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

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

THERE was a decline in employment between 13th December, 1937, and 17th January, 1938. The decline was due, among other causes, to seasonal influences which normally affect employment after Christmas, but in some industries the increase in the numbers unemployed was greater than that usually recorded in January.

Insured Persons in work.—It is provisionally estimated that at 17th January, 1938, the number of insured persons, aged 16–64, in employment in Great Britain, exclusive of persons within the agricultural scheme, was approximately 11,309,000. This was 128,000 less than at 13th December, 1937. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 87,000 as compared with 25th January, 1937.

Numbers Unemployed (excluding Persons normally in Casual Employment).—At 17th January, 1938, there were 1,418,695 persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain who were out of a situation. This was 135,091 more than at 13th December, 1937. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 21,000 as compared with 25th January, 1937. The total increase between 13th December, 1937, and 17th January, 1938, included 34,047 boys and girls, a large number of whom had, registered for employment on reaching the school leaving age at the end of the December term.

Numbers Temporarily Stopped.—At 17th January, 1938, there were registered as unemployed in Great Britain 345,134 persons who were on short time or otherwise temporarily suspended from work. This was 20,355 more than at 13th December, 1937. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 172,000 as compared with 25th January, 1937.

Numbers unemployed normally in Casual Employment.—At 17th January, 1938, there were on the registers in Great Britain 63,778 unemployed persons who normally seek a livelihood by means of jobs of short duration. This was 6,754 more than at 13th December, 1937. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 2,000 as compared with 25th January, 1937.

Applicants for Benefit or Allowances.—The total of 1,827,607 persons on the registers at 17th January, 1938, included 1,039,683 persons with claims admitted for insurance benefit, 560,863 persons with applications authorised for unemployment allowances, 58,945 persons with applications for benefit or allowances under consideration, and 168,116 other persons, of whom 48,158 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 17th January, 1938, was $13\cdot 3$, as compared with $12\cdot 2$ at 13th December, 1937. Among persons within the agricultural scheme, the percentages were $9\cdot 0$ at 17th January, 1938, and $8\cdot 3$ at

13th December, 1937. For the two schemes combined the percentage for 17th January, 1938, was 13·1, as compared with 12·0 for 13th December, 1937. On a comparable basis, there was an increase at 17th January, 1938, as compared with 25th January, 1937, of about 1·4 in the percentage unemployed among persons within the general scheme, and of about 4·2 among persons within the agricultural scheme. For the two schemes combined the percentage rose by about 1·4 between these two dates

Industries in which the Principal Variations occurred.— The decline in employment between 13th December and 17th January was most marked in the distributive trades, the textile, tailoring, furniture, engineering, iron and steel, tinplate, and motor vehicle industries, metal goods manufacture, dock and harbour service, hotel and boarding house service, printing and bookbinding, and certain food manufacturing industries. There was also a decline in agricultural employment.

On the other hand, employment improved in the building, public works contracting and stone quarrying industries. In these industries employment at 13th December was affected by bad weather.

WAGES.

The changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in January resulted in an increase of over £82,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 910,000 workpeople. The decreases reported affected only 300 workpeople.

The principal classes of workpeople affected by increases were coal miners in several districts in the Midlands and in Scotland; workpeople engaged in textile bleaching, dyeing and finishing; seamen; some groups of railway employees; men employed by civil engineering and public works contractors; woollen trade operatives in the South of Scotland; house painters in Scotland; blastfurnacemen in a number of districts; tin box makers in Great Britain; workers employed in a large section of the heavy chemical industry; adult workpeople engaged in milk distribution in England and Wales; and manual workers employed in the non-trading departments of local authorities in various districts.

COST OF LIVING.

At 1st February 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 57 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, as compared with 59 per cent. at 1st January, 1938, and 51 per cent. at 1st February, 1937. For food only the percentages were 42, 45 and 35, respectively.

TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in January, was 62. In addition 10 disputes which began before January were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of workpeople involved in these 72 disputes, including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, was about 26,000, and the aggregate duration of the disputes in January is estimated at about 103,000 working days.

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED IN 1937 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

RETURNS are collected each month by the Ministry of Labour relating to the estimated cost of buildings for which plans have been approved by Local Authorities in 146 of the principal towns in Great Britain. A summary of the information received at the time of going to press is published in each issue of this GAZETTE; in addition later summaries for the full number of 146 Authorities are published monthly and quarterly. The statistics do not cover the London monthly and quarterly. The statistics do not cover the London County Council area (for which information is not available), but as the aggregate population of the 146 towns covered is about 18 millions, the figures are sufficiently representative for the purpose which they are intended to serve, viz., to provide a general indication of the changes in the trend of activity in the building industry, outside the County of London.

In the Tables which follow, the figures furnished by the 146 Authorities for the whole of 1937 are summarised for each month and quarter of the year, and also by districts. The totals are compared with the corresponding totals of 1936, and a summary Table is given with comparative figures for each year from 1923 onwards.

The Table below shows the estimated total cost for each month and for each quarter of 1937, summarised according to the classes of buildings, with a comparison of the totals with those for 1936:—

Period.	Dwelling Houses.	Factories and Work- shops.	Shops, Offices, Ware-houses and Other Business Premises.	Churches, Schools and Public Buildings.	Other Buildings; and Additions and Altera- tions to existing Buildings.	Total.
1937.	£	£	£	£	£	£
January February March 1st Quarter	4,476,200 5,300,000 5,945,300 15,721,500		1,114,500 984,300 895,000 2,993,800	1,739,900 967,400	1,344,600 1,004,200	10,699,200
April May June 2nd Quarter	7,036,400 5,788,200 5,757,100 18,581,700	1,014,200 596,300 678,700 2,289,200	1,189,900 725,600 919,800 2,835,300	685,800	1,397,900 1,085,000	9,193,800
July August September 3rd Quarter	6,208,300 3,624,100 5,642,200 15,474,600	477,500		508,700	646,500	5,846,800
October November December 4th Quarter	5,538,200 5,285,200 7,036,900 17,860,300	520,500 442,900 624,200 1,587,600	839,400 830,000 703,300 2,372,700	948,100	802,800	8,309,000
Total, 1937 Total, 1936	67,638,100 75,061,800					110,921,000 117,032,100

In the further Table which follows, the estimated total cost for the year 1937 is analysed by districts and by classes of buildings A comparison is also made between the total for each district and the corresponding total for 1936 :-

District and Aggregate Population (in thousands) at Census of 1931* of 146 Areas to which the figures relate.	Dwelling Houses.	Factories and Work- shops.	Shops, Offices, Ware- houses and Other Business Pre- mises.	Churches, Schools and Public Build- ings.	Other Build- ings; and Addi- tions and Altera- tions to existing Build- ings.	Totals for 1937; and Per- centage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) com- pared with 1936.
ENGLAND AND						
WALES:— Northern Counties	£ 3,948,700	£ 630,900	£ 900	£ 547,500	£ 454,500	£ 6,214,500
(974)					1	+ 13.7
Yorkshire (2,494)	8,502,200	916,200	986,300	1,571,400	1,458,000	13,434,100
Lancs & Cheshire	7,293,200	1,240,300	1,752,700	1,680,200	1,812,500	13,778,900
North and West- Midland Counties (3.213)	13,277,700	2,847,400	3,039,900	1,601,000	2,629,100	23,395,100
South-Midland & Eastern Counties	3,457,600	556,400	352,800	1,220,000	605,400	6,192,200 - 1·6
Outer London† (2,741)	15,037,100	1,932,800	1,808,800	1,100,800	2,008,100	21,887,600
South-Eastern Counties (1,138)	5,779,300	158,400	834,000	482,000	1,200,300	
South-Western	1,678,300	62,300	288,100	375,400	284,900	
Counties (452) Wales and Mon. (830)	1,748,700	197,200	131,500	119,000	337,200	$\begin{array}{c} + & 7 \cdot 1 \\ 2,533,600 \\ + & 9 \cdot 9 \end{array}$
SCOTLAND (2,234)	6,915,300	734,000	496,700	2,202,900	1,993,100	$12,342,000 \\ + 18 \cdot 2$
TOTAL (17,864)	67,638,100	9,275,900	10,323,700	10,900,200	12,783,100	110,921,000

In the 146 towns for which information is regularly collected plans approved for dwelling houses in 1937 accounted for 61 per cent. of the total estimated costs of all buildings for which plans

* The population figures relate to the areas as at present constituted, taking into account revisions in area which have taken place since 1931 but not changes in their population since that date.

† Particulars are not available for the London County Council area. For this area the plans required to be submitted are not sufficient to permit of the estimation of costs.

were approved, as compared with about 64 per cent, in the preceding year. The total for dwelling houses was below the level of each of the three preceding years, showing a reduction of about 10 per cent. on the total for 1936; it was, nevertheless, more than double the total for 1923, and was over 50 per cent. greater than that for 1929. As regards factories and workshops, the figure for 1937 was somewhat below the level of 1936, the falling-off being almost wholly confined to the North and West Midland Counties. For each of the remaining classes of buildings the totals combined for 1937 exceeded those for 1936. For all classes of buildings (including dwelling houses) the aggregate estimated costs in 1937 were approximately 5 per cent. less than in the preceding year. The aggregate figures for 1936, however, were the highest recorded in any year for which particulars are available, and the total for 1937 exceeded that for any year prior to 1935.

