement cases numbered 19,339.

Payments for compensation in respect of fatal cases amounted to £661,592, and in respect of disablement cases to £5,786,345, making a total of £6,447,937. The average amount of compensation in cases of death was £289; in cases of disablement the average amount (including cases settled by payment of a lump sum) was £12 12s. The figures for total compensation represent only the actual amount paid to workmen or their dependants, and not the total charge on the industries in respect of compensation. It is estimated that if all the charges and expenses are taken into account, the total amount paid in the seven groups of industries in 1936 in respect of workmen's compensation would amount to about £8,000,000.

WAGES AND HOURS MOVEMENTS OVERSEAS.

FRANCE.

**Economic Recovery and Working Hours.**—The measures proposed by the French Government for the promotion of national economic recovery include a simplification of the procedure by which, under existing regulations, industrial and commercial undertakings are enabled to make up time lost owing to interruptions of work, or to work overtime in order to cope with unusual pressure of business. A Decree dated 2nd May, which was issued in virtue of powers conferred by the Financial Rehabilitation Act of 13th April, 1938, provides for the issue, within a month of the date of publication, of further Decrees determining the conditions under which it will be permissible in future to make up lost time or to work overtime. These Decrees are to be drafted by the Cabinet after consultation with the Standing Committee of the National Economic Council.

**Strike in Paris Engineering Industry.**—The dispute in the Paris engineering industry was brought to an end, as regards aircraft factories, by the issue, on 12th April, of an arbitrator's award which provided for an extension of working time from 40 to 45 hours a week and a flat rate increase in wages of 75 centimes an hour. A collective agreement covering both Government-controlled and private aircraft factories throughout the country was signed on 15th April. The stoppage of work in the remaining sections of the Paris engineering industry continued until about 19th April. An arbitrator who was appointed to deal with the dispute decided that the rise in the cost of living since the last wage adjustment was not such as to warrant a claim for an increase in wages under the existing regulations governing arbitration procedure (see page 176). He recommended, however, that work should be resumed on provisional terms pending a final settlement, and that, in the negotiations then proceeding for a modification of the collective agreement for the industry, opportunity should be taken to adjust wage rates in accordance with the latest cost of living figures. Work was accordingly resumed, and at the beginning of May a collective agreement was signed which increased the minimum wage rates of skilled workers, semi-skilled workers, unskilled workers, and young persons by 3s, 30, 25 and 20 centimes an hour respectively, and prescribed increased overtime rates for work in excess of 40 hours a week. Other matters regulated by the agreement included the appointment of shop stewards, the method of engaging labour, dismissal notices, re-engagement after dismissal and after periods of military service, paid holidays and family allowances.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

**Forty-Hour Working Week in South Carolina Textile Industries.**—A working week of 40 hours (8 hours a day on 5 days in the week) has been introduced provisionally in the cotton, rayon, silk and wool textile industries of South Carolina by an Act which was approved by the State Governor on 18th February, 1938. The Act applies to all workers in the industries other than office and supervisory staff, engineers, firemen, watchmen, maintenance workers, etc. Time lost owing to accidents or other unavoidable causes may be made up, under specified conditions, to the extent of 30 hours in any quarter of the year. The Act will cease to be operative on 1st May, 1939, unless, by that date, the 40-hour working week shall have been introduced generally, by Federal legislation, in the industries in question. An Act, similar in scope, which was approved in South Carolina in 1936, has remained ineffective, as its coming into operation was made conditional upon the enactment of corresponding legislation in Georgia and North Carolina.

\* Cmd. 5722. H.M. Stationery Office; price 6d. net (7d. post-free).

WAGES AND HOURS IN CANADA.

The Canadian Department of Labour, in its Twenty-first Report on Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada, gives information regarding the wages paid and hours worked in a large number of industries and occupations in Canada in 1937, with comparative figures for certain earlier years. The information is based on collective agreements, reports from officers and local correspondents of the Department, and returns received from employers and trade unions.

The main object of this series of Reports is to show fluctuations in wage rates and hours of labour over a number of years. As regards wage rates, these fluctuations are measured by index numbers, based on the information received and relating to nine groups of occupations, the base year for comparison being 1913 (= 100) in each group. The following Table gives a selection of the general and group index numbers relating to wage rates:—

Year.	Index numbers of rates of wages for various classes of labour in Canada (1913 = 100).				
	Coal mining, building, metal, printing, and railways, (weighted average).	Common factory labour.	Miscellaneous factory occupations.	Logging and saw-milling.	General average (weighted).
1930	197.3	188.2	202.3	183.9	197.1
1931	188.7	183.4	197.3	163.0	189.1
1932	179.4	173.6	184.3	141.3	177.7
1933	170.2	168.1	175.7	121.7	168.3
1934	167.1	170.8	180.5	145.1	170.5
1935	172.4	174.9	184.7	152.3	175.4
1936	172.9	179.7	188.8	165.9	178.6
1937	182.9	195.5	203.7	188.1	191.7

Wage rates, which had shown a steady improvement during the years 1934, 1935 and 1936, experienced a sharp rise in 1937. The rise was common to all the groups covered by the index numbers, but was most marked in the logging and sawmilling and metal groups. The general level of wage rates was higher in 1937 than in any other year since 1930.

The next Table gives particulars of the hourly or weekly rates of wages and weekly hours of labour in various occupations in the building, metal and printing industries in Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg in 1937. Particulars relating to a large number of other occupations and localities are given in the Report.

Industry and occupation.	Montreal.		Toronto.		Winnipeg.	
	Wage rates per hour.	Hours of work per week.	Wage rates per hour.	Hours of work per week.	Wage rates per hour.	Hours of work per week.
<b>Building:</b>	Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.	
Bricklayers	0.80-0.90	44-48	0.90	40	1.10	44
Carpenters	0.70	44-48	0.85	40-44	0.85	44
Electrical workers	0.75	44-48	1.00	40	0.85	44
Painters	0.66	44-48	0.75	40	0.70	44
Plasterers	0.80	44-48	0.90	40	1.10	44
Plumbers	0.75	40-44	0.90	40	0.95	44
Sheet metal workers	0.65-0.70	40-44	0.875	40	0.70	44
Labourers	0.40	44-48	0.35-0.60	40-48	0.40-0.45	44-48
<b>Metal working:</b>						
Blacksmiths	0.40-0.90	40-55	0.525-0.70	40-48	0.40-0.72	44-58
Boilermakers	0.50-0.90	40-47	0.55-0.70	44	0.575-0.76	50
Machinists	0.50-0.85	40-55	0.52-0.80	40-50	0.50-0.75	44-50
Moulders (iron, steel and brass)	0.55-0.80	40-45	0.50-0.80	40-48	0.525-0.78	44-50
<b>Printing:</b>						
Compositors	Per week.		Per week.		Per week.	
News	Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.	
News*	36.00-45.50	48	42.50	40	40.00	46
Job*	31.20-40.00	44-48	33.00-40.00	40-48	35.20	44-48
Pressmen						
News	32.00-43.00	48	48.50	48	39.00	48
Job	31.20-36.00	44-48	33.00-40.00	40-48	35.20	44-48
Bookbinders:						
Male	31.20-36.00	48	33.00-40.00	44-48	33.00-38.00	44-48
Female	12.50-15.00	48	12.00-18.00	44-48	11.00-18.00	44-48

From the section of the Report dealing with wages and hours in the coal-mining industry, the following figures have been extracted, relating to the three chief coal producing areas in Canada in 1937.

Occupation.	Nova Scotia.		Alberta.†		Vancouver Island.‡	
	Daily Wages.	Daily Hours.	Daily Wages.	Daily Hours.	Daily Wages.	Daily Hours.
Contract miners	Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.	
Contract miners	6.51	8	8.23	8	6.62	8
Machine miners	—	—	—	—	4.81	8
Hand miners	3.45-5.00	8	5.40	8	4.52	8
Hoisting engineers	3.45-5.01	8	5.34	8	5.01	8
Labourers—						
Underground	3.00-3.71	8	4.47	8	4.14	8
Surface	3.00-3.71	8	4.39	8	3.77	8

The figures of daily wages for contract miners given above relate to average piece-work earnings. For other classes of colliery workers they relate to daily rates of wages. The statistics contained in the Report were compiled from returns supplied by the owners of all the larger mines in Canada, including some in which wages and working conditions are not regulated by collective agreement.

An article dealing with wages and working hours in Canada in 1936 appeared in this GAZETTE for June, 1937.

\* Machine and hand compositors combined.  
† Crow's Nest Pass and Mountain District.  
‡ Excluding Chinese workers.

## CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION IN LABOUR DISPUTES IN FRANCE: NEW LEGISLATION.

An Act dated 4th March, 1938, lays down new provisions respecting conciliation and arbitration in labour disputes in France, and repeals all provisions of existing relevant legislation (see the issues of this GAZETTE for January, February and October, 1937) which are inconsistent with those now laid down. Pending the enactment of the new legislation, the temporary powers conferred on the Government with regard to the issue of Cabinet Decrees regulating compulsory conciliation and arbitration proceedings in cases where such proceedings were not regulated by collective agreement, had been further extended until 28th February, 1938, after having previously been extended until 31st December, 1937.

The new Act amends and supplements the existing provisions of the Labour Code with regard to collective agreements in the respect that every such agreement must prescribe a procedure of conciliation and arbitration, not only, as hitherto, in disputes affecting the application of the agreement, but in all collective labour disputes which may arise between the employers and workers covered by the agreement. Moreover, the agreement must also fix the maximum period, not exceeding one month, within which each dispute is to be settled, and the maximum period, not exceeding eight days, within which each stage of the procedure is to be applied.

The provisions to be embodied in collective agreements respecting conciliation and arbitration must provide for the establishment of a joint conciliation committee, under the chairmanship of the Prefect or his representative, to which are to be submitted all collective disputes which the parties concerned have been unable to settle within the period prescribed in the agreement. Disputes are to be submitted to the committee either by the parties concerned, or *ex officio* by the Prefect, and, in so far as agreement is not reached within the prescribed period, the points remaining in dispute must be referred to arbitration. For this purpose, the collective agreement must require each of the parties to appoint an arbitrator and a deputy arbitrator, to hold office during the whole period for which the agreement is valid. Provision must also be made in the agreement for the parties, in consultation, to draw up a list of at least five persons, one of whom, by agreement between the arbitrators, is to be chosen as umpire in cases where the arbitrators have failed to settle the dispute within the prescribed period. If the parties concerned in the collective agreement fail to draw up or complete the required list of persons to act as umpires, the necessary appointments are to be made by the first president of the competent Court of Appeal. Also, if the arbitrators are unable to agree on the choice of an umpire, the selection is to be made by the Prefect, or, if the collective agreement extends beyond a single Department or covers over 1,000 workers, by the competent Minister.

With regard to agreements already in force at the date of promulgation of the present Act, it is expressly stipulated that the non-existence in such agreements of the above-mentioned provisions is not to preclude the application to the agreements of the provisions of the Labour Code with regard to the compulsory extension of collective agreements to workers and employers not parties to the agreement. This stipulation is equally applicable in cases where such agreements are automatically renewed on expiry after the date of promulgation of the Act.

Regulations drawn up in consultation with the most representative employers', workers' and handicraft organisations, and the National Economic Council, have been issued, determining the method of application of the conciliation and arbitration procedure in the case of (i) undertakings in which it has not been possible to reach agreement regarding the procedure to be adopted; (ii) undertakings in which the procedure would not be fixed by collective agreement; (iii) disputes extending to several undertakings not covered by the same collective agreement; (iv) collective agreements covering individual categories of workers who, although employed in the same undertaking, have separate interests; and (v) disputes affecting the workers employed in leased public service undertakings. Pending the issue of these Regulations,\* those applying the Acts dated 31st December, 1936, and 18th July, 1937 (see this GAZETTE for February and October, 1937, pages 53 and 385), remained operative.

The competence of the arbitrators and umpires extends to all collective labour disputes affecting the application of collective agreements and labour legislation, and also to all other collective disputes—in particular, those of an economic nature. They may not, however, adjudicate on any questions other than those which the conciliation committees have been unable to settle, or those which arise out of the dispute after conciliation proceedings have been concluded.

Conciliation and arbitration is to be applied, in particular, in all disputes arising out of the revision of the wage and salary provisions of collective agreements consequent upon substantial changes in the cost of living. Demands for the revision of wage and salary rates which are advanced in these circumstances are to be admitted if the official cost-of-living index has varied by at least five per cent., as compared with the index most immediately appropriate to the date on which the wage and salary rates in question were fixed; and the arbitrators and umpires must adjust the rates of pay and family allowances proportionately with the change in the cost of living. If, however, it can be shown that such an adjustment cannot be reconciled with the economic situation of the local, regional or national branch of economic activity concerned, as the case may be, the rates of pay are to be adjusted correspondingly with existing possibilities. Unless the parties agree upon some other index, the

index figure to be taken into consideration is to be the official quarterly index, for the Department concerned, of the cost of living of a working-class family of four persons. This index figure is to be subject to the supervision of a specially constituted committee. Rates of pay and family allowances may not be revised at intervals of less than six months, unless there is a rise of ten per cent. in the cost-of-living index; in this latter event, the revision may be undertaken as soon as the index is known. Documentary evidence which the parties consider to be necessary for the deliberations must be submitted to both arbitrators, and, if the dispute is referred to an umpire, must be discussed by them in the presence of the umpire. Trade secrecy must be observed.

Awards given by the arbitrators and the umpires must be supported by reasoned statements, and are not subject to appeal. However, either of the parties or the Minister of Labour may contest an award on the grounds that the arbitrators or the umpire, as the case may be, are not competent, have exceeded their powers, or have contravened the law. Moreover, the Minister of Labour, after consultation with the competent Minister and the standing committee of the National Economic Council, may contest an award on the ground that its terms are not in the public interest. Objections against awards are to be heard by the Higher Court of Arbitration, for the establishment of which provision is made in the Act. Judgment on the appeals must be delivered by the Court within eight, or in certain cases, five days after the appeal is lodged. The Court is to be constituted of members appointed by Decree for a period of two years, and is to comprise the vice-president or a sectional president of the Council of State, two members of the Council, two judges, two members, either active or retired, of the higher civil service, and, if the case in question is one of an appeal by the Minister of Labour against the terms of an award, two employers' and two workers' representatives nominated respectively by the employers' and workers' representatives on the standing committee of the National Economic Council. If an arbitrator's or an umpire's decision is annulled, the Court must appoint a new umpire to deal with the dispute.

Settlements effected in conciliation proceedings, as well as awards of arbitrators or umpires, are binding as from the date on which application was first made for the institution of conciliation proceedings.

Within twenty-four hours after their issue, the terms of awards must be communicated to the parties concerned by registered letter, and the original text of every award must be lodged with the clerk of the civil court for the district concerned, whereupon the award is automatically to take effect. An effective award which is concerned with the interpretation of the provisions of a duly registered collective agreement or with a question of wages is to have the force of a collective agreement. If the award is concerned with the settlement of a dispute between the most representative employers' and workers' organisations, it may be made binding, in accordance with existing provisions of the Labour Code, on all employers and workers in the occupations and localities covered by the agreement.

A separate Act is to determine the arrangements for conciliation and arbitration in agriculture.

## WAGES IN THE COAL MINING INDUSTRY IN GERMANY.

The Table below shows the average monthly number of shifts worked and the average cash wages earned, per shift and per month, by workers in the coal mining industry in Germany in 1936 and 1937, as published by the German Federal Statistical Office in its journal, *Wirtschaft und Statistik*, for 21st April, 1938. The statistics are based upon monthly returns furnished by the mining organisations, and represent weighted averages of figures relating to the principal coal-fields. Corresponding figures for the second half of 1935 and the first half of 1936 were given in the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1937.

Date.	Average number of shifts worked in a month.	Average cash earnings per shift of							Average monthly cash earnings per worker.
		Underground workers (adult males).			Surface workers (adult males).				
		Hewers.	Trammers.	All workers.	Skilled workers.	Other workers.	All workers.	All workers (underground and surface).	
1936.		RM.	RM.	RM.	RM.	RM.	RM.	RM.	RM.
4th Qr. ...	24.8	7.95	6.40	7.28	6.93	5.74	6.17	6.88	171
Year ...	23.5	7.90	6.35	7.24	6.91	5.73	6.15	6.84	161
1937.									
4th Qr. ...	24.9	8.16	6.69	7.42	6.98	5.71	6.15	6.97	173
Year ...	24.4	8.07	6.58	7.36	6.96	5.72	6.16	6.93	169

The monthly average number of workers included in the returns summarised above was 438,908 in 1937, an increase of 13.7 per cent. compared with the previous year. The average monthly number of shifts worked by each worker rose from 23.5 in 1936 to 24.4 in 1937, or by 3.8 per cent., and the average earnings per shift showed a small increase (1.3 per cent.) during the same period. Average monthly earnings showed, in consequence, an increase of 8 Reichsmarks, or about 5 per cent., in 1937 as compared with the previous year. The output of coal (other than lignite, etc.) in Germany in 1937 was 16 per cent. higher than in 1936 and exceeded the level of 1929.

\* The Regulations in question are contained in a Decree dated 20th April, 1938. Separate Regulations are to be issued for maritime transport and marine fishing undertakings.

## EMPLOYMENT IN APRIL: GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT at 4th April\* showed little change, on the whole, as compared with 14th March. There was an improvement between these two dates in the building industry, the tailoring trade, motor vehicle, cycle and aircraft manufacture, furniture manufacture, the distributive trades, hotel and boarding house service and agriculture. On the other hand employment declined in coal mining and in the iron and steel, cotton, hosiery, and textile bleaching, printing and dyeing industries.

### SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

It is estimated that at 4th April, 1938, the number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain, exclusive of persons within the agricultural scheme, was approximately 11,390,000. This was 10,000 more than at 14th March, 1938. On a comparable basis† there was a decrease of about 130,000 as compared with 19th April, 1937.

Among persons, aged 16-64, insured under the general scheme of unemployment insurance (including the special schemes for the banking and insurance industries), the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 4th April, 1938, was 12.9, the same as at 14th March, 1938. For persons aged 16-64 insured under the agricultural scheme the percentages were 5.7 at 4th April, 1938, and 6.4 at 14th March, 1938. For both schemes combined the percentage unemployed at 4th April, 1938, was 12.5 as compared with 12.6 at 14th March, 1938. On a comparable basis,† there was an increase at 4th April, 1938, as compared with 19th April, 1937, of about 2.7 in the percentage unemployed among persons within the general scheme, and of about 2.5 among persons within the agricultural scheme. For the two schemes combined there was an increase of about 2.7 between these dates.

At 4th April, 1938, the numbers of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 1,321,061 wholly unemployed, 358,278 temporarily stopped, and 68,425 normally in casual employment, making a total of 1,747,764; this was 1,217 less than at 14th March, 1938. On a comparable basis† there was an increase of about 342,000 as compared with 19th April, 1937.

The total of 1,747,764 persons on the registers at 4th April, 1938, included 993,036 persons with claims admitted for insurance benefit, 545,792 with applications authorised for unemployment allowances 54,615 persons with applications for insurance benefit or unemployment allowances under consideration, and 154,321 other persons, of whom 31,598 were juveniles under 16 years of age.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges at 4th April, 1938, was 1,842,115, as compared with 1,844,583 at 14th March, 1938. On a comparable basis† there was an increase at 4th April, 1938, of about 366,000 as compared with 19th April, 1937.

### EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

**Mining and Quarrying.**—In the coal mining industry employment during April showed a further decline. Between 14th March and 4th April there was a considerable increase in the number of insured workpeople recorded as temporarily stopped. The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 9th April, 1938, showed a decrease of 0.2 per cent. as compared with 19th March, 1938, but an increase of 2.0 per cent. as compared with 17th April, 1937. The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 9th April, 1938, was 5.03, a decrease of 0.32 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 19th March, 1938, and of 0.52 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 17th April, 1937.

In the iron mining industry employment showed a further decline, but was fair generally; at slate quarries it continued good. There was a slight decline at limestone quarries in both the Buxton and Cleveland areas, but employment was fairly good. At the East of Scotland whinstone quarries employment continued to improve and was fairly good; it was still slack at tin mines; at the West Lothian shale mines it remained fair. Employment at china clay quarries showed a further slight decline, but was fair; at chalk quarries it continued fairly good.

**Pig Iron, Iron and Steel, and Tinplate.**—In the pig iron industry there was a further decline in employment in April. There was also a further decline in iron and steel manufacture. Employment in the tinplate industry and in steel sheet manufacture continued bad.

**Engineering, Shipbuilding and Other Metal Industries.**—In the engineering industry employment generally showed little change between 14th March and 4th April. It declined slightly in electrical engineering, but was still very good in that section; it improved and was good in motor vehicle, cycle and aircraft manufacture. There was a further decline, however, in textile engineering. Little change occurred in the other principal sections of the industry and employment continued good in general engineering, fair in marine engineering, and moderate in constructional engineering.

In the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry employment at 4th April showed a slight decline on the whole as compared with the previous month. There was some improvement in London, in the

\* Owing to the incidence of the Easter holidays, the monthly count of the numbers unemployed was taken at an earlier date than usual.  
† For the purpose of comparison with 19th April, 1937, an estimate has been made of the effect of the change in the procedure for counting the unemployed introduced in September, 1937 (see page 379 of the October, 1937, issue of this GAZETTE).

North-Eastern and Northern areas and in Scotland, but a decline in the other principal areas.

Employment in the other metal trades continued fair on the whole. It was good in the chain and anchor trade; fairly good in the sheet metal, jewellery and plated ware, and nut, bolt, nail, rivet, etc. trades; fair in the brasswork, hollow-ware, edge tool, and needle and fishing tackle trades; and moderate in the tube, iron-founding, wire manufacturing, and cutlery trades.

**Textile Industries.**—Employment in the cotton industry in April showed a further decline and was very slack; it was much worse than in the corresponding period a year ago.

In the wool textile industry employment during April showed a slight decline on the whole and was very slack. The holiday stoppage at Easter was extended by many firms and much short-time was worked. There was a further slight improvement in the carpet section, but employment was still slack generally.

In the silk manufacturing industry and in artificial silk yarn manufacture employment showed a slight improvement but remained slack in the former and moderate in the latter; short-time working continued to be reported from many areas. In the other textile trades employment declined and was very slack on the whole. It was slack in the hosiery and lace trades; bad, with much short-time working, in the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc. trades; and very bad in the linen and jute trades.

**Clothing Trades.**—In the retail bespoke and in the ready-made and wholesale bespoke branches of the tailoring trades employment continued to improve and was fair on the whole. There was also a further improvement in the dressmaking and millinery trades, and employment generally was good. Employment in the shirt and collar trade again showed a slight improvement and was moderate at most centres. There was a further slight improvement in the glove and corset trades, and employment continued fairly good in the former and fair in the latter. Employment in the hat and cap trade showed little change, and continued fair.

In the boot and shoe industry employment showed a slight decline in April, but remained fairly good on the whole.

**Leather Trades.**—Employment in the tanning, currying and leather-dressing sections of the leather trades showed a slight decline but was fair; in other sections there was little change. In the leather trades as a whole employment was much worse than in April, 1937.

**Building, Woodworking, etc.**—In the building industry employment showed a further improvement, due mainly to increased activity in the painting and decorating branch, and was fair on the whole. In individual occupations employment was moderate with slaters and tilers and fair with other classes of skilled operatives. In brick manufacture employment showed a slight improvement and continued fairly good.

Employment in the furnishing trades showed a further improvement, but remained only moderate; employment also remained moderate with millersawyers; it continued fair with coachbuilders.

**Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.**—In the paper-making industry employment showed a further decline in April, but was fair. With printers there was little change and employment continued good on the whole. In the bookbinding industry employment improved slightly.

**Pottery and Glass.**—In the pottery industry employment showed a slight decline and continued slack on the whole. There was little change in the glass trades, and employment continued slack in the bottle-making section and moderate in other sections.

**Fishing.**—Employment with fishermen remained very bad.

**Dock Labourers and Seamen.**—Employment with dock labourers continued slack generally and was worse than in the corresponding period last year. Among seamen also it remained slack on the whole.

### NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS AT 4TH APRIL.

In the Table below, an analysis is given of the numbers of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges at 4th April, 1938:—

	Persons normally in Regular Employment.		Persons normally in Casual Employment.	Total.
	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Stopped.		
Great Britain.				
Men ... ..	998,382	210,419	66,280	1,275,081
Boys ... ..	33,239	7,769	169	41,177
Women ... ..	249,293	128,478	1,938	379,709
Girls ... ..	40,147	11,612	38	51,797
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>1,321,061</b>	<b>358,278</b>	<b>68,425</b>	<b>1,747,764</b>
Great Britain and Northern Ireland.				
Men ... ..	1,051,994	212,634	69,159	1,333,787
Boys ... ..	36,333	7,898	171	44,402
Women ... ..	272,999	134,182	1,960	409,141
Girls ... ..	42,482	12,265	38	54,785
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>1,403,808</b>	<b>366,979</b>	<b>71,328</b>	<b>1,842,115</b>

UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS.

The following Table shows the percentages unemployed among insured workpeople, aged 16-64 years, at 4th April, 1938, classified by districts:—

Table with 8 columns: Division, Males, Females, Total, Comparison with a month before (totals), Males, Females, Total, Comparison with a month before (totals). Rows include London, South-Eastern, South-Western, Midlands, North-Eastern, North-Western, Northern, Scotland, Wales, and Special Schemes.

UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

The following Table shows the numbers of unemployed persons (insured and uninsured) on the registers of Employment Exchanges at one date in each month since April, 1937:—

Table with 8 columns: Date, Men 18 and over, Boys 14-17, Women 18 and over, Girls 14-17, Total 14 and over, Total 14 and over. Rows list dates from April 1937 to April 1938.

The following Table shows the percentages unemployed among insured persons, aged 16-64, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at one date in each month since April, 1937:—

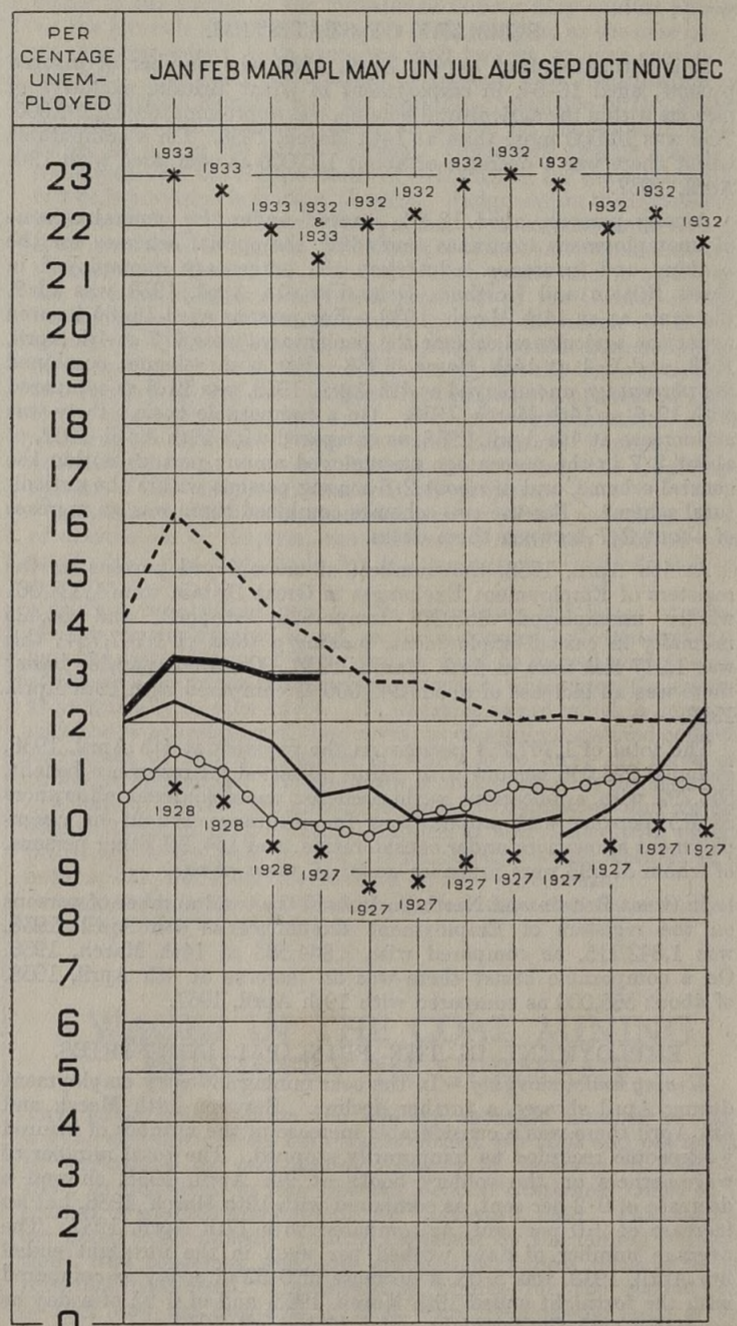
Table with 8 columns: Date, Males, Females, Total, Comparison with a month before (totals), Males, Females, Total, Comparison with a month before (totals). Rows list dates from April 1937 to April 1938.

\* The method of counting the unemployed was altered in September, 1937 (see article on page 379 of the October, 1937, issue of this GAZETTE). The effect of the change is shown by the separate figures for September, 1937, given in the Tables, and by the two points for that month on the chart in the next column.

UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED\* AMONG INSURED PERSONS, AGED 16-64, IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (EXCLUDING THE AGRICULTURAL SCHEME).

1938. ———— 1936. - - - - -
1937.† ———— Mean for 1924-29 ‡ —○—○—○—○



VACANCIES NOTIFIED TO, AND FILLED BY, EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.

(GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.)

Table with 6 columns: Three weeks ended 11th April, 1938, Vacancies Notified, Vacancies Filled, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a year before, etc. Rows include Men, Women, Boys, Girls, and Total.

\* See footnote † in previous column. ‡ Excluding the period April, 1926, to March, 1927. § "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.

EMPLOYMENT IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT showed a further decline in April. Between 14th March and 4th April there was a considerable increase in the number of insured workpeople recorded as temporarily stopped. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 14.4 at 4th April, 1938, as compared with 11.8 at 14th March, 1938. The percentage wholly unemployed was 9.3, the same as in the previous month, but the percentage temporarily stopped increased by 2.6 (from 2.5 to 5.1).

The numbers and percentages unemployed among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the respective areas at 4th April, 1938, and the increases or decreases in the percentages as compared with 14th March, 1938, and with 19th April, 1937,\* are shown in the following Table:—

Table with 8 columns: Area, Numbers, Percentages, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Total Percentages as compared with a month before, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Total Percentages as compared with a year before. Rows include Great Britain, England and Wales, Scotland, and various principal districts.

The following Table shows, for the principal coal mining districts, the total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 9th April, 1938, and the average number of days worked per week during the preceding fortnight, as shown by returns obtained by the Mines Department.

Table with 6 columns: Districts, Total Number of Wage Earners on Colliery Books, Average Number of Days worked per week at the Mines. Rows list districts like Northumberland, Durham, etc., and Great Britain totals.

The average number of coal winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 9th April, 1938, was 0.74 of a day per week, of which 0.67 of a day was due to want of trade.

\* See footnote † on page 177. ‡ The figures in this and the following articles show the number of days (allowance being made in all the calculations for short time) on which coal, iron, etc., were got from the mines included in the returns. It is not necessarily implied that all the persons worked every day the mines were open.

corresponding figures for the fortnight ended 19th March, 1938, were 0.43 and 0.35 of a day per week, respectively, and for the fortnight ended 17th April, 1937, 0.23 and 0.16 of a day per week, respectively.

The output of coal in Great Britain for the four weeks ended 16th April, 1938 (which included the Easter holidays), as reported to the Mines Department, was 18,518,000 tons, as compared with 20,349,500 tons in the four weeks ended 19th March, 1938, and 18,696,700 tons in the four weeks ended 17th April, 1937 (which also included the Easter holidays).

IRON MINING.

EMPLOYMENT showed a further decline in April but was fair generally. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the iron ore and ironstone mining industry was 11.9 at 4th April, 1938, as compared with 9.3 at 14th March, 1938. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 2.4\* in the percentage as compared with 19th April, 1937.

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

Table with 6 columns: Districts, Number of Workpeople employed at Mines included in the Returns, Average No. of Days worked per week at the Mines. Rows include Cleveland, Cumberland and Lancashire, etc., and ALL DISTRICTS.

SHALE MINING.

THE number of workpeople employed at the West Lothian mines during the week ended 9th April, 1938, by firms making returns, was 2,089, an increase of 0.1 per cent. as compared with March, 1938, and of 1.3 per cent. as compared with April, 1937.

The average number of days worked per week at the mines making returns was 6.00 in April, 1938, the same as in March, 1938, as compared with 5.95 in April, 1937.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

THERE was a further decline in employment in April. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 11.2 at 4th April, 1938, as compared with 11.1 at 14th March, 1938. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 0.8\* in the percentage as compared with 19th April, 1937.

Returns received from the British Iron and Steel Federation from firms engaged in the production of pig iron, employing 16,497 workpeople at the end of April, 1938, showed a decrease of 4.6 per cent. in the numbers employed compared with March, 1938, but an increase of 6.6 per cent. compared with April, 1937.

The number of furnaces in operation at the end of April, 1938, was 111, compared with 118 at the end of March, 1938, and 121 at the end of April, 1937. The figures are analysed below:—

Table with 6 columns: Districts, Number of Furnaces in Blast, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a year before. Rows list Durham and Cleveland, Scotland, etc., and Great Britain totals.

The production of pig iron in April, 1938, amounted to 661,000 tons compared with 714,600 tons in March, 1938, and 680,700 tons in April, 1937.

\* See footnote † on page 177. ‡ See footnote † in previous column.

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

EMPLOYMENT showed a further decline in April.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 17.3 at 4th April, 1938, as compared with 16.3 at 14th March, 1938.

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

Table showing employment and wages in the iron and steel industry for various districts, including Northumberland, Durham, and Cleveland.

Table showing percentages unemployed at 4th April, 1938, for various districts including London, South-Eastern, and Midlands.

The average number of shifts during which the works were open was 5.6 in the week ended 9th April, 1938.

The production of steel ingots and castings, as shown in returns from the British Iron and Steel Federation, amounted to 938,600 tons in April, 1938.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES.

EMPLOYMENT in the tinplate industry in April continued bad. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 41.1 at 4th April, 1938.

In steel sheet manufacture also, employment continued bad.

The following Table shows the number of mills in operation at those works in respect of which returns were received for the week ended 9th April, 1938.

Table showing the number of works open and mills in operation for tinplate and steel sheet industries.

ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT generally showed little change between 14th March and 4th April. It declined slightly in electrical engineering but was still very good in that section.

\* See footnote † on page 177.

† The figures relate to the number of shifts during which the works were in operation, taken in conjunction with the number of men employed.

Compared with a year ago employment was better in marine engineering, but in the other principal sections of the industry a decline was recorded.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) at 4th April, 1938, among insured workpeople, aged 16-64.

Table showing numbers of insured workpeople and percentages unemployed in various engineering divisions like London, South-Eastern, and Midlands.

Table showing percentages unemployed at 4th April, 1938, for various engineering divisions including London, South-Eastern, and Midlands.

On the North-East Coast employment improved slightly in marine and in general engineering, and was moderate in both sections.

In Scotland employment showed little general change and was fair both in marine and in general engineering.

SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

EMPLOYMENT at 4th April showed a slight decline on the whole as compared with the previous month. There was some improvement in London, in the North Eastern and Northern areas.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, at 4th April, 1938.

Table showing numbers of insured workpeople and percentages unemployed in shipbuilding and ship-repairing divisions like London, South-Eastern, and Midlands.

\* See footnote † on page 177.

COTTON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in April showed a further decline and was very slack; it was worse than in the corresponding period a year ago.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople aged 16-64, was 25.0 at 4th April, 1938, as compared with 24.0 at 14th March, 1938.

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

Table showing employment and wages in the cotton industry for various districts, including Ashtou, Stockport, and Oldham.

Returns from firms employing about 51,400 workpeople in the week ended 9th April, 1938, showed that about 13.7 per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in that week.

At Ashton-under-Lyne, Stockport, Stalybridge, Hyde and Glossop, employment was bad on the whole.

In the Oldham district there was a further slight decline in both the spinning and manufacturing departments.

At Bolton, employment was bad in the spinning and manufacturing departments, with increased short-time working.

At Preston, Accrington, Darwen, Great Harwood and Nelson, employment showed little general change and was slack.

The following Table shows the number of men and women (other than casuals) on the registers of 56 Employment Exchanges in the principal cotton trade centres of Lancashire and Cheshire at 4th April, 1938 :-

Table showing numbers of men and women on registers of Employment Exchanges in cotton trade centres.

\* See footnote † on page 177.

WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during April showed a slight decline on the whole and was very slack. The holiday stoppage at Easter was extended by many firms, and much short time was worked.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, at 4th April, 1938, was 21.2, compared with 20.8 at 14th March, 1938.

Worst Section.—Employment remained very slack on the whole, and was much worse than in April, 1937.

Returns from employers for the week ended 9th April, 1938, showed that, in the worsted section as a whole, 41.1 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were on short time.

Among woollenters employment improved slightly but was bad on the whole. In the woolcombing department employment showed a slight improvement in all sections.

At Bradford employment improved slightly among combers, but was worse among spinners and weavers. There was a slight improvement in the combing and spinning departments.

Woolen Section.—Employment showed a further slight decline and was very slack on the whole.

Returns from employers for the week ended 9th April, 1938, showed that, in the woollen section as a whole, 47 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were on short time.

In the Huddersfield and Colne Valley district employment was still very slack and much short time was worked.

In the blanket trade, employment remained bad in Yorkshire; at Witney, however, there was a further improvement.

Carpet Section.—There was a further slight improvement but employment was still slack generally.

The following Tables summarise the information received from employers who furnished returns :-

Table showing employment and wages in the worsted and woollen textile industries, including sections like Worst Section, Woollen Section, and Carpet Section.

\* See footnote † on page 177.

† The figures given in the article 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.

BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT showed a slight decline in April, but remained fairly good on the whole.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 11.7 at 4th April, 1938, as compared with 11.4 at 14th March, 1938.

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

Table with columns for Districts, Number of Workpeople, Total wages paid to all Workpeople, and percentage changes. Includes sub-sections for England and Wales, Scotland, and Great Britain.

Returns from firms employing about 54,200 workpeople in the week ended 9th April, 1938, showed that nearly 37 1/2 per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in that week, losing 8 1/2 hours each on the average...

Employment in North London remained fairly good; in East London there was a slight decline, but there was still an unsatisfied demand for skilled workers.

At Leicester employment again improved. In the Leicestershire country district there was a slight decline, but employment remained fairly good on the whole.

Employment at Northampton remained moderate, and there was much short time. In the Higham and Rushden district and at Kettering employment remained good with some firms and fair generally...

At Stafford there was a seasonal decline, but employment remained fairly good; at Norwich there was a further slight improvement, and employment was fair to good.

In the Bristol and Kingswood district employment remained very slack, and short time was still largely worked. At Leeds there was little change and employment continued slack.

Employment remained fairly good at Kilmarnock; it declined and was very poor at Maybole and Edinburgh.

The following Table shows the numbers 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 4th April, 1938 :-

Table showing numbers of men and women in various departments like Preparing Dept., Rough Stuff Dept., etc., with columns for Wholly Unemployed and Temporarily Stopped.

\* See footnote † on page 177. † Comparison of earnings is affected by changes in rates of wages.

BRICK INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT showed a slight improvement in April and continued fairly good.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople aged 16-64, was 8.4 at 4th April, 1938, as compared with 8.7 at 14th March, 1938.

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

Table with columns for Districts, Number of Workpeople, Total Wages paid to all Workpeople, and percentage changes.

Returns from employers relative to short-time and overtime working showed that, of 12,704 workpeople employed by firms furnishing information, over 5 per cent. were working overtime to the extent of about 7 1/2 hours each on the average.

BUILDING.

EMPLOYMENT showed a further improvement in April, due mainly to increased activity in the painting and decorating branch, and was fair on the whole.

As regards individual occupations, employment was moderate with slaters and tilers, and fair with other classes of skilled operatives. With labourers to skilled occupations and builders' labourers employment was moderate...

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, at 4th April, 1938, and the increases or decreases compared with a month before and a year before.\*

Large table showing occupational statistics for Building, including categories like Carpenters, Bricklayers, Masons, etc., with columns for numbers and percentages.

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

Returns as to the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were approved during April have been received from 143 Local Authorities (representing towns with a population of 17,424,000 in 1931).

An analysis of the figures for April, 1938, by districts and by classes of buildings, is given on page 202 of this issue.

\* See footnote † on page 177.

POTTERY INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in North Staffordshire showed a slight decline and continued slack on the whole. At Bristol and at Derby, however, employment was good.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 18.4 at 4th April, 1938, as compared with 17.9 at 14th March, 1938.

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

Table with columns for BRANCHES, DISTRICTS, and TOTAL, showing Number of Workpeople and Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.

Returns from employers relative to short-time working showed that of 9,933 workpeople employed by firms making returns, 2,460, or nearly 25 per cent., were working on an average about 8 1/2 hours less than full time in the week ended 9th April, 1938...

PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING.

EMPLOYMENT in the paper-making industry showed a further decline in April, but was fair generally.

In the letterpress printing industry employment showed little change as compared with the previous month, and continued good, although it was only moderate at Bradford.

In the lithographic printing industry there was little change as compared with March, and employment was good on the whole.

In the bookbinding industry employment improved slightly compared with the previous month, and was better than a year ago.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the paper and paper-board industries was 9.7 at 4th April, 1938, as compared with 8.0 at 14th March, 1938.

The following Table summarises the returns from the various trade unions which furnished information :-

Table showing membership and unemployment statistics for various trade unions like Letterpress Printing, Lithographic Printing, etc.

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT continued slack generally in April, and was worse than in the corresponding period last year.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in dock, harbour, river and canal service was 27.5 at 4th April, 1938, as compared with 27.2 at 14th March, 1938.

\* See footnote † on page 177.

The following Table shows, by districts and by departments, the percentage increases and decreases in the numbers employed in the week ended 9th April, 1938, by those firms who supplied returns for the purpose of the foregoing Table (excluding the carpet section), as compared with the week ended 19th March, 1938 :-

Table showing percentage changes in numbers employed by district and department (Wool Sorting, Spinning, Weaving, etc.).

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 4th April, 1938 :-

Table showing numbers of men and women in various departments like Wool Sorting, Wool Washing, etc., with columns for Wholly Unemployed and Temporarily Stopped.

\* Comparison of earnings is affected by changes in rates of wages. † Most of the districts are indicated by the names of their principal towns, but neighbouring towns and areas are included in each case.



about 2.8\* in the percentage as compared with 19th April, 1937. In harbour, river and canal service, the percentage unemployed was 10.5 at 4th April, 1938, as compared with 11.0 at 14th March, 1938; in dock, wharf and lighterage (port transport) service the corresponding figures were 30.5 and 30.1 respectively.

London.—Employment declined further; it was moderate on the whole. The following Table shows the average daily number of dock labourers employed at docks and wharves in respect of which returns were received:—

Table showing Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London. Columns include Period, In Docks (By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors, By Ship-owners, etc.), At Wharves making Returns, and Total Docks and Principal Wharves.

Tilbury.—The average daily number of dock labourers employed during April was 1,025, as compared with 890 in March, 1938, and with 1,049 in April, 1937.

North-East Coast.—Employment showed little change, and was fair generally.

Mersey.—Employment at Liverpool and Garston was affected by seasonal slackness, but was generally moderate; at Salford it improved slightly, but was still slack.

The average weekly number of dock labourers registered at the clearing houses under the Liverpool Docks Scheme as employed in the four weeks ended 29th April, 1938, was 11,410, compared with 11,883 in March, 1938, and with 12,746 in April, 1937.

Other Ports in England and Wales.—Employment at Cardiff showed little change and was fair; at Swansea it improved slightly with casual workers, and was fair generally. At Bristol and Avonmouth it remained quiet. At Plymouth, employment declined slightly, but was still fair; at Southampton it was moderate.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—Employment at Glasgow and Leith showed little change and was fair and moderate respectively; at Dundee it was irregular, but moderate on the whole. At Grange-mouth it declined somewhat, and was moderate; at Belfast it declined but was fair generally.

SEAMEN.

Employment among seamen remained slack on the whole. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in shipping service was 25.2 at 4th April, 1938, as compared with 24.4 at 14th March, 1938. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 4.2\* in the percentage as compared with 19th April, 1937.

The following Table shows the number of seamen shipped† in British registered foreign-going vessels at the undermentioned ports of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:—

Table showing Number of Seamen† shipped in British registered foreign-going vessels. Columns include Principal Ports, April, 1938, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before, Year before, and Four Months ended April, 1938, April, 1937.

\* See footnote † on page 177. † It will be understood that the numbers given are the numbers of separate engagements, and not of separate individuals. ‡ Including Birkenhead and Garston. † Including Avonmouth 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 4th April, 1938:—

Table showing Number of Persons on Register at 4th April, 1938. Columns include Area, Men, Women, Juveniles, Total, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in totals as compared with 14th Mar. 1938, and 19th Apr. 1937.

\* See footnote † on page 177. † Comparable figures are not available. ‡ The figures for Rutherglen are included. § Percentage rates of unemployment for about 760 Towns in Great Britain are given in the monthly "Local Unemployment Index."

COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

ANALYSIS FOR 4TH APRIL, 1938.

Table showing Composition of Unemployment Statistics: Great Britain. Columns include Men (18 years and over), Boys (under 18 years), Women (18 years and over), Girls (under 18 years), and Total.

APPLICANTS FOR INSURANCE BENEFIT AND UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCES.

DIVISIONAL ANALYSIS—4TH APRIL, 1938. CLAIMS ADMITTED FOR INSURANCE BENEFIT.†

Table showing Divisional Analysis of Applicants for Insurance Benefit and Unemployment Allowances. Columns include Division, Men 18-64, Boys 16 & 17, Women 18-64, Girls 16 & 17, and Total 16-64.

Table showing Applications Authorised for Unemployment Allowances. Columns include Division, Men aged 18-64, Boys aged 16 & 17, Women aged 18-64, Girls aged 16 & 17, and Total aged 16-64.

Table showing Applications Authorised for Unemployment Allowances. Columns include Division, Men aged 18-64, Boys aged 16 & 17, Women aged 18-64, Girls aged 16 & 17, and Total aged 16-64.

\* These exclusions represent (a) insurance benefit claimants in receipt of unemployment allowances in supplementation of benefit (numbering 8,192 at 4th April, 1938); and (b) persons disqualified for short periods from receiving benefit, who are shown in line 2 (b) of the Table.

† See explanation on page 186. ‡ The persons with claims admitted for insurance benefit included 8,192 for whom payment of unemployment allowances in supplementation of benefit had been authorised. § Including 5,139 persons, disqualified for short periods from receiving unemployment benefit, who had applications authorised for unemployment allowances.

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 position in relation to insurance benefit and unemployment allowances had not been determined), who were registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain as unemployed on 4th April, 1938.

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.

Table showing Periods of Registered Unemployment. Columns include 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, and Totals.

Of the 958,891 applicants who had been on the register for less than three months, approximately 749,000, or 46.4 per cent. of the total number of applicants, had been on the register for less than six weeks.

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND. GREAT BRITAIN.

The following Table shows approximately the income and expenditure of the Unemployment Fund\* for the periods stated:—

Table showing Unemployment Fund: Great Britain. Columns include Five weeks ended 30th Apr., 1938, Four weeks ended 26th Mar., 1938, and Four weeks ended 24th Apr., 1937.

UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCES (GREAT BRITAIN).

As from 1st April, 1937, the cost of unemployment allowances is met from the Unemployment Assistance Fund which is reimbursed by the Exchequer. For the period of five weeks ended 30th April, 1938, expenditure on these allowances (excluding the cost of administration) amounted to approximately £3,421,000 as compared with £2,783,000 during the four weeks ended 26th March, 1938, and £3,050,000 during the four weeks ended 24th April, 1937.

\* A detailed account of the Fund is presented to Parliament annually (see H.C. 49 of 1938, for the period ended 31st March, 1937).

† Includes adjustment. ‡ Statutory provision was made for the repayment (including interest) of the debt outstanding on 1st July, 1934 (amounting to £105,780,000) by half-yearly payments of £2,500,000 commencing on 30th September, 1934. Under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1938, an additional sum of £20,000,000 was repaid on 31st March, 1938, and, thereafter the half-yearly payments are reduced to £2,006,250.

UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG INSURED PERSONS AT 4th APRIL, 1938.

INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS.

The statistics here presented show, industry by industry, the estimated number of persons, aged 16-64, insured against unemployment at July, 1937, and the total number and percentage of such persons unemployed on 4th April, 1938, 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 of exempted employments are indoor private domestic service, employment otherwise than by way of manual labour at a rate of remuneration exceeding in value £250 a year, employment as female professional nurse, and, subject to certain qualifications, employment in the teaching profession and in the police forces. Employment under public or local authorities, railways and public utility companies may, in certain circumstances, also be exempted. Persons aged 65 and over, and certain other classes, are excluded from insurance. The Unemployment Insurance Acts do not apply to persons serving in an established capacity in the permanent service of the Crown. Prior to September, 1934, juveniles under 16 years of age were also exempted, and they are excluded from the statistics in these Tables; particulars of the numbers of these juveniles recorded as unemployed at 4th April, 1938, are, however, given on page 190.

The agricultural scheme introduced by the Unemployment Insurance (Agriculture) Act, 1936, came into operation for the payment of contributions on 4th May, 1936. Unemployment benefit became payable under the scheme six months later. Private gardeners were included as from 1st February, 1937.

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 an allowance.

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 "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 pages 177 and 178 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 185.

Insured persons who are disqualified for the receipt of unemployment benefit under the trade 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 188 and 189 it should be borne in mind that, in the case of individual industries, the percentage rates of unemployment at March, and April, 1938, have been calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers of insured persons at July, 1937, while the figures for April, 1937, used for the purpose of comparison, are calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers insured at July, 1936 (see, however, footnote § on page 189 regarding the percentage for all industries and services combined). In an industry in which a relatively large change occurred between July, 1936, and July, 1937, in the estimated number of insured workpeople, this change may have an important effect on the relative percentage rates of unemployment.

INDUSTRY.	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.									GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.		
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.			WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED, TEMPORARY STOPPAGES AND CASUALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<b>I. PERSONS, AGED 16-64, INSURED UNDER THE GENERAL SCHEME.*</b>												
Fishing ... ..	10,888	124	11,012	227	13	240	11,115	137	11,252	11,039	137	11,176
Mining :-												
Coal Mining ... ..	80,504	329	80,833	44,469	77	44,546	125,073	406	125,479	125,030	406	125,436
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	794	—	794	541	—	541	1,335	—	1,335	1,330	—	1,330
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ...	780	1	781	308	—	308	1,088	1	1,089	1,086	1	1,087
Stone Quarrying and Mining ...	4,991	8	4,999	1,058	3	1,061	6,049	11	6,060	4,522	11	4,533
Slate Quarrying and Mining ...	531	2	533	23	1	24	554	3	557	551	3	554
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	616	116	732	486	62	548	1,102	178	1,280	1,067	177	1,244
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	1,460	8	1,468	449	2	451	1,909	10	1,919	1,723	9	1,732
Total, Mining ... ..	89,776	464	90,240	47,334	145	47,479	137,110	609	137,719	135,309	607	135,916
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :-												
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	1,410	18	1,428	207	2	209	1,617	20	1,637	1,615	19	1,634
Artificial Stone and Concrete ...	2,665	132	2,797	630	21	651	3,233	153	3,486	3,235	151	3,386
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting ...	811	16	827	98	—	98	909	16	925	850	15	865
Total, N.-M. Mining Products ...	4,834	166	5,000	935	23	958	5,819	189	6,008	5,700	185	5,885
Brick, Tiley, Pipe, etc., Making ...	7,231	608	7,839	928	163	1,091	8,159	771	8,930	7,706	771	8,477
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ... ..	3,332	3,322	6,654	2,647	4,473	7,120	5,979	7,795	13,774	5,965	7,791	13,756
Glass :-												
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass) ... ..	2,122	473	2,595	1,138	218	1,356	3,280	691	3,951	3,238	691	3,929
Glass Bottles ... ..	2,173	264	2,437	1,204	51	1,255	3,377	315	3,692	3,377	315	3,692
Total, Glass ... ..	4,295	737	5,032	2,342	269	2,611	6,657	1,006	7,643	6,615	1,006	7,621
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. :-												
Chemicals ... ..	5,574	1,290	6,864	569	221	790	6,143	1,511	7,654	6,065	1,510	7,575
Explosives ... ..	568	299	867	20	40	60	588	339	927	588	339	927
Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc. ...	1,036	275	1,311	130	19	149	1,166	294	1,460	1,156	292	1,448
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc. ...	3,487	922	4,409	749	199	948	4,236	1,121	5,357	4,208	1,105	5,313
Total, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.	10,665	2,786	13,451	1,468	479	1,947	12,133	3,265	15,398	12,017	3,246	15,263
Metal Manufacture :-												
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) ... ..	1,506	4	1,510	428	4	432	1,934	8	1,942	1,933	8	1,941
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling	11,897	158	12,055	19,362	31	19,393	31,259	189	31,448	31,247	189	31,436
Iron and Steel Rolling, etc. ...	2,806	243	3,049	946	61	1,007	3,752	304	4,056	3,702	300	4,002
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	3,548	357	3,905	6,901	746	7,647	10,449	1,103	11,552	10,449	1,103	11,552
Tin Plates ... ..	2,197	97	2,294	3,702	93	3,795	5,899	190	6,089	5,894	190	6,074
Iron and Steel Tubes ... ..	1,452	276	1,728	2,224	80	2,304	3,678	356	4,034	3,655	356	4,011
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes ...	33,406	1,135	34,541	33,563	1,015	34,578	56,969	2,150	59,119	56,870	2,146	59,016
Total, Metal Manufacture ... ..	57,158	2,817	60,075	68,427	1,289	69,716	97,697	3,809	101,506	97,697	3,809	101,506
Engineering, etc. :-												
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding ... ..	29,583	2,245	31,828	8,991	1,125	10,116	33,574	3,370	41,944	37,414	3,352	40,766
Electrical Engineering ... ..	3,549	1,184	4,733	707	411	1,118	4,256	1,595	5,851	4,173	1,584	5,757
Marine Engineering, etc. ... ..	3,857	31	3,888	323	1	324	4,189	32	4,221	3,558	32	3,590
Construction Engineering ... ..	3,346	32	3,378	517	6	523	3,893	38	3,931	3,816	38	3,854
Total, Engineering ... ..	40,335	3,492	43,827	10,538	1,543	12,081	50,873	5,035	55,908	48,961	5,006	53,967
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :-												
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc. ... ..	14,393	1,468	15,861	4,626	614	5,240	19,019	2,082	21,101	18,586	2,063	20,649
Carriages, Carts, etc. ... ..	1,084	82	1,166	157	18	175	1,241	100	1,341	1,184	100	1,284
Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc.	1,716	36	1,752	479	22	501	2,195	58	2,253	2,170	58	2,228
Total, Vehicles ... ..	17,193	1,586	18,779	5,262	654	5,916	22,455	2,240	24,695	21,940	2,221	24,161
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...	32,855	226	33,081	2,247	31	2,278	35,102	257	35,359	32,459	252	32,711
TOTAL (aged 16-64) ... ..	1,098,731	295,584	1,394,315	219,648	145,951	365,599	1,318,379	441,535	1,759,914	1,262,913	409,634	1,672,547

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

INDUSTRY.	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.											GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.			
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.					WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED, TEMPORARY STOPPAGES AND CASUALS.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<b>Other Metal Industries :-</b>															
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding ... ..	6,818	645	7,463	7,638	466	8,104	14,456	1,111	15,567	14,381	1,111	15,492	4,037	68	4,105
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ...	3,951	69	4,020	342	—	342	4,293	69	4,362	4,357	68	4,425	8,857	7,646	16,503
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc.	6,501	6,994	13,495	1,231	1,863	3,094	7,732	8,657	16,389	7,646	8,853	16,499	5,110	3,470	8,580
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files ...	1,785	817	2,602	1,705	803	2,508	3,490	1,620	5,110	3,470	1,620	5,090	1,521	1,519	3,040
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	905	824	1,729	616	367	983	1,521	1,291	2,812	1,519	1,291	2,810	1,521	1,519	3,040
Brass and Allied Metal Wares ... ..	1,201	894	2,095	577	381	958	1,778	1,275	3,053	1,762	1,274	3,036	1,356	56	1,412
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	1,217	54	1,271	139	2	141	1,356	56	1,412	1,319	56	1,375	1,266	1,274	2,540
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	1,266	982	2,248	583	600	1,183	1,849	1,582	3,431	1,829	1,581	3,410	1,849	1,582	3,431
Metal Industries not separately specified ... ..	11,777	7,502	19,279	4,034	2,917	6,951	15,811	10,419	26,230	15,426	10,399	25,825	32,286	26,230	58,516
Total, Other Metals ... ..	35,421	18,811	54,232	16,865	7,399	24,264	52,286	36,280	88,566	51,389	36,253	87,642	88,566	51,389	140,005
<b>Textiles :-</b>															
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc. ...	8,342	11,652	19,994	10,984	21,597	32,581	19,326	33,249	52,575	19,326	33,249	52,575	19,326	33,249	52,575
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)	6,287	18,005	24,292	7,536	17,709	25,245	13,823	35,714	49,537	13,798	35,708	49,506	14,629	48,963	63,592
Total, Cotton ... ..	14,629	29,657	44,286	18,520	39,306	57,826	33,149	68,963	102,112	33,124	68,957	102,081	33,149	68,963	102,112
Woolen and Worsted ... ..	6,545	8,110	14,655	12,343	20,362	32,705	18,888	28,472	47,360	18,724	28,361	47,085	18,888	28,472	47,360
Silk Spinning and Manufacture and Artificial Silk Weaving, etc. ... ..	1,241	1,891	3,132	1,310	4,034	5,344	2,551	5,925	8,476	2,531	5,881	8,412	2,551	5,925	8,476
Artificial Silk Yarn Manufacture ...	928	600	1,528	1,182	1,283	2,465	2,110	1,583	3,693	2,110	1,583	3,693	2,110	1,583	3,693
Linen ... ..	5,769	13,853	19,622	983	3,504	4,487	6,752	17,357	24,109	6,752	17,357	24,109	6,752	17,357	24,109
Jute ... ..	2,567	5,207													

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

Table with columns for Industry, Estimated Number of Insured Persons, Percentages at 4th April 1938, Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Total Percentages, and Great Britain Only Total Percentages at 4th April 1938. Includes sub-sections for I. PERSONS INSURED UNDER THE GENERAL SCHEME and II. PERSONS INSURED UNDER THE AGRICULTURAL SCHEME.

\* For the purpose of comparison with 19th April, 1937, an estimate has been made of the effect of the change in the procedure for counting the unemployed, introduced in September, 1937 (see page 379 of the October, 1937, issue of this GAZETTE).

Table with columns for Industry, Estimated Number of Insured Persons, Percentages at 4th April 1938, Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Total Percentages, and Great Britain Only Total Percentages at 4th April 1938. Includes sub-sections for I. PERSONS INSURED UNDER THE GENERAL SCHEME and II. PERSONS INSURED UNDER THE AGRICULTURAL SCHEME.

Table titled 'II. PERSONS INSURED UNDER THE AGRICULTURAL SCHEME' with columns for Industry, Estimated Number of Insured Persons, Percentages at 4th April 1938, Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Total Percentages, and Great Britain Only Total Percentages at 4th April 1938.

\* See footnote \* on page 188.
† For 18th April, 1937, separate figures are not available.
‡ See footnote † on page 188.
§ The percentage for all industries and services combined for April, 1937, used for this comparison, is the revised figure based on the estimated number insured at that date—see the issue of the GAZETTE for November, 1937, page 424 (see also footnote \* on page 188). The percentages for March and April, 1938, are based on the numbers insured at July, 1937.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED. GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

Table with columns for Industries, Males, Females, Total, and Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in the numbers insured, aged 16-64, recorded as unemployed at 4th April, 1938, compared with 14th March, 1938.

NEW ENTRANTS INTO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.\* APRIL, 1938.

Table with columns for Division, Men aged 16-64, Boys, Women aged 16-64, Girls, and Total. Includes sub-sections for London, South-Eastern, South-Western, Midlands, North-Eastern, North-Western, Northern, Scotland, and Wales.

\* The figures do not include certain classes of persons brought into insurance as from 4th April, 1938, under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1938, the Unemployment (Insurable Employments) Regulations, 1937 and 1938, and the Unemployment Insurance (Insurable Employments) (Agriculture) Regulations, 1938 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1938, page 130).

JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

JUVENILES, UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES AND JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX AT 4TH APRIL, 1938.

Division.	Boys.			Girls.		
	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.
London ...	1,123	2,455	3,578	1,062	1,830	2,892
South-Eastern ...	617	1,571	2,088	995	1,958	2,953
South-Western ...	656	1,058	1,714	1,272	1,632	2,904
Midlands ...	543	2,393	2,936	806	3,138	3,944
North-Eastern ...	528	2,131	2,659	1,361	3,804	5,165
North-Western ...	1,828	5,843	7,671	2,602	7,094	9,696
Northern ...	2,055	2,720	4,775	3,463	3,312	6,775
Scotland ...	2,919	5,506	8,425	4,230	6,632	10,862
Wales ...	2,274	5,057	7,331	3,364	3,242	6,606
<b>Great Britain</b> ...	<b>12,443</b>	<b>28,734</b>	<b>41,177</b>	<b>19,155</b>	<b>32,642</b>	<b>51,797</b>
<b>N. Ireland</b> ...	<b>780</b>	<b>2,445</b>	<b>3,225</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>2,452</b>	<b>2,988</b>
<b>Gt. Britain and N. Ireland...</b>	<b>13,223</b>	<b>31,179</b>	<b>44,402</b>	<b>19,691</b>	<b>35,094</b>	<b>54,785</b>

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. See article on page 48 of the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1938.

INSURED JUVENILES, UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, RECORDED AS UNEMPLOYED AT 4TH APRIL, 1938.

Division.	Boys.			Girls.		
	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.
London ...	1,371	3,039	4,410	1,526	2,518	4,044
South-Eastern ...	451	1,640	2,091	727	1,916	2,643
South-Western ...	306	1,058	1,364	509	1,511	2,020
Midlands ...	522	2,564	3,086	756	3,307	4,063
North-Eastern ...	405	2,083	2,488	771	3,754	4,525
North-Western ...	1,337	5,733	7,070	2,068	7,034	9,102
Northern ...	2,510	3,341	5,851	1,103	2,661	3,764
Scotland ...	1,458	5,246	6,704	2,038	6,091	8,129
Wales ...	606	4,614	5,220	507	2,141	2,648
Special Schemes ...	—	7	7	—	11	11
<b>Great Britain</b> ...	<b>7,287</b>	<b>28,494</b>	<b>35,781</b>	<b>10,005</b>	<b>30,944</b>	<b>40,949</b>
<b>N. Ireland</b> ...	<b>523</b>	<b>2,327</b>	<b>2,850</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>2,421</b>	<b>2,859</b>
<b>Gt. Britain and N. Ireland ...</b>	<b>7,810</b>	<b>30,821</b>	<b>38,631</b>	<b>10,443</b>	<b>33,365</b>	<b>43,808</b>

Note.—These figures include not only insured juveniles on the register, but also those whose unemployment books were in the "two months' file," (see paragraph below the Table in next column). The effect of the inclusion of those with books in the two months' file is especially marked in the London Division.

JUVENILES, UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT. THREE WEEKS ENDED 11TH APRIL, 1938.

Division.	Number of Vacancies Filled.			Juveniles placed in first situation since leaving School.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
London ...	3,871	3,019	6,890	378	375	753
South-Eastern ...	1,138	955	2,093	157	214	371
South-Western ...	1,021	1,088	2,109	217	248	465
Midlands ...	1,491	1,232	2,723	289	350	639
North-Eastern ...	892	1,042	1,934	97	120	217
North-Western ...	1,800	1,965	3,765	193	199	392
Northern ...	786	720	1,506	126	158	284
Scotland ...	1,552	1,670	3,222	492	534	1,026
Wales ...	405	416	821	118	176	294
<b>Great Britain</b> ...	<b>12,956</b>	<b>12,107</b>	<b>25,063</b>	<b>2,067</b>	<b>2,374</b>	<b>4,441</b>

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

Division.	Week ended 13th April, 1938.				Month ended 20th April, 1938.				Total number of individuals who have attended Junior Instruction Centres and Classes* since 1st April, 1938.
	Junior Instruction Centres and Classes.		Other Educational Institutions.		Junior Instruction Centres and Classes*		Other Educational Institutions.		
	No. of Centres.	No. of Classes.	Average attendance.	No. of Institutions.	Average attendance.	No. of Centres.	No. of Classes.	Average attendance.	
London ...	2	—	117	72	11	72	33	307	
S.-Eastern ...	8	4	180	220	4	19	5	740	
S.-Western ...	7	1	145	275	25	14	53	687	
Midlands ...	4	1	218	123	33	34	77	511	
N.-Eastern ...	11	6	542	720	38	47	117	1,877	
N.-Western ...	28	1	3,060	1,930	10	38	77	6,956	
Northern ...	33	—	2,415	2,766	8	20	21	6,748	
Scotland ...	34	3	3,130	2,990	9	17	58	9,034	
Wales ...	27	6	2,247	1,610	5	7	9	5,042	
<b>Great Britain</b> ...	<b>154†</b>	<b>22†</b>	<b>12,054</b>	<b>10,708</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>31,902</b>	

\* Comparable figures for other educational institutions are not available. † Of these, eleven Junior Instruction Centres and five classes were temporarily closed.