The number of dwelling houses for which plans were passed by the Authorities who furnished information in each of the ten districts in the four quarters of 1937, is shown in the following Table, which also indicates the average estimated cost per dwelling in each district for the whole year :-

tools of	Number of Dwelling Houses.							
District.	Jan Mar.	April- June.	July- Sept.	Oct Dec.	Total, 1937.	Dwelling for whole Year.		
ENGLAND AND								
WALES:- Northern Counties	1,221	3,188	1,181	3,450	9,040	£ 437		
Yorkshire	5,580	5,854	2,766	4,820	19,020	447		
Lancs, and Ches-	0,000	0,001	2,100	1,020	20,020	1		
hire	4,664	3,987	4,551	3,863	17,065	427		
North and West						DE US		
Midland Coun-		1000000						
ties	6,640	8,081	6,993	7,677	29,391	452		
South - Midland and Eastern			200000000000000000000000000000000000000			3 3202		
Counties	1,875	1,958	2,012	1,370	7,215	479		
Outer London	5,993	7,366	6,473	6,663	26,495	568		
South - Eastern	-,,,,,	.,000	,,,,,	0,000		STATE OF THE PARTY		
Counties	2,148	2,457	2,430	2,304	9,339	619		
South - Western								
Counties	1,020	800	862	386	3,068	547		
Wales and Mon.	582	1,195	597	1,322	3,696	473		
SCOTLAND	2,753	3,329	2,106	4,834	13,022	531		
All Districts, 1937	32,476	38,215	29,971	36,689	137,351	492		
All Districts, 1936	39,623	42,928	35,375	37,758	155,684	482		

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

Comparison of Estimated Costs, 1923-37.—A comparison of the estimated total cost of buildings for which plans were passed by the 146 Authorities in each of the last fifteen years is shown in the

				Estimated 7	Total Cost.	Index Numbers.* (1924 = 100).			
	Ye	ar.		Dwelling Houses only.	All Buildings.	Dwelling Houses only.	All Buildings.		
1				1 0000	2000		5 63		
007				£000.	£000.		07.7		
923				31,778	50,701	84.4	87.1		
924				37,667	58,182	100.0	100-0		
925				45,358	66,447	120.4	114.2		
926				46,209	67,630	122.7	116 • 2		
927				39,889	64,282	105.9	110-5		
928				40,124	67,435	106.5	115.9		
929				44,260	73,094	117.5	125.6		
930				46,764	74,605	124-2	128.2		
931				40,492	63,010	107.5	108.3		
932				46,888	66,254	124.5	113.9		
933				62,308	83,682	165.4	143.8		
934			-	69,586	95,563	184.7	164.2		
935				78,429	114,308	208.2	196.5		
936	•••			75,062	117,032	199.3	201.1		
937			***			179.6	190.6		
331				67,638	110,921	119.0	130.0		

The above figures indicate that, following an increase in the totals in 1924-26, there was a decline in 1927 owing to a decrease in the dwelling house group. The totals again increased each year up to 1930, but decreased in 1931, in which year the total for all classes of buildings combined was smaller than for any previous year since 1924. There was some recovery in 1932, and marked increases occurred in 1933, 1934 and 1935, with a further slight increase in 1936. In 1937 the total showed a decrease as compared with both 1936 and 1935, owing mainly to a falling-off in the figures for dwelling houses, but it remained much above the level of previous years. The figures are, of course, affected to some extent by changes in The figures are, of course, affected to some extent by changes in building costs, and by extensions of the areas covered by certain of the Local Authorities supplying returns during the period covered by the Table.

* Index numbers for the totals recorded in each quarter since the beginning of 1928 are given in the Quarterly Supplements to this GAZETTE. (See Supplement published with this issue.),

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE. February, 1938.

CO-OPERATION IN AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES IN 1936.

The following particulars of co-operative agricultural and fishing societies in Great Britain have been compiled by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies from annual returns furnished to his

The societies are dealt with under two main headings:—(1) Trading Societies, which are explained in the following paragraph, and (2) Service Societies, which supply members with some service connected with agriculture, e.g., the provision of allotments.

The Trading societies, all of which are registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, are divided into four groups:—(i) Requirements Societies, whose principal function is to supply their members with seeds, manures, utensils or other requirements for the carrying on of agriculture; (ii) Produce Societies, which are chiefly concerned with the marketing of members' agricultural produce; (iii) Farming and Growing Societies, which themselves undertake growing operations, and (iv) Fishermen's Societies, which supply fishing gear to, and market fish on behalf of, their members.

1 GENERAL.

For the Trading and Service societies taken together, the membership at the end of 1936 was 294,000, as in 1935, and the total share and loan capital and reserves was £4,241,000, as against £4,118,000

2. TRADING SOCIETIES.

(i) General.

The following Table gives particulars of the operations of the

TOTAL TRANSPORTE	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Number of Societies	596	586	576		514
Number of Members	129,546	131,614	133,746		138,541
Sales:	£	£	£		£
Requirements	6,990,827	6,796,930	7,745,952		9,498,166
Produce	6,457,810	6,383,734	6,220,885		6,961,988
Salaries and Wages	573,334	580,742	577,014		635,903
Surplus on Year	162,694	157,194	301,304		421,277

The figures for 1936 are analysed below:-

The lighter results and	Group.				Totals.		
TOTAL TOTAL	Requirements.	Produce.	Farming and Growing.	Fisher-men's.	England and Wales.	Scot- land.	
Number of Societies Number of Members Sales: Requirements Produce Salaries and Wages Surplus on Year		153 46,690 £ 210,329 5,526,962 162,435 87,159	35 832 £ 12 137,890 31,790 7,934	1,361 £ 15,812 55,579 6,462	121,398 £ 8,940,037 4,402,614 573,721	122 17,143 £ 558,129 2,559,374 62,182 65,015	

A considerable part of the business transacted in Scotland was accounted for by two societies. One society, an auction mart, was responsible for nearly three-quarters of the total produce sold, and another society for nearly one-half of the total sales of requirements.

Only one Fishermen's Trading society was registered in Scotland but it accounted for about one-third of the total sales of the group.

(ii) Produce.

Details of the produce sold during the years 1932-36 are given in the following Table:—

						1936.	
one by the second of the second the second of the second o	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	Total.	England and Wales.	Scot- land.
Milk and Dairy Produce Eggs and Poultry Live Stock Dead Meat Wool	£000's 2,312 850 2,116 346 264	£000's 2,092 909 2,030 449 301	£000's 1,403 948 2,236 700 284	£000's 1,042 1,086 2,396 854 275	£000's 729 1,208 2,772 908 450	£000's 724 1,145 641 897 186	£000's 5 63 2,131 11 264
Fruit and Market Gar- den Produce Sundries, including Fish	298 272	277 326	264 386	307 486	353 542	348 462	5 80

The reduction in sales of milk and dairy produce in 1936 is due to a number of societies going out of existence. Of the large increase in live stock sales, £268,000 is accounted for by the Scottish auction mart referred to above. Another Scottish society was responsible for £131,000 of the increase of £175,000 in the sales of wool.

Apart from the Trading societies referred to above, there were in 1936-148 industrial co-operative societies with farming and dairying departments. These departments employed 3,211 persons and expended £373,000 in salaries and wages. The value of their produce was returned at £4,220,000, of which £3,979,000 was attributable to societies in England and Wales and £241,000 to societies in Scotland. Further details of the farming operations of industrial co-operative societies were given on page 11 of last month's issue of this GAZETTE.

3. Service Societies.

(i) General.

In addition to societies registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, such as small holdings and allotments, credit, threshing and cattle insurance societies, this group includes certain societies registered under the Friendly Societies Acts, viz., agricultural credit societies, cattle insurance societies and societies for the promotion of agriculture and horticulture.

In 1936 there were 746 Service societies with 155,539 members;

they paid salaries and wages amounting to £24,543 and their surplus on the year was £106,944.

(ii) Small Holdings and Allotments Societies.

The most important group of Service societies consists of Small Holdings and Allotments societies. Their figures for the years 1932-6 are as follows:—

ration of arch in the	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Tumber of Societies	636	627	618	609	591
Small Holdings	11,924 8,380	10,717 8,446 £	10,377 8,238 £	8,375 8,204	
ales	77,021	75,090	78,914	95,534	
Societies Tenants	52,166 75,038	49,041 72,078	47,252 69,583	43,878 65,384	
alue of Land and Buildings owned by Societies urplus on Year	275,270 4,973	271,456 9,359	277,500 5,905	261,394 91,451	

There was only one society in Scotland; its transactions were small. Nearly one-half of the sales consisted of refreshments sold by clubs which some societies run in conjunction with their agricultural activities. The amount of such sales in 1936 was £48,000.

At the end of 1936 the societies had 131,446 members, of whom 77,265 were tenants or tenant purchasers. The tenant purchasers numbered 2,343, and they occupied 265 acres as small holdings and 381 acres as allotments, in addition to the area of small holdings

The increased surplus for 1935 and 1936 as compared with earlier years was mainly due to the Land Settlement Association, Ltd., a society which was formed at the instance of the Ministry of Agriculture for the property of the contract of the second secon society which was formed at the instance of the Ministry of Agriculture for the purpose of "providing and equipping . . . land for cultivation by unemployed persons or persons in part-time employment and providing training and maintenance for prospective holders . . . ". The accounts of this association for 1936 showed a surplus of £73,000, after taking into account donations of £34,500 and a grant of an equivalent amount from the Development Commissioners. The value of the land and buildings owned at the end of 1936 amounts. to £119,000. Corresponding figures for 1935 were: surplus on year, £89,000; donations, £49,000; grant, £49,000, and value of land and buildings, £49,000.

CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETIES

The following statistics, which have been compiled by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies from the annual returns furnished to his Department, relate to the activities of all societies in Great Britain registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts Britain registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts whose primary concern is the provision of housing for members and others. These societies should be distinguished from building societies, which help their members to buy houses, but do not erect them. Except in the widest sense, the societies are by no means all co-operative in character. Many have been promoted, and are financed (apart from State loans and loans from local authorities) and controlled, mainly by public-spirited persons interested in housing; while others are run by employers in the interests of their employees

homes - san The	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Number of Societies Number of Members Capital :— Shares Loans Reserves*	290 30,099 £ 1,309,248 11,905,185 876,964	£ 1,410,846 12,222,790	33,551 £ 1,462,574 12,116,798	35,448 £ 1,643,723 12,244,562	37,261 £ 1,689,789 12,911,208
Totals	14,091,397	14,472,052	14,381,887	14,644,104	15,424,489
Rents receivable Surplus on Year before	875,490	882,545	924,392	953,690	1,025,517
deduction of Interest on Shares	145,520	47,476	133,104	98,033	203,255

About three-quarters of the societies provided houses for renting,

About three-quarters of the societies provided houses for renting, and tenant shareholders represented approximately one-quarter of the total membership.

Expenditure during 1936 on the purchase of land, building, road-making, etc., amounted to £1,438,000. The total value of the land and buildings owned at the end of the year was £14,365,000.

Eighty-nine societies showed loans owing to the Public Works Loan Board at the end of 1936 aggregating, with accrued interest, £2,391,000. Forty-six societies showed loans owing to local authorities

£2,391,000. Forty-six societies showed loans owing to local authorities totalling £1,408,000.

In addition to the societies mentioned above, some of the co-operative trading societies, dealt with in the article which appeared on pages 10–12 of last month's issue of this GAZETTE, have instituted housing schemes for their members. At the end of 1936, the house property owned by these and other co-operative trading societies was valued at more than £3,000,000.

UNEMPLOYED BOYS AND GIRLS. SPECIAL ANALYSIS FOR NOVEMBER, 1937.

In previous issues of this GAZETTE, the total numbers of boys and girls, under 16 years of age, registered as unemployed in Great Britain at a number of dates between March, 1934, and June 1937, have been analysed under the following headings:—

(a) those still attending whole-time at a day school while registered as applicants for employment and actually available

for employment;
(b) those not at school, who had not had any full-time

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

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

A similar analysis has been made in respect of 15th November,

1937, the principal results of which, with corresponding figures for a year earlier, are given below.

At 15th November, 1937, there were 37,276 boys and 43,571 girls, aged 14-17, on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain; the corresponding figures for 23rd November, 1936, were 45,019 boys and 45,031 girls. Comparison of the figures for these two dates, however, is affected by the change in the procedure for counting the unemployed introduced in September, 1937, under which persons subsequently found to be in employment at the date of the count are excluded from the figures; an article dealing with the change appeared on page 379 of the October, 1937, issue of this GAZETTE.

Boys and Girls under 16 Years of Age.

In November, 1937, about 13,000, or 35 per cent. of the boys, and about 18,000, or over 41 per cent., of the girls, were under 16 years of age, compared with about 44 per cent. for boys and over 52 per cent. for girls in November, 1936. An examination of the statistics of births in the years following the War shows that, among all juveniles aged 14–17, a fall in the proportions who were aged 14 and 15 was to be expected between the two dates.

The following Table gives an analysis for hove and girls under

The following Table gives an analysis for boys and girls under 16 years of age registered as unemployed at 15th November, 1937, and 23rd November, 1936, respectively, according to the three categories mentioned at the beginning of this article:—

	Boys.		Girls.	
	15th	23rd	15th	23rd
	Nov.,	Nov.,	Nov.,	Nov.,
	1937.	1936.	1937.	1936.
Still attending whole-time day school while registered as applicants for employment. Not at school but no full-time employment since $Per\ cent.$ Per cent.	3,437	5,076	3,677	5,030
	26	26	20	21
	3,317	5,557	5,930	8,143
	26	28	33	35
Others {Numbers Per cent.	6,321	8,993	8,452	10,444
	48	46	47	44
Total $$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \text{Numbers} \\ \textit{Per cent.} \end{array} \right.$	13,075 100	19,626	18,059 100	23,617

The numbers of juveniles registered for employment were much smaller in each of the three categories in November, 1937, than a year earlier, even after making allowance for the change in the method of counting the unemployed referred to above. The proportions, both for boys and girls, decreased in respect of those who had had no full-time employment since leaving school, but increased in the case of those who had at some time been fully employed. There was very little change in the proportions, of the total registered as un-employed, who were still at school.

BOYS AND GIRLS OF 16 AND 17 YEARS OF AGE.

The total number of boys and girls, aged 16 and 17 years, registered as unemployed at 15th November, 1937, was 49,713. Of this total 9,896 were known to be on short time or otherwise temporarily suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment, and 200 were normally in casual employment. As regards the remaining 39,617, particulars of the numbers who were 16 and 17 years of age, respectively, together with corresponding figures for 23rd November, 1936, are

	Boys.		Girls.	
\$25,500 (300 h) 	15th	23rd	15th	23rd
	Nov.,	Nov.,	Nov.,	Nov.,
	1937.	1936.	1937.	1936.
$ \begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$	9,802	13,005	9,588	10,910
	47	58	51	60
	10,976	9,356	9,251	7,308
	53	42	49	40
Aged 16 and 17:—Numbers unemployed Per cent	20,778	22,361	18,839	18,218
	100	100	100	100

It will be seen from the above Table that there was a decline at November, 1937, as compared with November, 1936, in the proportions aged 16 and an increase in the proportion aged 17. Such a movement was to be anticipated from the changes in the birth-rate in the years 1919 to 1921. An increase was to be expected in the total numbers of juveniles aged 16 and 17. While comparisons of the numbers unemployed in November, 1936 and 1937, are to some extent affected by the revision in the procedure for counting the unemployed, referred to above, it appears probable that the improvement in employment was sufficient to absorb nearly all the increase in the numbers at these ages seeking work. in the numbers at these ages seeking work.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: EXTENSION TO CHAUFFEURS, ETC., IN DOMESTIC EMPLOYMENT.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

Following the recommendation of the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee that chauffeurs employed in domestic service should be included in the general scheme of unemployment insurance,* draft Regulations were submitted to the Statutory Committee, who

recommended that the draft Regulations should be made in the form in which they were submitted to them.†

The Minister of Labour has accordingly made the Regulations, under the title of the Unemployment Insurance (Insurable Employments) Regulations, 1938,‡ to come into force on 4th April, 1938, to include among the classes of persons employed in insurable employments "persons employed in domestic service in driving or attending echanically propelled vehicle where the employment is neither in a trade or business carried on for the purposes of gain nor in horticulture." This will have the general effect that, as from 4th April, all persons employed as chauffeurs, lorry drivers, etc., will be within the unemployment insurance scheme.

LABOUR LEGISLATION IN 1937.

The principal measure relating to labour matters passed during the year 1937 was the Factories Act, 1937, which received the Royal

Assent on 30th July, 1937, and is to come into force on 1st July, 1938. The Act is both a consolidating and an amending Act. It does away with the distinction made in the present law between "factories" and "workshops", and between textile and non-textile factories; provides for improved conditions in regard to the safety, health, and welfare of factory workers; reduces the statutory hours of employment, and the hours of permitted exerting of women and of employment, and the hours of permitted overtime, of women and young persons; and amends the present factory law in many other respects in conformity with modern standards and conditions. Fuller

respects in conformity with modern standards and conditions. Fuller particulars of the Act were given in the issues of this GAZETTE for February and September, 1937 (pages 49 and 337).

The Special Areas (Amendment) Act, 1937, continues in force until 31st March, 1939, the Special Areas (Development and Improvement) Act, 1934,§ and contains additional powers to give assistance mainly designed to attract new industrial undertakings to the Special Areas. The Act also permits similar, but less extensive, assistance to be given to certain other areas. Fuller particulars of the Act were given in the issue of this GAZETTER for April 1937 (pages 135).

in the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1937 (page 135).

The Children and Young Persons (Scotland) Act, 1937, which received the Royal Assent on 1st July, consolidates, in their application to Scotland, certain enactments relating to persons under the age of eighteen years. Part III of the Act (which re-enacts certain provisions of the Children and Young Persons (Scotland) Act, 1932, as modified by the Edwards (Scotland) Act, 1932, as modified by the Education (Scotland) Act, 1936) deals with It lays down certain general restrictions on the employment of children and young persons, and also contains special provisions regarding street trading, the employment of children in entertainments, and the employment of children in dangerous performances, or their training for such performances.