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

The following Table shows for each industry group, and for the principal industries, the numbers of insured boys and girls under 16 years of age recorded as unemployed in Great Britain, and in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, at 4th April, 1938:—

Industry.	Great Britain.		Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
<b>GENERAL SCHEME.*</b>				
<b>Fishing</b> ...	8	2		2
<b>Mining</b> :—				
Coal Mining ...	192	2	192	2
All other Mining, etc. ...	28	6	32	6
<b>Total, Mining</b> ...	<b>220</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Non-Metalliferous Mining Products</b> ...	21	5	25	5
<b>Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc. Making</b> ...	59	13	60	13
<b>Pottery, Earthenware, etc.</b> ...	22	65	22	65
<b>Glass</b> ...	30	51	30	51
<b>Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.</b> ...	56	191	59	193
<b>Metal Manufacture</b> ...	107	50	109	50
<b>Engineering, etc. :—</b>				
General Engineering: Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding ...	308	133	337	134
Other Engineering ...	123	69	123	70
<b>Total, Engineering</b> ...	<b>431</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>204</b>
<b>Construction and Repair of Vehicles :—</b>				
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Other Vehicles ...	167	28	171	31
<b>Total, Vehicles</b> ...	<b>167</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing</b> ...	120	33	120	36
<b>Other Metal Industries :—</b>				
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc. All others ...	139	248	139	248
<b>Total, Other Metal Industries</b> ...	<b>409</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>330</b>
<b>Total, Metal Industries</b> ...	<b>548</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>578</b>
<b>Textiles :—</b>				
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc. ... Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.) ...	80	190	80	190
<b>Total, Cotton</b> ...	<b>67</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>208</b>
Woolen and Worsted ... Hosiery ... All other Textiles ...	55	154	55	154
<b>Total, Textiles</b> ...	<b>115</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>454</b>
<b>Leather and Leather Goods</b> ...	37	78	37	79
<b>Clothing :—</b>				
Dress Making and Millinery ... Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. ... Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs ... Other Clothing ...	43	336	45	348
<b>Total, Clothing</b> ...	<b>141</b>	<b>961</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>1,095</b>
<b>Food, Drink and Tobacco :—</b>				
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc. ... Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery ... Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff ... All other Food and Drink ...	114	335	117	342
<b>Total, Food, Drink, etc.</b> ...	<b>245</b>	<b>1,098</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>1,118</b>
<b>Woodworking, etc. :—</b>				
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. All other Woodworking ...	171	88	185	91
<b>Total, Woodworking, etc.</b> ...	<b>154</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>95</b>
<b>Paper, Printing, etc. :—</b>				
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery ... Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding ... Other Paper, Printing, etc. ...	31	170	34	195
<b>Total, Paper, Printing, etc.</b> ...	<b>146</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>317</b>
<b>Building and Contracting :—</b>				
Building ... Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	310	13	326	13
<b>Total, Building and Contracting</b> ...	<b>375</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Other Manufacturing Industries :—</b>				
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites ... All Others ...	13	77	13	77
<b>Total, Other Manufacturing Industries</b> ...	<b>80</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>117</b>
<b>Gas, Water and Electricity Supply</b> ...	94	94	94	94
<b>Transport and Communication</b> ...	190	28	197	30
<b>Distributive Trades</b> ...	2,568	2,802	2,797	2,851
<b>Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance*</b> ...	71	55	78	55
<b>Miscellaneous Trades and Services :—</b>				
Professional Services ... Entertainments, Sport, etc. ... Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc. Service Laundry Services ... Job Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc. ... All other Industries and Services ...	42	56	42	58
<b>Total, Miscellaneous Trades and Services</b> ...	<b>92</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>132</b>
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>6,992</b>	<b>9,898</b>	<b>7,501</b>	<b>10,334</b>
<b>AGRICULTURAL SCHEME.</b>				
Farming, Forestry, etc. ... Market Gardening ... Other Gardening (including Private Gardening) ...	208	52	219	54
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>295</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>109</b>

The figures above 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 employment.

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

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: ADJUDICATIONS BY THE STATUTORY AUTHORITIES.

The Table below analyses for Great Britain for the period 1st to 30th April, 1938, inclusive, the decisions of Insurance Officers, of Courts of Referees and of the Umpire on doubtful claims for insurance benefit:—

A.—DECISIONS OF INSURANCE OFFICERS\*.

	Men.	Women.	Juveniles.	Total.
<b>Claims allowed :—</b>				
Grounds on which Insurance Officers have power to disallow ...	3,784	1,084	175	5,043
Grounds on which Insurance Officers have not power to disallow ...	10,478	14,203	2,168	26,849
<b>Claims disallowed :—</b>				
<b>Contributions conditions :—</b>				
(a) General Scheme ...	65	33	59	157
(b) Agricultural Scheme ...	5	1	2	6
Not unemployed ...	2,924	1,044	309	4,277
<b>Other grounds on which Insurance Officers have power to disallow ...</b>	<b>3,615</b>	<b>1,196</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>5,050</b>
<b>Total Claims disallowed</b> ...	<b>6,607</b>	<b>2,274</b>	<b>609</b>	<b>9,490</b>

B.—DECISIONS OF COURTS OF REFEREES\*.

(1) Appeals against Disallowances by Insurance Officers.

	Men.	Women.	Juveniles.	Total.
<b>Claims allowed</b> ...	97	30	2	129
<b>Claims disallowed :—</b>				
<b>Contributions conditions :—</b>				
(a) General Scheme ...	20	2	—	22
(b) Agricultural Scheme ...	3	—	—	3
Not unemployed ...	244	62	5	311
<b>Other grounds</b> ...	<b>433</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>554</b>
<b>Total Claims disallowed</b> ...	<b>700</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>890</b>

(2) Other Cases.

	Men.	Women.	Juveniles.	Total.
<b>Claims allowed</b> ...	3,553	3,586	800	7,939
<b>Claims disallowed :—</b>				
<b>Contributions conditions :—</b>				
(a) General Scheme ...	2	1	—	3
(b) Agricultural Scheme ...	—	1	—	1
<b>Anomalies Orders :—</b>				
Class (b)—seasonal workers ...	37	86	4	127
Class (c)—normal employment not more than 2 days a week ...	52	87	6	145
Class (d)—married women ...	—	4,399	—	4,399
<b>Employment left voluntarily without just cause</b> ...	<b>4,981</b>	<b>2,761</b>	<b>2,092</b>	<b>9,834</b>
<b>Employment lost through misconduct</b> ...	<b>2,552</b>	<b>803</b>	<b>951</b>	<b>4,306</b>
<b>Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to carry out written directions</b> ...	<b>945</b>	<b>1,360</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>2,744</b>
<b>Not unemployed</b> ...	<b>243</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>294</b>
<b>Not capable of work, or not available for work</b> ...	<b>489</b>	<b>1,028</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>1,670</b>
<b>Other grounds</b> ...	<b>280</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>689</b>
<b>Total Claims disallowed</b> ...	<b>9,581</b>	<b>10,653</b>	<b>3,978</b>	<b>24,212</b>

C.—TRADE DISPUTE CASES.

	Claims Allowed.	Claims Disallowed.	Total.
<b>Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers</b> ...	1,866	3,515	5,381
<b>Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers dealt with by Courts of Referees</b> ...	12	174	186
	—	15	15
	—	2	2
<b>Total Appeals&lt;/</b>			

## 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 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. 177-178 to compare the actual level of employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland with that in other countries.]

## GERMANY. †

A FURTHER decline in unemployment was recorded during April. The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as unemployed at the end of April, 1938, was 422,529,\* of whom 156,342\* were not fully capable of employment. At the end of the previous month the corresponding figures were 507,649† and 171,081, and at the end of April, 1937, 960,764 and 211,930, respectively.

At the end of April, 1938, 237,079\* were in receipt of unemployment benefit, as compared with 300,230 at the end of March, 1938, and 548,955 at the end of April, 1937.

## FRANCE. §

Unemployment declined again during April. The total number of persons remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 424,636, as compared with 429,561 at the end of March, 1938, and 395,996 at the end of April, 1937.

At the beginning of March, 1938, the number of persons employed in mining, industrial, transport and commercial undertakings covered by the official monthly investigation showed an increase of 4.68 per cent., as compared with 1st March, 1937. In 8,128 undertakings employing 2,306,278 persons, in which, at 1st March, 1938, legislation reducing hours, in principle, to 40 a week had been applied, the percentage of workpeople who were on short time to such an extent as to bring their weekly hours below 40 was 19.11. At 1st March, 1937, among 1,480,744 workpeople employed in 4,873 undertakings in which, at that date, the 40-hour week had been applied, the corresponding figure was 2.64 per cent. Among 731,646 workpeople in the remaining 3,358 undertakings in which the 40-hour week had not been applied, 22.29 per cent. were on short time to such an extent as to bring their weekly hours below 48.

## BELGIUM. ||

There was a further increase in unemployment during January. Returns received by the National Employment and Unemployment Office from approved unemployment insurance funds with a total membership of 919,340 showed that 16.0 per cent. of these were totally unemployed in January, 1938, as compared with 14.9 per cent. in December, 1937, and 14.5 per cent. in January, 1937. In addition, 19.4 per cent. were employed intermittently in January, 1938, as compared with 16.1 per cent. in December, 1937, and 10.7 per cent. in January, 1937. In January, 1938, 20.2 per cent. of the aggregate possible working days were lost through unemployment; in the preceding month the percentage was 18.6, and in January, 1937, 16.6.

## NETHERLANDS. ††

Unemployment declined during February. Figures compiled by the State Department of Unemployment Insurance and Employment Exchanges show that, of 551,390 members of subsidised unemployment funds making returns for the week ended 26th February, 1938, 26.3 per cent. were unemployed during the whole week and 4.7 per cent. for less than 6 days. In the corresponding week of the preceding month the percentages were 29.2 and 5.4, and in the last week of February, 1937, 27.9 and 4.4. At the end of February, 1938, 440,184 applicants for work were registered at public Employment Exchanges, of whom 420,790 were unemployed; at the end of the previous month the corresponding totals were 457,547 and 439,278, and at the end of February, 1937, 454,244 and 439,553.

## SWITZERLAND.\*\*

There was a sharp decline in unemployment during March. At the end of that month 66,631 applications for employment (46.4 per thousand of the employed population according to the census of 1930) were registered at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 93,103 (64.8 per thousand) at the end of February, 1938, and 89,346 (62.2 per thousand) at the end of March, 1937. Offers of situations at the dates mentioned above numbered 2,819, 1,821 and 2,611, respectively.

## ITALY. †††

According to a semi-official series of index numbers compiled by the Fascist Confederation of Industrialists, employment declined between December, 1937, and January, 1938, but increased in February. If the average monthly index of employment in industrial undertakings for the year 1929 be taken as 100, the corresponding index at the end of February, 1938, was 105.7\*, as compared with 102.0 at the end of January, 1938, 106.1† at the end of December, 1937, and 95.7 at the end of February, 1937.

\* Provisional figure. † Revised figure.  
 ‡ Der A. beitsersatz im Deutschen Reich, 12th May, 1938. Berlin.  
 § Bulletin du Marché du Travail, 9th April, 1937, 8th April and 6th May, 1938. Paris.  
 ¶ Revue du Travail, April, 1938. Brussels.  
 \*\* Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 31st March, 1938. The Hague.  
 \*\*\* La Vie Economique, April 1938. Berne.  
 †† Bollettino Mensile di Statistica, 22nd April, 1938. Rome.

## POLAND. †

There was a slight decline in unemployment during February. The number of applicants for work remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 546,822, as compared with 549,271 at the end of January, 1938, and 547,986 at the end of February, 1937.

## CZECHOSLOVAKIA. §

Unemployment continued to decline during April. The total number of applicants for work remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 361,183,\* as compared with 434,506† at the end of March, 1938, and 503,632 at the end of April, 1937.

## SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

Unemployment declined in Denmark during April, in Sweden during March, and in Norway during February.

*Denmark.*—According to returns received by the Danish Statistical Department from approved unemployment funds with a total membership of approximately 449,000, 20.7\* per cent. of this membership were unemployed at the end of April, 1938, as compared with 22.1† per cent. at the end of March, 1938, and 17.5 per cent. at the end of April, 1937.

*Norway.*—Returns furnished by ten trade unions with a total membership of 86,145 show that 28.2 per cent. of this membership were unemployed at the end of February, 1938, as compared with 28.9 per cent. at the end of January, 1938, and 23.1 per cent. at the end of February, 1937.

*Sweden.*\*\*—Of a total of approximately 602,000 members covered by the returns of the reporting trade unions, 12.7\* per cent. were unemployed at the end of March, 1938, as compared with 14.3 per cent. at the end of the previous month, and 14.5 per cent. at the end of March, 1937.

## UNITED STATES. †††

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 March, 1938, showed a decline of about one per cent. as compared with the previous month. Aggregate weekly earnings in the establishments covered declined during the same period by 0.3 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 March, 1938, was 81.7\*, as compared with 82.5 for the previous month, and 101.1 for March, 1937.

At the end of March, 1938, 6,778,368 applicants were registered at the public Employment Exchanges comprised in, or affiliated to, the United States Employment Service, an increase of 0.3 per cent. as compared with the previous month, and of 23.4 per cent. as compared with March, 1937. The increase between March, 1937, and March, 1938, is due, in part, to the inauguration of unemployment compensation benefits in 22 States at the beginning of 1938. Included among the registered applicants are a large number of persons provided with employment on public relief work schemes.

Reports received by the American Federation of Labour from affiliated trade unions in 24 cities showed that in both February and March, 1938, 21 per cent. of the membership of these unions covered by the returns were unemployed as compared with 13 per cent. in March, 1937.

## ÉIRE. ††

The number of persons on the live registers of the Employment Exchanges fell from 102,515 at 28th March, 1938, to 100,076 at 25th April. The figures for both of these dates are affected by the operation of an Order issued under the Unemployment Assistance Act, 1933, the effect of which is to restrict, during the period from 2nd March to 25th October, the eligibility for unemployment assistance of a certain class of persons living in rural areas. At 26th April, 1937, when a similar Order was in force, the total number of persons on the live registers was 92,363.

## CANADA. §§

Unemployment declined during March. At the end of March, 1938, 12.8 per cent. of the aggregate membership (approximately 221,000) of trade unions making returns were unemployed, as compared with 13.7 per cent. at the end of February, 1938, and 12.9 per cent. at the end of March, 1937.

## NEW ZEALAND. ||||

The number of unemployed males remaining on the registers of the Government Employment Bureaux at 15th January, 1938, was 8,056, as compared with 8,367 at 18th December, 1937, and 31,416 at 16th January, 1937. All the foregoing figures exclude men in full-time employment subsidised by the Employment Promotion Fund. In addition, men in receipt of sustenance pay who are totally unfit for employment are excluded from the figures for December, 1937, and January, 1938; at both these dates they numbered approximately 8,000.

\* Provisional figure. † Revised figure.  
 ‡ Wiadomości Statystyczne, 15th April, 1938. Warsaw.  
 § Prager Tagblatt, 6th May, 1938. Prague.  
 ¶ Statistiske Efterretninger, 5th May, 1938. Copenhagen.  
 \*\* Information supplied by the Central Bureau of Statistics, Oslo.  
 †† Information supplied by the Ministry of Social Affairs, Stockholm.  
 ††† The New York Times, 23rd April, 1938; information supplied by the Department of Labour, and American Federationist, April, 1938, Washington.  
 ††† Information supplied by the Department of Industry and Commerce, Dublin.  
 §§ Information supplied by the Department of Labour, Ottawa.  
 |||| Monthly Abstract of Statistics, February, 1938. Wellington.

## CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN APRIL.

**Rates of Wages.**  
 In the industries covered by the Department's statistics\* the changes in the rates of wages reported to have come into operation in April in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate increase of about £34,300 in the weekly full-time wages of 463,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of £16,100 in those of 329,700 workpeople. The particulars are analysed by industry groups below:—

Industry Group.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by		Estimated amount of change in Weekly Wages.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Mining and Quarrying ...	222,600	223,400	£ 7,400	£ 4,600
Engineering, Shipbuilding and other Metal ...	26,400	24,200	2,300	6,400
Textile ...	12,800	79,500	900	4,900
Building ...	64,800	...	5,000	...
Other ...	136,400	2,600	18,700	200
TOTAL ...	463,000	329,700	34,300	16,100

In the mining and quarrying group the principal increases affected coal miners in Leicestershire, Derbyshire, North Staffordshire, Cannock Chase, Warwickshire and Scotland, and the principal decreases coal miners in Northumberland, Yorkshire and Nottinghamshire.

In the metal group the principal increases affected blastfurnacemen in Cumberland, Lancashire, South Staffordshire, and Northamptonshire; iron puddlers and millmen in the Midlands; engineering and foundry labourers in a number of Lancashire towns; machine rivet, nut and bolt makers, and tube makers in Scotland; and male workers employed in shipbuilding and ship-repairing at Dundee and the Isle of Wight. The decreases affected workers in steel sheet rolling mills, galvanisers and bobbin makers.

The principal increases in the textile group concerned rope and twine makers in Great Britain, and workpeople engaged in textile making-up and packing in Manchester. The decreases in this group affected chiefly workpeople engaged in the bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing industries in Yorkshire, Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire and Scotland, and took effect under sliding scales under which wages fluctuate with changes in the cost of living.

In the building group the increases mainly affected building trade operatives (except painters) in Scotland, for whom there was an increase of ½d. per hour for craftsmen and ¼d. or ½d. per hour for labourers.

In the other industry groups the principal increases affected motor drivers and statutory attendants in England and Wales, whose wages are regulated by decisions of the National Conciliation Board for the Road Motor Transport Industry (Goods), for whom there was an increase of 3s. per week for adults and 2s. per week for youths; horse carters and stablemen in London; boot and floor polish makers in Great Britain; manual workers employed in waterworks undertakings in Lancashire, Cheshire, South Wales and Monmouthshire; and manual workers employed in the non-trading departments of local authorities in a large number of districts. The decreases affected felt hat makers at Atherstone and Bedworth; bakers at Liverpool, Birkenhead, Wallasey, and in the border district of Scotland; skip and basket makers in Lancashire and Cheshire; and manual workers employed in waterworks undertakings in the South Midlands area. In each of these cases the decrease was due to the operation of a sliding scale under which wages fluctuate with changes in the cost of living.

## PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING APRIL, 1938.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics).
Agriculture	Staffordshire ...	24 Apr.	Male workers ...	Increases in minimum rates of 6d. or 1s. per week. Minimum rates after change: 11s. at 14 years, increasing to 35s. at 21 years and over.†
	Sussex ...	11 Apr.	Male workers 21 years and over employed as horsemen, cowmen, stockmen or shepherds. ...	Increase in minimum rate of 1s. per week (38s. 3d. to 39s. 3d.).†
			Other male workers ...	Increases in minimum rates of 3d. to 1s. per week. Minimum rates after change: 8s. 10d. at under 14 years, increasing to 34s. 3d. at 21 years and over.†
Coal Mining	Northumberland ... South Yorkshire ... West Yorkshire ...	1 Apr.	Female workers ...	Increases in minimum rates of 4d. per hour. Minimum rates after change: 44d. per hour at under 18 years, increasing to 54d. at 18 years and over.†
			Workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	Decrease of 0.15 (45.15 to 45) in the percentage addition to basis rates.‡
				Decrease of 0.54 (39.22 to 38.68) in the percentage addition to basis rates.§
				Decrease of 0.54 in the percentage addition to basis rates, leaving the percentages 38.68 for underground workers, 31.02 for surface workers in the Eastern sub-division and 33.68 for surface workers in the Western sub-division.¶
	Derbyshire (except South Derbyshire). South Derbyshire ...			Increase of 0.04 (45.28 to 45.32) in the percentage addition to basis rates.‡
			Increase of 0.10 (5.49 to 5.59) in the percentage addition to basis rates.‡	
			Increase of 0.33 (46.36 to 46.69) in the percentage addition to basis rates.‡	

\* The particulars of numbers affected and amount of change in the weekly wages and hours of labour 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 wages and hours of these classes are shown in the list of principal changes recorded. The estimates 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.  
 † These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924.  
 ‡ Apart from the percentage additions to basis rates, certain flat-rate additions per day or per shift, granted in January, 1936, are paid.  
 § Apart from the percentage additions to basis rates, certain flat-rate additions per day or per shift, granted in January, 1936, are paid to all workers, as well as "subsistence allowances" to adult day-wage workers for whom the basis rates plus the percentage additions do not yield certain specified amounts.

## PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING APRIL, 1938—continued.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics).
Coal Mining (contd.)	North Staffordshire...	1 Apr.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines, other than overmen, underground firemen, and shot-firers.	Increase of 3 (39 to 42) in the percentage addition to basis rates.*
	Nottinghamshire ...	1 Apr.	Lower-paid men employed in and about coal mines.	Increase in basis rates for adult able-bodied day-wage workers of amounts varying from 1d. to 10d. per shift for top hard seams and from 1d. to 11d. per shift for other than top hard seams. Basis rates after change: top hard seams, 6s. to 6s. 10d. per shift; other than top hard seams, 5s. 9d. to 6s. 4d. per shift.
	Cannock Chase ...	1 Apr.	All workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	Decrease of 3.39 (88.94 to 85.55) in the percentage addition to basis rates.*
	Warwickshire ...	1 Apr.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines, other than engine winders, deputies and firemen, examiners and shotlighters.	Increase of 0.08 in the percentage addition to basis rates, making the percentages 46.39 for shopmen, mechanics and surface workers not handling coal and 44.39 for all other workers.†
	Scotland ...		Workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	Increase of 2 (71 to 73) in the percentage addition to basis rates at the majority of the collieries.†
Coke, etc., Manufacture.	South Yorkshire ...	1 Apr.	Cokemen and by-product workers...	Increase of 1.37 (133.87 to 135.24) in the percentage addition to basis rates, and corresponding increases for workpeople (e.g., enginemakers, boys and girls) in receipt of consolidated rates.*
	Cumberland... Furness and district	1st bargain day in Apr. 9 Apr.	Workpeople employed in and about iron ore mines. Iron ore miners ...	Decrease of 0.54 (39.22 to 38.68) in the percentage addition to basis rates. Rates after change include: blacksmiths, fitters, 7s. per shift; coke fillers, tar distillers, 6s. 6d.; coke screeners, 6s. 5d.; pug mill men, 5s. 10d.; labourers, 5s. 8½d.; plus in each case 38.68 per cent.†
Other Mining and Quarrying.	Northamptonshire (excluding Corby), Banbury and district.	Pay preceding 1st pay day in May. 2nd full pay in Apr. 1st pay after 12 Apr. 20 Apr.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen ...	Increase of 0.08 in the percentage addition to basis rates, making the percentages 46.39 for shopmen, mechanics and surface workers not handling coal and 44.39 for all other workers.†
	Northamptonshire (excluding Corby), West Cumberland ...		Limestone quarrymen ...	Increase of 1.37 (133.87 to 135.24) in the percentage addition to basis rates, and corresponding increases for workpeople (e.g., enginemakers, boys and girls) in receipt of consolidated rates.*
	Durham (certain firms)		Limestone quarrymen ...	Increase of 2 (71 to 73) in the percentage addition to basis rates at the majority of the collieries.†
	Clitheroe and district		Limestone quarrymen ...	Increase of 1.37 (133.87 to 135.24) in the percentage addition to basis rates, and corresponding increases for workpeople (e.g., enginemakers, boys and girls) in receipt of consolidated rates.*
	Yorkshire ...	1 Apr.	Freestone and sandstone quarrymen (timeworkers).	Increase of 1.37 (133.87 to 135.24) in the percentage addition to basis rates, and corresponding increases for workpeople (e.g., enginemakers, boys and girls) in receipt of consolidated rates.*
	Northumberland ...	1st full pay in April	Whinstone quarrymen ...	Increase of 1.37 (133.87 to 135.24) in the percentage addition to basis rates, and corresponding increases for workpeople (e.g., enginemakers, boys and girls) in receipt of consolidated rates.*
	South Durham and Tees-side, Leicestershire** ...	1 Apr.	Whinstone quarrymen ...	Increase of 1.37 (133.87 to 135.24) in the percentage addition to basis rates, and corresponding increases for workpeople (e.g., enginemakers, boys and girls) in receipt of consolidated rates.*
	Warwickshire ...	Week commencing 11 Feb.	Granite quarrymen ...	Increase of 1.37 (133.87 to 135.24) in the percentage addition to basis rates, and corresponding increases for workpeople (e.g., enginemakers, boys and girls) in receipt of consolidated rates.*
	Cornwall ...	1 Apr.	Granite quarrymen ...	Increase of 1.37 (133.87 to 135.24) in the percentage addition to basis rates, and corresponding increases for workpeople (e.g., enginemakers, boys and girls) in receipt of consolidated rates.*
	Aberdeen district and Kenmear.	Pay day in week commencing 25 Apr.	Granite quarrymen ...	Increase of 1.37 (133.87 to 135.24) in the percentage addition to basis rates, and corresponding increases for workpeople (e.g., enginemakers, boys and girls) in receipt of consolidated rates.*
Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Gloucestershire, Hampshire, Isle of Wight, Somerset and Wiltshire.	1 Apr.	Roadstone quarrymen ...	Increase of 1.37 (133.87 to 135.24) in the percentage addition to basis rates, and corresponding increases for workpeople (e.g., enginemakers, boys and girls) in receipt of consolidated rates.*	
South Wales Area ...	1st pay day in Apr.	Cast stone and cast concrete products workers.	Increase of 1.37 (133.87 to 135.24) in the percentage addition to basis rates, and corresponding increases for workpeople (e.g., enginemakers, boys and girls) in receipt of consolidated rates.*	
Chemical Manufacture.	Glasgow, West of Scotland and Ayrshire.	1 Apr.	Building trade craftsmen employed in chemical works.	Increase of 1.37 (133.87 to 135.24) in the percentage addition to basis rates, and corresponding increases for workpeople (e.g., enginemakers, boys and girls) in receipt of consolidated rates.*
Boot and Floor Polish Manufacture.	Great Britain ...	18 Apr.	Workpeople employed in the boot and floor polish trade.	Increase in general minimum time rates of 1s. per week for those under 18 years, and of 2s. for those 18 years and over. Minimum time rates after change: 13s. at under 15 years, increasing to 5s. at 21 years and over for male workers and to 32s. at 18 years and over for female workers. Also increase of ½d. per hour in the piecework basis time rates.¶¶

\* Apart from the percentage additions to basis rates, certain flat-rate additions per day or per shift, granted in January, 1936, are paid.  
† Apart from the percentage additions to basis rates, certain flat-rate additions per day or per shift, granted in January, 1936, are paid to all workers, as well as "subsistence allowances" to adult day-wage workers for whom the basis rates plus the percentage additions do not yield certain specified amounts.  
‡ Flat-rate additions are also paid of 1s. per day to workers 21 years and over and of 6d. per day to other workers, whilst a subsistence wage is payable at the majority of the collieries of 7s. 6d. (plus 1s.) and 8s. 6d. (plus 1s.) per shift for adult able-bodied surface and underground workers respectively. At four collieries a lower percentage is payable: the percentage addition is 60 at two collieries, 63 at one colliery, and 68 at another.  
§ Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.  
|| These increases were agreed to by The Clitheroe and District Joint Industrial Council for the Quarrying and Road Materials Industry.  
¶ These increases affected mainly workpeople employed by firms affiliated to the Yorkshire Area Industrial Council for the Sandstone and Freestone Quarrying Industry. The allocation of the districts is as follows:—Grade A—Huddersfield, Crosland Moor, Bradford district (including Thornton, Shipley, Idle and Queensbury), Keighley district (including Haworth), Halifax and Brighouse districts and Horsforth; Grade B—Pateley Bridge district. The wages of pieceworkers remained unaltered.  
\*\* These increases were agreed to by the Leicestershire Area Joint Industrial Council for the Granite Quarrying Industry.  
†† A further increase of similar amounts is to operate from 1st July, 1938.  
‡‡ Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.  
§§ These rates were agreed to by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Cast Stone and Cast Concrete Products Industry (South Wales Area). The occupations are graded as follows: Grade 1—labourers and general workers, all over 21 years, including makers of kerb, slab, cable covers, pipes, roofing tiles, building blocks and similar goods, steel benders, wire cutters and general labour; Grade 2—men in charge of machine tools during the time they are actually employed on such machines; Grade 3—makers of artificial stone.  
¶¶ This increase applied to employees of firms affiliated to the Scottish Association of Chemical Manufacturers.  
||| These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Trade Boards Acts. Full details of the minimum rates are contained in the Minister of Labour's Confirming Order, obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office.

## PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING APRIL, 1938—continued.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics).
Fig Iron and Iron and Steel Manufacture.	West Cumberland and North Lancashire, South Staffordshire...	2nd full pay in Apr. 1st full pay period after 11 Apr. Pay preceding 1st pay day in May. 4 Apr.	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	Increase* of 8 (68 to 76) in the percentage addition to standard rates. Increase* of 1 (34 to 35) in the percentage addition to standard rates.
	Northamptonshire (excluding Corby).	4 Apr.	Workpeople (including those engaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	Increase* of 1.25 (52.75 to 54) in the percentage addition to standard rates.
	Midlands and part of South Yorkshire and South Lancashire.	4 Apr.	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at iron puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges.	Increase* of 5 (65 to 70) in the percentage addition to basis rates.
	Barrow-in-Furness ... Various districts in Great Britain.†	4 Apr. 4 Apr.	Wire and hoop millmen ... Workpeople employed in steel sheet rolling mills:— Adult workers (except general labourers). Boys and youths ...	Decrease* of 12.5 (90 to 77.5) in the percentage addition to basis rates. Decrease* of 12.5 in the percentage addition to basis rates, leaving the percentages 85 for pryters, markers and scrap lads in the mill and 82.5 for others. Increase of 1s. 6d. (75s. to 76s. 6d.) per week of 47 hours for journeymen, with proportionate increases for all other grades of men covered by the South Wales Allied Skilled Trades Agreement.
	South Wales and Monmouthshire (certain firms)‡	1 Apr.	Engineers and other craftsmen employed at blastfurnaces and in melting shops and iron and steel rolling mills.	Increase of 1s. 6d. (75s. to 76s. 6d.) per week of 47 hours for journeymen, with proportionate increases for all other grades of men covered by the South Wales Allied Skilled Trades Agreement.
	Accrington, Darwen and Haslingden, Bolton, Burnley and Oldham.	19 Apr. 1st full pay period in Apr. 2nd full pay period in Apr.	Engineering and foundry labourers	Adoption of minimum base rate of 29s. per week for engineering labourers and 30s. for foundry labourers, resulting generally in increases of 1s. per week—plus in each case a bonus of 20s. per week for timeworkers.
	Preston ...	Week commencing 17 Apr.	Engineering and foundry labourers	Adoption of minimum base rate of 29s. per week for engineering labourers and 30s. for foundry labourers, resulting in increases of 1s. per week in the minimum base rate. Rates after change: engineering labourers, 29s.; foundry labourers, 30s.; plus in each case a bonus of 20s. per week for timeworkers.
	Wigan ...	Week commencing 18 Apr. 4 Apr.	Engineering and foundry labourers	Increase of 1s. per week in the minimum base rate. Rates after change: engineering labourers, 29s.; foundry labourers, 30s.; plus in each case a bonus of 20s. per week for timeworkers.
	Rochdale (including Castleton).	14 Apr.	Platers and riveters ...	Increase of 1s. 6d. per week in base rate. Rates after change: platers, 46s.; riveters, 45s.; plus in each case a bonus of 20s. per week for timeworkers.
	Norwich ...	18 Apr.	Skilled coremakers ...	Increase of 2s. per week in base rate. Rate after change, 44s. plus a bonus of 20s. per week for timeworkers.
Aberdeen ...	1 Apr.	Millwrights and skilled fitters engaged on maintenance work.	Adoption of minimum rate of 1d. per hour above the district rate for skilled fitters and turners. Minimum rate after change, 47s. 11d. plus a bonus of 20s. per week for timeworkers.	
Kilmarnock ...	1st full pay period in Apr.	Brass moulders ...	Adoption of Clyde district base rate of 52s. 10½d. per week, resulting in an increase of 2s. 1½d. per week—plus a bonus of 20s. per week for timeworkers.	
Shipbuilding and Ship-repairing	Dundee and Isle of Wight.	1st full pay week in Apr.	Male timeworkers ...	Increase of 1s. per week in plain time rates, resulting from the discontinuance of the district differential of that amount.
Galvanising	England and Wales	4 Apr.	Workpeople employed in galvanising processes (excluding process of annealing):— Adult workers (except general labourers). Boys and youths ...	Increase of 1s. per week in plain time rates, resulting from the discontinuance of the district differential of that amount. Decrease* of 12.5 (90 to 77.5) in the percentage addition to basis rates. Decrease* of 12.5 in the percentage addition to basis rates, leaving the percentages 85 for pryters, markers and scrap lads in the mill, and 82.5 for others. Decreases of 6d. per week for female workers 18 years and over and of 1s. per week for male workers 21 years and over. Rates after change: higher-skilled men, 61s. 6d.; lesser-skilled men, 52s.; labourers, 42s.; women, 24s. 6d.
Bobbin and Shuttle Manufacture.	England and Wales	1st pay day in Apr.	Workpeople employed in the bobbin making industry; also shuttle-makers employed by certain firms at Garston and Blackburn.	Adoption of rates of wages which—in relation to the recognised basis time rate for skilled general engineering fitters in the district—are for Grade A1 workers, plus 1½d. per hour; Grade A2, plus ½d. per hour; Grade 1, the same; Grade 2, less 1d. per hour; Grade 3, less 2d. per hour; resulting in increases of various amounts for those qualifying for Grades A1, A2 and 2 (the rates for Grades 1 and 3 remaining unaltered).**
Scale, Beam and Weighing Machine Servicing.	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	Commencement of the 1st pay period on or after 25 Apr.	Service adjusters engaged on repairs and/or service contracts.	Increase of 1s. per week in plain time rates, resulting from the discontinuance of the district differential of that amount.
Heating, Ventilating and Domestic Engineering.	Scotland ...	Pay preceding 1st pay day in Apr.	Heating, ventilating and domestic engineers (pipe fitters).	Increase of ½d. per hour (1s. 7½d. to 1s. 8d.). Charge hands at Glasgow and Paisley, 1d. per hour extra; at Edinburgh, ½d. per hour extra.
Machine Rivet, Bolt and Nut Manufacture.	Scotland ...	Beginning of 1st full pay week after 8 Apr.	All classes (except fitters, turners, etc.)	Increase in war bonus of 1s. 6d. per week for male workers 21 years and over, of 9d. per week for male workers 18 and under 21 years and female workers 18 years and over, and of 6d. per week for boys and girls 16 years and under 18 years.
Tube Manufacture	West of Scotland ...	4 Apr.	Adult workers (except fitters, turners, bricklayers, etc.).	Increase of 1s. 6d. per week for those 21 years and over.
Woolen and Worsted Spinning.	Leicester ...	1st pay day in Apr.	Workpeople employed in the lambswool and worsted yarn spinning industry (excluding engineers, etc.).	Bonus on earnings decreased under a sliding-scale based on the cost-of-food index number from 2d. to 1½d. in the shilling. Minimum weekly rates after change: lambswool section, men 23 years and over, 42s. 6d., women 21 years and over, 25s. 6d.; worsted yarn spinning section, men 23 years and over, 45s., women, 21 years and over, 28s.; plus in each case 1½d. in the shilling.

\* Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.  
† This decrease 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. In the case of general labourers the minimum total wage remained unaltered at 50s. per normal week.  
‡ Members of the South Wales and Monmouthshire Iron and Steel Manufacturers' Association.  
§ A further increase of 1s. per week is to be paid after a period of six months.  
|| This decrease affected mainly the employees of firms who are members of the Galvanising Conciliation Board. In the case of general labourers the minimum total wage remained unaltered at 50s. per normal week.  
¶ Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.  
\*\* These rates were adopted under the terms of an agreement, dated 5th March, 1938, between the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation and the National Union of Scalemakers.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING APRIL, 1938—continued.

Table with columns: Industry, District, Date from which Change took effect, Classes of Workpeople, Particulars of Change. Rows include Rope and Twine Manufacture, Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Finishing, etc., Textile Making-up and Packing, Boot and Shoe Repairing, Felt Hat Making, and Baking.

\* These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Trade Boards Acts. Full details of the minimum rates are contained in the Minister of Labour's Confirming Order, obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office.
† This decrease applied to workers employed by firms who are members of the Yorkshire Master Dyers' Committee, The Bradford Dyers' Association, Ltd., and the Employers' Federation of Cotton Yarn Bleachers, Dyers and Sizers (certain firms).

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING APRIL, 1938—continued.

Table with columns: Industry, District, Date from which Change took effect, Classes of Workpeople, Particulars of Change. Rows include Baking (cont'd.), Mill Sawing, Furniture Manufacture, Building, Gas Retort Making, etc., Waterworks Undertakings, and Road Transport (Goods).

\* Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.
† Including Barnsley, Bradford, Dewsbury, Halifax, Huddersfield, Keighley and Leeds.
‡ A further increase of 1d. is to operate as from 1 July, 1938.
§ These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Trade Boards Acts. Full details of the minimum rates are contained in the Minister of Labour's Confirming Order, obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING APRIL, 1938—continued.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics).
<b>Government Industrial Establishments.</b>	Great Britain ...	27 Mar.	Mechanic painters, riveters, caulkers and welders employed in H.M. Dockyards and other Admiralty industrial establishments.	Increase of 2s. per week in basic rates. Basic rates after change; 48s. per week (hired); 46s. per week (established), plus, in each case, a bonus of 20s. per week.
	Certain Authorities in the West Riding of Yorkshire.*	1st full pay week in Apr.	Manual workers, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Increase of 4d. per hour. Minimum hourly rates after change for labourers: Grade A Areas, 1s. 1½d.; Grade B, 1s. 1d.; Grades C and D, 1s. 0½d.; Grade E, 1s.; Grade F, 11½d.; Grade G, 11d.
	Certain Authorities in the East Midlands Area.*	1 Apr.		Increase of 4d. per hour. Scheduled rates after change for road and general labourers and carters: Grade A Area, 1s. 3d.; Grade A (1), 1s. 2d.; Grade A (2), 1s. 1½d.; Grade B, 1s. 1d.; Grade B (1), 1s. 0½d.; Grade C, 1s.; Grade D, 11½d.; Grade E, 11d. Increase of 2s. per week. Minimum weekly rates after change for lowest-graded workers: Zone 1 Area, 58s.; Zone 2, 55s. 9d.
	Certain Authorities in Middlesex.*	1 Apr.		Increase of 1d. per hour in the minimum rates. Minimum hourly rates after change: Grade 5 Area, 9½d.; Grades 4 and 3A, 9d.; Grades 3 and 2, 8½d.; Grade 1, 7½d.
	Certain Authorities in Kent, Surrey and Sussex.*	1st pay day following 1 Apr.	Women manual workers ...	Increase of 1s. per week. Rates after change for labourers: Grade A Areas, 54s. 11d.; Grade B, 54s. 6d.; Grade C, 52s. 6d.; Grade D, 50s.; Grade E, 48s.; Grade F, 46s.; Grade G, 44s.; Grade H, 42s.; Grade J, 40s.
	Certain Authorities in Cornwall, Devon and Dorset.*	1st pay week in Apr.	Manual workers, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Increase of 1d. per hour. Basic rate after change for labourers: 1s. 3d. per hour.
	Certain Authorities in Glamorganshire.*	1 Apr.		Increase of 4d. per hour for craftsmen and of ½d. or ¼d. per hour for labourers.
	Various Authorities in Scotland.	1 Apr.	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 industry.	Increase of 1d. per hour.
	Darlington ...	6 Apr.	Manual workers (except paviors and masons) employed by the Corporation.	Decrease of 1d. per hour. Rates after change include: general labourers and sweepers, 1s. 1½d.; refuse collectors, 1s. 2½d.
	Middlesbrough ...	1st full pay week in Apr. 1 Apr.	Manual workers (except paviors) employed by the Corporation.	Decrease of 1d. per hour. Rates after change include: general yard and road labourers, 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 4½d.; road scavengers and sweepers 1s. 1½d.; refuse collectors, 1s. 2½d.
<b>Local Authorities (Non-Trading Services).</b>	Hull ...	1 Apr.	Manual workers employed by the Corporation.	Increase of 2s. per week. Minimum rate after change: 55s. per week.
	Sheffield ...	1 Apr.		Increase of 4d. per hour or 2s. per week for men, ½d. per hour or 1s. per week for women and youths, and ¼d. per hour or 6d. per week for girls. Rates after change: general yard labourers, 1s. 3d.; road labourers, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4½d.; road scavengers 8s. 9d. per day; refuse collectors (loaders), 60s., (drivers) 59s. 6d. to 74s. according to tonnage.
	Coventry ...	1 Apr.	Minimum wage of 60s. adopted, resulting in increases of various amounts. Rates after change: road paviors and masons, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d. per hour; other classes, 60s. per week.	
	Reading ...	1st pay day in Apr.	Certain classes of manual workers employed by the Corporation.	Increase of 1s. per week. Rates after change for general yard and road labourers and road scavengers: 1s. 1½d. per hour or 55s. per week of 47 hours.
	Paddington ...	1st pay in Apr. in respect of the preceding pay period.	Manual workers employed by the Corporation.	Increase of 2s. per week. Rates after change include: general yard and road labourers, 59s.; road scavengers, 57s. 3d.; refuse collectors, 62s.; road paviors and masons, 62s. 9d. and 76s. 6d.
	Bromley ...	1 Apr.		Increase of 2s. 6d. per week. Rates after change: general yard labourers and road scavengers, 55s.; road labourers, 57s.; refuse collectors, 57s. to 61s.†
	Folkestone ...	1 Apr.	Revised rates of wages adopted, resulting in increases of ¼d. to 3d. per hour. Rates after change include: general yard and road labourers, road scavengers and refuse collectors, 1s. 1½d.; road paviors and masons, 1s. 4d.	
	Flintshire ...	1 Apr.	Manual workers employed by the County Council.	Increase of 4d. per day. Rates after change include: road labourers, 7s. 10d. per day; road scavengers, 7s. 6d.; road paviors and masons, 1s. 9½d. per hour.
	Antrim ...	1 Apr.	Road surfacemen employed by the County Council.	Increase of 1s. 6d. per week (30s. to 31s. 6d.).
	Ballymoney and Ballycastle.	1 Apr.	Road surfacemen ...	Increase of 2s. 6d. per week (27s. 6d. to 30s.).
<b>Basket Making</b>	Lancashire and Cheshire.	4 Apr.	Skip and basket makers ...	Decrease of 1 per cent. on list prices, leaving wages 83½ and 73½ per cent. above the list for time-workers and piece-workers respectively.
	Oldham and district	1st pay day in week commencing 4 Apr.	Transport workers employed by co-operative societies affiliated to the District Hours and Wages Board of the Co-operative Union, Ltd.	Adoption of scales of minimum rates. Minimum weekly rates after change include: one-horse drivers, 57s.; two-horse drivers, 63s.; carriers and coal bag fillers, stable and garage hands, 55s.; mechanical vehicle drivers, 60s. or 65s.
	Border Counties (Scotland).	Week commencing 14 Mar.	Workpeople employed by co-operative societies affiliated to the District Hours and Wages Board of the Co-operative Union, Ltd.	Adoption of scales of minimum rates. Minimum weekly rates after change: 12s. at 1st year of experience increasing to 61s. 6d. for males and 42s. for females at 10th year of experience.
	Certain firms in North Staffordshire.‡	Pay day in week commencing 18 Apr.	Workpeople employed in the retail grocery trade.	Adoption of scales of minimum rates resulting in increases of various amounts. Rates after change for assistants—males, 12s. at 14 years increasing to 57s. 6d. at 26 years and over; females, 10s. at 14 years increasing to 35s. at 25 years and over.

PRINCIPAL CHANGE IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING APRIL, 1938.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Textile Making-up and Packing.	Manchester ...	26 Apr.	Workpeople employed in the making-up and packing industry.	Weekly hours reduced from 48 to 46½.‖

\* The Authorities affected are mainly those affiliated to the Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities' Non-Trading Services (Manual Workers) in the Area.  
† Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.  
‡ This increase is the result of regrading by the Kent, Surrey and Sussex Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities' Non-Trading Services (Manual Workers).  
§ These increases affected workers employed by firms who are members of the North Staffordshire Grocers' Association.  
|| See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages."

TRADE DISPUTES IN APRIL.\*

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in April in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 83, as compared with 79 in the previous month and 115 in April, 1937. In these 83 new disputes about 25,400 workpeople were directly involved, and 6,700 workpeople indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition, about 5,300 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 21 disputes which began before April and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 104, involving 37,400 workpeople and resulting in a loss, during April, estimated at 151,000 working days.

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

Industry Group.	Number of Disputes in progress in Month.			Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress in Month.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress in Month.
	Started before beginning of Month.	Started in Month.	Total.		
Mining and Quarrying ...	4	33	37	23,000	67,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding ...	6	14	20	3,700	28,000
Textile ...	2	3	5	1,100	17,000
Other ...	9	33	42	9,600	39,000
Total, April, 1938 ...	21	83	104	37,400	151,000
Total, March, 1938 ...	19	79	98	29,900	113,000
Total, April, 1937 ...	11	115	126	79,200	478,000

Causes.—Of the 83 disputes beginning in April, 13, directly involving 2,200 workpeople, arose out of demands for advances in wages, 3, directly involving 600 workpeople, out of proposed wage reductions, and 12, directly involving 3,300 workpeople, on other wage questions; 6, directly involving 1,700 workpeople, on questions as to working hours; 26, directly involving 10,900 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 12, directly involving 4,100 workpeople, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 8, directly involving 1,500 workpeople

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING APRIL.

Occupations† and Locality.	Approximate Number of Workpeople Involved.		Date when Dispute		Cause or Object.	Result.
	Directly.	Indirectly.‡	Began.	Ended.		
<b>COAL MINING:—</b>						
Colliery workpeople—Stirling (one colliery).	570	111	24 Jan.	...	For reinstatement of a workman who had been suspended.	No settlement reported.
Colliery workpeople—near Port Talbot (one colliery).	810	...	28 Mar.	2 April	Workpeople's dissatisfaction with re-allocation of work, following the closing of a certain district.	Work resumed on conditions operation prior to stoppage.
Colliery workpeople—Chryston, Lanarkshire (one colliery).	875§	...	5 April	9 April	Claim by workpeople that Company should observe seniority rule in standing off five workmen.	Work resumed.
Underground and surface workers—near Doncaster (one colliery).	1,850	500	7 April	7 April	Dispute respecting changes of positions of work of certain workmen.	Amicable settlement effected.
Underground and surface workers—near Rotherham (one colliery).	1,174	175	21 April	30 April	Dispute arising out of certain workpeople's refusal to walk to work after the man hauler had broken down.	Work resumed.
Underground and surface workers—near Doncaster (one colliery).	2,112	365	27 April	3 May	Against suspension of an employee.	Work resumed pending negotiations.
<b>CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE:—</b>						
Engineers and boilermakers—Billingham (one firm).	1,537	...	6 April	14 April	Alleged performance of tradesmen's work by workers other than tradesmen, and supervision of tradesmen by non-tradesmen.	Work resumed on advice of workpeople's trade union.
<b>ENGINEERING:—</b>						
Workpeople employed in aero engine components manufacture—Birmingham (one firm).	1,500§	...	6 April	13 April	Against introduction of time-studies for the purpose of fixing piece-work rates of wages.	Work resumed on advice of workpeople's trade union, pending examination of piece prices.
<b>VEHICLE BUILDING:—</b>						
Vehicle builders—Various towns in Scotland.¶	800§	...	15 April	13 May	For an increase in wages of 1d. per hour.	Increase of ½d. per hour accepted.
<b>HOSIERY MANUFACTURE:—</b>						
Hosiery workers—near Hinckley (one firm).	500	...	18 Mar.	...	Against proposed reduction in wages.	No settlement reported.
<b>BUILDING:—</b>						
Building trade operatives engaged on maintenance work and on housing schemes for the County Council—Fifehire.	200§	...	18 April	27 April	Against refusal of County Council to meet trade union representatives to discuss a claim for an increase in wages.	Council agreed to negotiate with trade union representatives.
Glaziers and wall lining fixers—London.	450§	...	25 April	...	Dispute respecting travelling allowances and other working conditions.	No settlement reported.
<b>ENTERTAINMENTS:—</b>						
Cinema projectionists—London Area.	800§	...	14 April	**	Employers' refusal to negotiate, otherwise than through the existing conciliation board, with a trade union not at present represented on the board.	(See footnote **).

\* 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, etc.) exceeded 100 days.  
† In making up these totals the figures have been amended in accordance with the most recent information. Workpeople involved in more than one dispute are counted more than once in the totals; the amount of such duplication, however, is slight.  
‡ 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.  
§ Estimated number.  
¶ Work was not fully resumed until 19th April.  
\*\* Including Aberdeen, Falkirk, Glasgow, Greenock, Motherwell, Paisley and Stirling.  
\*\*\* No settlement has been reported, but it has been reported that the places of many of those who ceased work were filled within a day or two after the beginning of the stoppage.

on questions of trade union principle. Two disputes, directly involving 1,000 workpeople, were due to sympathetic action; and one dispute, directly involving 100 workpeople, arose out of demands for the withdrawal of summonses against certain workpeople for breach of contract.

Results.—Final settlements of disputes which terminated during April have been effected in the case of 62 new disputes, directly involving 19,000 workpeople, and 10 old disputes, directly involving 1,400 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 16, directly involving 2,500 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 38, directly involving 11,000 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 18, directly involving 6,900 workpeople, resulted in a compromise. In the case of 6 other disputes, directly involving 2,200 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

TOTALS FOR THE FIRST FOUR MONTHS OF 1938 AND 1937.†

Industry Group.	January to April, 1938.			January to April, 1937.		
	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.
Mining and Quarrying ...	143	75,900	278,000	101	60,300	389,000
Engineering and Shipbuilding ...	30	11,200	62,000	44	57,800	441,000
Metal ...	22	5,600	37,000	29	7,700	37,000
Textile ...	21	3,600	32,000	31	4,700	34,000
Clothing ...	14	3,500	15,000	9	1,000	2,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	11	2,400	9,000	7	1,700	5,000
Woodworking, Furniture, etc. ...	10	300	4,000	17	1,300	10,000
Building, etc. ...	32	5,000	23,000	29	2,900	16,000
Transport ...	18	3,300	12,000	18	14,400	119,000
Other ...	28	4,600	30,000	34	4,800	31,000
Total ...	329	115,600	502,000	319	160,600	1,084,000



CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING: STATISTICS FOR 30th APRIL.\*

Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

All Items included ... 56%  
 Food only ... 39%

FOOD.

During April there was an upward movement in the average level of the retail prices of food in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, due mainly to increases in the prices of eggs, butter, potatoes and bacon. By 30th April only a small proportion of retailers had raised the retail prices of tea, following the recent increase in the duty.

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 39 per cent. at 30th April, 1938, as compared with 37 per cent. at 1st April, 1938, and 36 per cent. at 1st May, 1937.

In the following Table is given a comparison of retail prices in July, 1914, and at 1st April and 30th April, 1938:—

Article.	Average Price (per lb. unless otherwise indicated— to the nearest 1d.)			Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) at 30th April, 1938, as compared with	
	July, 1914.	1st Apr., 1938.	30th Apr., 1938.	July, 1914.	1st Apr., 1938.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.	d.
Beef, British—					
Ribs ...	0 10	1 2½	1 2½	+ 4½	—
Thin Flank ...	0 6½	0 7½	0 7½	+ 1½	—
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—					
Ribs ...	0 7½	0 9½	0 9½	+ 2½	—
Thin Flank ...	0 4½	0 5	0 5	+ 0½	—
Mutton, British—					
Legs ...	0 10½	1 4	1 4	+ 5½	—
Breast ...	0 6½	0 8	0 8	+ 1½	—
Mutton, Frozen—					
Legs ...	0 6½	0 10½	0 10½	+ 3½	—
Breast ...	0 4	0 4½	0 4½	+ 0½	—
Bacon (streaky)†	0 11½	1 3½	1 3½	+ 4½	+ 0½
Flour ... per 7 lb.	0 10½	1 3½	1 3½	+ 5½	—
Bread ... per 4 lb.	0 5½	0 9½	0 9½	+ 3½	—
Tea ...	1 6½	2 2½	2 2½	+ 8½	+ 0½
Sugar (granulated) ...	0 2	0 2½	0 2½	+ 0½	—
Milk ... per quart	0 3½	0 6½	0 6½	+ 3½	—
Butter—					
Fresh ...	1 2½	1 4½	1 4½	+ 2½	+ 0½
Salt ...	1 2½	1 3	1 3	+ 1½	+ 0½
Cheese† ...	0 8½	0 11	0 10½	+ 2	- 0½
Margarine ...	0 7	0 6½	0 6½	- 0½	—
Eggs (fresh) ... each	0 1½	0 1½	0 1½	+ 0½	+ 0½
Potatoes ... per 7 lb.	0 4½	0 6	0 6½	+ 1½	+ 0½

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

Article.	Average Percentage Increase or Decrease (-) at 30th April, 1938, as compared with July, 1914.				Corresponding General Average for 1st Apr., 1938.
	Large Towns (Populations over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.		
Beef, British—					
Ribs ...	47	47	47	46	18
Thin Flank ...	18	19	19	18	
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—					
Ribs ...	31	35	33	33	
Thin Flank ...	—	6	3	3	
Mutton, British—					
Legs ...	52	56	54	54	
Breast ...	22	23	22	23	
Mutton, Frozen—					
Legs ...	57	50	53	53	
Breast ...	-3	6	2	2	
Bacon (streaky)†	39	38	39	36	
Fish ...	110	93	101	100	
Flour ...	47	49	48	49	
Bread ...	62	61	62	62	
Tea ...	44	49	47	45	
Sugar (granulated) ...	27	20	24	24	
Milk ...	89	94	92	93	
Butter—					
Fresh ...	11	19	15	13	
Salt ...	9	27	10	5	
Cheese† ...	23	27	25	26	
Margarine ...	-6	-10	-8	-8	
Eggs (fresh) ...	14	10	12	-3	
Potatoes ...	43	19	31	26	
All above articles of Food (Weighted Percentage Increase) ...	39	38	39	37	

\* As 1st May fell on a Sunday, the statistics relate to the previous day, in accordance with the usual practice.  
 † 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 30th April, 1938, was approximately 52 per cent. When decontrolled rents are also included, the combined average increase, as compared with July, 1914, in controlled and decontrolled working-class rents (including rates) is approximately 60 per cent. This latter figure has been utilised in calculating the final percentage increase shown below for "all items."

As regards clothing, owing to the wide range of quotations, both now and before the war, to changes in qualities and in stocks held by retailers, and to the variations in the extent to which different articles and qualities have been affected by price changes, it is impossible to make an exact calculation of the increase in prices. Information which has been collected, however, from retailers in the principal towns as to the prices of clothing bought by working-class families indicates that for articles of, as far as possible, similar quality at each date, the average increase in retail prices between July, 1914, and 30th April, 1938, was about 110 per cent.

In the fuel and light group the prices of coal were about 95 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. The average price of gas was about 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 30th April, as compared with July, 1914, was between 80 and 85 per cent.

ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in pre-war working-class family expenditure, allowance being also made for the increase in the prices of soap, soda, domestic ironmongery, brushware and pottery, tobacco, fares and newspapers (averaging about 75 per cent.), the resultant general average increase for 30th April, 1938, is approximately 56 per cent. over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 54 per cent. at 1st April, 1938, and 52 per cent. at 1st May, 1937.

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 1938.

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 1938:—

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	80
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	67
1930	66	64	61	57	55	54	55	57	57	56	57	55
1931	53	52	50	47	47	45	47	45	45	45	46	48
1932	47	47	46	44	43	42	43	41	41	41	43	43
1933	42	41	39	37	36	36	38	39	41	41	43	43
1934	42	41	40	39	37	38	41	42	43	43	44	44
1935	43	42	41	39	39	40	43	43	43	45	47	47
1936	47	47	46	44	44	44	46	46	47	48	51	51
1937	51	51	51	51	52	52	55	55	55	58	60	60
1938	59	57	56	54	56							

NOTE.

A detailed account of the method of compilation of these statistics, "The Cost of Living Index Number: Method of Compilation," is obtainable, price 3d. net (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 drawing conclusions from a comparison between the figures for any two countries or cities. In every case, the percentage calculation is based on the cost of a fixed list of commodities taken in identical quantities.

I.—FOOD.

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

Country.	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*					Latest figures available.
	July, 1934.	July, 1935.	July, 1936.	July, 1937.	1938.	
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Rise. Date.
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	22	26	29	40	39	30 Apr.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.						
Czechoslovakia (Prague) ...	553	585	575	579	568	Mar. '37
Egypt (Cairo)† ...	18	19	14	61	88½	Mar.
Finland ...	755	809	792	870½	901	Mar.
France (Paris) ...	391	325	362	500	590	Apr.
" (other towns) ...	370½	305½	352½	477½	540	Feb.
Germany ...	20	23	24	25	22	Apr.
" (Vienna) ...	0	2	0	0	-2½	Apr.
Netherlands (Amsterdam)§ ...	23¼	18¼	19¼	30	30	Feb.
Norway ...	35	40	44	61	64	Mar.
Portugal¶ ...	1,805	1,899	1,963	2,444	2,469	Jan.
Sweden†† ...	25	32	35	41	43	Mar.
Switzerland ...	15	15	20	31	29	Mar.
United States ...	17	27	33	36	24	Feb.
BRITISH DOMINIONS, & C.						
Australia ...	19	25	27	31½	33	Feb.
Canada ...	1	3	9	17	18	Apr.
Ire ...	34½	40½	45½	54½	59	Feb.
New Zealand ...	11	18	25	36	40	Mar.
South Africa ...	3	2	1	2	9	Mar.

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 REQUIREMENTS, AS COMPARED WITH JULY, 1914.\*

Country.	Items on which Computation is based.**	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*					Latest figures available.
		July, 1934.	July, 1935.	July, 1936.	July, 1937.	1938.	
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Rise. Date.
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	A,B,C,D,E	41	43	46	55	56	30 Apr.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.							
Belgium ...	A,C,D,E	554	554	574	640	651	Apr.
Czechoslovakia (Prague) ...	A,B,C,D,E	593	617	609	623	641	Mar.
Denmark ...	A,B,C,D,E	66	73	74	80	84	Apr.
Egypt (Cairo) ...	A,B,C,D,E	27	30	30	28	30	Feb.
Finland ...	A,B,C,D,E	867	896	888	952†	979†	Jan.
France (Paris) ...	A,B,C,D,E	411½	369½	404½	531½	588	1st Qr.
Germany ...	A,B,C,D,E	22	24	25	26	26	Apr.
" (Vienna) ...	A,B,C,D,E	4	5	4	5	4	Apr.
Netherlands (Amsterdam)§ ...	A,B,C,D,E	40¼	36¼	31¼	39	39	Feb.
Italy (Rome) ...	A,B,C,D,E	283	300	324	363	391	Jan.
Norway ...	A,B,C,D,E	48	51	55	68	71	Mar.
Sweden ...	A,B,C,D,E	55	56	58	62	65	Apr.
Switzerland ...	A,B,C,D	29	28	30	37	37	Mar.
United States ...	A,B,C,D,E	37¼	40	43	47¼	47	Dec., '37
BRITISH DOMINIONS, & C.							
Australia ...	A,B,C,D,E	19½	22½	25½	28½	29	4th Qr. '37
Canada ...	A,B,C,D,E	22	23	26	30	32	Apr.
Ire ...	A,B,C,D,E	52½	56½	59½	70½	73	Feb.
New Zealand ...	A,B,C,D,E	29	33	37	47	50	Mar.
South Africa ...	A,B,C,D,E	16	16	16	18	23	Mar.

\* Exceptions to this are: Finland, Italy (Rome), January to June, 1914; Switzerland, June, 1914; Portugal, South Africa, 1914; Egypt, Germany (other than Vienna), 1913-1914; Netherlands, 1911-1913; Belgium, April, 1914; United States, Canada, 1913; Australia (all items), November, 1914. The Australian percentages for all items are weighted averages for the six capital cities. The percentages are calculated, at Vienna, 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.  
 ‡ The method of calculation was revised in 1937.  
 § Figure for August.  
 ¶ The figures for 1936 and subsequent years are on a revised basis.  
 § Figure for June.  
 \*\* A = Food; B = House-Rent; C = Clothing; D = Fuel and Light; E = Other or Miscellaneous Items.  
 †† Figure for 3rd Quarter.  
 ‡‡ The method of calculation was revised during the latter half of 1936.  
 §§ Decrease.

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 April, was 180, as compared with 164\* in the previous month, and with 156\* in April, 1937. Fatal accidents to seamen reported in April numbered 38, as compared with 61 in the previous month, and with 65 in April, 1937.

RAILWAY SERVICE.		Shipbuilding ...	
Brakesmen, Goods Guards	1	Other Metal Trades	3
Engine Drivers, Motormen	2	Cotton	2
Firemen	3	Wool, Worsted, Shoddy	3

## BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

## I.—STATISTICS FOR APRIL, 1938.

RETURNS as to the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were approved during April, have been received from 143\* of the 146 Local Authorities which supply such information to the Department. The returns received from these 143 Authorities (representing towns with a total population of 17,424,000 in 1931) are summarised in the following Table, in which are also given comparisons with April, 1937, in respect of the same 143 Authorities:—

District.	Dwelling Houses.	Factories and Workshops.	Shops, Offices, Warehouses and Other Business Premises.	Churches, Schools and Public Buildings.	Other Buildings; and Additions and Alterations to existing Buildings.	Totals; and Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) compared with April, 1937.
ENGLAND AND WALES—						
Northern Counties	£ 132,200	£ 92,200	£ 25,000	£ —	£ 64,500	£ 313,900 — 19.2
Yorkshire	870,100	5,700	125,800	29,300	163,500	1,194,400 — 19.4
Lancs. & Cheshire	553,100	34,600	36,400	111,500	110,600	846,200 — 37.9
North and West-Midland Counties	1,207,700	162,000	171,400	126,800	212,100	1,880,000 — 26.5
South-Midland & Eastern Counties	189,500	8,000	129,100	126,500	48,600	501,700 — 20.4
Outer London†	1,318,000	86,200	140,300	13,300	130,500	1,688,300 — 21.8
South-Eastern Counties	473,100	6,600	43,600	19,600	68,200	611,100 — 4.8
South-Western Counties	110,400	—	6,600	4,300	17,700	139,000 — 57.8
Wales and Mon.	157,100	25,200	1,600	—	16,500	200,400 + 53.6
SCOTLAND	219,200	55,500	38,100	304,300	186,600	803,700 — 15.8
TOTAL, Apr., 1938	5,230,400	476,000	717,900	735,600	1,018,800	8,178,700 — 24.1
Total, Apr., 1937	6,878,500	1,011,900	1,174,400	662,200	1,042,900	10,769,900

## II.—STATISTICS FOR THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1938.

## (a) Estimated Cost.

Particulars are now available for the whole of the 146 Authorities covered by the Department's enquiries, with regard to the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were passed during January to March, 1938. The following table summarises the figures, and compares the totals with those for the first quarter of 1937:—

District, and Aggregate Population (in thousands) at Census of 1931 † of 146 Areas to which the figures relate.	Dwelling Houses.	Factories and Workshops.	Shops, Offices, Warehouses and Other Business Premises.	Churches, Schools and Public Buildings.	Other Buildings; and Additions and Alterations to existing Buildings.	Totals; and Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) compared with Jan.-Mar., 1937.
ENGLAND AND WALES—						
Northern Counties (974)	£ 498,500	£ 214,400	£ 149,200	£ 178,900	£ 120,500	£ 1,161,500 — 15.2
Yorkshire (2,494)	2,934,500	175,700	303,000	281,500	275,200	3,969,900 + 4.4
Lancs. & Cheshire (3,091)	1,756,000	156,600	360,800	237,000	346,500	2,856,900 — 30.9
North and West-Midland Counties (3,215)	4,049,500	248,200	622,100	532,700	532,000	5,984,500 + 1.9
South-Midland & Eastern Counties (697)	849,000	13,500	160,400	94,800	106,800	1,224,500 — 29.8
Outer London... (2,741)	3,100,500	516,600	421,700	228,300	652,700	4,919,800 — 10.3
South-Eastern Counties (1,138)	1,330,500	29,400	383,900	39,700	348,700	2,132,200 + 3.1
South-Western Counties (452)	354,300	500	50,000	94,000	111,800	610,600 — 41.5
Wales and Mon. (830)	207,700	126,500	73,500	19,700	42,000	469,400 — 16.9
SCOTLAND (2,234)	600,600	87,500	240,500	695,800	433,500	2,057,900 — 31.0
TOTALS (17,864):—						
Jan., 1938	5,482,400	627,900	801,100	875,400	974,500	8,761,300
Feb., 1938	4,840,000	406,800	957,900	754,100	984,400	7,943,200
Mar., 1938	5,358,700	534,200	1,066,100	772,900	1,010,800	8,682,700
Jan.-Mar., 1938	15,681,100	1,568,900	2,765,100	2,402,400	2,969,700	25,387,200 — 12.7
Jan.-Mar., 1937	15,721,500	3,261,800	2,993,800	3,658,500	3,434,000	29,069,600

## (b) Number of Dwelling Houses.

The number of dwellings for which plans were approved by the 146 Local Authorities in the first quarter of 1938 was 51,272, as compared with 32,476 in the first quarter of 1937. For March alone the number was 10,203, as compared with 12,429 in March, 1937.