The Agricultural Wages (Regulation) (Scotland) Act, 1937, introduces

in Scotland a system of wage regulation for agricultural workers on the same general lines as the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, which regulates agricultural wages in England and Wales. Fuller particulars of the Act were given in the issue of this GAZETTE

for August, 1937 (page 297).

The Coal Mines (Employment of Boys) Act, 1937, which received the Royal Assent on 30th July, provides that there shall be specified at every coal mine a period of at least seven consecutive hours falling between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m., and during that specified period no boy shall be employed in, or allowed to be for the purpose of employment in, that coal mine below ground. The prohibition, however, does not apply to any boy who had been lawfully employed in any coal mine

below ground before the passing of the Act.

The Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, which received the Royal Assent on 30th July, repeals, and re-enacts with modifications, the previous Act relating to the superannuation of local government employees, viz., the Local Government and Other Officers' Superannuation Act, 1922. That Act became operative in the area of any Local Authority only on certain conditions, which included the passing of a resolution by the Local Authority, adopting the Act, by a two-thirds majority; and it applied only to employees occupying posts which had been designated as established posts. The new Act requires all Local Authorities in England and Wales to make provision for the superannuation of their whole-time "officers." Employees other than "officers" are termed "servants"; and "servants" and "part-time officers" may be made superannuable at the discretion of the Local Authority.

The Local Government Superannuation (Scotland) Act, 1937, which also received the Royal Assent on 30th July, provides for the compulsory superannuation of all whole-time "officers" of Local Authorities in Scotland. It leaves Local Authorities, as at present, discretion as to the superannuation of other employees, but simplifies the machinery for bringing them into superannuation

Copies of the above-mentioned Acts can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, at any of the addresses shown on the cover of this

* See the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1937, page 469.

† Report of the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee on the draft Unemployment Insurance (Insurable Employments) (No. 2) Regulations, 1937.

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

† Statutory Rules and Orders, 1938, No. 56. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (1½d. post-free).

s of this GAZETTE for December, 1934 (page 438) and January,

PRODUCTION IN FRANCE, IN RELATION TO RECENT LABOUR LEGISLATION: REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY.

THE General Report of the French Committee of Enquiry into Production was published in the *Journal Official* for 16th December, 1937. The Committee was set up by a Decree-Law dated 25th August, 1937, to study the present position of production in France, with special reference to existing legislation, and to propose measures for increasing production and in general for improving the position with special reference to existing legislation, and to propose measures for increasing production and, in general, for improving the position of agriculture, industry and commerce. The recommendations of the Committee, embodied in the General Report, involve no departure from the principle of the 40-hour week Act and other recent social legislation, but are designed to place this legislation on a firm economic foundation and, by introducing modifications, to

a firm economic foundation and, by introducing modifications, to secure greater elasticity in its application.

The Report includes some general observations on the necessity for co-ordination in all departments of economic life, the full utilisation of existing plant and equipment, the avoidance of delays in the deliveries of raw materials, machines and tools, and improved occupational and technical organisation. No recommendation is made with respect to the organisation of the credits necessary to enable industry and agriculture to meet the demands made upon them, this question being under consideration by the National Economic Council. The detailed recommendations of the Committee relate to the recruitment of labour, apprenticeship, output, wages, collective agreements, paid holidays, and the 40-hour week. These recommendations are briefly summarised below.

Recruitment of Labour.-In certain industries, it has been found that a shortage of skilled workers exists which contributes to the persistence of unemployment. The Committee therefore recommends (a) the rapid reorganisation of placing services, on lines suggested by the National Economic Council, including the coordination of private and public placing offices and the establishment of regional employment offices and a central clearing house; (b) the acceleration of the "qualitative" census of unemployment, at present in progress in the Ministry of Labour, which will disclose the present in progress in the ministry of Labour, which will disclose the extent of unemployment among skilled workers; (c) the compilation of a detailed list of occupations for the guidance of the placing services; (d) the tracing of skilled workers at present employed on unskilled work and their return to their proper occupations; and (e) adequate remuneration, to attract and retain skilled workers. The shortage of skilled labour was also considered in connection with the reduced working week (see below).

Apprenticeship.—The training of apprentices and specialised workers has been found to be inadequate, and the Committee urges the necessity of co-ordinating private enterprise and State action in this matter. It is noted that a Government scheme for apprenticeship has already been drawn up and that the question is being studied by the National Economic Council.

Output.—The Committee has been unable to draw any general conclusions from the evidence submitted on the output of labour. It has, however, to record a reduction in weekly output resulting partly from the fact that the application of the 40-hour week has necessitated the engagement of extra and less skilled workers, and partly from the conditions under which the new working-hours legislation has been put into force. It is pointed out that the first these causes is transient in character. The second is examined at greater length in the section dealing with the 40-hour week.

Wages.—The Committee finds that, in certain industries, a bonus on production has increased output. It is, therefore, thought desirable, in spite of the reservations with which the workers' representatives have received the suggestion, to draw attention to the advantages, as regards the expansion of production, of giving the workers a financial interest in output.

Collective Agreements.—The Committee notes the extension of labour regulation by collective agreement, which has been favoured by the possibility of declaring such agreements binding by Ministerial Decree. Delays have, however, occurred in the process of declaring agreements binding, due, in part, to insufficient staff at the Ministry of Labour. Defects in the legislation have also appeared, especially as regards the enforcement of collective agreements which have been declared binding. On these points, the Committee refers to the deliberations of the National Economic Council and refrains from any

Paid Holidays.—The Committee considers that it may be necessary to permit the spreading of paid holidays over a longer period than that laid down at present. It is pointed out that the difficulties of the employers should be considered as well as the convenience of the workers, and that an extension of the period would serve the interests of production as a whole and would be of direct advantage to the hotel industry and the railways.

The Forty-Hour Week .- A consideration of the effects of the The Forty-Hour Week.—A consideration of the effects of the 40-hour week upon French economic life occupies a large part of the General Report. The Committee finds that the restriction of the working week has imposed problems of adaptation upon French producers, and that the difficulty of these problems has been increased because they have been presented during a phase of economic recovery and have coincided with the increased demands made upon industry by re-armament. Both employers' and workers' representatives are, however, agreed that no repeal of the new legislation is to be considered, and the recommendations of the Committee are limited

to the seven modifications of existing provisions outlined below. These modifications are designed to render the application of the legislation more elastic and to facilitate the adaptation of French production to the new conditions.

(i) Under existing regulations, industries of recognised seasonal character are authorised to make up time lost during the slack season by the working of overtime during other parts of the year, subject, in general, to an annual maximum of 100 hours. Undertakings in which the busy season falls at the beginning of the calendar year, however, find themselves unable to take full advantage of the facilities for working extra time, because they do not have opportunity to acquire the necessary "credit" of lost time. The Committee recommends that the Decrees which are issued to define the several seasonal industries shall also prescribe the date of beginning of the yearly period over which the time to be made up may be computed.

(ii) A number of industries, not properly seasonal in character, are subject to considerable but irregular fluctuations of business in the course of the year. It is recommended that such industries be granted a faculty to make up lost time similar to that enjoyed by the seasonal industries proper. The time to be made up should not exceed 100 hours a year and one hour a day, and the faculty should be granted solely in respect of workers who have been employed. should be granted solely in respect of workers who have been employed during the slack season and for whose subsequent maintenance in employment or re-engagement pledges are given by the employers. The industries to which the proposed concession is applicable should be determined by the Minister of Labour after consultation with the organisations of employers and workers concerned.

(iii) The great shortage of skilled workers which exists in a number of French industries has not only, as is pointed out above, proved an obstacle to the recruiting of additional staff but also to the full utilisation of the capacity for production in these industries. The Committee recommends that there be drawn up, for each such industry, a list of occupations for which skilled labour is requisite, and that undertakings which can prove that they have been unable to recruit suitable workers for any of these occupations be allowed a "credit" of extra working time, not to exceed 75 hours a year and 3 hours a day, in respect of these occupations. Opportunity is to be given, in each case, to the workers' organisations to inform the Labour Inspector of the existence in the neighbourhood of the undertaking of any unemployed workers of the type required.

(iv) It is recognised that, as work is at present organised, certain key industries, especially those manufacturing machine and elecrical tools and equipment, have reached the limit of their productive capacity. As regards these industries, the Committee recommends, for the year 1938, a special modification of the schedule of working time to be determined by the Minister of Labour after consultation with the employers' and workers' organisations concerned.

(v) Most of the Decrees applying the 40-hour week forbid the employment of workers by systems of rotation (roulement), except when specially authorised, thus reducing the period during which costly equipment may be utilised. The principle of rotation, as applied to the taking of rest days, has recently been admitted in Decrees relating to retail commence so that she admitted in applied to the taking of rest days, has recently been admitted in Decrees relating to retail commerce, so that shops of specified character may remain open on six days in the week without prejudice to the working week of 40 hours (see this GAZETTE for December, 1937, page 473). It is recommended that the Minister of Labour, after consultation with the employers' and workers' organisations. concerned, shall sanction systems of employment by rotation in industrial undertakings analogous to those now in operation in

(vi) The Committee has given special consideration to the difficulties experienced, under the conditions imposed by the recent legislation, in carrying out work necessary for national defence. The workers' representatives have expressed their agreement, in principle, with the provisions which already exist for the performance ciple, with the provisions which already exist for the performance of overtime on such work, and the recommendations of the Committee, which have been drawn up in some detail in consultation with the Defence Ministries, are designed to obviate certain mis-understandings and obstacles which have appeared in practice.