\* The outstanding returns were distributed as follows:—Northern Counties (one); Lancs. and Cheshire (one); and South-Eastern Counties (one).  
† Particulars are not available for the London County Council area.  
‡ The population figures relate to the areas as at present constituted, taking into account revisions in area which have taken place since 1931.

## PRICES AND WAGES IN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRIES.

The following Table shows the results of recent ascertainment of selling prices of pig-iron and of manufactured iron and steel upon which are based changes in the rates of wages of certain classes of iron and steel and other workers in particular districts:—

Product and District.	Period covered by last Audit.	Average Selling Price* per ton according to last Audit.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) compared with	
			Previous Audit.*	A Year ago.*
Pig-iron:				
Cumberland	Jan.-Mar., 1938	113 10½	+ 9 5½	+ 42 0
Lincolnshire	Oct.-Dec., 1937	94 8½	+ 4 0½	+ 24 9½
Nottingham District	Oct.-Dec., 1937	86 8½	+ 7 8½	+ 23 6½
Northamptonshire	Jan.-Mar., 1938	89 0½	+ 1 3	+ 24 6½
North Staffordshire	Jan.-Mar., 1938	90 7	†	+ 17 7½
Manufactured Iron:				
North of England	Jan.-Feb., 1938	225 6½	+ 2 2½	+ 47 9
West of Scotland	Jan.-Feb., 1938	271 0½	- 4 0½	+ 64 7
Steel:				
South-West Wales	Oct.-Dec., 1937	151 4½	+ 3 10½	+ 36 4½

In accordance with the provisions of the agreements under which wages are regulated, the ascertainment resulted in increases in the wages of blastfurnacemen in West Cumberland and North Lancashire; iron ore miners and limestone quarrymen in Cumberland; iron ore miners in the Furness district; blastfurnacemen, ironstone miners and quarrymen in North Lincolnshire; blastfurnacemen in Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire; ironstone and limestone quarrymen in Leicestershire and the adjoining parts of Lincolnshire; blastfurnacemen, ironstone miners and limestone quarrymen in Northants (excluding Corby); and Siemens steel workers in South-West Wales.

In the case of iron puddlers and millmen in the West of Scotland the ascertainment resulted in a reduction in wages, while for North Staffordshire blastfurnacemen and North of England iron puddlers and millmen the ascertainment did not warrant a change in wages.

For details of the changes in wages, reference should be made to pages 110 and 111 of the March GAZETTE, to page 152 of the April GAZETTE, and to pages 194 and 195 of this issue.

## INDUSTRIAL TRANSFERENCE.

In continuation of particulars which appeared in the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1938 (page 65), the following table shows the numbers of men, women, boys and girls transferred from the depressed areas to employment in other areas under the Industrial Transference Scheme during the periods specified.

	1936	1937	First Three Months of		
			1936	1937	1938
MEN (18 YEARS AND OVER):—					
Direct Transfers	12,819	12,531	2,788	3,551	1,477
Transfers through Government Training Centres	5,760	4,057	1,732	1,239	664
Transfers through Industrial Centres	1,512	997	276	201	198
Total	20,091	17,585	4,796	4,991	2,339
WOMEN (18 YEARS AND OVER):—					
Direct Transfers	7,790	6,293	1,477	1,607	962
Trainees	218	123	22	46	4
Total	8,008	6,416	1,499	1,653	966
BOYS (UNDER 18 YEARS):—					
All Occupations	8,699	7,675	1,701	2,101	1,036
GIRLS (UNDER 18 YEARS):—					
Industrial Occupations	3,564	4,922	610	1,228	802
Domestic Service	2,373	1,528	665	476	358
Total	5,937	6,450	1,275	1,704	1,160
Grand Total	42,735	38,126	9,271	10,449	5,501

The numbers of cases in which assistance was given towards the removal from the Depressed Areas of the dependants and household effects of transferred workers were 10,179 in 1936, 8,228 in 1937 and 1,167 in the quarter ended March, 1938. (These figures include removals to Land Settlements, viz., 154 in 1936; 555 in 1937; and 123 in the quarter ended March, 1938.)

## LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

## Trade Boards Acts, 1909-1918.

MILK DISTRIBUTIVE TRADE (ENGLAND AND WALES). An employer pleaded guilty to charges of underpaying three male workers, failing to keep adequate wages records, and failing to post the trade board notice, and was fined £10, viz. £3 on each underpayment charge and 10s. on each of the remaining charges. He was also ordered to pay arrears of wages amounting to £71 11s. 11d.—*Re v. John McBride*, Cardiff Police Court, 22nd April 1938.

An employer pleaded guilty to charges of underpaying two male workers, failing to keep adequate wages records, and producing a false wages record. He was fined £7, viz. 10s. on each charge of underpayment, 20s. for failing to keep adequate wages records, and £5 for producing a false wages record. He was also ordered to pay 5s. costs, and arrears of wages amounting to £38.—*Re v. John William Boliver*, Wallasey Police Court, 8th April, 1938.

\* Stated to the nearest farthing.  
† The exact increase was 0.086d.

## UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE. REFERENCES TO THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE UNDER SECTION 84 (1) (b) OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1935.

Pursuant to regulation 11 of the Unemployment Insurance (Determination of Questions) Regulations, 1936, the Minister of Labour has given notice of his intention to refer to the High Court for decision questions that have arisen for his decision under Section 4 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935, namely whether the employment of certain persons on silver fox farms or fur farms is or is not employment in agriculture within the meaning of the Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1935 and 1936.

Under the Rules of the Supreme Court, Order L.V.B. Rule 28, any person who claims to be interested in or affected by the decisions to be given in the above mentioned cases may apply to the Judge for leave to intervene.

Further information may be obtained by applying to the Solicitor to the Minister of Labour, Montagu House, Whitehall, S.W.1.

## INSURANCE INDUSTRY SPECIAL SCHEME Notice of proposal to make a Special Order varying and amending the Special Scheme of Unemployment Insurance for the Insurance Industry.

THE Minister of Labour gave notice on 27th April, 1938, that he proposed, by virtue of the powers conferred upon him by section 73 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935, and all other powers in that behalf, to make a Special Order further varying and amending the Insurance Industry Special Scheme.

Copies of the draft Special Order may be obtained on application in writing to the Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Labour, Unemployment Insurance Department, Montagu House, Whitehall, S.W.1.

Objections to the draft Special Order must be sent to the above address within 21 days from 29th April, 1938. Every objection must be in writing and must state (a) the draft Order or portions of the draft Order objected to; (b) the specific grounds of objection; (c) the omissions, additions or modifications asked for.

## UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE STATUTORY COMMITTEE.

## REPORT ON DRAFT BENEFIT (MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS) REGULATIONS.

THE Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee have made a Report\* on the draft Unemployment Insurance (Benefit) (Miscellaneous Provisions) Regulations, 1938, which were referred to the Committee by the Minister of Labour.

The Regulations were made as provisional Regulations by the Minister of Labour on 25th March.

The purpose of the regulations is to amend Regulations 13 and 17 of the Unemployment Insurance (Benefit) Regulations, 1936, and Regulation 10 of the Unemployment Insurance (Persons employed in Agriculture and otherwise) (Miscellaneous) Regulations, 1936. These amendments are consequential upon the reduction of the waiting period for agricultural benefit from six days to three, and upon the limitation of the requirement with regard to the payment, before further agricultural benefit can be drawn, of ten fresh agricultural contributions, to cases in which agricultural benefit rights have been exhausted through receiving the maximum of 300 days of agricultural benefit in a benefit year.

The Committee recommended that the regulations should be made in the form in which they were submitted to them.

The Regulations were made by the Minister of Labour on 6th May, 1938.

## HOLIDAYS AND UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

THE Minister of Labour has referred to the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee for consideration and advice the question whether any change in the law of unemployment insurance either as regards contributions or benefit is required in relation to holidays and other periods of suspension from work with or without pay.

The matters which the Committee will examine include, among others,

- (1) the payment of unemployment insurance contributions in respect of paid holidays;
- (2) the question whether unemployment benefit ought, in any circumstances, to be payable for days of holiday;
- (3) the question whether unemployment benefit ought in any circumstances to be payable for periods during which workpeople not on holiday are suspended from work and are in receipt of payments from their employers;
- (4) the present rule that days of recognised holiday for which no payment is received are treated as days of unemployment for the purpose of serving the waiting period and for the purpose of preserving the continuity of unemployment but not for the purpose of drawing benefit.

The Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee will be glad to receive, before 31st May, any representations upon these or other relevant matters from persons or organisations interested in them. Communications should be addressed to the Secretary, Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee, Queen Anne's Chambers, S.W.1.

\* H. M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net. (1½d. post-free).

## SPECIAL AREAS (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1937: DIRECTIONS.

In accordance with the Special Areas (Amendment) Act, 1937, the Minister of Labour has directed that Section 5 of that Act shall apply to the following three areas, as from 21st April, 1938. The effect of this direction is to authorise the Treasury (a) to provide financial assistance to a Site Company which has been incorporated for the purpose of providing factories with a view to inducing persons to establish industrial undertakings in these areas; and (b) to provide financial assistance to new industrial undertakings which occupy the factories thus provided.

The three areas are:—

- (1) The County Boroughs of St. Helens and Wigan, the Borough of Leigh, and the Urban Districts of Newton in Makerfield, Haydock, Ashton in Makerfield, Billinge and Winstanley, Upholland, Skelmersdale, Orrell, Ince in Makerfield, Abram, Golborne, Hindley, Standish with Langtree, Aspull, Blackrod and Westthoughton;
- (2) The Borough of Heywood;
- (3) The County Borough of Birkenhead.

The Minister of Labour has further directed that, as from 27th April, 1938, Section 5 of the Act shall apply to the following area:—

The County Borough of Blackburn, The Boroughs of Darwen, Accrington and Haslingden, and the Urban Districts of Rishton, Great Harwood, Clayton-le-Moors, Church and Oswaldtwistle.

The Minister of Labour has further directed that, as from 10th May, 1938, Section 5 of the Act shall apply to the following area:—

The County Borough of Burnley, the Boroughs of Nelson and Colne, and the Urban Districts of Padiham, Brierfield and Barrowford.

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

## Recent Proceedings.

## CIVIL SERVICE ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL AWARDS.

WAREHOUSE STAFF: OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF STAMPS, BOARD OF INLAND REVENUE.—The staff side of the Inland Revenue Departmental Council claimed increased scales of pay for the warehouse staff in the Office of Controller of Stamps. The Tribunal awarded improved scales of pay.—*Award No. 22*; dated 4th April, 1938.

SENIOR VALUATION CLERKS AND VALUATION CLERKS: BOARD OF INLAND REVENUE.—The Inland Revenue Staff Federation submitted a claim for increased salary scales for senior valuation clerks and valuation clerks. The Board of Inland Revenue submitted a counter-claim. Improved salary scales were awarded.—*Award No. 23*; dated 11th April, 1938.

## OTHER ARBITRATION AWARDS.

SMITHFIELD MARKET: SHOPMEN AND PITCHERS.—Differences having arisen between the two sides of the Smithfield Market Conciliation Board regarding the wages of humpers and other grades of shopmen, and the rates of pay and certain conditions of employment of pitchers employed on Smithfield market, Mr. John Forster was appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, to act as Arbitrator to determine the matter.

On 26th April, 1938, Mr. Forster issued an Award, which it had been agreed should be final and binding on both parties, giving an increase in the rate of pay of humpers of 1s. 6d. weekly, with effect from 26th March, 1938, and disallowing the claims made on behalf of pitchers.

## TRADE BOARDS ACTS.

## Orders, Notices, etc., Recently Issued.

## NOTICE OF PROPOSAL.

## Milk Distributive Trade Board (England and Wales).

Proposal M.D. (22), dated 11th April, 1938, to vary general minimum time rates and overtime rates for certain classes of male workers. Objection period expires 8th June, 1938.

## Boot and Shoe Repairing Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Proposal N.I.B.S. (N.24), dated 6th April, 1938, to vary the general minimum time rates, piecework basis time rates, general minimum piece rates, and general overtime rates for certain male and female workers.

## CONFIRMING ORDERS.

## Aerated Waters Trade Board (England and Wales).

Order A. (12), dated 25th April, 1938, confirming the variation of general minimum time rates, piecework basis time rates, and overtime rates for male and female workers, and specifying 2nd May, 1938, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

**Milk Distributive Trade Board (England and Wales).**

Order M.D. (23), dated 22nd April, 1938, confirming the variation of general minimum time rates and overtime rates for certain classes of male workers, and specifying 9th May, 1938, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

**Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Trade Board (Northern Ireland).**

Order N.I.H.G. (60), dated 11th April, 1938, confirming the fixation of certain additional general minimum piece rates for female workers, and variation of general overtime rates for male and female workers, and specifying 2nd May, 1938, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

**General Waste Materials Reclamation Trade Board (Northern Ireland).**

Order N.I.W.R. (10), dated 26th April, 1938, confirming the variation of general minimum time rates, piecework basis time rates, and general overtime rates for male and female workers, and specifying 9th May, 1938, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

**OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.**

[NOTE.—The prices are net, and (except in the case of the publications of the International Labour Office) do not include postage.]

**COAL-MINING INDUSTRY.—Technical Tripartite Meeting on the Coal-Mining Industry.** Report of the International Labour Office: Part I Economic Conditions; Part II Social Conditions; Part III Hours of Work. [Geneva, 1938; price 15s. for 3 volumes.]

**DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRIAL POPULATION.—Royal Commission on the Geographical Distribution of the Industrial Population.** Minutes of evidence: fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth days, March 2nd, 3rd, 16th and 30th, 1938. [S.O. publications; prices 1s. 6d., 3s., 2s. 6d., and 3s., respectively.]

**HOLIDAYS WITH PAY.—(i) Report of the Committee on holidays with pay.** April, 1938. Ministry of Labour. [Cmd. 5724; price 1s. 3d.] (ii) Appendix to the minutes of evidence. Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publication; price 6s.]

**HOURS OF WORK.—International Labour Conference, twenty-fourth session, Geneva, 1938.** Generalisation of the reduction of hours of work. Report V, part I. [Geneva, 1938; price 11s.]

**INDUSTRIAL COURT AND CIVIL SERVICE ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL.—Awards, 1937.** Part I, Industrial Court Awards 1672 to 1691: Part II, Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal Awards 1 to 15. Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publication; price 2s. 6d.]

**MINING.—(i) Output and employment at metalliferous mines, quarries, etc., for the quarter ended 31st December, 1937.** Mines Department. [S.O. publication; price 4d.] (ii) Regulations and orders relating to safety and health, 1938 edition. (Revised to 28th February, 1938.) Mines Department. [S.O. publication; price 1s. 6d.]

**MINISTRY OF LABOUR.—Ministry of Labour Report for the year 1937.** [Cmd. 5717; price 2s.]

**TECHNICAL PROGRESS AND UNEMPLOYMENT.—Technical progress and unemployment.** Studies and Reports, Series C (Employment and Unemployment) No. 22. [Published in London for the International Labour Office by P. S. King & Son, Ltd.; price 6s.]

**UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.—Index to Umpire's decisions given during the year 1937, and selected for publication in the U.I. Code 8B series of pamphlets Nos. 1/37 to 12/37.** Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publication; price 4d.]

**WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.—Statistics of compensation and proceedings under the Workmen's Compensation Acts and the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, in Great Britain during the year 1936.** Home Office. [Cmd. 5722; price 6d.]

**GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.****LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, APRIL, 1938.****ADMIRALTY.**

**Alternators, Motor :** Newton Bros. (Derby), Ltd., Derby.—**Ameters, etc. :** Measuring Instruments (Pullin), Ltd., London, W.; General Electric Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Anchors :** S. Taylor & Sons (Brierley Hill), Ltd., Brierley Hill; W. L. Byers & Co., Ltd., Sunderland; N. Hingley & Sons, Ltd., Dudley; Darlington Forge, Ltd., Darlington.—**Bacon, Tinned :** C. & T. Harris (Calne), Ltd., Calne.—**Bars, Aluminium-Copper :** Manganese Bronze & Brass Co., Ltd., Ipswich.—**Bars, Reinforcing :** H. J. Skelton & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Baulks, Tank :** Grangemouth Dockyard Co., Ltd., Grangemouth.—**Biscuits, Cabin :** Spillers, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Bitumen Emulsion :** British Bitumen Emulsions, Ltd., Slough.—**Bitumen Solution :** Colas Products, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Blocks, Steel :** Laird & Son, Ltd., Irvine.—**Boards, Distributing and Control, etc. :** Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; G. H. Williams & Co., London, S.W.; Small Electric Motors, Ltd., Beckenham; Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Castleton.—**Boiler :** Cochran & Co. (Annan) Ltd., Annan.—**Bolts, Nuts and Studs, Brass :** Thos. Eaves, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Booster and Control Gear :** Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich.—**Boots and/or Shoes :** R. Coggins & Sons, Ltd., Raunds; Tebbutt & Hall Bros., Ltd., Raunds; Owen Smith (Raunds), Ltd., Raunds; Adams Bros. (Raunds), Ltd., Raunds; John Horrell & Son, Ltd., Raunds.—**Boots, Rubber, Knee :** Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—**Boxes, Fuse :** Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans.—**Boxes, Gear, etc. :** Player, Mitchell & Breeden, Birmingham.—**Boxes, Indicating :**

Small Electric Motors, Ltd., Beckenham.—**Boxes, Indicator, Lamp and Switch :** General Electric Co., Ltd., Wembley; L. Weekes (Luton), Ltd., Luton.—**Boxes, Lamp :** General Electric Co., Ltd., Wembley; L. Weekes (Luton), Ltd., Luton; Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans.—**Boxes, Plug, etc. :** General Electric Co., Ltd., Wembley.—**Boxes, Relay :** A. Graham & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Boxes, Transmitter :** Aeronautical & General Instruments, Ltd., Croydon.—**Buoys :** Gas Accumulator Co. (United Kingdom), Ltd., Brentford.—**Buttons :** Buttons, Ltd., Birmingham; Smith & Wright, Ltd., Birmingham; E. Bacon & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Firmin & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Cable, Electric :** Metropolitan Electric Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., Chadwell Heath; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.; British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Warrington; Hoopers Telegraph & India Rubber Works, Ltd., London, E.; W. T. Glover & Co., Ltd., Manchester; General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton; Anchor Cable Co., Ltd., Leigh; Craigpark Electric Cable Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Edison Swan Cables, Ltd., Lydbrook; Greengate & Irwell Rubber Co., Ltd., Manchester; Enfield Cable Works, Ltd., Brimsdown; Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E. Liverpool Electric Cable Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Mersey Cable Works, Ltd., Liverpool; St. Helens Cable & Rubber Co., Ltd., Slough; Siemens Electric Lamps & Supplies, Ltd., London, E.; Ward & Goldstone, Ltd., Manchester; Connollys (Blackley), Ltd., Manchester.—**Calico :** James Kenyon & Son, Ltd., Bury; Eccles Spinning & Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Patricroft; Mills & Co. (Textiles), Ltd., Bury; Howe & Coates, Ltd., Burnley.—**Calls, Boatswains' :** J. Hudson & Co., Birmingham.—**Candles :** Price's Patent Candle Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Palmer & Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Cans, Steel :** Valor Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Canvas, Cotton :** James Stott, Ltd., Oldham.—**Caps, Cloth :** Army & Navy Hat & Cap Co., Portsmouth.—**Caps, Metal :** Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Caulic Soda, etc. :** Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., Winnington and/or Widnes; Bush, Beach & Gent, Ltd., London, E.; F. Allen & Sons (Poplar), Ltd., London, E.; Skilbeck Bros., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Chain Cable and Gear :** S. Taylor & Sons (Brierley Hill), Ltd., Brierley Hill; Brown Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd; Henry Wood & Co., Ltd., Saltney; Woodhouse Bros., Cradley Heath; Henry Reece, Cradley Heath; Fellows Bros., Ltd., Cradley Heath; Laird & Son, Ltd., Irvine.—**Clocks :** W. T. Story, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Cloth, American :** Leather Cloth Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Clothing, Oilskin :** M. Barr & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Chamberlins, Ltd., Norwich; Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Great Yarmouth; Great Grimsby Coal, Salt & Tanning Co., Ltd., Grimsby; Ioco Rubber & Waterproofing Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Edward Macebean & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Thomas Briggs (Manchester), Ltd., Manchester.—**Clothing, Proofed :** Premier Garments, Ltd., Manchester; J. Weinberg & Sons (1927), Ltd., Manchester; Greengate & Irwell Rubber Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Cocks, etc., Gunmetal :** Shipham & Co., Ltd., Hull; Henry Bisseker, Ltd., Birmingham; Sanbra, Ltd., Birmingham; Dodd & Oulton, Ltd., Liverpool; Woodhouse & Co., Ltd., Doncaster.—**Collars :** R. H. S. Rogers, Ltd., London, S.E.; E. W. Seward & Co., Ltd., Gloucester.—**Compasses and Binnacles :** H. Browne & Son, Ltd., Barking; Kelvin Bottomley & Baird, Ltd., Glasgow; Henry Hughes & Son, Ltd., Ilford; Heath & Co. (Incorporated with W. F. Stanley & Co., Ltd.), London, S.E.—**Compass Gear :** P.A.M., Ltd., Guildford; Dent & Co. & Johnson, Ltd., Paisley; Sperry Gyroscope Co., Ltd., Brentford; W. Ottway & Co., Ltd., London, W.; Henry Hughes & Son, Ltd., Ilford; Kelvin Bottomley & Baird, Ltd., Glasgow; Small Electric Motors, Ltd., Beckenham. Sub-Contractors for Glass: Chance Bros. & Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Sub-Contractors for Prisms: United Kingdom Optical Co., Ltd., London, N.—**Condensers :** Dubilier Condenser Co. (1925), Ltd., London, W.—**Copper, etc., Articles :** Lawden & Poole, Birmingham; S. Briggs & Co., Ltd., Burton-on-Trent; Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Burt Bros., Ltd., Birmingham; Hudson & Co., Birmingham; W. T. George & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; John Levick, Ltd., Birmingham; J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Covers, Cap :** Zeffertt & Son, Portsea; Rego Clothiers, Ltd., London, N.; Welch Margetson & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, S.E.—**Cranes :** Cowans Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Carlisle; Wharton Crane & Hoist Co., Ltd., Stockport; Marshall Fleming & Co., Ltd., Motherwell. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.—**Cutlery :** Elkington & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Joseph Rodgers & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; Needham, Veall & Tyzack, Ltd., Sheffield; Francis Greaves & Sons, Sheffield; R. F. Mosley & Co., Sheffield; S. & J. Kitchen, Ltd., Sheffield; Sheffield Steel Products, Ltd., Sheffield; Harrison Bros. & Howson, Ltd., Sheffield; Joseph Allen & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; J. G. Graves, Ltd., Sheffield; Walker & Hall, Ltd., Sheffield; Gladwin, Ltd., Sheffield; John Clarke & Son, Ltd., Sheffield; Sheffield Silver Plate & Cutlery Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Thos. Turner & Co. (Cutlery Sheffield), Ltd., Sheffield; Mappin & Webb, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Doors, Steel :** Wm. Bain & Co., Ltd., Coatbridge.—**Drums, etc. :** Steel Barrel Co., Ltd., Uxbridge; Dundee Canister Co., Ltd., Dundee; Jukes Coulson, Stokes & Co., Plaistow; F. Francis & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.; Lewis Berger & Sons, Ltd., London, E.—**Electrical Installations :** Archd. Watson & Dundas, Glasgow; G. E. Taylor & Co., London, E.—**Electro Plate :** Walker & Hall, Ltd., Sheffield; John B. Chatterley & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Elkington, Ltd., Birmingham; Gladwin, Ltd., Sheffield; Harrison Bros. & Howson, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Enamel :** Paripan, Ltd., Egham; R. Ingham Clark & Co., R. Gay & Co., London, E.; Gross Sherwood & Head, Ltd., Barking; Blacklock & Macarthur, Ltd., Glasgow; Goodlass Wall & Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Craig & Rose, Ltd., Leith.—**Engines :** Norris, Henty & Gardeners, Ltd., Manchester.—**Engines, Fan :** James Howden & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Fan Units :** Electro Dynamic

Construction Co., Ltd., St. Mary Cray.—**Fans, Table :** General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Veritys, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Fans, Ventilating :** Utilities (London), Ltd., London, W.—**Fencing and Gates :** Wm. Bain & Co., Ltd., Coatbridge; Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Fire Extinguishers :** Pyrene Co., Ltd., Brentford; Foamite, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Firebricks :** Burn Fireclay Co., Ltd., Morpeth; E. J. & J. Pearson, Ltd., Stourbridge; Bonnybridge Silica & Fireclay Co., Ltd., Bonnybridge or Airdrie; English Clays Lovering Pochin Co., Ltd., Leemore nr. Plymouth; Consett Iron Co., Ltd., Consett; Southwood Jones & Co., Ltd., Risca or Pontnewydd; J. T. Price & Co., Ltd., Stourbridge; James Dougall & Sons, Ltd., Bonnybridge; Henry Foster & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—**Fireheart, Gear :** Moorwoods, Ltd., Sheffield; Smith & Wellstood, Ltd., Bonnybridge; Wm. Green & Co. (Ecclesfield), Ltd., Ecclesfield; Carron Co., Carron, Falkirk; Henry Wilson & Co., Ltd., Liverpool; C. Portway & Son, Halstead.—**Fittings, Deck :** Carron Co., Carron, Falkirk; Sir James Laing & Sons, Ltd., Sunderland; Mechans, Ltd., Glasgow; John Roby, Ltd., Liverpool.—**Floors, Life :** C. Butterfield & Co., London, E.; Notts Life Floors, Ltd., Frome.—**Flour :** Spillers, Ltd., Cardiff; Associated London Flour Millers, Ltd., London, E.—**Furnaces :** Morgan Crucible Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Sub-Contractors for Fans: Keith Blackman, Ltd., London, N. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Furniture :** Hoskins & Son, Ltd., Birmingham; J. Levick, Ltd., Birmingham; Mann Egerton & Co., Ltd., Norwich; Hamilton & Forbes, Ltd., Glasgow; A. & G. Gally & Co., Ltd., London, E.; James Elliott & Son, High Wycombe; H. Davis (Chairs), Ltd., Cardiff; Binns, Ltd., South Shields; Caledonia Joinery Co., Ltd., Paisley; Hampton & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W.; B. North & Sons, West Wycombe; John Walker & Sons (Glasgow), Ltd., Glasgow; S. E. Snaudon, Plymouth.—**Gauges, Pressure, etc. :** Dewrance & Co., London, S.E.; J. Clayton & Co., Ltd., Nottingham; W. N. Baines & Co., Ltd., Rotherham; W. H. Bramall & Co., Ltd., Manchester; George Salter & Co., Ltd., West Bromwich; Budenberg Gauge Co., Ltd., Manchester; Joseph Tomey & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Sydney Smith & Sons (Nottingham), Ltd., Nottingham.—**Generators :** W. Mackie & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Mawdsley's, Ltd., Dursley; Greenwood & Batley, Ltd., Leeds. Sub-Contractors for Electrical Equipment: Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich.—**Gloves, Leather :** E. & W. C. French, Ltd., Taunton; North of England Chamois Co., Ltd., Barnard Castle; G. Waddington & Son, Ltd., Hull; Chas. Ockwell & Co., Cricklade; A. Baily & Co., Glastonbury.—**Herrings, Tinned :** British Fish Cannery, Ltd., Leeds or Dundee.—**Horns, Klaxon :** Klaxon, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Hoses, Bronze, Flexible :** Interlock Metal Hose Co., Ltd., Bedford; Power Flexible Tubing Co., Ltd., London, N.—**Hoses, Leather, Suction :** S. E. Norris & Co., Ltd., Dagenham; G. Angus & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—**Hutments :** J. Harrison (London), Ltd., London, S.E.—**Indicators :** General Electric Co., Ltd., Wembley.—**Jars, Wickered :** Glasgow Trading & Transport, Ltd., Glasgow; Govancroft Pottery Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Laboratory and Press Rooms :** J. Harrison (London), Ltd., London, S.E.—**Lampholders :** Sperry & Co., Birmingham; Rainford & Lyles, Ltd., Birmingham; General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; S. Heath & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Player, Mitchell & Breeden, Birmingham. Sub-Contractors for Statette: G. Bray & Co., Ltd., Leeds. Sub-Contractors for Bakelite: Moulded Products, Ltd., Birmingham; Birmingham Mica Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Sub-Contractors for China: Bullers, Ltd., Milton.—**Lamps, Electric :** Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End; General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W. and Wembley; British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby; Siemens Electric Lamps & Supplies, Ltd., Preston. Sub-Contractors for Caps: Lamp Caps, Ltd., Chesterfield. Sub-Contractors for Bulbs: Lemington Glass Works, Ltd., Lemington-on-Tyne. **Lamps, Searchlight, etc. :** Sperry Gyroscope Co., Ltd., Brentford.—**Lanterns, Lamps and Gear :** Aldis Bros., Ltd., Birmingham; G. Bocoek & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; C. Eastgate & Son, Birmingham; W. T. George & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Eli Griffiths & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Player, Mitchell & Breeden, Birmingham; Rippingilles, Ltd., Birmingham; Telford, Grier Mackay & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Sub-Contractors for Glass: Chance Bros. & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Lathes :** John Lang & Sons, Ltd., Johnstone; H. W. Ward & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; William Benson, Ltd., Nottingham; T. S. Harrison & Sons, Ltd., Heckmondwike; Reynolds & Wilson, Coventry; Denham's Engineering Co., Ltd., Halifax; Holbrook Machine Tool Co., Ltd., London, E.; Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Coventry. Sub-Contractors for Electrical Equipment: Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester; Brookhurst Switchgear, Ltd., Chester.—Sub-Contractors for Motors: Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester; Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford.—**Launches :** J. S. White & Co., Ltd., Cowes; J. I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., Southampton; Sittingbourne Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., Sittingbourne; Rowhead Ironworks Co., Ltd., Rowhead; Brooke Marine Construction Co., Ltd., Lowestoft. Sub-Contractors for Machinery: Gleniffer Engines, Ltd., Glasgow; Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., Lincoln. Sub-Contractors for Electrical Equipment: Central Electrical Co., Ltd., Colchester; J. B. Marr & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Leads, Flexible :** London Electric Wire Co. & Smiths, Ltd., London, E.—**Lecture Room :** Davis Contractors, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Linsed Oil :** Youngusband Barnes & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Machinery, Cooling :** Haslam Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Glasgow. Sub-Contractors for Mechanical Porting: J. & E. Hall, Ltd., Dartford.—**Machinery, Distilling :** Buckley, Taylor, Ltd., Oldham; Caird & Rayner, Ltd., London, E. Sub-Contractors for Electrical Equipment: W. H. Allen Sons & Co., Ltd., Bedford.—**Machines, Cutting and Profiling :** Godfrey