(vii) Attention is drawn to the difficulties arising from lack of

co-ordination between the arrangements of working hours in certain closely connected but distinct branches of industry or commerce The Committee recommends that the Ministry of Labour undertake a special study with a view to harmonising these discrepancies in

Application of the Recommendations.—On 21st December, 1937, Application of the Recommendations.—On 21st December, 1957, the French President signed four Decrees which give effect to the recommendations of the Committee of Enquiry into Production relating, respectively, to industries of a seasonal character, other industries subject to periodic but irregular fluctuations, industries experiencing a difficulty in recruiting skilled labour, and key industries, especially those manufacturing tools and equipment.

On the same date, a further Decree was signed modifying the regulations applying the reduced working week to underground and surface workers in coal mines (see this GAZETTE for October and December, 1936, pages 360 and 447). In consequence, the weekly rest day, additional to Sunday, is no longer restricted to Monday or Saturday, and, although it is normally to remain the same for all the staff of each colliery, systems of employment by rotation may be authorised which would enable collieries to be operated on six days in the week without prolonging the individual working times. days in the week without prolonging the individual working times. Under the previous regulations, an extension of working time, not exceeding 60 hours a year, might be authorised in exceptional circumstances of a national order. It is now provided that, when economic conditions require it, general extensions of working time not exceeding 62 hours a year may be authorised, and that, in grave national emergencies and when there is a serious deficiency in the output of French coal mines, the maximum extension may be increased to 93 hours a year. 50

AMENDING LEGISLATION.

Unemployment Benefit.—Under an Order of the Federal Minister of Labour, dated 22nd December, 1937, unemployment benefit is payable as from 28th November, 1937, for an unlimited period (instead of, as hitherto, for a period of 20 weeks) subject to a means test at the end of the first six weeks. The employment exchange authorities are, however, empowered to limit the period for which benefit is payable for special groups of workers and districts,

for which benefit is payable for special groups of workers and districts, as the employment situation may require, but in no case may the period so fixed be less than 20 weeks.

It would appear that the new Order will introduce little practical change, so far as workers previously eligible for benefit are concerned. Previously, after the expiry of the period of 20 weeks for which insurance benefit was payable, workers were, in general, and in so far as they were in need, eligible for emergency benefit for an unlimited period. As the rates of both forms of benefit were the same and as the means test at the end of the first six weeks of benefit is still in force, the Order makes little change in the position of the is still in force, the Order makes little change in the position of the ordinary worker. Persons formerly ineligible for emergency benefit, however, will be in a better position; the most important of these were unemployed persons under 21 years of age and unemployed persons residing in communes with less than 10,000 inhabitants. The employment exchange authorities, had, however, discretionary powers to extend the emergency benefit scheme to smaller areas. The emergency benefit legislation was formally repealed by Regulations dated 31st December, 1937.

Pensions Insurance.—An Act for the consolidation of Pensions Insurance, dated 21st December, 1937, contains a number of amendments to the basic social insurance legislation, which are designed to secure the financial stability of the social insurance schemes and their development in accordance with the principles of National-Socialism.

The effect of the Act is to extend and safeguard the social insurance rights of particular classes of persons, including members of the defence and labour services, persons with family responsibilities and mineworkers, and to extend the opportunities of voluntary insurance. The Act also provides for a reduction in the share of the unemployment insurance contribution borne by manual workers in mining undertakings from 3.25 to 0.50 per cent. of their earnings, and authorises appropriations from the funds of the Federal Employment Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance Board in aid of the costs of social insurance and other services, and of the promotion of work expansion programmes.*

WAGES AND HOURS MOVEMENTS OVERSEAS.

BELGIUM

Reduced Working Hours in the Iron and Steel Industry.—At a meeting of the National Joint Committee for the Belgian Iron and Steel Industry on 26th January, it was agreed, in principle, that as from 1st March, 1938, a working week of 48 hours should be as from 1st March, 1938, a working week of 48 hours should be introduced in all sections of the iron and steel industry, without reduction in weekly wages. A sub-committee was appointed to decide the method of application. Under the existing Eight-Hour Day Act in Belgium, an average working week of 56 hours, calculated over a period of three weeks, is permissible on continuous processes such as those involved in iron and steel manufacture.

FRANCE.

FRANCE.

Further Temporary Extension of Working Time in Coal Mines.—By a Ministerial Order dated 28th January, a further temporary extension in the normal time of attendance of workers in coal mines has been sanctioned, similar in character to that provided for by the Ministerial Orders of 13th February and 1st September, 1937 (see this GAZETTE for April and October, 1937, pages 137 and 385). Between the date of the present Order and 30th April, 1938, the time of attendance of underground workers may be extended by 38 hours 45 minutes, in the form of supplementary working days in which the normal daily time of attendance, 7 hours 45 minutes, is to be observed. Provision is made in the Order for a corresponding increase in the number of shifts of surface workers, where necessary.

Threatened Strike in the Engineering and Metal-working Industry.—

Threatened Strike in the Engineering and Metal-working Industry.-A stoppage of work is threatened in the engineering and metal-working industry in the Nord County, to enforce a demand for an advance in wages equivalent to the rise in the cost of living since last summer. In accordance with recent legislation, the demand was referred to arbitration. A meeting of trade union delegates representing 70,000 workers, at Lille on 31st January, voted in favour of strike action in the event of the workers' demand not being satisfied. A number of partial awards covering the engineering and metal-working industry in the Lille, Roubaix-Tourcoing and other districts have since been issued. It is understood that the workers are dissatisfied with the terms of these awards, and that the Government has undertaken that, if the demand for a wage increase is renewed, it will be immediately submitted to arbitration.

SWEDEN.

Improved Working Conditions in the Engineering Industry.—The new national collective agreement for the Swedish engineering industry, which was concluded on 13th January, embodies advances in wages and other improvements in working conditions. Hourly wage rates are increased by 8 öre for skilled male workers and by

from 7 to 9 öre for other workers, according to age and sex. Minimum wage rates are correspondingly increased, and piece rates are increased by $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Annual paid holidays have been extended to six days. During April-September, the third shift on Saturday is shortened by four hours. A definition of skilled work (Yrkesarbete) has been agreed upon. According to this definition, skilled workers are those who, after undergoing an apprenticeship or other period of training, carry out work for which a training period of three years is required. To deal with disputes respecting the application of this definition, a "trade board" (Yrkesnämnd) is to be set up by the employers' and workers' organisations jointly. The new collecthe employers' and workers' organisations jointly. The new collective agreement, which is to operate for two years, replaces the agreement which expired at the end of December, 1937 (see this GAZETTE for February, 1936, page 49).

WAGES IN THE METAL, ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRIES IN THE NETHERLANDS.

STATISTICS of wages, at 1st July, 1937, and in the preceding six months, of workers employed in the metal, engineering and ship-building industries in the Netherlands are contained in the issues of

the official monthly journal (Maandschrift) of the Netherlands Central Bureau of Statistics for September and October, 1937, from which the following Tables have been extracted.

The first Table shows the average hourly time rates of wages, scheduled minimum hourly earnings and average actual hourly earnings in 1937 of skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers, ni the upper age classes, employed in undertakings affiliated to the Metaalbond, an important association of employers in the Netherlands metal, engineering and shipbuilding industries. Separate particulars are given for the three groups of industrial centres under which the constituents of the *Metaalbond* are classified for purposes of wage regulation. The first of these groups comprises Amsterdam and Rotterdam with Schiedam, the second group, Utrecht, Hengelo, Haarlem, Velsen, Dordrecht and nine other centres, and the third group, Breda and eighteen other centres of minor importance.

	Indu	strial Cen	tres.
Class of Worker.	First Group.	Second Group.	Third Group.
Skilled workers (30 to 65 years, inclusive) :—	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
Average hourly time rate at 1st July, 1937	57	53	49
Scheduled minimum hourly earnings at 1st July, 1937	55	. 51	46
Average hourly earnings during first half of 1937	66	61	53
Semi-skilled workers (28 to 65 years, inclusive):— Average hourly time rate at 1st July, 1937	53	47	42
Scheduled minimum hourly earnings at 1st July, 1937	45	41	38
Average hourly earnings during first half of 1937	61	56	47
Unskilled workers (26 to 65 years, inclusive):— Average hourly time rate at 1st July, 1937 Scheduled minimum hourly earnings at 1st	47	44	37
July, 1937	39	36	33
Average hourly earnings during first half of 1937	54	50	41

The statistics shown above relate to 19.923 workers, of whom The statistics shown above relate to 19,925 workers, of whom 9,521 were skilled, 6,667 were semi-skilled and 3,735 were unskilled. The second Table shows average hourly earnings, in the first half of 1937, in some of the principal occupations and centres of the Netherlands metal, engineering and shipbuilding industries. The figures, which relate, as before, to skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers in the upper age classes, cover constituents of the *Metaalbond* as well as certain other undertakings.

to supermy for some motional	Av	erage	hou	rly cent		ngs	in
Occupation.	Amsterdam.	Rotterdam and Schiedam.	Utrecht,	Hengelo.	Haarlem.*	Dordrecht.	Breda.
Skilled workers (30 to 65 years, inclusive):— Fitters	71 73 72 71 69 68 71 71	63 64 66 60 63 62 65 61	59 61 60 61 61	63 63 62 62 60 65 60	65 62 68 68 67	61 59 55 58 57 56 56	56 51 52 60 47
Semi-skilled workers (28 to 65 years, inclusive):— Drilling machinists Erectors (constructional iron-work) Lathe hands Rivetters Planing machinists Grinding machinists Machine moulders	66 65 67 67 68 68 61	57 57 59 66 61 57	54 55 57 56 50 52	57 55 57 61 56 55	58 56 56 58	51 51 54 56 53 53	47 47 50 49
Unskilled workers (26 to 65 years, inclusive):— Labourers	56	52	46	50	46	44	40

^{*} Including Velsen (Jimuiden).