Engineering Works, London, N. Sub-Contractors for Electrical Equipment: Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich.—**Machines, Drilling :** Desoutter Bros., Ltd., London, N.W.; George Swift & Sons, Ltd., Shrewsbury; Fredk. Pollard & Co., Ltd., Leicester; Adcock & Shipley, Leicester. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Igranic Electric Co., Ltd., Bedford.—**Machines, Grinding :** Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Manchester. Sub-Contractors for Motors and Control Gear: Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich.—**Machines, Milling :** Greenwood & Batley, Ltd., Leeds. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.—**Machines, Planing :** J. Parkinson & Son, Shipley; Craven Bros. (Manchester), Ltd., Stockport. Sub-Contractors for Motors: English Electric Co., Ltd., Stafford; Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton; Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich.—**Machines, Plate Bending :** Sedgwicks, Ltd., London, E. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Watford Electric & Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Watford.—**Machines, Slotting :** Butler Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Halifax. Sub-Contractors for Motors and Control Gear: Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich.—**Machines, Surfacing, Boring, etc. :** H. W. Kearns & Co., Ltd., Broadheath; Geo. Richards & Co., Ltd., Altrincham. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.—**Machines, Testing :** W. & T. Avery, Ltd., Birmingham. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: George Ellison, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Margarine :** Van den Berghs & Jurgens, Ltd., Purfleet.—**Mattresses, Bolsters and Mattress Covers :** Stott & Smith, Ltd., Manchester; Siddall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Lace Web Spring Co., Ltd., Sandiacre; John J. Ashburner, Barrow-in-Furness.—**Mixers, Dough :** Atlantic Engine Co. (1920) Ltd., Wishaw. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Mawdsleys, Ltd., Dursley. Sub-Contractors for Starters: Electrical Apparatus Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Sub-Contractors for Safety Switches: Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.—**Mixers, Paint :** Steele & Cowlishaw, Stoke-on-Trent. Sub-Contractors for Electrical Equipment: Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Motive Units and Trailers :** Scammell Lorries, Ltd., Watford, West.—**Motors, Electric :** Klaxon, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Multiphone Equipment :** A. Graham & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Mustard :** J. & J. Colman, Ltd., Norwich.—**Nets :** British Ropes Southern (Sales), Ltd., Dagenham Dock.—**Office, Alterations to :** Tysons (Contractors), Ltd., Liverpool.—**Oil Paste :** Fenner & Alder, Ltd., London, E.; Thomas Hubback & Son, Ltd., London, E.; Burrell & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Dixon's White, Ltd., London, E.; Golden Valley Ochre & Oxide Co., Ltd., Wick, nr. Bristol; John Hare & Co. (Colours), Ltd., Bristol; Craig & Rose, Ltd., Leith; Andrew G. Souther & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Blundell, Spence & Co., Ltd., Hull; International Paint & Compositions Co., Ltd., Felling-on-Tyne.—**Paint :** Sissons Bros. & Co., Ltd., Hull.—**Paint, Dry Colours for :** Binney & Smith & Ashby, Ltd., London, S.E.; Golden Valley Ochre & Oxide Co., Ltd., Wick, nr. Bristol; John Hare & Co. (Colours), Ltd., Bristol; Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., Derby; William R. Todd & Son, Ltd., Hull; Blundell Spence & Co., Ltd., Hull; Lewis Berger & Sons, Ltd., London, E.—**Panels, Selector :** Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Castleton, Lancs.—**Pedestals, Searchlight :** Chadburn's (Ship) Telegraph Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—**Plates, Boiler :** Colvilles, Ltd., Glasgow; Steel Company of Scotland, Ltd., Glasgow; Consett Iron Co., Ltd., Consett.—**Plates, Deck Rims, etc. :** Carron Co., Carron, Falkirk; F. H. Lloyd & Co., Ltd., Wednesbury; Leys Malleable Castings Co., Ltd., Derby.—**Plugs and Sockets :** Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans.—**Plyboards, Fireproofed :** Aeronautical & Panel Plywood Co., Ltd., London, E. and Crayford; Flexo Plywood Industries, Ltd., London, E.; Venesta, Ltd., London, E. Sub-Contractors for Veneers: John Wright & Sons (Veneers), Ltd., London, E.—**Polish, Wax :** Colthurst & Harding, Ltd., Bristol.—**Pots, Cooking :** J. & J. Siddons, Ltd., West Bromwich; Edward Pugh & Co., Ltd., West Bromwich; Archibald Kenrick & Sons, Ltd., West Bromwich; T. Holcroft & Sons, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Projectors, Searchlight :** Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Proofing :** Michael Nairn & Co., Ltd., Kirkcaldy.—**Pumps :** Worthington-Simpson, Ltd., Newark-on-Trent; Pulsometer Engineering Co., Ltd., Reading; Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Barrow-in-Furness; Drysdale & Co., Ltd., Glasgow. Sub-Contractors for Electrical Gear: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Electro Dynamic Construction Co., Ltd., St. Mary Cray; Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester; Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford. Sub-Contractors for Penstock: J. Blakeborough & Sons, Ltd., Brighouse. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton; Brookhurst Switchgear, Ltd., Chester. Sub-Contractors for Starters: E. N. Bray, Ltd., London, E.; Electrical Apparatus Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Quarters, Officers' :** Howe & Bishop, Ltd., Portsmouth.—**Racks, Storage, etc. :** Waddells (Stratford Steel Equipment), Ltd., London, E.—**Radio-Goniometers and Wave-meters :** H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, S.E.; Aeronautical & General Instruments, Ltd., Croydon; Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., Chelmsford.—**Refrigerators :** Haslam Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Glasgow; J. & E. Hall, Ltd., Dartford; Marco Refrigerators, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Rods, Connecting :** W. Jessop & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Rope, Steel Wire :** Hall's Barton Ropery, Ltd., Hull; George Elliott & Co., Ltd., Cardiff.—**Rubber Goods :** North British Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh; Clyde Rubber Works Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Leyland & Birmingham Rubber Co., Ltd., Leyland; Rubber Company of Scotland, Ltd., Renfrew.—**Screws, Iron, Brass, Steel :** Henry Cox Screw Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Guest

Keen & Nettlesford, Ltd., Birmingham; Thomas Eaves, Ltd., Birmingham; Thomas Haddon & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Muller & Co. (England), Ltd., London, N.W.; Charles Richards & Sons, Ltd., Darlaston.—**Scuttles, Side**: J. & J. Woods, Ltd., Liverpool; J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Shackles**: S. Taylor & Sons (Brierley Hill), Ltd., Brierley Hill.—**Shafting, Flexible, Steel**: Herbert Terry & Sons, Ltd., Redditch and Alester.—**Shafts, Propeller**: Ince Forge Co., Ltd., Wigan; Walter Somers, Ltd., Halesowen.—**Sheet and Tape, Rubber**: North British Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh; India Rubber, Gutta Percha & Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Sheeting, Asbestos**: Beldam Asbestos Co., Ltd., Hounslow; British Belting & Asbestos, Ltd., Sheffield; Cape Asbestos Co., Ltd., Barking; Turner Bros. Asbestos Co., Ltd., Rochdale; James Walker & Co., Ltd., Woking.—**Sheeting, Cotton**: Joshua Hoyle & Sons, Ltd., Oldham.—**Sheets, Galvanised**: Dorman Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—**Shirting**: Fothergill & Harvey, Ltd., Littleborough; C. W. Wilcox & Co., Stalybridge; Wm. Cox & Son, Colne.—**Shirts**: Smethurst & Holden, Ltd., Crewe.—**Shoes, Canvas**: John Horrell & Son, Ltd., Wellingborough; Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Liverpool; R. Coggins & Sons, Ltd., Raunds; Adams Bros. (Raunds), Ltd., Raunds.—**Silk, Machine**: Brough Nicholson & Hall, Ltd., Leek; J. Maygrove & Co., Ltd., St. Albans; Brunt Fynney & Co., Leek; Thomas Whittles & Co., Leek.—**Singlets**: E.H.P. (Hadleigh), Ltd., Hadleigh.—**Slab, Landing**: H. M. Murray & Co., Glasgow.—**Smiths' Work**: Douglass Bros., Ltd., Blaydon-on-Tyne; Carron Co., Carron, Falkirk; T. B. Wellings & Co., Ltd., Old Hill; Joseph Wellings, Ltd., Old Hill Co. (Powe Lane) Ltd., Old Hill.—**Socks and Stockings**: Towles (1928) Ltd., Sibley; Richard Jackson & Sons (Leicester), Ltd., Leicester; I. & R. Morley, Ltd., Leicester; Alfred Yates & Co., Sibley.—**Soda Ash**: Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., Northwich.—**Solder**: R. Jones & Co. (1928), Ltd., Birmingham.—**Steel, Chromium**: Clyde Alloy Steel Co., Ltd., Motherwell.—**Steel, Mild**: Colvilles, Ltd., Motherwell; Scottish Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Coatbridge; Cargo Fleet Iron Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—**Steel, Nickel**: T. Firth & J. Brown, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Steelwork**: Harry Pears & Co., Ltd., Bolton; Walker Brothers, Ltd., Walsall; Redpath Brown & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Rubery Owen & Co., Darlaston.—**Steering Gear**: Brown Bros. & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Electrical Apparatus Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Suet, Tinned**: Ogston & Tennant, Ltd., Aberdeen; Hugon & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Suits, Pyjama**: James Macfarlane & Co. (Pollokshaws), Ltd., Glasgow. Sub-Contractors for Buttons: Buttons Ltd., Birmingham.—**Switchboards**: Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Castleton, Lancs.—**Switches**: Perry Barr Metal Co., Ltd., Birmingham; General Electric Co., Ltd., Wembley; Igranic Electric Co., Ltd., Bedford.—**Switches and Gear**: General Electric Co., Ltd., Manchester; Bertram Thomas, Manchester.—**Tape**: J. & N. Phillips & Co., Ltd., Tean; J. Bonas & Son, Derby; Bole Hall Mill Co., Ltd., Tamworth; M. Bond & Co., Ashbourne.—**Telephones, etc.**: Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; A. Graham & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Sub-Contractors for Condensers: Telegraph Condenser Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Thermo-Ammeters**: E. Turner Electrical Instruments, Ltd., High Wycombe.—**Threads**: W. & J. Knox, Ltd., Kilbirnie; Finlayson, Bousfield & Co., Ltd., Johnstone; Wm. Paton, Ltd., Johnstone.—**Tiles**: Campbell Tile Co., Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent; Gibbons, Hinton & Co., Ltd., Brierley Hill; Mansfield Bros., Ltd., Church Gresley; Richard Tynes, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent; Minton Hollins, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent.—**Timber for Cases**: A. & G. Paterson, Ltd., Aberdeen.—**Transmitters**: Pye, Ltd., Cambridge.—**Traps, Steam, Gunmetal**: Walker, Crosswell & Co., Ltd., Cheltenham.—**Tubes, Brass**: Yorkshire Copper Works, Ltd., Leeds.—**Tubes, Copper**: Lawton Tube Co., Ltd., Coventry; C. Clifford & Son, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Tubes, Steel**: Newport & South Wales Tube Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Tuning-Units**: Aeronautical & General Instruments, Ltd., Croydon.—**Turntables**: Cowans Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Carlisle.—**Twine**: Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee; Thomas Gill & Sons, Ltd., Summerbridge; Wm. Waites Sons & Atkinson (1922), Ltd., Leeds; Richard Hayward & Co., Ltd., Crekerne; Housells (Bridport), Ltd., Bridport; Port Glasgow & Newark Sailcloth Co., Ltd., Port Glasgow; John Fergus & Co., Ltd., Leslie, Fife.—**Units, Service**: Reavell & Co., Ltd., Ipswich. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Bull Motors, Ltd., Ipswich. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.—**Valves, Vent**: MacTaggart Scott & Co., Ltd., Loanhead.—**Vegetables, Tinned**: Chivers & Sons, Ltd., Huntingdon; Joseph Farrow & Co., Ltd., Peterborough.—**Vehicles, Tipping**: Vauxhall Motors, Ltd., Luton.—**Ventilation Work**: Keith Blackman, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Weed Killer**: Chipman Chemical Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Whalers, Dinghies and Cutters**: K. R. Skentelbery, Plymouth; R. & A. Hamper, Fareham; Burt (Falmouth), Ltd., Falmouth; A. Rutherford & Co., Ltd., Birkenhead; W. Cook, Maldon; Woodnutt & Co., Ltd., St. Helens, Isle of Wight; Lavers & Co., Dartmouth; J. H. Pounder & Co., Hartlepool; E. Cove, Salcombe; W. H. Walker & Bros, Ltd., Rickmansworth; A. H. Moody & Son, Ltd., Swanwick Shore, Southampton; Darroch & Espie, Glasgow; Blackmore & Sons, Bideford; Sittingbourne Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., Sittingbourne; Chas. H. Fox & Son, Ipswich.—**Wheel, Primary**: Barclay Curle & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Whinstone**: Tooth Quarry Co., Ltd., Inverkeithing.—**Winches**: Thomas Reid & Sons (Paisley), Ltd., Paisley; Clarke Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead.—**Wire, Bronze, Brass and Copper**: United Wire Works (Birmingham), Ltd., Birmingham; Richard Johnson & Nephew, Ltd., Manchester; British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescot.—**W/T Gear**: Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., Chelmsford; Aeronautical & General Instruments, Ltd., Croydon; A. C. Cossor, Ltd., London, N.

## WAR OFFICE.

**Aerials**: General Electric Co., Ltd., Wembley.—**Air Cleaners**: Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Ammeters**: Measuring

Instruments (Pullin), Ltd., London, W.; Ferranti, Ltd., Hollinwood.—**Bars, Carrying**: J. Brockhouse & Co., Ltd., W. Bromwich.—**Batteries**: Pritchett & Gold & E.P.S. Co., Ltd., Dagenham.—**Bearings**: Skefco Ball Bearing Co., Ltd., Luton.—**Bitumen Heaters and Mixers**: Bristowes Machining, Ltd., London, N.; Millars Machinery Co., Ltd., Bishop's Stortford.—**Blankets**: Dodgson & Hargreaves, Ltd., Leeds.—**Blocks, Tackle, etc.**: Ansell, Jones & Co., Ltd., Walsall; Davey & Co. (London), Ltd., Longridge.—**Boots, Knee**: Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Liverpool; North British Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—**Boring Machines**: G. Richards & Co., Ltd., Broadheath.—**Bottles, Stone**: Glasgow Trading & Transport, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Bottles, Water**: Anglo-Enamelware, Ltd., Stourport; Eveson Bros. (1928), Ltd., Lye.—**Bronze Rod**: Manganese Bronze & Brass Co., Ltd., Ipswich.—**Brooms, Sweeping**: J. Palmer, Ltd., Portsmouth.—**Burner Units and Burners**: Perry Bar Metal Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Hydran Products, Ltd., Staines.—**Cable and Wire**: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescot; Telegraph Construction & Maintenance Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton.—**Calico**: J. Hoyle & Sons, Ltd., Bacup.—**Canvas**: M. C. Thomson & Co., Ltd., Arbroath; J. Stott, Ltd., Oldham.—**Cases, W.P.**: A. H. Tytherleigh, London, S.E.; Calders, Ltd., London, S.W.; A. & G. Paterson, Ltd., Aberdeen; Bridgwater & Sons, Birmingham; T. H. Rowcliffe & Sons, Bristol; T. E. Dingwall, Ltd., London, E.C.; R. Durell & Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Cementing Plants**: J. Cowan Hulbert, Barnet.—**Charging and Discharging Machine**: Gibbons Bros., Ltd., Dudley.—**Collet Chucks**: Clare Collets, Ltd., Manchester.—**Compasses, Prismatic**: J. M. Glauser, Thornton Heath.—**Containers, Cooking**: Fisher & Ludlow, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Copper Ingot**: Anglo-Metal Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; British Metal Corp., Ltd., London, E.C.; Brandeis Goldschmidt & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Covers, W.P.**: T. Briggs (London), Ltd., London, N.; Gowen & Co. (W. Mersea), Ltd., W. Mersea; W. Smith (London) & Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Cranes**: Wharton Crane & Hoist Co., Reddish.—**Drilling Machines**: F. Pollard & Co., Ltd., Leicester.—**Drums, Cable and Stands**: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; F. W. Male & Son, Ltd., Wolverhampton; W. H. Beal, Ltd., Hull.—**Drying Vessels**: G. A. Harvey & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Engine Stands**: J. Bradbury & Sons, Ltd., Baintree.—**Felt Sheet**: Bury Felt Manfg. Co., Ltd., Bury; Stansfield & Co., Bch (Mitchells, Ashworth, Stansfield & Co., Ltd.), Waterfoot; Mitchells, Ashworth, Stansfield & Co., Ltd. (R. Ashworth Branch), Waterfoot.—**Galvanised Cisterns**: R. Jenkins & Co., Ltd., Rotherham.—**Gas Cookers**: R. & A. Main, Ltd., London, N.—**Grinding Machines**: Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Broadheath; Snow & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—**Haversacks**: Maple & Co., Ltd., London, W.; Waring & Gillow (1932), Ltd., London, W.; M. Wright & Sons, Ltd., Quorn.—**Hessian**: D. Smith & Sons, Alyth.—**Holders, Valve**: O. Pell Control, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Hose Unions**: E. Barber & Co., Ltd., London, N.—**Incorporating Machines**: Melvin & Gillispie, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Insulators, Cooking Containers**: Marco Refrigerators, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Knives, Carving**: J. Rodgers & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; S. & J. Kitchin, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Lathes**: G. Swift & Sons, Ltd., Halifax; H. W. Ward & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; A. Herbert, Ltd., Coventry.—**Leads Power**: Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Loading Shovels**: Boydell & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Locomotive**: J. Fowler & Co., Ltd., Leeds.—**Milling Machines**: J. Archdale & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Nickel**: H. Gardner & Co., Ltd., Clydach.—**Padlocks**: W. M. Pinson & Son, Willenhall.—**Paint**: Pinchin Johnson & Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Paper, Non-Absorbent**: Lloyd's Packing Warehouses, Ltd., Manchester.—**Plug Valves**: Audley Eng. Co., Ltd., Newport (Shrops.).—**Plywood**: Harrison & Crossfield, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Pneumatic Drill Sharpeners**: Climax Rock Drill & Eng. Co., Ltd., Camborne.—**Poles**: J. Glanville, London, E.; C. White, Bromley; East & Son, Ltd., Berkhamstead.—**Portable Compressors and Drills**: Holman Bros., Ltd., Camborne.—**Pumps**: Lennox Foundry Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Yeadon Adnitt & Co., Ltd., Bristol.—**Railway Material**: Standard Steel Co. (1929), Ltd., Croydon.—**Repairs to W.D. Vessel**: J. S. Doig (Grimsby), Ltd., Grimsby.—**Roofing Slates**: J. & W. Henderson, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Runway Parts**: Rownsdon Drew & Clydesdale, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Serge**: R. Gaunt & Sons, Ltd., Farsley; J. Berry & Sons, Ltd., Ashburton; J. W. Whitworth, Ltd., Luddendenfoot.—**Service Dress**: Rego Clothiers, Ltd., London, N.—**Silk, Sewing**: Sewing Silks, Ltd., Huddersfield.—**Sleepers and Timbers**: Christie's Wharf, Ltd., London, S.E.; Calders, Ltd., Port Talbot and Boston.—**Billets, Steel**: T. Firth & J. Brown, Ltd., Sheffield; W. Jessop & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Steel Racking**: G. A. Harvey & Co. (London), Ltd., London, S.E.—**Steel, Various**: Dorman Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; Appleby Frodingham Steel Co., Ltd., Scunthorpe; T. Turton & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; Guest, Keen, Baldwins Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Port Talbot; Langley Forge Co., Ltd., Birmingham; United Steel Cos. (Steel Peech & Tozer Branch), Rotherham; Barrow Haematite Steel Co., Ltd., Barrow.—**Stone Crushers and Spares**: Goodwin Barseby & Co., Ltd., Leicester.—**Street Lamp Standards**: Revo Electric Co., Ltd., Tipton.—**Switchboards and Parts**: Telephone Manfg. Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Telephones**: Telephone Manfg. Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., Nottingham; R. & J. Beck, Ltd., London, W.—**Tents Parts**: T. Briggs (London), Ltd., London, E.C.; J. Hawley & Co. (Walsall), Ltd., Walsall; W. Smith (Poplar), Ltd., London, E.; C. Groom, Ltd., London, E.—**Torches**: Ever Ready Co. (Great Britain), Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Trucks**: Wingrove & Rogers, Ltd., Liverpool.—**Tubular Scaffolding**: London & Midland Steel Scaffolding Co., Ltd., Old Hill.—**Unit Heaters**: Carrick Ross Eng. Co., Ltd., Beckenham.—**Valises**: J. Smith (London), Ltd., Romford.—**Valves, W.T.**: Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.—**Water Distillation Plants**: Mirrlees Watson Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Water Treatment Plant**: Paterson Eng. Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Windows, Steel**: Rustproof Metal Window Co., Ltd., Chester.—**Building and Works Services**: Warrington, Reception

Hospital—Alterations: A. E. Dalzell, Bolton. Branston Depot—Heating Installation: Hope's Heating & Lighting, Ltd., Smethwick. Didoct, Vauxhall Barracks—Erection of Food Store: Bosher (Cholsey), Ltd., Cholsey. Parkhurst Albany Barracks: Improvements to Sergeants' Mess: W. J. Simmonds, Brading. Gosport—Provision of Engine Room: G. Riches, Fareham. Sheerness—Plaster Walls and Renew Floors: Ventris & King, Ltd., Southchurch. Wouldham Camp and Wainscott—Roads: Johnson Bros. (Aylesford), Ltd., Tonbridge. Chatham—Alterations to Shed; Plastering Walls, etc.: Old Forge Estates, Ltd., Sidcup. Woolwich—Artificers' Work: Thomas & Edge, Ltd., London, S.E. Tidworth Barracks—Repair to Roofs: Roberts, Adlard & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Deepcut—M.T. Garages: H. T. Hill & Son, Ltd., Farnborough, Hants. R.O.F. Birtley—Repairs and Alterations: A. Anderson (Ctrs.), Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne. Norwich, Britannia Barracks: Sergeants' Mess: H. C. Greengrass & Sons, Ltd., Norwich. Bulford—Erection of Officers' Quarters: Building & Public Works Construction Co., Ltd., Swindon. Shorncliffe—Periodical Services: Fields, Ltd., Reading. Didoct, Vauxhall Barracks—Erection of Officers' Mess: J. Smallbone & Sons, Ltd., Streteley. Colchester—Erection of Barrack Block: Ashford Builders Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Aldershot, Clayton Barracks—Central Heating: Jones & Attwood, Ltd., Stourbridge. Barrow Head Camp—Water Supply and Filter Plant: United Filters & Engineering, Ltd., London, E.C. Ayr—Artificers' Work: Jones & Miller, Ltd., Troon. Perth—Artificers' Work: P. Graham & Son, Stirling. Stirling and Dunblane—Artificers' Work: Milne & Co., Stirling. Pembroke Dock—Miniature Range: C. Tyler, Swansea. Tenby—Camp Structures: F. R. Hipperson & Son, London, E.C. Weedon—Reconstruction of Storehouse: J. Ray, Ltd., Letchworth. Bovington—Erection of Married Soldiers' Quarters: J. B. Edwards & Co. (Whyteleafe), Ltd., London, W. Tidworth—Construction of Barrack Blocks: J. Drewitt & Son, Bournemouth. Derby—Storage for M.T. Vehicles: Burton Constructional Eng. Co., Ltd., Burton-on-Trent. R.O.F. Irvine—Floors and Foundations: Matthew Muir, Kilmarnock. Aldershot—Accommodation for N.A.A.F.I.: Universal Housing Co., Rickmansworth. Aldershot, Mons Barracks—Additions and Alterations: Jones & Son, Maidenhead—Aldershot, Gibraltar Barracks—Alterations to Regimental Institute: Universal Housing Co., Ltd., Rickmansworth. Larkhill—Erection of Officers' Mess: E. D. Winn & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Irvine—Erection of Steelwork: Brownlie & Murray, Ltd., Glasgow.

## AIR MINISTRY.

**Accumulators**: Tungstone Accumulator Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Oldham & Son, Ltd., Manchester; Peto & Radford, London, S.W.—**Aero Engines, Spares and Accessories**: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.—**Aero Engines, Spares and Work on**: Armstrong-Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry.—**Aero Engine Spares and Accessories**: Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—**Aircraft**: Boulton Paul Aircraft, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Aircraft and Spares**: A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Manchester; De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Hatfield; Phillips & Powis Aircraft, Ltd., Reading.—**Aircraft Modification and Modification Tests**: Hawker Aircraft, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames.—**Aircraft Modification and Spares**: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—**Aircraft Repairs and D.C.G. Sets**: Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth Aircraft, Ltd., Coventry.—**Aircraft Spares**: Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes; Vickers Aviation, Ltd., Weybridge; Gloster Aircraft Co., Ltd., Hucolecote; Westland Aircraft, Ltd., Yeovil; Blackburn Aircraft, Ltd., Brough; Airspeed (1934), Ltd., Portsmouth; Supermarine Aviation Works (Vickers), Ltd., Southampton; Short Bros., Ltd., Rochester.—**Aircraft Spares and Alterations**: Saunders-Roe, Ltd., E. Cowes.—**Aircraft Spares and D.C.G. Sets**: Handley Page, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Airscrews**: De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; Airscrew Co., Ltd., Weybridge; Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes.—**Altimeters**: Kelvin Bottomley & Baird, Ltd., Basingstoke.—**Assemblies, Air Foam Pump**: Auto Fire Protection, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Badges, Embroidered**: A. W. Hewetson, Ltd., Macclesfield.—**Bags, Sand**: E.H.P. (Hadleigh), Ltd., London, E.C.—**Balloons, Kite**: R.F.D. Co., Ltd., Guildford.—**Barrows, Water, 15 gall.**: A. Allen & Son, Ltd., Dudley.—**Bearings, Ball and Roller**: Ransome & Marles Bearing Co., Ltd., Newark.—**Blocks, G.P., and Switch**: Davey & Co. (London), Ltd., London, E.—**Blocks, Terminal**: Clang, Ltd., London, N.W.; Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Bodies, Stores and Fitting to 4-Wheeled Trailer Chassis**: British Pressed Panels, Ltd., Coventry.—**Bodies, Wooden, and Cabs**: Mulliners, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Body, Photographic**: E. G. Brown & Co., Ltd., London, N.—**Bolts and Nuts**: T. Pittaway & Sons, Blackheath, Staffs.—**Boxes**: Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., London, S.W.; Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.—**Building and Works Services**: Waltham, Lincs.—Sundry Works: J. H. Thompson & Sons, Ltd., Grimsby. Halton, Bucks.—Underground Cable Scheme: W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Donibristle, Fife—Artificers' Works: George Smith & Sons, Kirkcaldy. Manby, Lincs.—Boiler House Plant, etc.: G. N. Haden & Sons, Ltd., London, W.C. Various Stations—Timber W/T Towers: J. Gerrard & Sons, Ltd., Manchester. Usworth, Co. Durham, Sunderland, Co. Durham, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Co. Durham—Artificers' Works: J. W. White, Sunderland. Basingbourn, Cambs.—Various Buildings: John Laing & Sons, Ltd., London, N.W. Honington, Suffolk—Various Buildings: John Laing & Son, Ltd., London, N.W. Denham, Middlesex—Alterations and Repairs to Harefield House: Universal Housing Co., Ltd., Rickmansworth. Weston-super-Mare, Somerset—Steelwork for Workshops: Wright, Anderson & Co., Ltd., Gateshead. Digby, Lincs.—Artificers' Works: G. A. Pillatt & Son, Ltd., Nottingham. Hook, Surrey—Underground Cable Scheme: Drake & Gorham, Ltd., London, S.W. Hook, Surrey—Internal Wiring: Anderson, Angell & Co., Ltd.,

London, E.C. Minchinhampton, Glos.—Various Buildings and External Services: Wilson, Lovatt & Sons, Ltd., Wolverhampton. St. Athan, Glam.—District Heating: G. N. Haden & Sons, Ltd., London, W.C. Boscombe Down, Wilts.—Clothing to Sheds and External Services: Anglo-Scottish Construction Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Cranwell, Lincs.—Various Buildings and External Services: Bosworth & Co., Nottingham. St. Athan, Glam.—Clothing to Various Buildings: Demolition & Construction Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Stanmore, Middlesex—Building Work and External Services: Crosby & Co., Ltd., Farnham. Weston-super-Mare, Somerset—Hutting and External Services: J. Gerrard & Sons, Ltd., Manchester. Yatesbury, Wilts.—Hutting and External Services: J. Gerrard & Sons, Ltd., Manchester. Wittering, Northants., Upper Heyford, Oxon., Abingdon, Berks., Harwell, Berks.—Grass Cutting and Drying: Midland Grass Drying Co., Ltd., Northampton. Marham, Norfolk, Feltham, Suffolk—Artificers' Works: R. G. Carter, Ltd., Norwich. Detling, Kent—District Heating: Brightside Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Cosford, Salop.—Various Buildings and External Services: Sir Robert MacAlpine & Sons (Midlands), Ltd., Liverpool. Great Bromley, Essex, Dunkirk, Kent—Underground Cable Scheme and Internal Wiring: Anderson, Angell & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Stradishall, Suffolk—Artificers' Works: Kerridge (Cambridge), Ltd., Cambridge. Chigwell, Essex—Underground Cable Scheme: Malcolm & Allen (London), Ltd., London, W.C. Chigwell, Essex—Internal Wiring: Anderson, Angell & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Tollereton, Notts.—Various Works: Bosworth & Co., Nottingham. Bassingbourn, Cambs.—Drainage: Bradshaw Bros (Contractors), Ltd., Leicester. Farnborough, Hants—Internal Wiring of Cottages: Acton Bros., Fawley, Hants. Croydon, Surrey—Roofing of Shed: E. J. Logan, London, W.C. Cranfield, Beds.—Artificers' Works: C. Hutton & Co., Ltd., Woburn Sands. Detling, Kent—Water Storage Tanks and Towers: Horsely Bridge and Thomas Piggott, Ltd., Tipton. Cardiff, Glam.—Underground Cable Scheme and Internal Wiring: Electrical Installations, Ltd., London, S.W. Thornaby-on-Tees, Yorks.—Artificers' Works: Moorhouse & Barker, Ltd., Thornaby-on-Tees. Watton, Norfolk, West Raynham, Norfolk—Underground Cable Schemes: Malcolm & Allen (London), Ltd., London, W.C. Dagnall, Herts.—Various Buildings and External Services: John Laing & Son, Ltd., London, N.W. Turnhouse, Midlothian—Various Buildings and External Services: W. & J. R. Watson, Ltd., Edinburgh. Stanmore, Middlesex—Steelwork for Various Buildings: Furness Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Cables, Electric**: Connolly's (Blackley), Ltd., Manchester.—**Cables, Electric and Cords**: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Calculators, Course and Speed**: W. G. Pye & Co., Cambridge.—**Cameras and Accessories**: Williamsam Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—**Canisters and Discs for Smoke Puff Apparatus**: Farmer & Son, Ltd., Coventry.—**Canvas, Rotproof, Green**: J. T. Inglis & Sons, Ltd., Dundee.—**Carburettors and Spares**: Armstrong-Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry.—**Cartridges, Signal**: Y.S.C. Ltd., London, E.C.—**Cases**: Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Norwich. Ismay Refrigerating Co., Ltd., Dagenham.—**Chemicals, Photographic**: Johnson & Sons, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Clips for Tubular Streamers**: Dashwood Engineering Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Clothing Mess Waiters**: G. Glanville & Son, Ltd., London, E.—**Colours, Identification**: Titanine, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Components, Crossley, Overhaul of**: Crossley Motors, Ltd., Gorton.—**Cones for Machines, Airscrew Balancing**: Arrow Aircraft, Ltd., Yeading.—**Cordage, Balloon**: Belfast Ropework Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Cradles, Hydrogen Cylinder**: J. Brockhouse Engineering Co., Ltd., Southampton.—**Cranes, Overhead Travelling**: Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Crates**: R. & J. Park, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Cutters, Tube**: Elephant Motors, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Dopes, Camouflage**: Nobel Chemical Finishes, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Dress, Service Blue-Grey**: James Smith & Co. (Derby), Ltd., Derby.—**Drills, Electric**: Campbell & Isherwood, Ltd., Liverpool.—**Ejector Sewage and Plant**: Adams Hydraulic, Ltd., York.—**Equipment Race Timing**: Western Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Extinguishers, Fire**: Pyrene Co., Ltd., Brentford.—**Fabric Balloon**: Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Fabric, Balloon, Proofing of**: J. Mandleberg & Co., Ltd., Salford; Ioco Rubber & Waterproofing Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Fabric, Hose**: Victoria Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh; Ioco Rubber & Waterproofing Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Fabric, Linen**: Ulster Weaving Co., Ltd., Belfast; Falls Flax Spinning Co., Ltd., Belfast.—**Films, Camera Gun**: Ilford, Ltd., Ilford.—**Film, Sound**: Science Films, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Filters, Fuel**: Benton & Stone, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Gauges, Fuel Pressure**: Negretti & Zambra, London, E.C.; Korect Depth Gauge Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Drayton Regulator & Instrument Co., West Drayton; S. Smith & Sons (M.A.), Ltd., London, N.W.—**Gear, Ambulance Elevating**: Carters (J. & A.), Ltd., London, W.—**Generators, Electric**: Rotax, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Generators, Motor**: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; W. Mackie & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Mortley Sprague, Ltd., Tunbridge Wells.—**Hangars, Miscellaneous Units for**: Palmers, Hebburn Co., Ltd., Hebburn.—**Hangars, Transportable**: P. & W. Maclellan, Ltd., Glasgow; Palmers, Hebburn Co., Ltd., Hebburn; Cleveland Bridge & Engineering Co., Ltd., Darlington; Tees Side Bridge & Engineering Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; Head, Wrightson & Co., Ltd., Thornaby-on-Tees; Motherwell Bridge & Engineering Co., Ltd., Motherwell.—**Heads, Pressure**: Avimo, Ltd., Taunton.—**Hose, Fuel**: Tuck & Co., London, E.C.—**Indicators, Rate-of-Climb**: S. Smith & Sons (M.A.), Ltd., London, N.W.; Short & Mason, Ltd., London, E.—**Lamps, Filament**: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Siemens Electric Lamps & Supplies, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Lamps, Head Band**: Ever Ready Co., Ltd., London, N.—**Lamps, Landing**: Butlers, Ltd., Birmingham; Arrow Aircraft, Ltd., Yeading.—**Lamps, Navigation**: Johnson & Phillips, London, S.E.—**Lamps, Navigation, and Spares**: Rotax, Ltd., London, N.W.; H. E. Ashdown, St. Helens.—**Machines, Airscrew Balancing**: A. Allan & Sons, Ltd., Dudley.—**Machines, Planing and Thicknessing**: John Pickles & Son, Ltd., Hebdon

Bridge.—**Markers, Sea, Aluminium**: Wilder's Fireworks, Ltd., Birmingham.—**M/T Vehicles**: Rootes, Ltd., London, W.—**Nails**: Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Padlocks**: Henry Harrison & Son, Ltd., Willenhall.—**Paint, Aluminium**: Bitulac Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—**Parachutes**: Irving Air Chute of Great Britain, Ltd., Letchworth.—**Plant, Ammonia Refrigerating**: Liverpool Refrigeration Co., Ltd., Warrington.—**Plates, Photographic Screened, Chromatic**: Ilford, Ltd., Ilford.—**Plugs, Sparking**: K.L.G. Sparking Plugs, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Polish, Metal**: Nicholson & Sons, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—**Pumps, Unchokeable and Low Lift**: Pulsometer Engineering Co., Ltd., Reading.—**R.A.F. Agency at Scilly Isles**: E. A. Guy, St. Mary's, Isle of Scilly.—**Rags, Wool**: I. & J. Hyman, Ltd., London, N.—**Rectifier, 3-phase, with Induction Regulator**: Hewitt Electric Co., Ltd., Walton-on-Thames.—**Rivets**: Acles & Pollock, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Rounds, Steel, Mild (Reinforcing Rods)**: Whitehead Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Newport, Mon.—**Set, Compressor**: Holman Bros., Ltd., Camborne.—**Safs, Generating**: Lyon & Co., London, W.C.—**Shaets, Galvanised, Corrugated**: P. & W. MacLellan, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Slag, Foamed**: Holland & Hannan & Cubitts, Ltd., Souththorpe.—**Spares, Balloon**: J. I. Blackburn & Co., Guildford.—**Spares, Carburettor**: Armstrong, Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry.—**Spools for Towed Target Gear**: Crossley Bros., Ltd., Manchester; A. Kershaw & Son, Ltd., Leeds.—**Stoves for Portable Disinfectors**: British Safety Stove Co., Birmingham.—**Suits, Combination, Blue**: J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.; J. Hammond & Co. (1922), Ltd., Newcastle, Staffs.; Redman Bros., Hebden Bridge; Fabram, Ltd., Halifax; Fleming, Birkby & Goodall, Ltd., Halifax.—**Switchboxes**: Handley-Page, Ltd., London, N.W.; Phoenix Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; Telephone Mfg. Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Lissen, Ltd., London, N.—**Switches, Dimmer**: D. H. Bonella & Son, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Switches, Jettison**: Phoenix Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; Handley Page, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Systems, Runway for Balloon Storage**: Herbert Morris, Ltd., Loughborough.—**Tanks, Petrol**: Albion Motors, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Tapas, Steel**: Jas. Chesterman & Co., Sheffield.—**Ties, Black**: Rego Clothiers, Ltd., London, N.—**Torchas, Electric**: Downs, Engineering Co., London, W.—**Trainers, Blind Approach**: Plessey Co., Ltd., Ilford.—**Traps, Fuel**: Farmer & Son, Ltd., Coventry.—**Trolleys and Trucks**: Chas. Adey, London, E.—**Uniforms for Civilian M/T Drivers**: G. Glanfield & Son, Ltd., London, E.—**Unit, Compression Ignition Research Running on**: John Fowler & Co. (Leeds), Ltd., Leeds.—**Vans, 15 cwt.**: Ford Motor Co., Ltd., Dagenham.—**Vices, Fitters**: C. & J. Hampton, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Wheelbarrows, Metal**: Montil Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Winches, Electric**: M. B. Wilde & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**W/T H.F. Switch Assemblies**: Automatic Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**W/T Mobile Stations and Spares**: Standard Telephone & Cables, Ltd., London, W.C.—**W/T Receivers, Telephone Head**: Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., London, W.C.—**W/T Wave Equipment**: Plessey Co., Ltd., Ilford.

POST OFFICE.

**Apparatus, Telegraphic**: Creed & Co., Ltd., Croydon.—**Apparatus, Telephonic**: Automatic Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., Beeston, Notts; General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.—**Apparatus, Telephonic, Parts**: Thos. De La Rue & Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Apparatus, Testing and Protective**: Chamberlain & Hookham, Ltd., Birmingham; Gent & Co., Ltd., Leicester; Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Power Equipment Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; Westinghouse Brake & Signal Co., Ltd., Chippenhams.—**Apparatus, Wireless**: Power Equipment Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—**Blocks, Wood**: A. Bailey, Stone, Staffs.—**Cable**: Callender's Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., Leigh, Lancs.; Enfield Cable Works, Ltd., Brimsdown, Middlesex; General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.; United Telephone Cables, Ltd., Prescott and Dagenham.—**Cartage**: Co-ordinated Road Traffic Services (incorporating The Northampton Road Transport Co.), Northampton.—**Clamps, Stay**: Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Cleaning, etc., Cloaks for Boxes, Service, E.L.**: Venner Time Switches, Ltd., New Malden.—**Condensers**: Telegraph Condenser Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Cords, Telephone**: London Electric Wire Co. & Smiths, Ltd., London, E.; Rist's Wires & Cables, Ltd., Lowestoft.—**Covers and Tubes, Motor**: Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co., Ltd., Brentford; Goodyear Tyre & Rubber Co. (G.B.), Ltd., Wolverhampton; India Tyre & Rubber Co., Ltd., Inchinnan; Pirelli, Ltd., Burton-on-Trent.—**Ducts**: H. R. Mansfield, Ltd., Burton-on-Trent.—**Films, Cinematograph**: Kodak, Ltd., Wealdstone, Middlesex.—**Handcarts, Joiners'**: Thomas Holyoak & Sons, Ltd., Narborough, near Leicester.—**Hinges, Brass**: Rowley, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Ladders**: A. Beer & Sons, Bristol; Eclipse Rail-Track Ladder Co., Ltd., Bristol; J. Gorstige, Ltd., Leeds; H. C. Slingsby, Bradford.—**Lamps, Electric**: Aurora Lamps, Ltd., Old Kilpatrick; British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby; Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., Guiseley; Cryselco, Ltd., Bedford; Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End; Ensign Lamps, Ltd., Preston; General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.; Omega Lampworks, Ltd., London, S.W.; Siemens Electric Lamps & Supplies, Ltd., Preston; Stella Lamp Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—**Machines, Grinding, etc.**: Bryant Symons & Co., London, N.—**Machines, Stamp Cancelling**: Roneo Neopost, Ltd., Romford; Universal Postal Frankers, Ltd., London, N.—**Machines, Stamp Selling**: Hall Telephone Accessories (1928), Ltd., London, N.W.; Plessey Co., Ltd., Ilford.—**Motor Bodies**: Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Motor Vans**: Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Pipe, Concrete**: Stanton Ironworks Co., Ltd., Nottingham.—**Pipe, Steel**: Bromford Tube Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Newport & South Wales

Tube Co., Ltd., Swansea; Scottish Tube Co., Ltd., Coatbridge; Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Plants, Washing**: R. Cadisch & Sons, London, W.C.—**Plugs, Sparking**: Lodge Plugs, Ltd., Rugby.—**Rings, Cable**: Parkin Wire Products, Ltd., Ford, Sussex.—**Scales**: W. & T. Avery, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Sleeves, Jointing**: Winfields Rolling Mills, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Sleeves, Lead**: Lead Pipes, Ltd., Eland.—**Staples, Insulated**: Tower Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Worcester.—**Troughing, Wood**: Armstrong, Addison & Co., Sunderland; Calder, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Twine**: British Ropes, Ltd., Sunderland.—**Waste Cotton**: William Leigh, Ltd., Oldham.—**Wedges and Spreaders**: Philplug Products, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Wire, Galvanised**: Whitehead, Hill & Co., Ltd., Cwmbran.—**Building Alterations**: Jarman & Son, Westgate-on-Sea, Kent.—**Armoured Cable Underground**: Oban-Inverness (Seats, I, II): Robison & Davidson, Lookerbie.—**Batteries**: Ayr T.E.: Accumulators of Woking (1928), Ltd., Woking; Bath T.E.: D.P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell.—**Cabling, etc.**: Abingdon-Dicot, Swaffham-Castle Acre, Tavistock-Okehampton, Ipswich-Sudbury; Pirelli General Cable Works, Ltd., Southampton. Sub-Contractor for Abingdon-Dicot, Swaffham-Castle Acre, Tavistock-Okehampton and Ipswich-Sudbury: Salford Electrical Instruments, Ltd., Salford, for Loading Coils. Bournemouth-Southampton (No. 3): Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.; Liangollen-Ruabon: United Telephone Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractor for Liangollen-Ruabon: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E., for Loading Coils; Woking-Bagshot: United Telephone Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractor for Woking-Bagshot: Automatic Telephone & Electric Co., London, W.C., for Loading Coils.—**Co-axial Cable**: Manchester-Leeds-Newcastle: Standard Telephones & Cables, London, E.—**Submarine Cable**: Lumps Fort (Southsea-Nettlestone Point (I. of W.) 1937: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**12 Channel Carrier Scheme**: London-Oxford-Gloucester: General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry.—**Conduit-Laying, etc.**: Cuffley-Enfield-Waltham Cross: G. J. Anderson, London, E.; Deptford (Drakefell Road-Endwell Road), Sutton-By Pass-Gander Green Lane-Green Lane, Vincent Square-Douglas Street-and Vauxhall Bridge Road, Kennington Lane, Wandsworth Road, and Vauxhall Cross: J. E. Billings & Co., Ltd., Croydon; Whitby-Sleights, Newcastle-on-Tyne (West), Benton, etc., Glasgow-Rutherglen: G. H. Bramwell, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Witham-Maldon-Southminster and Chelmsford-Danbury, Alresford and Itchin Abbas: C.D.L. Construction Co., Ltd., Egham; Plymouth and Devonport: A. G. Collins & Co., Ltd., Barry; Liverpool (City Area), etc., Liverpool (Outer Area), etc.: J. E. Cull, Belfast; Carnoustie: A. Duncan, Glasgow; London-St. Margaret's Bay (S.E. Dist.), Peterborough, Lincoln (Sect. II) and North Hykeham, Hythe: H. Farrow, Ltd., London, N.W.; Alford: A. Graham & Son, Ltd., Huddersfield; Dinnington, Leintwardine, Wigmore and Stoke Street, Milborough, Ternhill: W. P. & P. G. Hayes, Ltd., Warrington; Birmingham (Corporation Area) etc.: Hodge Bros., Ltd., Birmingham; Liverpool (Wirral Area) etc.: H. B. Construction Co. (Lancs.), Ltd., Liverpool; Yatton (Somerset), Churchill (Somerset), Radstock (South), Radstock (North): E. Ireland, Ltd., Bath; Plymouth (Devon), Yealmpton, Citadel Road, Plymouth and Higher St. Budeaux: Kings Asphalt, Ltd., Exeter Capel (Surrey) Faygate, Loxwood and West Chiltington, Sussex: Lavender MacMillan, Ltd., Worcester Park, Surrey; Cheetham and Blackley (Manchester) and Oldham (Lancs.), Altrincham-Ringway (Ches.): Longson & Darnley, Ltd., Stockport; Long Stratton (Norfolk): May Gurney & Co., Ltd., Norwich; Bridgwater (Som.), Bath: Moore and Rowley, Northfields, Birmingham; Leeds, Chapelton, Crossflats and Stocksbridge, Halifax (Gibbet Street and Pelham Lane: E. W. Moulson, Bradford; Walgrave, Atherton: H. J. Newport, Ltd., Towcester; Bickington, Chiveston (Devon): W. G. Northcott & Co., Ltd., Exeter; Shoreham by Sea (Sussex), Ipswich (Westerfield); North Walsham (Norfolk), Louth, Cophthorne: Norwest Construction Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Poulton-le-Fylde (Blackpool, Lancs.), Douglas, Castletown, Marown and Port Erin, Evesham-Broadway-Moreton-in-the-Marsh, Ramsey, Kirk Andreas and Kirk Michael (I. of Man), Chester-Whitchurch (Scheme III): Ormerod & Shields, Preston; Dundee (North Exchange), Kilsyth Exchange: R. Paterson & Sons, Ltd., Airdrie; Dewsbury, New Mills (Stockport), Liverpool (Wirral Area), Rusholme (Manchester), Leeds-Carlisle-Edinburgh (N.W. Dist.) (Sect. IX): W. Pollitt & Co., Ltd., Bolton, Lancs.; Evesham-Broadway-Moreton-in-Marsh (Sect. II), Fakenham, Weasenham, St. Peter and Hempton, Norfolk: Ruddock & Meighan, Ltd., Wealdstone, Harrow; Lincoln (Sect. I): Sangwin, Ltd., Hull; Cardiff (Roath): H. Smith, Newport, Mon.; Amptill (Beds.): E. F. Sparkes, Ltd., Birmingham; Watford, etc.: O. C. Summers, London, N.; Pontardawe (Glam.), Westbury-on-Trym: A. Thomson & Co. (London), Ltd., London, E.C.; Week St. Mary (Cornwall): W. Trathen, Redruth; Llandilo (Carmarthen): Watson & Horrocks, Ltd., Bridgend, Glam.; White Roding, Bedford etc., Dunstable and Stotfold, Folkestone: G. Wimpey & Co., Ltd., London, W.; Clare (Suffolk), Saxmundham-Framlingham, Great Bardfield (Essex), St. Austell-Fowey (Section I), Matching; Green (Essex), Dartford-Southfleet-West Kingsdown (Section II): G. Wimpey & Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Fire Alarm System**: Battersea Fire Station: Automatic Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Lifts**: King's Lynn Telephone Exchange and Post Office: Evans Lifts, Ltd., Leicester; Post Office Stores Dept., Gloucester Road: Hoisting Appliance Co., London, N.; Abercorn T.E.: R. J. Shaw & Co., Ltd., Gateshead; Belfast H.P.O. (Smithfield Section): Ritchie, Hart & Co., Ltd., Belfast.—**Low Tension Switchgear**: U.S.W. Radio Stations: W. T. Henleys, Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Switchgear and Motor Generators**: Birmingham, Fordrough Lane, Stores Dept. Substation: Metropolitan (Vickers) Electrical Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Telephone Exchange Equipment**: Stoke Bishop (Bristol) (Auto. Exten. No. 3), Whitechurch (Somerset) (Auto. Exten. No. 2), Whitefield (Lancs.) (Auto. Exten. No. 2), South-

port (Lancs.) (Auto. Exten. No. 3), West (Bristol) (Auto. Exten. No. 1), Buckhurst (London), Royal (Liverpool) (Power Plant): Automatic Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors for Royal: Alton Battery Co., Alton, Hants, for Batteries; Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Generators and Ringing Machine; North (Liverpool) (Power Plant): Automatic Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors for North: Alton Battery Co., Alton, Hants, for Batteries; Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Rectifier and Ringing Machine; Hertford, Walsall (Staffs.) (Auto. Exten. No. 3), Euston (London) (Auto. Exten. No. 2), Lichfield (Staffs.) Unit, Penrith (Cumb.), Enniskillen (Co. Fermanagh), Ruabon (Denbigh), Bishopwearmouth (Extn. No. 2), Allestree (Derby) (Auto. Exten. No. 1), Shaftesbury (Southampton), Portishead (Somerset) Unit: Ericsson Telephone Works, Ltd., London, W.C.; Sheldon (Birmingham) (Auto. Exten. No. 1), Central (Glasgow) (Auto. Exten. No. 1), Norton on Tees (Auto. Exten. No. 1), Leytonstone (London) (Auto. Exten. No. 3), Stoke on Trent (Auto. Exten. No. 6), Spalding (Lincs.), Watford (Herts) (Auto. Exten. No. 2), Newcastle-under-Lyme (Staffs) (Auto. Exten. No. 5), Gerrard (London) (Auto. Exten. No. 1), Central (Glasgow) Telephone Exchange (Island Suite) (Auto. Exten. No. 4): General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry; Birmingham Directory Enquiry Bureau, Normanton Unit (Power Plant), Maida Vale (London) (Auto. Exten. No. 4), Springfield (Warwicks) (Auto. Exten. No. 1), Stourbridge (Worcester) (Auto. Exten. No. 1), Ripponden Unit (Power Plant), Grimsby (Auto. Exten. No. 1), Lofthouse Gate (Auto. Exten. No. 2), Colinton (Edinburgh) (Auto. Exten. No. 3), Skilmanthorpe Unit, Leicester Trunk (Exten. No. 3), Kidderminster (Worcester) (Auto. Exten. No. 1), Mitcham (Surrey) (Auto. Exten. No. 3): Birmingham (Trunk and Toll Exten. No. 4), Colehill (Warwick) Unit, Leicester and Satellite Exchange Area, Equest for 2 V.F., Popesgrove (Midx.) (Auto. Exten. No. 1), Great Yarmouth (Auto. Extn. No. 2), Bedworth (Warwick) Unit (Power Plant), Elstead (Surrey) Unit (Power Plant), Brimscombe (Gloucester) Unit (Power Plant): Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Sub-Contractors for Bedworth, Elstead and Brimscombe: Hart Accumulator Co., Ltd., London, E., for Batteries; Westinghouse, Brake & Signal Co., London, N., for Rectifier; W. Jones & Co., London, S.E., for Ringing Machines; West Malling (Kent) Unit (Power Plant): Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Sub-Contractor for West Malling: Hart Accumulator Co., Ltd., London, E., for Batteries; Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Rectifier; W. Jones & Co., London, S.E., for Ringing Machine; Cambridge (Auto. Exten. No. 5), Thorpe (Norfolk), Acorn (London) (Auto. Exten. No. 1), Scunthorpe, Great Barr (Warwicks) (Auto. Exten. No. 2), Faversham (Power Plant): Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N. Sub-Contractors for Faversham: D.P. Battery Co., Bakewell, for Batteries; Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Generator; W. Jones & Co., London, S.E., for Ringing Machine.—**Telephonic Repeater Equipment**: Wychbold (Power Plant), Earls Croome (Power Plant), Burford (Power Plant), Falfield (Power Plant), Newark (Power Plant), Wittering (Power Plant), Stoke Ferry (Power Plant), Barnby Moor (Power Plant), Sipton Solers (Power Plant), Robin Hood's Well (Power Plant), Little Stukely (Power Plant), Whitburn (Power Plant): Austinlite, Ltd., Smethwick; Aldeburgh (Extension No. 5), Aldeburgh (Extension No. 6), Edinburgh (Extension No. 13), Glasgow (Extension No. 3), St. Margarets Bay Extension No. 3—La Panne, Belgium: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.—**Voice Frequency Telegraph Equipment**: Stoke-on-Trent (Extension 1), London (Faraday Bldg. S.) (Ext. 28), Leeds (Ext. 9), Brighton (Ext. 1), London (C.T.O. Bldg.) (Ext. 25), Glasgow (Ext. 15), Liverpool (Extension No. 6): Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

**Paper**: Jas. Brown & Co., Ltd., Penicuik; Caldwell's Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Inverkeithing; Carrongrove Paper Co., Ltd., Denny; R. Craig & Sons, Ltd., Airdrie; J. Cropper & Co., Ltd., Burnside; East Lancashire Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Radcliffe; Golden Valley Paper Mills, Ltd., Bitton; Guard Bridge Paper Co., Ltd., Guard Bridge; Imperial Paper Mills, Ltd., Gravesend; London Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Dartford; Morley Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Eccles; Wm. Nash, Ltd., St. Paul's Cray; New Northfleet Paper Mills, Ltd., Northfleet; North of Ireland Paper Co., Ltd., Ballyclare; Olive & Partington, Ltd., Glossop; Olives Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Woolford; A. E. Reed & Co., Ltd., Aylesford; R. Sommerville & Co., Ltd., Creech St. Michael; Thomas & Green, Ltd., Wooburn Green; Wiggins, Teape & A. Pirie (Sales), Ltd., Chorley.—**Printing, Ruling and Binding**: Booklets, "A Life for Men"—Air Ministry; Handbook No. 1, Air Raid Precautions—Home Office: Joint Receivers for Greycaine, Ltd., Watford. Handbook No. 4, Air Raid Precautions—Home Office: Alabaster, Passmore & Sons, Ltd., Maidstone: Entertainments Duty Tickets, Group 951 (1938) London and Country Tender: McCorquodale & Co., Ltd., Wolverton: Metal Recruiting Posters—War Office: Hancock, Corfield & Waller, Ltd., Mitcham; Pads, Army Form G.982A: Fanfold, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Miscellaneous**: Bags, Buff, 7½ in. by 3½ in.—E.D.E., 58; Bags, Glazed Brown, 8 in. by 5½ in.—No. 172; Bags, Buff, 8½ in. by 3½ in.; Bags, Manila Topless 7½ in. by 5 in.: J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead. Binders: Moore's Modern Methods, Ltd., London, E.C. Cloth, Opaque, White: Mills & Co. (Textiles), Ltd., Manchester. Envelopes, Cream Wove L, London (1938): J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead. Millboards: Jackson's Mill-board & Fibre Co., Ltd., Bourne End. Paste for Office and Book-binding Purposes, London (1938): Gloy and Empire Adhesives, Ltd., London, E. Pencils, Lead, "B": Royal Sovereign Pencil Co., Ltd., London, N.W. Pins: D. F. Taylor & Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Waste Paper, Manchester (1938)—Collection, purchase and disposal: Chadwick, Ltd., Manchester. Waxless Stencils: Ellams Duplicate Co., Ltd., Bushey; D. Gestetner, Ltd., London, N.

H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS.

**Building Services**: Birmingham Post Office Stores Block J.—Foundations: E. Crowder, Ltd., Birmingham. Bristol Station Sorting Office—Racking: T. Weeks & Sons, Ltd., Bristol. Buckingham Palace—Portland Stone Paving Works: Nine Elms Stone Masonry Works, London, S.W. Cardiff, Bute Docks Post Office—Alterations: Tucker Bros., Ltd., Cardiff. Chellaston Telephone Exchange, Derby—Erection: Walker & Son, Long Eaton. Chelsea Sub District Office—Alterations and New Extension: Soole & Son, Ltd., Richmond, Surrey. Compton, Berks, Agricultural Research Council's Field Station—Erection of Estate Office and Four Cottages: Francis Bros., Reading. Dollis Hill Post Office Research Station—Laboratory Benches: G. M. Hammer & Co., Ltd., London, N. Edwalton Telephone Exchange—Erection: C. & H. Reedman, Long Eaton. Fareham Post Office (Hants)—Erection of Joint Garage: J. Hunt, Ltd., Gosport. Middleton (Bognor) Telephone Exchange—Erection: A. J. G. Jones, Petersfield. National Gallery—Construction of Protective Store: Higgs & Hill, Ltd., London, E.C. Newcastle-on-Tyne Employment Exchange and District Office—Foundation Works: A. Anderson (Contractors), Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne. Newark Telephone Repeater Station—Erection: C. & H. Reedman, Long Eaton. Post Office Recovered Stores, 338/346, Goswell Road—Racking: A. E. Lindsey & Son, Ltd., London, N. Post Office Stores, Studd Street, Islington—Alterations, First and Second Floors: F. Troy & Co., Ltd., London, N.W. Seaforth Wireless Station—Extensions: E. & S. Gibbs, Liverpool. Seal, Kent, Telephone Exchange—Erection: L. E. Jones & Son, Sevenoaks. Sellindge, Kent, Telephone Exchange—Erection: C. I. Epps & Sons, Ltd., Ashford, Kent. Southend-on-Sea Post Office Telephone Area Manager's Office, Victoria Road—Adaptations: Ventris & King, Ltd., Southend-on-Sea; Warrior Square—Adaptations: Hosking & Son (Essex), Ltd., Rayleigh. Southend-on-Sea Post Office Telephones, Southchurch Road—Adaptations: Hosking & Son (Essex), Ltd., Rayleigh. West Wittering (Sussex) Telephone Exchange—Erection: Edmond Johnson, Liphook. York House, Kingsway—Shop Fronts and Fittings: Holtum & Green, Ltd., London, N. **Painting Services**: South Eastern District Post Office, S.E.—Internal Painting and Cleaning: W. T. Pickering & Sons, Ltd., Watford. **Engineering Services**: Bishopton Royal Ordnance Factory—Drilling Machines: J. Archdale & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Planing and Slotting Machines: Butler Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Halifax; Drilling Machines: Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Coventry; Shaping Machine, etc.: Kitchen & Wade, Ltd., Halifax; Motor Driven "Kenco" Screwing Machine: Kendall & Gent (1920), Ltd., Manchester; Stoneware Nitrating Pans: Doulton & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Milling Machines: J. Parkinson & Son, Shipley, Yorks. Chorley Royal Ordnance Factory—Electrically Driven Blanking Press: H. O. Strong & Sons, Ltd., Bristol; Electrically Driven Sewing Machines: Singer Sewing Machine Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Laying of L.T. Cables for C. & D.G.F.S. and H.E. Groups: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescott. Pumping Machinery at Shaw Brook Dam and Artesian Well Pump Houses: Mather & Platt, Ltd., Manchester. South Side Buildings—Heating and Hot Water Service: G. Dawson & Sons, Manchester; Erection, etc., of Main Shafting in Fuse, Pellet, Cap, Detonator and Gunpowder Groups: F. Wigglesworth & Co., Ltd., Shipley, Yorks. Flameproof Motors: Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich; Goods' Lifts: Glasgow Engineers, Ltd., Glasgow; Pumping Equipment: Harland Engineering Co., Ltd., Alloa. Dover Castle—Constables Tower—Alterations to Heating and Hot Water Service: G. N. Haden & Sons, Ltd., Canterbury. Greenwich Fuel Research Station—Extension to Heating Service: Fretwell Heating Co., Ltd., London, E. Post Office (Recovered) Stores, 338/346, Goswell Road, E.C.—Heating and Hot Water Service, and Covering Existing Mains and Cylinders: Heath & Co., Ltd., London, W. Leeds Telephone Repeater Station—Heating and Hot Water Service: Leeds Marble & Heating Works, Ltd., Leeds. Rosyth Admiralty Training Establishment—Erection of Machine Tools: A. Bennet & Co., Edinburgh; Electric Wiring: King & Co., Edinburgh; Heating and Hot Water Service: J. Combe & Son, Ltd., Glasgow; Travelling Cranes: Wharton Crane & Hoist Co., Ltd., Stockport. Royal Naval College (King Charles Block) Greenwich—Sectional Type Heating Boilers: Binns & Speight, Ltd., Bradford. **Miscellaneous**: Airmen's Boxes: Drake & Warters, Ltd., Wakefield. Ballot Boxes: T. Wilkes & Sons, Wolverhampton. Batten Racking: King & Co. (Northampton), Ltd., Northampton. Bedsteads, Mahogany: Gabe & Pass, London, N. Blue Clothing: Milns, Cartwright & Reynolds, Ltd., London, E. Boots: Adams Bros. (Raunds), Ltd., Wellingborough; Tebbutt & Hall Bros., Ltd., Wellingborough. Box Convertible Fittings: F. Troy & Co., Ltd., London, N.W. Cast Iron Hollowware: Baxendale & Co., Ltd., Manchester. Castors for Movable Troughs: British Castors, Ltd., Birmingham. Cast Iron Standards: Dudley & Dowell, Ltd., Birmingham. Chairs—Dining: G. H. & S. Keen, Ltd., High Wycombe; Chairs—Metal, Adjustable: Tan Sad Chair Co. (1931), Ltd., London, E.C.; Chairs—Steel Tubular: Pel Ltd., Birmingham. Detachable Grilles for Portable Counters: G. Johnson Bros., London, E.C. Dressing Chests: Zinkins, London, E. Earthenware: Booths, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent; Mintons, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent. Fitters' Benches: J. Greenwood, Ltd., London, E.C. Filing Racks: Duncan Tucker (Tottenham), Ltd., London, N.; Drake & Warters, Ltd., Wakefield. Folding Divisions: G. A. Harvey & Co. (London), Ltd., London, S.E. Furniture Cream & Boot Polish: Fortune & Co., Ltd., Preston. Glazed Notice Boards: F. Troy & Co., Ltd., London, N.W. Label Holders: J. & E. Bates & Sons, Ltd., Wolverhampton. Long Lockers for Motor Drivers: Evertaut, Ltd., Birmingham. Notice Boards: Mann, Egerton & Co., Ltd., Norwich. Pedestal Units for Repetition Tables: Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Dartford. Sash Line: J. Austin & Sons, Ltd., London, N. Scourers:

R. Wilman & Sons, Ltd., Manchester. Specimen Cabinets: W. T. Nicholls, Ltd., Gloucester. Steel Vertical Filing Cabinets (Partitioned): Art Metal Construction Co., London, S.W. Tables—Dining: Educational Supply Association, Ltd., London, W.C.; A. G. Farmer & Sons, Ltd., Bristol. Table Tops and Pedestals: Lord Roberts Memorial Workshops: London, S.W. Tables—Typists: H.B.D. Co., Ltd., London, E.; Wake & Dean, Ltd., Bristol. Trays for Storage Racks: H.B.D. Co., Ltd., London, E. Washstands—Oak: Wake & Dean, Ltd., Bristol. Waterproof Capes: Greengate & Irwell Rubber Co., Ltd., Manchester.

## CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

**Air Compressor Plant:** Air Pumps, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Battery Materials:** Chloride Electric Storage Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Blouses:** G. Glanfield & Son, London, E.—**Broadcasting Materials:** General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Marconi's Wireles Telegraph Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Brochures:** Hudson & Kearns, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Cable:** W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; British Insulated Cables, Ltd., London, W.C.; General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; **Cable, etc.:** N. Hingley & Sons, Ltd., Dudley; Callender's Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Cement:** Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Clip Bolts:** C. Richards & Sons, Ltd., Darlaston.—**Coal tar:** Lancashire Tar Distillers, Ltd., Manchester.—**Copper Tubes:** Yorkshire Copper Works, Ltd., Hunslet.—**Copper Wire:** F. Smith & Co., Salford.—**Copper Wire, etc.:** J. Wilkes Sons & Mapplebeck, Ltd., Birmingham; T. Bolton & Sons, Ltd., London, W.—**Corrugated Sheets, etc.:** Cellacite & British Uralite, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Cotton Wool:** R. Bailey & Son, Ltd., Stockport.—**Covers and Tubes:** Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Crusher, etc.:** Hadfields, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Cycles:** B.S.A. Cycles, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Deep Ray Therapy Outfit:** General Radiological, Ltd., London, W.—**Drill, etc.:** E. Spinner & Co., Manchester.—**Drugs:** Evans, Sons, Lescher & Webb, Ltd., Liverpool.—**Drugs, etc.:** Howards & Sons, Ltd., Ilford.—**Dynamite, etc.:** Nobel's Explosives Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Electric Cookers, etc.:** General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Fire Brigade Equipment:** Merryweather & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Flannel:** Samuel Turner & Co., Ltd., Rochdale.—**Fuse and Blasting Powder:** Imperial Chemical Industries, London, S.W.—**Galvanised Corrugated Steel:** Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—**Gauze:** Southalls (Birmingham), Ltd., Birmingham.—**Generating Plant:** Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Graders:** British East Africa Corporation Ltd., London, E.C.—**Insulators:** Bullers, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Lathes:** J. Lang & Sons, Johnstone, nr. Birmingham.—**Lift:** Express Lift Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Lighting Cells:** Chloride Electric Storage Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Liquid Asphalt:** Colas Products, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Locomotive Grease Lubricators:** Whitelegg & Rogers, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Locomotives and Spares:** North British Locomotive Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Mild Steel Sheets:** Wolverhampton C.I. Co., Ltd., Wirral.—**Mooring Materials:** Brown, Lennox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd.—**Motor Vehicles:** Daimler Co., Ltd., Coventry; Vauxhall Motors, Ltd., Luton.—**Oil:** Vacuum Oil Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Pipes:** Doulton & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Quirk, Barton & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Stanton Ironworks Co., Ltd., near Nottingham.—**Pipes, etc.:** Turners Asbestos Cement Co., London, S.E.—**Pole Parts:** F. Morton & Co., Ltd., Garston; Newport & S. Wales Tube Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Postage and Revenue Stamps, etc.:** Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; T. de la Rue & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**"Power" Sea Freighter:** British Power Boat Co., Southampton.—**Presses:** Hunter-Penrose, Ltd., London, E.C.; H. Berry & Co., Ltd., Leeds.—**Producer Gas Engines, etc.:** Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., Lincoln.—**Pump:** J. Evans & Sons (Wolverhampton), Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Quinine Bisulphate, etc.:** Carnegie Bros., Ltd., London, N.—**Rail Clips:** Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Railing:** Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Rails and Fishplates:** Lancashire Steel Corporation, Ltd., London, E.C.; United Steel Co., Ltd., Workington.—**Rain**

**Coats:** North British Rubber Co., London, W.—**Road Roller:** Aveling-Barford, Ltd., Grantham.—**Rolled Steel Joists, etc.:** Appleby-Prodingham Steel Co., Ltd., Scunthorpe; P. & W. MacLellan, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Sanitary Fittings:** Shanks & Co., London, W.—**Sera, etc.:** Evans, Sons, Lescher & Webb, Ltd., Liverpool.—**Sleepers:** United Steel Cos., Ltd., Workington.—**Standard Steel Deck Plate Girder Bridges:** Patent Shaft & Axletree Co., Ltd., Wednesbury.—**Steel:** Whitehead Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Newport; P. & W. MacLellan, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Steel Poles:** Newport & S. Wales Tube Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Steel Sections:** P. & W. MacLellan, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Steel Troughing:** Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—**Steelwork, etc.:** Wm. Bain & Co., Ltd., Coatbridge; Horseley Bridge & T. Piggott, Ltd., Tipton; Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—**Stone Crushing Plant:** Hadfields, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Substation Extension:** British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Substation Switchgear:** Ferguson Pailin, Ltd., Manchester.—**Switches and Crossings:** Anderson Foundry Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—**Switchgear:** Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.—**Telephones:** Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Telephones, etc.:** General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry.—**Teleprinters, etc.:** Creed & Co., Ltd., West Croydon.—**Testing Machine:** W. & T. Avery, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Tipping Chassis:** Albion Motors, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Tools:** V. & R. Blakemore, Birmingham.—**Tubes, etc.:** Newport & S. Wales Tube Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Tubing, etc.:** Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Tunics, etc.:** Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, W.—**Turntable, Water Tower, etc.:** Merryweather & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Tyres:** J. Baker & Bessemer, Ltd., Rotherham; T. Firth & J. Brown, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Water Meters:** G. Kent, Ltd., Luton.—**Water Works Material:** Stanton Ironworks Co., Ltd., near Nottingham; Staveley Coal & Iron Co., Ltd., near Chesterfield; Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow; Tylors (W. & S.), Ltd., London, N.—**Wheels and Axles:** Owen & Dyson, Ltd., Rotherham.—**Wire:** Whitecross Co., Ltd., Warrington.

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**Chicksands Estate Co., Beds.**—General Repairs and Improvements at Second Lodge Farm: G. Dawson, Shefford, Beds.—**Swaton Estate, Co. Lincs.**—General Repairs and Improvements at North End Farm: A. Wilson, Billingborough.—**Windsor Estate, Co. Berks.**—Redressing Roads in the Home Park Private: Colas Products, Ltd., London, W.C.

## PRISON COMMISSION.

**Bluetts:** Moss Bros., Hebden Bridge. **Steel:** Stringer Bros., West Bromwich.

## CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.

**Supply of Diesel Fuel Oil:** Shell-Mex & B.P., Ltd., London, W.C.

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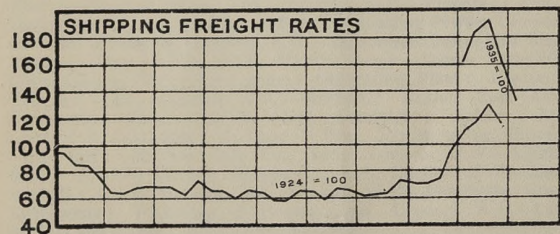
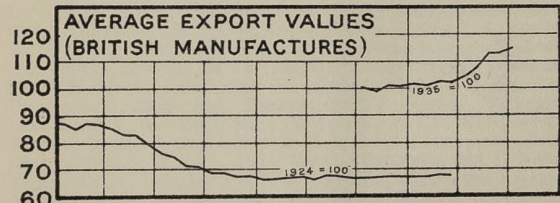
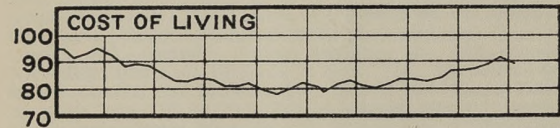
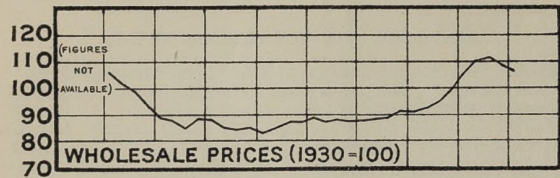
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CHARTS ILLUSTRATING THE COURSE OF TRADE, OUTPUT, PRICES, WAGES, FINANCE AND EMPLOYMENT.

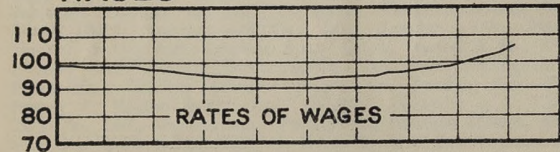
(EXCEPT WHERE OTHERWISE INDICATED, THE AVERAGE FOR 1924 IS TAKEN AS = 100.)

1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938

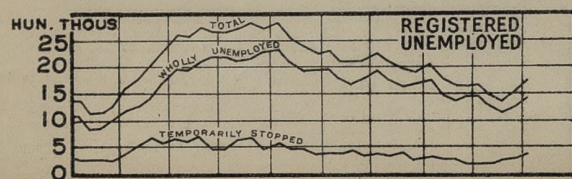
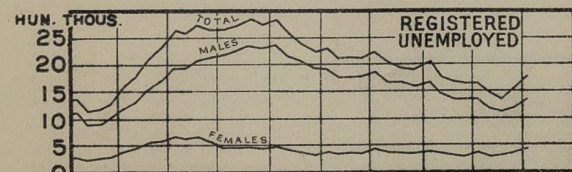
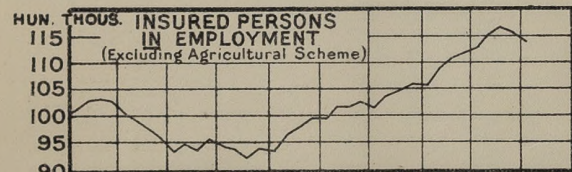
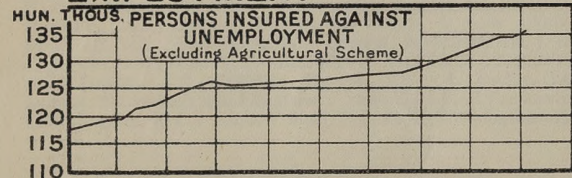
**PRICES**



**WAGES**



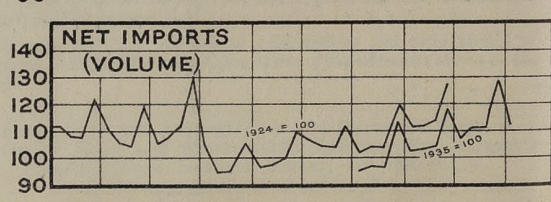
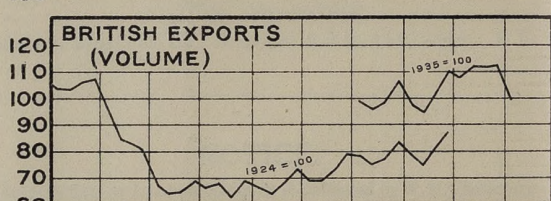
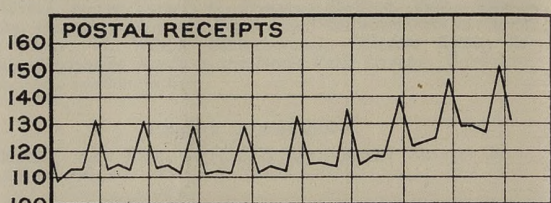
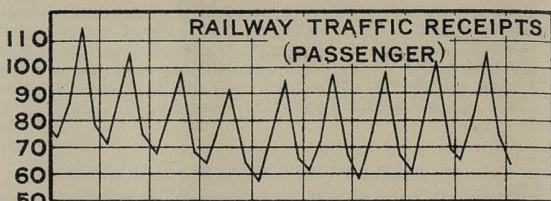
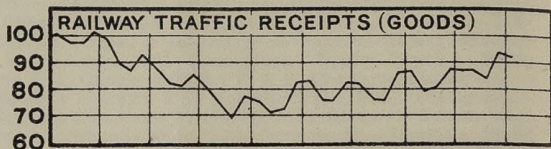
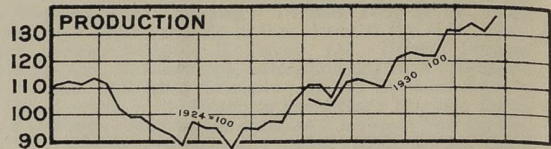
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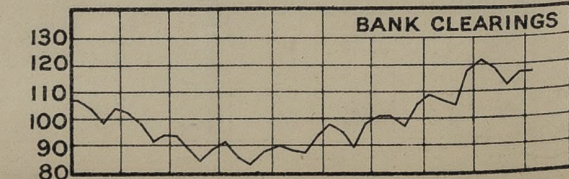
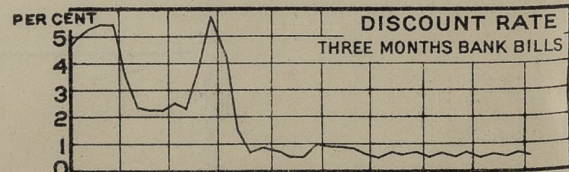
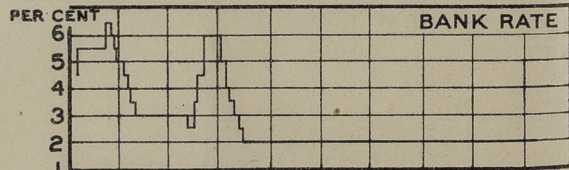
1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938

1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938

**PRODUCTION AND TRADE**



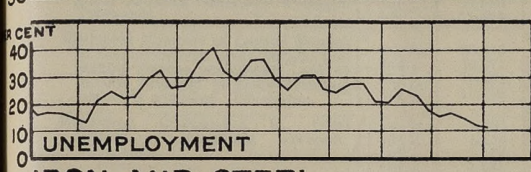
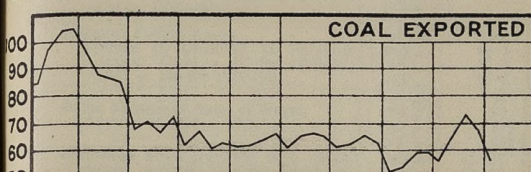
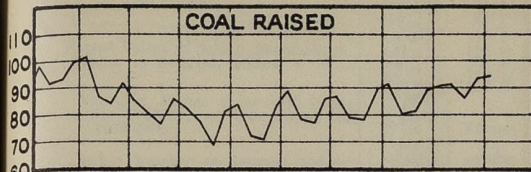
**FINANCE**



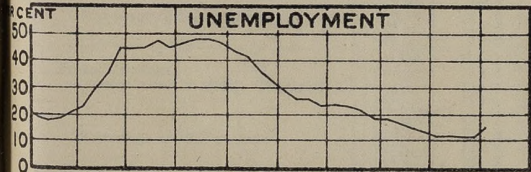
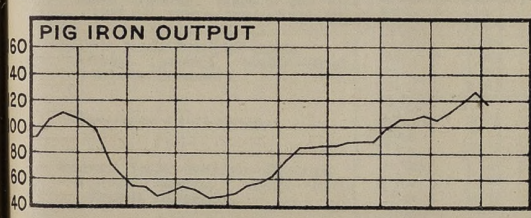
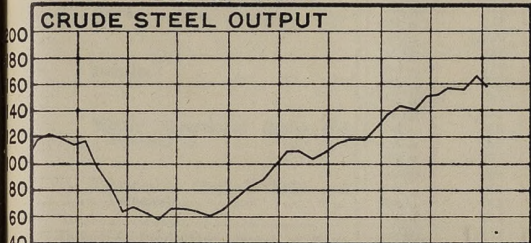
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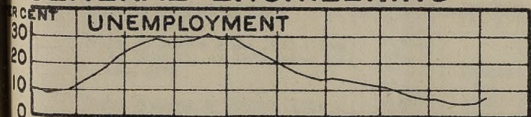
**COAL MINING**



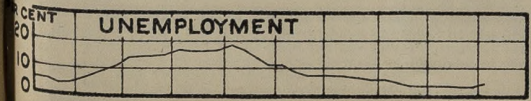
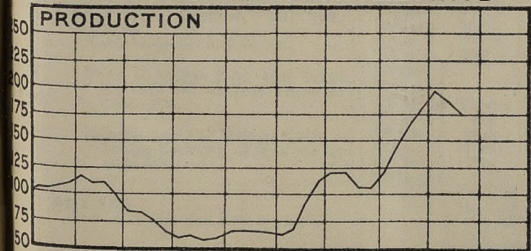
**IRON AND STEEL**



**GENERAL ENGINEERING**



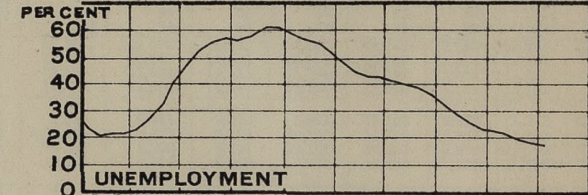
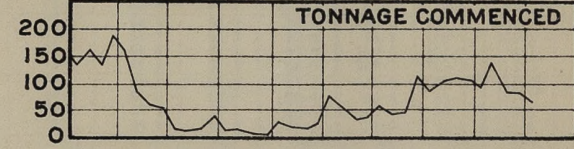
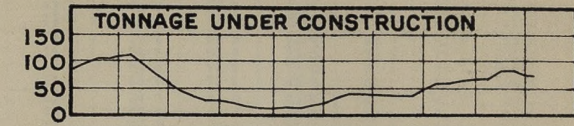
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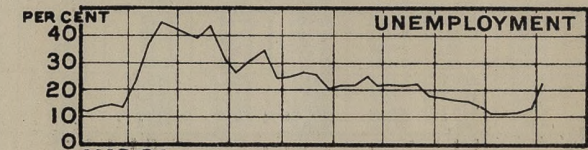
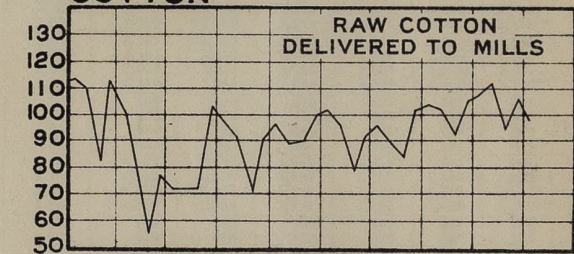
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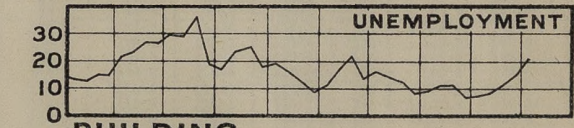
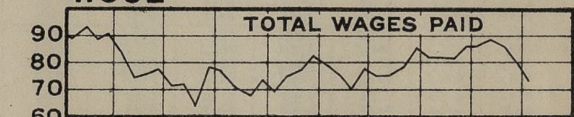
**SHIPBUILDING**



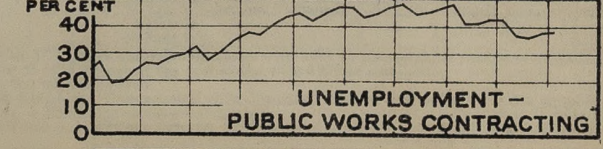
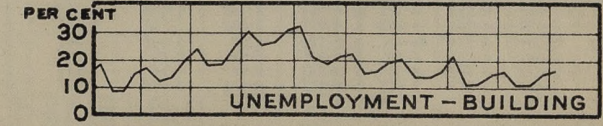
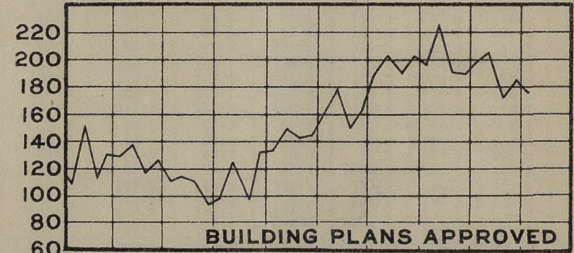
**COTTON**



**WOOL**



**BUILDING**



1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938

STATISTICS FORMING THE BASIS OF THE CHARTS ILLUSTRATING THE COURSE OF TRADE, OUTPUT, PRICES, WAGES, FINANCE & EMPLOYMENT.

	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937	1938.			
Wholesale Prices.													
Average of Board of Trade Wholesale Prices Index Numbers (Average of 1930 = 100).	1st Qr. 106.5 2nd " 101.9 3rd " 98.4 4th " 93.6	118.9 89.7 88.5 84.4	88.5 83.7 88.7 87.7	88.5 84.4 87.3 87.6	88.5 83.7 88.7 87.7	88.7 87.6 88.1 87.7	87.8 88.1 91.7 92.2	91.7 92.2 91.7 92.2	104.7 110.1 111.1 111.1	105.9 111.1 111.1 111.1			
Cost of Living.													
Average of Ministry of Labour Cost-of-Living Index Numbers (July, 1914 = 100).	1st Qr. 165.2 2nd " 160.8 3rd " 163.3 4th " 166.5	162.2 155.0 156.5 156.5	150.7 146.3 145.3 146.7	146.2 142.8 141.7 143.0	139.8 136.5 139.8 142.5	140.5 138.3 142.3 143.7	141.3 140.0 143.3 146.7	146.2 144.3 146.7 150.5	151.0 156.5 155.5 159.5	156.5 159.5 159.5 159.5			
Do. expressed as percentage of 1924 average.	1st Qr. 94.5 2nd " 91.9 3rd " 93.4 4th " 95.2	92.7 88.6 89.5 88.9	86.2 83.6 83.1 83.9	83.6 81.6 81.0 81.8	83.6 81.6 81.0 81.8	79.9 78.0 81.4 82.2	80.3 80.0 81.9 83.9	83.6 82.5 83.9 86.0	86.3 87.1 88.9 91.2	89.5 87.1 88.9 91.2			
Export Values of British Manufactures, Value as declared, Million £ ...	1st Qr. 145.1 2nd " 138.9 3rd " 146.2 4th " 143.5	128.6 110.5 105.0 96.8	78.4 72.0 71.0 71.0	70.2 63.9 68.7 68.7	69.1 65.9 71.6 75.2	72.4 73.5 71.6 72.4	82.3 78.5 82.2 85.7	82.3 79.2 81.7 89.2	93.8 101.3 105.3 104.5	95.8 101.3 105.3 104.5			
Value in Million £ (at 1930 Prices for 1929-34; at 1935 Prices for 1935-38*).	1st Qr. 124.7 2nd " 110.3 3rd " 105.7 4th " 100.2	83.8 79.2 81.5 83.5	84.9 87.8 79.2 85.0	84.9 87.8 79.2 85.0	86.0 82.5 88.3 92.2	90.4 89.8 95.1 101.0	90.4 89.8 95.1 101.0	100.2 92.1 81.7 89.2	90.2 93.7 93.4 92.2	90.2 93.7 93.4 92.2			
Index Number of Average Values (1924 = 100 for 1929-34; 1935 = 100 for 1935-38*).	1st Qr. 85.4 2nd " 83.0 3rd " 82.3 4th " 80.0	77.5 75.3 71.9 70.4	68.5 68.7 66.8 66.9	66.5 66.2 67.1 67.6	66.5 66.2 67.1 67.6	66.4 67.6 67.6 66.9	66.4 67.6 67.6 66.9	100.2 98.9 100.6 100.3	100.2 100.7 102.2 102.2	100.2 100.7 102.2 102.2			
Shipping Freight Rates.													
Average of Chamber of Shipping Index (1924 = 100 for 1929-36; 1935 = 100 for 1937-38).	1st Qr. 93.6 2nd " 85.1 3rd " 83.4 4th " 75.0	63.6 61.7 66.2 66.8	67.0 66.8 62.4 72.6	65.4 64.0 59.4 64.6	62.0 59.4 59.1 64.6	63.3 59.4 62.6 65.4	60.2 60.6 62.6 73.7	60.2 69.0 62.6 94.2	161.5 183.1 193.3 164.6	131.7 183.1 193.3 164.6			
Index Number of Rates of Wages. (Average of 1924 = 100).	1st Qr. 99 2nd " 99 3rd " 98 4th " 98	98 98 98 98	97 97 96 95	95 95 94 94	94 94 94 94	94 94 94 94	95 98 98 96	97 98 98 96	100 102 103 103	105 105 105 105			
Estimated Total Numbers aged 16-64 insured against Unemployment in Great Britain. Quarterly Averages. Thousands.	1st Qr. 11,786 2nd " 11,822 3rd " 11,870 4th " 11,923	11,995 12,115 12,197 12,290	12,380 12,467 12,550 12,620	12,572 12,545 12,566 12,576	12,595 12,613 12,631 12,648	12,663 12,682 12,702 12,724	12,745 12,766 12,797 12,860	12,956 13,015 13,098 13,184	13,287 13,358 13,437 13,481	13,522 13,558 13,437 13,481			
Estimated Numbers of Insured Persons in Employment in Great Britain (excluding persons unemployed, sick or directly involved in trade disputes) Quarterly Averages. Thousands.	1st Qr. 10,048 2nd " 10,277 3rd " 10,309 4th " 10,245	10,033 9,880 9,724 9,552	9,320 9,487 9,353 9,525	9,421 9,375 9,200 9,396	9,332 9,621 9,807 9,966	9,961 10,170 10,191 10,231	10,128 10,364 10,453 10,564	10,535 10,879 11,071 11,163	11,241 11,519 11,652 11,596	11,338 11,519 11,652 11,596			
Registered Unemployed in Great Britain. Quarterly Averages. Thousands.	1st Qr. 1,353 2nd " 1,133 3rd " 1,152 4th " 1,281	1,543 1,762 2,045 2,297	2,622 2,574 2,734 2,668	2,666 2,714 2,843 2,757	2,845 2,573 2,397 2,268	2,303 2,110 2,115 2,109	2,255 2,030 1,960 1,901	2,022 1,746 1,630 1,621	1,639 1,421 1,376 1,518	1,796 1,421 1,376 1,518			
Males ...	1st Qr. 1,105 2nd " 916 3rd " 919 4th " 1,020	1,175 1,302 1,508 1,720	1,973 1,956 2,068 2,118	2,197 2,251 2,363 2,319	2,362 2,157 2,034 1,941	1,933 1,773 1,750 1,758	1,848 1,686 1,624 1,576	1,655 1,436 1,332 1,330	1,334 1,162 1,107 1,199	1,353 1,162 1,107 1,199			
Females ...	1st Qr. 248 2nd " 217 3rd " 233 4th " 261	368 460 537 577	649 618 666 550	469 463 480 438	483 416 363 327	370 337 365 351	407 344 326 325	305 259 269 291	305 259 269 291	305 259 269 291			
Wholly Unemployed (Males and Females) ...	1st Qr. 1,084 2nd " 885 3rd " 869 4th " 1,007	1,179 1,966 1,411 1,726	1,993 1,966 2,061 2,198	2,197 2,150 1,937 2,265	2,332 2,079 1,937 1,932	1,967 1,737 1,681 1,797	1,913 1,711 1,372 1,679	1,742 1,488 1,157 1,429	1,468 1,242 1,157 1,279	1,459 1,242 1,157 1,279			
Temporarily Stopped (Males and Females) ...	1st Qr. 269 2nd " 248 3rd " 283 4th " 274	364 502 634 571	629 608 673 470	469 612 693 492	513 494 460 336	336 373 434 312	342 258 258 192	280 258 219 192	171 179 219 239	337 179 219 239			
Industrial Production—Board of Trade Index Number. (1924 = 100 for 1929-33; 1930 = 100 for 1934-38)	1st Qr. 110.6 2nd " 112.0 3rd " 110.7 4th " 114.0	111.0 103.1 99.5 99.0	94.6 92.1 89.3 97.3	95.0 94.3 87.4 95.0	94.8 96.7 96.8 105.0	106.0 104.0 102.6 112.0	113.2 110.7 109.9 120.7	123.1 123.3 121.3 131.7	131.3 133.8 130.4 136.8	131.3 133.8 130.4 136.8			
Railway Traffic Receipts—Goods. Average amount weekly—Great Britain, Thousand £ ...	1st Qr. 2,018 2nd " 1,963 3rd " 1,955 4th " 2,016	2,002 1,809 1,748 1,881	1,759 1,657 1,627 1,709	1,614 1,493 1,396 1,548	1,518 1,413 1,452 1,657	1,669 1,526 1,521 1,730	1,648 1,530 1,516 1,762	1,736 1,592 1,616 1,730	1,746 1,749 1,673 1,868	1,746 1,749 1,673 1,868			
Percentage of 1924 average ...	1st Qr. 100.3 2nd " 97.6 3rd " 97.2 4th " 100.2	99.6 90.0 86.9 92.5	87.5 82.4 80.9 85.0	80.3 74.2 69.4 77.0	75.5 70.3 72.2 82.4	83.0 75.9 75.6 82.3	81.9 79.2 80.4 86.0	86.3 80.4 83.2 92.9	86.8 83.2 83.2 92.9	90.7 83.2 83.2 92.9			
Railway Traffic Receipts—Passenger. Average amount weekly—Great Britain, Thousand £ ...	1st Qr. 1,257 2nd " 1,505 3rd " 1,963 4th " 1,355	1,205 1,504 1,841 1,300	1,163 1,390 1,693 1,184	1,090 1,270 1,566 1,114	984 1,289 1,623 1,130	1,038 1,257 1,664 1,151	1,007 1,345 1,700 1,160	1,007 1,383 1,748 1,200	1,113 1,421 1,814 1,246	1,113 1,421 1,814 1,246			
Percentage of 1924 average ...	1st Qr. 73.3 2nd " 87.7 3rd " 114.3 4th " 79.0	70.2 87.6 107.3 75.8	67.8 81.0 98.7 69.0	63.5 74.0 91.3 64.9	57.3 75.1 94.6 65.9	60.5 73.3 97.0 67.1	58.7 78.4 101.9 67.6	60.3 80.6 105.7 69.9	62.9 82.8 105.7 72.6	62.9 82.8 105.7 72.6			
Postal Receipts. Average amount daily, Thousand £ ...	1st Qr. 124.1 2nd " 129.3 3rd " 129.1 4th " 150.3	129.2 131.5 129.6 149.6	129.9 130.8 127.1 148.6	127.0 127.4 148.6 148.6	128.2 130.7 128.5 152.8	131.3 131.4 130.6 156.0	132.2 135.5 135.3 160.4	138.4 140.1 142.2 169.1	147.6 147.9 145.8 173.6	149.3 147.9 145.8 173.6			
Percentage of 1924 average ...	1st Qr. 108.3 2nd " 112.9 3rd " 112.6 4th " 131.2	112.8 114.8 113.2 130.5	113.4 114.2 110.9 129.7	110.9 111.8 111.2 129.7	111.9 114.7 112.2 133.4	114.6 118.2 114.0 136.2	115.3 118.2 118.1 140.0	120.8 122.3 124.2 147.6	128.0 123.3 123.6 147.6	130.3 123.3 123.6 147.6			
British Exports (Volume, all commodities). Value as declared, Million £ ...	1st Qr. 181.2 2nd " 177.6 3rd " 184.7 4th " 185.9	164.1 140.7 136.3 129.7	103.3 95.8 93.2 98.2	92.3 94.7 84.1 93.9	89.7 85.6 93.1 99.5	94.7 95.0 99.3 106.9	105.5 101.0 105.3 114.0	106.1 101.8 112.2 120.5	121.1 130.1 134.4 135.9	120.9 130.1 134.4 135.9			
Value in Million £ (at 1930 Prices for 1929-34; at 1935 Prices for 1935-38*).	1st Qr. 158.9 2nd " 140.2 3rd " 137.2 4th " 134.5	110.9 105.6 106.2 114.1	109.7 112.4 102.4 113.8	109.7 112.4 102.4 113.8	109.7 105.9 113.7 120.1	115.4 115.0 120.9 130.4	105.4 105.0 105.1 113.4	104.8 100.7 109.6 117.1	115.2 119.2 118.8 120.1	106.1 119.2 118.8 120.1			
Index Number of Volume (1924 = 100 for 1929-34; 1935 = 100 for 1935-38*).	1st Qr. 84.7 2nd " 82.9 3rd " 81.2 4th " 81.2	67.0 63.8 64.1 68.9	66.3 67.9 61.9 68.7	66.3 67.9 61.9 68.7	66.3 64.0 68.7 72.6	69.7 69.5 73.0 78.7	99.0 95.8 98.7 106.5	98.4 94.6 102.9 110.0	108.2 112.0 111.6 112.8	99.7 112.0 111.6 112.8			
Net Imports (Volume, all commodities). Value as declared, Million £ ...	1st Qr. 275.9 2nd " 268.3 3rd " 268.6 4th " 298.3	259.0 233.4 224.9 239.8	189.6 191.0 191.0 224.3	154.2 149.7 155.6 169.5	148.6 154.7 155.6 175.2	146.8 164.1 164.1 182.9	164.5 168.3 168.3 201.9	184.3 192.1 192.1 224.7	210.8 239.1 239.6 271.4	229.4 239.1 239.6 271.4			
Value in Million £ (at 1930 Prices for 1929-34; at 1935 Prices for 1935-38*).	1st Qr. 240.4 2nd " 230.1 3rd " 228.6 4th " 260.0	227.8 231.2 241.5 283.9	227.8 231.2 241.5 283.9	226.1 205.0 205.9 227.5	209.1 212.3 217.2 239.0	233.3 227.1 224.8 242.5	165.8 168.7 167.9 198.4	179.5 180.3 182.9 207.0	195.1 193.6 193.7 225.3	195.1 193.6 193.7 225.3			
Index Number of Volume (1924 = 100 for 1929-34; 1935 = 100 for 1935-38*).	1st Qr. 110.6 2nd " 105.8 3rd " 104.2 4th " 119.6	104.7 106.3 111.1 130.6	104.0 94.2 94.7 104.6	104.0 94.2 94.7 104.6	96.2 97.6 99.9 109.9	107.3 104.4 103.4 111.5	107.3 104.4 103.4 111.5	102.5 102.9 104.4 118.1	106.0 110.5 110.6 128.6	111.4 110.5 110.6 128.6			
Bank Rate. Date of Change and Rate per cent.	7 Feb. 5 1/2	4 1/2	6 Feb. 4 1/2	14 May 2 1/2	18 Feb. 5 1/2	30 July 3 1/2	10 Oct. 4 1/2	2 (no change).	2 (no change).	2 (no change).	2 (no change).	2 (no change).	2 (no change).

\* The series of figures compiled by the Board of Trade with values at 1930 prices and index numbers with 1924 as the standard year, was discontinued at the end of 1936. The figures shown above, starting with the first quarter of 1935, represent the new series, with 1935 as standard.

† For the purpose of the chart the approximate course of the figures has been estimated.

‡ Published by courtesy of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom. Commencing with January, 1937, a new series of index numbers was started, with 1935 as the standard year.

§ Excluding agricultural scheme.

¶ The method of counting the unemployed was altered in Sept. 1937 (see p. 379 of the October, 1937, issue of the MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE). The change reduced the numbers counted as unemployed.

‡ The series of index numbers compiled by the Board of Trade with 1924 as the standard year was discontinued at the end of 1934. The figures shown above, starting with the first quarter of 1934, represent the new series, with 1930 as standard.

¶ Figures not yet available.



STATISTICS FORMING THE BASIS OF THE CHARTS ILLUSTRATING THE COURSE OF TRADE, OUTPUT, PRICES, WAGES, UNEMPLOYMENT & EMPLOYMENT, 1929-1938

Main data table with columns for years 1929-1938 and rows for various economic indicators such as Discount Rate, Bank Clearings, Coal Mining, Iron and Steel, Shipbuilding, Cotton, and Wool Textile Industry.

\* Coal shipped as bunkers in the foreign trade is not included. † Published by courtesy of the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association. ‡ See footnote \*\* overleaf. § Figures not available.

Additional explanatory text and notes at the bottom of the page.