February, 1938.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

EMPLOYMENT IN JANUARY: GENERAL SUMMARY.

There was a decline in employment between 13th December, 1937, and 17th January, 1938. The decline was due, among other causes, to seasonal influences which normally affect employment after Christmas, but in some industries the increase in the numbers unemployed was greater than that usually recorded in January. The decline in employment was most marked in the distributive trades, the textile, tailoring, furniture, engineering, iron and steel, tinplate and motor vehicle industries, metal goods manufacture, dock and an motor vehicle industries, metal goods manufacture, dock and the trade. harbour service, hotel and boarding house service, printing and book-binding and certain food manufacturing industries. There was also a decline in agricultural employment. On the other hand, there was an improvement in the building, public works contracting and stone quarrying industries. In these industries, employment at 13th December was affected by bad weather.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

It is estimated that at 17th January, 1938, the number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain, exclusive of persons within the agricultural scheme, was approximately 11,309,000. This was 128,000 less than at 13th December, 1937. On a comparable basis* there was an increase of about 87,000 as compared with 25th January, 1937.

Among persons, aged 16-64, insured under the general scheme for the sche

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 17th January, 1938, was 13·3 as compared with 12·2 at 13th December, 1937. For persons aged 16-64 insured under the agricultural scheme the percentages were 9·0 at 17th January, 1938, and 8·3 at 13th December, 1937. For both schemes combined the percentage unemployed at 17th January, 1938 was 13·1 as compared with 12·0 at 13th December, 1937. On a comparable basis,* there was an increase at 17th January, 1938, as compared with 25th January, 1937, of about 1·4 in the percentage unemployed among persons within the general scheme, and of about 4·2 among persons within the agricultural scheme. For the two schemes combined the percentage rose by about 1·4 between these dates. about 1.4 between these dates.

about 1.4 between these dates.

At 17th January, 1938, the numbers of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 1,418.695 wholly unemployed, 345,134 temporarily stopped, and 63,778 normally in casual employment, making a total of 1,827,607; this was 162,200 more than at 13th December, 1937. On a comparable basis* there was an increase of about 195,000 as compared with 25th January, 1937. The increase of 162,200 between 13th December, 1937, and 17th January, 1938, included nearly 39,000 boys and girls, a large number of whom had registered for employment on reaching the school-leaving age at the end of the December term.

the school-leaving age at the end of the December term.

The total of 1,827,607 persons on the registers at 17th January, 1938, included 1,039,683 persons with claims admitted for insurance benefit, 560.863 with applications authorised for unemployment allowances, 58,945 persons with applications for insurance benefit or

allowances, 58,945 persons with applications for insurance benefit or unemployment allowances under consideration, and 168,116 other persons, of whom 48,158 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 17th January, 1938, was 1,927,005, as compared with 1,755,491 at 13th December, 1937. On a comparable basis* there was an increase at 17th January, 1938, of about 219,000 as compared with 25th January, 1937.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

Mining and Quarrying.—In the coal mining industry employment during January was good on the whole and slightly better than during December. A slight increase in the number of insured workpeople recorded as wholly unemployed was more than offset by a decrease in the number temporarily stopped, in most districts. The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 22nd January, 1938, showed little change as compared with 13th December. 1937, but an increase of 4·0 per cent. as compared with 23rd January, 1937. The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 22nd January, 1938, was 5·54, an increase of 0·08 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 18th December, 1937, and of 0·17 of a day as compared with that ended 23rd January, 1937.

In the iron mining industry employment showed little change and remained good; it continued good also at limestone quarries in the Buxton area. At chalk and china clay quarries employment was still fairly good. There was no appreciable change at the East of Scotland whinstone quarries, where employment remained slack; it continued slack also at tin mines. Employment at slate quarries showed an improvement and was good; at the West Lothian shale mines it continued fair.

Pig Iron, Iron and Steel, and Tinplate.—In the pig iron industry employment showed little change and continued good. In iron and steel manufacture there was a decline in employment. In the tinplate industry employment showed a marked decline; there was

also a decline in steel sheet manufacture.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Other Metal Industries.—In engineering there was some decline in most districts and sections of the industry. Employment was very good in electrical engineering; good in general engineering and motor vehicle manufacture; fair in marine engineering; and moderate in constructional engineering

and in textile engineering.

In the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry employments of the whole compared. at 17th January showed an improvement on the whole compared

* For the purpose of comparison with 25th January, 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, ssue of this GAZETTE).

Textile Industries.—In the cotton industry employment again eclined during January, and many firms extended the Christmas holiday stoppage.

In the wool textile industry employment showed a further decline, particularly in the worsted section. The holiday stoppage at Christmas was extended into January by many firms, and much short time was worked. Employment in the carpet section was still very poor on the whole.

Employment in the hosiery trade continued to decline and was moderate. There was also a further decline in the lace trade and employment was very slack. In the silk manufacturing industry there was a slight decline, but employment remained moderate: short-time working was again reported from many areas; in artificial silk yarn manufacture employment showed little change and was fairly as a lateral way. fairly good. In the linen and jute trades employment declined and was very bad. In the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc. trades there was a further decline and employment was bad, with much short-time working.

Clothing Trades.—Employment in the retail bespoke and in the eady-made and wholesale bespoke branches of the tailoring trades showed a decline but remained moderate on the whole. There was a further seasonal decline in the dressmaking and millinery trades, but employment generally was fairly good. The seasonal decline in the shirt and collar trade continued, but employment remained moderate at most centres. A further decline occurred in the glove and corset trades and employment on the whole was moderate in the former and fair in the latter. In the hat industry employment continued to improve, but was still very slack.

In the boot and shoe industry employment showed a slight lecline at 17th January.

Leather Trades.—Employment in all sections of the leather trades again declined; it was fair in the tanning, currying and leather dressing sections, and moderate, on the whole, in other sections.

Building, Woodworking, etc.—In the building industry employment at 17th January, 1938, showed a slight improvement on the whole compared with 13th December, 1937, when outdoor work was adversely affected by inclement weather. In individual occupations employment was bad with painters, slack with slaters and tilers and plasterers, and moderate with other classes of skilled workers.

workers. In brick manufacture there was little change and employment continued fairly good.

Employment in the furnishing trades showed a marked decline and was slack. There was also a decline with millsawyers and with

Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.—In the paper-making industry employment showed a further decline but was still good generally. There was also a decline in employment with printers and with bookbinders.

Pottery and Glass.—In the pottery industry employment again declined and was slack on the whole. In the glass trades there was also a decline, which was partly seasonal; employment was moderate in the bottle-making section and fair in other sections.

Fishing.—Employment with fishermen showed a further decline. Dock Labourers and Seamen.—With dock labourers employment gain declined during January, and was slack. There was also a urther decline in employment among seamen.

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS AT 17th JANUARY.

In the Table below, an analysis is given of the numbers of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges at 17th January, 1938:—

			Persons no Regular En		Persons normally in Casual	Total.
			Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Stopped.	Employ- ment.	
			Great B	ritain.	8701 L 76	Mari Provi
Men			1,084,063	185,681	61,562	1,331,306
Boys			46,328	6,370	158	52,856
Women	***		236,667 51,637	140,722 12,361	2,007	379,396 64,049
GIFIS			31,001	12,001	01	01,010
Total			1,418,695	345,134	63,778	1,827,607
Jawa Land	i ayar	Grea	t Britain and I	Northern Irela	nd.	XI 02000000 2
Men	10000		1,142,526	187,885	64,517	1,394,928
Boys			49,522	6,480	158	56,160
Women		Dic.	259,886 54,230	146,781 12,930	2,039	408,706 67,211
Girls	70.00		54,230	12,930	- 31	01,211
			1,506,164	354,076	66,765	1,927,005

^{*} In practice, the surplus funds of the unemployment insurance scheme have been used for some years for these purposes.

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CENTAGE

UNEM-

UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS.

The following Table shows the percentages unemployed among insured workpeople, aged 16-64 years, at 17th January, 1938, classified by districts:—

		al Sche			Agricultural Scheme.				
Division.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Comparison with a month before (totals).	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Comparison with a month before (totals).	
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Bastern North-Western Northern Scotland Wales Special Schemes	9.6 9.8 10.1 9.2 13.5 17.7 18.8 18.7 24.7 2.2	6.5 8.8 7.8 10.5 13.6 16.6 13.0 14.4 17.5 0.5	8.6 9.6 9.6 9.6 13.5 17.3 17.9 17.6 23.8	+ 1.5 + 1.5 + 1.0 + 1.1 + 0.8 + 1.8 - 1.0 + 1.9 + 0.1	4·5 4·8 3·8 5·2 7·3 9·3 10·1 8·4 12·6	31·7 50·7 17·1 41·9 62·7 21·6 16·8 19·5 18·2	7·9 7·3 4·0 6·2 12·9 9·7 10·6 9·3 12·8	+ 0·4 + 2·4 + 0·1 + 0·3 + 0·6 - 0·2 - 0·9 - 1·1 + 0·2	
Great Britain	13.5	11.2	12.9	+ 1.1	6.2	39.7	8.1	+ 0.7	
N. Ireland	30.6	29.0	30.0	+ 2.9	32.5	30.6	32 · 4	+ 2.6	
Gt. Britain and N. Ireland	13.8	11.8	13.3	+ 1.1	7.2	39.5	9.0	+ 0.7	

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 January, 1937:—

Date.		Great Britain and Northern Ireland.				
Annual pala	Men 18 and over.	Boys 14-17.	Women 18 and over.	Girls 14–17.	Total 14 and over.	Total 14 and over.
1937.	a modification of	i salashur a	02.08 (60)	10 100 10	I distribute	a Salasan
25 January	1,318,595	51,036	263,225	56,367	1,689,223	1,766,362
22 February	1,278,659	45,535	253,666	49,985	1,627,845	1,703,926
15 March	1,266,707	41,072	248,733	44,689	1,601,201	1,676,825
19 April	1,141,011	41,315	227,026	45,091	1,454,443	1,525,708
24 May	1,151,867	36,420	224,715	38,328	1,451,330	1,519,260
21 June 26 July	1,085,614	29,612 40,392	209,441 221,400	31,931 43,193	1,356,598	1,423,439 1,445,328
25 July 23 August	1,074,474	45,044	221,302	45,552	1,358,621	1,424,167
13 Sept. :-	1,040,125	75,077	221,302	45,552	1,000,021	1,727,101
Old Basis*	1,069,652	43,133	230,997	44,818	1,388,600	1,454,006
New Basis*	1,034,809	39,793	222,905	41,697	1,339,204	1,403,506
18 October	1,074,482	36,641	239,177	39,949	1,390,249	1,460,080
15 November		37,276	284,938	43,571	1,499,203	1,579,914
13 December 1938.		37,125	309,858	40,970	1,665,407	1,755,491
17 January,	1,331,306	52,856	379,396	64,049	1,827,607	1,927,005

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 January, 1937 :-

	Ge		cheme (i		g	Agricultural Scheme‡			
		Pin Aller	Males and Females.						
Date.	Males.	Fe-males.	Wholly Unemployed and Casuals.	Temporarily Stopped.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	
1937. 25th January 22nd February 15th March 19th April 24th May 21st June 26th July 23rd August 13th September:— Old Basis*	13.9 13.4 13.1 11.9 12.0 11.3 11.2 11.0	8·5 8·1 7·5 7·0 7·1 6·5 7·2 7·1	11.0 10.8 10.4 9.6 9.1 8.5 8.3 8.4	1.4 1.2 1.2 0.9 1.6 1.5 1.8 1.5	12.4 12.0 11.6 10.5 10.7 10.0 10.1 9.9	5·0 4·9 4·9 3·7 3·3 2·2 2·6‡ 3·0	23·4 21·3 21·0 9·1 6·7 4·1 4·2‡ 5·9	6·0 5·8 5·8 4·0 3·5 2·3 2·7; 3·2	
New Basis* 18th October 15th November 13th December 1938	10·8 11·2 11·8 13·2	7·0 7·6 8·9 9·5	8·3 8·9 9·4 9·8	1·4 1·3 1·6 2·4	9·7 10·2 11·0 12·2	2·9 3·2 4·2 6·5	5·4 6·4 19·3 37·5	3·1 3·4 5·0 8·3	
17th January,	13.8	11.8	10.7	2.6	13.3	7.2	39.5	9.0	

* 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, given in the Tables, and by the two points for that month, on the chart in the next column.

† Up to and including June, 1937, these are revised percentages calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers insured at the dates referred to; those for later months are based on the estimated numbers insured at July, 1937, and are subject to slight revision when information becomes available as to the number of unemployment books exchanged at July, 1938.

‡ Private gardening is excluded from the percentages for 21st June and earlier dates, but is included in those for 26th July and later dates. Private gardening first became insurable in February, 1937, but estimates of the numbers insured are not available for any date earlier than July, 1937.

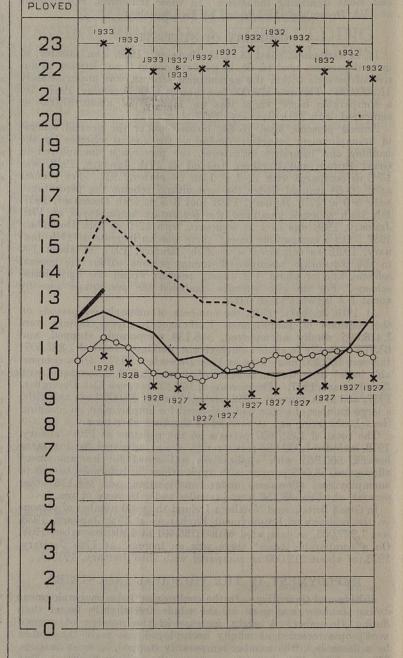
UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

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

1936. -----1937.† __ Mean for 1924-29 ‡ >-->-->

X The crosses indicate the minimum and maximum monthly percentages unemployed during the years 1924-1936.‡

JAN FEB MAR APL MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC



VACANCIES NOTIFIED TO, AND FILLED BY, EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.

(GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.)

		eks ended an. 1938.	Period 26th January, 1937, to 24th January, 1938.								
	TOTAL STATE OF THE		Vacancie	s Notified.	Vacancies Filled.§						
	Vacancies Notified.	Vacancies Filled.§	Number.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a year before.	Number.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a year before.					
len loys Vomen irls	218,469 33,621 66,077 32,651	207,827 27,152 50,714 26,271	1,725,251 359,602 746,169 326,880	- 5,660 - 18,335 - 6,545 - 9,368	1,577,207 269,484 550,087 246,570	$ \begin{vmatrix} - & 14,954 \\ - & 17,223 \\ - & 14,583 \\ - & 10,532 \end{vmatrix} $					
Total	350,818	311,964	3,157,902	- 39,908	2,643,348	- 57,292					

* Excluding persons insured under the agricultural scheme. See also foot-

* Excluding persons insured under the agricultural scheme. See also footnote; in previous column.

† See footnote * in previous column.

‡ Excluding the period April, 1926, to March, 1927.

§ "Vacancies Filled" include certain types of cases (described as Class Bengagements) in which the work of the Exchanges was limited; for instance, obtaining for an employer former employees or placing the same men in relief work in alternate weeks. During the five weeks ended 24th January, 1938 the average number of such placings of men and women was 8,772 per week

EMPLOYMENT IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

COAL MINING.

February, 1938.

EMPLOYMENT during January was good, on the whole, and slightly better than during December. A slight increase in the number of insured workpeople recorded as wholly unemployed was more than offset by a decrease in the number temporarily stopped, in most districts. Employment was much better than in January last year.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16–64, was 11·3 at 17th January, 1938, as compared with 11·5 at 13th December, 1937. The percentage wholly unemployed increased by 0·1 (from 9·5 to 9·6) but the percentage temporarily stopped decreased by 0.3 (from 2.0 to 1.7). On a comparable basis there was a decrease of about 3.9* in the total percentage as compared with 25th January, 1937.

The numbers and percentages unemployed among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the respective areas at 17th January, 1938, and the increases or decreases as compared with 13th December, 1937, and, on a comparable basis, with 25th January, 1937,* are shown in the following Table :-

	Insured unem	persons (ployed a	aged 16- t 17th Ja	64) recor	ded as 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Total		
Area.	Numl	bers.	Pe	rcentage	Percentages as compared with a			
	Wholly Unem- ployed (in- cluding Casuals).	Tem- porary Stop- pages.	Wholly Unem- ployed.	Tem- porary Stop- pages.	Total.	Month before.	Year*	
reat Britain ngland and Wales cotland rincipal Districts in England and	83,307 71,171 12,136	14,865 12,700 2,165	9·6 9·3 11·5	1·7 1·7 2·1	11·3 11·0 13·6	- 0·2 - 0·3 + 0·3	- 3·9 - 4·3 - 1·9	
Vales:— Northumberland Durham	3,478 10,326	109 908	7·3 8·4	0·3 0·7	7·6 9·1	- 0·3 - 0·3	- 3·3 - 4·9	
Cumberland and Westmorland Yorkshire	1,945 8,318	38 3,954	22·9 5·7	0·5 2·8	23.4	- 0·3 - 0·5	-17.6 -1.6	
Lancashire and Cheshire Derbyshire	8,812 2,231	1,705 559	12·7 4·2	2.4	15·1 5·3	+ 0·1 - 1·5	- 4·9 - 3·6	
Notts. and Lei- cester Warwickshire	3,657 557	611 41	6·7 3·9	1·1 0·3	7·8 4·2	-1.1 + 0.2	- 2·9 - 0·9	
Staffs., Worces- ter and Salop Glos. and Som-	3,356	409	5.8	0.7	6.5	- 1.0	- 1.1	
Kent	673 248	56 2	7·0 3·5	0.6	7·6 3·5	- 0·8 + 0·4	-3.7 -0.6	
Wales and Mon- mouth	26,446	4,284	15.3	2.5	17.8	+ 0.5	- 7.0	

The following Table shows, for the principal coal mining districts, the total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 22nd January, 1938, and the average number of days worked per week† luring the preceding fortnight, as shown by returns obtained by the Mines Department. Small numbers of workpeople employed at coal mines in raising or handling minerals other than coal are included in the totals.

Total Number of Average Number of

STATE OF THE STATE	Wage Ea	Books.	Colliery	Days worked per week†			
Districts.	22nd Jan.,	Inc. (+) (-)asco wit	mpared	Fort- night ended 22nd	Inc. (+) or Dec (-)as compared with a		
A babata senggara	1938.	Month before.	Year before.	Jan., 1938.	Month before.	Year before.	
ENGLAND AND WALES: Northumberland Durham Cumberland and West-	45,524 117,338	Per Cent. + 0·2 + 0·4	Per Cent. + 2·2 + 5·9	Days. 5.45 5.47	Days. +0.07 +0.06	Days. -0.05 +0.07	
morland South Yorkshire West Yorkshire Lancs. and Cheshire Derbyshire Notts. and Leicester	6,631 99,416 43,120 59,151 44,736 53,555	$ \begin{array}{rrrr} - & 0.1 \\ + & 0.4 \\ + & 0.7 \\ - & 0.1 \\ + & 0.4 \\ - & 0.0 \end{array} $	+30.8 + 3.4 + 3.9 - 0.9 + 1.9 + 1.3	5·75 5·32 5·51 5·41 5·15 5·43	+0·20 +0·07 +0·22 -0·07 +0·34 +0·14	+0.10 $+0.77$ $+0.06$ $+0.19$ $+0.20$	
Warwick	17,004 23,797 26,837 8,720	$ \begin{array}{c} -0.0 \\ +0.1 \\ +0.4 \\ +0.2 \\ -0.2 \end{array} $	+ 0·4 + 3·4 - 3·3 - 2·2	5·79 5·51 5·84 5·70	$ \begin{array}{c c} -0.04 \\ +0.20 \\ +0.06 \\ \dots \end{array} $	+0.03 +0.11 +0.28 +0.10	
Kent North Wales South Wales and Mon.	7,104 9,857 136,529	- 0·4 + 0·6 - 0·8	$ \begin{array}{r} -1.7 \\ +1.5 \\ +8.6 \end{array} $	5·57 4·76 5·75	$\begin{vmatrix} +0.01 \\ -0.83 \\ +0.04 \end{vmatrix}$	$+0.09 \\ -0.92 \\ +0.08$	
England and Wales	699,319	+ 0.1	+ 3.8	5.50	+0.08	+0.18	
Mid. and East Lothians Fife and Clackmannan Rest of Scotland	13,170 23,484 54,582	$ \begin{array}{c cccc} & 0 & \cdot & 3 \\ & 0 & \cdot & 4 \\ & 0 & \cdot & 2 \end{array} $	+ 4·7 + 4·8 + 5·6	5·83 5·70 5·86	+ 0·04 + 0·01 + 0·04	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.03 \\ -0.01 \\ +0.06 \end{array} $	
Scotland	91,236	+ 0.0	+ 5.2	5.82	+0.04	+0.03	
GREAT BRITAIN	790,555	+ 0.0	+ 4.0	5 · 54	+0.08	+0.17	

* See footnote * on page 51.

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

‡ Including Cannock Chase.

The average number of coal winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 22nd January, 1938, was $0\cdot25$ of a day per week, of which 0.17 of a day was due to want of trade. The corresponding figures for the fortnight ended 18th December, 1937, were 0.32 and 0.20 of a day per week, respectively, and for the fortnight ended 23rd January, 1937, 0.41 and 0.25 of a day per week, respectively. The average non-winding time, for each of the three periods

under review, was about one-fifth of a day per week.

The output of coal in Great Britain for the four weeks ended 22nd January, 1938, as reported to the Mines Department, was 18,635,400 tons, as compared with 20,606,200 tons in the four weeks ended 18th December, 1937, and 18,342,600 tons in the four weeks ended 23rd January, 1937.

IRON MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during January showed little change and remained good; it was considerably better than a year ago. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16–64, in the iron ore and ironstone mining industry was 7·5 at 17th January, 1938, the same as at 13th December, 1937. On a comparable basis there was a decrease of about 3.4* in the percentage as compared with 25th January, 1937.

The following Table summarises the information received from

employers who furnished returns:-

	peo Mi	mber of W ple employ nes include the Return	ed at	Average No. of Days worked per week at the Mines.†			
Districts.	Fort- night ended	Dec. (-	(+) or) as com- with a	Fort- night ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as con pared with a		
	22nd Jan., 1938.	Month before.	Year before.	22nd Jan., 1938.	Month before.	Year before.	
Dieveland	3,219	Per cent 0.6	Per cent. + 8·1	Days. 6.00	Days.	Daya. + 0·12	
Lancashire Other Districts	2,015 1,955	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	+ 10.8 + 5.1	6·00 5·78	- 0.04	+ 0·41 - 0·05	
ALL DISTRICTS	7,189	- 0.6	+ 8.0	5.94	- 0.01	+ 0.15	

SHALE MINING.

The number of workpeople employed at the West Lothian mines during the fortnight ended 22nd January, 1938, by firms making returns, was 2,073, a decrease of 1·1 per cent. as compared with December, 1937, but an increase of 3·9 per cent. as compared with

The average number of days worked per week† at the mines making returns was 6·11 in January, 1938, as compared with 5·89 in December, 1937, and 6·12 in January, 1937.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during January showed little change and continued good; it was much better than in January, 1937.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped)

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 9.0 at 17th January, 1938, as compared with 8.9 at 13th December, 1937. On a comparable basis there was a decrease of about 3.5* in the percentage as compared with 25th January, 1937.

Returns received by the British Iron and Steel Federation from firms engaged in the production of pig iron, employing 16,845 workpeople at the end of January, 1938, showed an increase of 1.0 per cent. in the numbers employed compared with December, 1937, and an increase of 23.1 per cent. compared with January, 1937. increase of 23.1 per cent. compared with January, 1937.

The number of furnaces in operation at the end of January, 1938, was 130, compared with 133 at the end of December, 1937, and 114 at the end of January, 1937. The figures are analysed below:-

Districts.		er of Furi in Blast.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on		
	Jan., 1938.	Dec., 1937.	Jan., 1937.	Month before.	Year before.
Durham and Cleveland Cumberland and W. Lancs. Parts of Lancs, and Yorks	35 10	36 11	31 8	- 1 - 1	+ 4 + 2
(including Sheffield), N. Wales and Cheshire Derby, Leicester, Notts.,	8	8	8	Sections (1)	temin n
and Northants Lincolnshire	29 15	29 15	27 13	1 10-1111	+ 2 + 2
Staffs. Shrops. Wores. and Warwick South Wales and Mon	10 7	11 7	7 5	- I 	+ 3 + 2
England and Wales Scotland	114 16	117 16	99 15	- 3	+15 + 1
Great Britain	130	133	114	- 3	+16

The production of pig iron in January, 1938, amounted to 761,100 tons compared with 783,800 tons in December, 1937, and 650,700 tons in January, 1937.

* See footnote * on page 51. † See footnote † in previous column.

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

EMPLOYMENT during January showed a decline.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 14·2 at 17th January, 1938, as compared with 11·0 at 13th December, 1937. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 2·7* in the percentage as compared with 25th January, 1937.

The following Table suppreprises the information received from

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

ner redis maded	empl	of Workp oyed by king retu	Firms	Aggre	egate nun f Shifts. †	nber
in the four weeks	Week ended 22nd	Dec. com	(+) or (-) as pared th a	Week ended 22nd	Dec. (+) or -) as ared h a
	Jan., 1938.	Month before.	Year before.	Jan., 1938.	Month before.	Year before.
DEPARTMENTS.		Per	Per		Per	Per
Open Hearth Melt-		cent.	cent.		cent.	cent.
ing Furnaces	8,906	- 1.5	+ 5.9	52,689	- 1.4	+ 5.8
Puddling Forges	967	+ 5.8	- 1.3	4,818	+15.9	+ 4.2
Rolling Mills	25,294	- 4.8	- 0.8	139,248	- 4.6	+ 0.3
Forging and Pressing	1,666	- 0.2	+18.2	9,212	- 0.0	+18.4
Founding	9,259	- 0.0	+11.4	52,452	- 1.8	+ 8.9
Other Departments	11,403	- 3.2	+ 0.1	65,958	- 3.2	+ 1.1
Mechanics, Labourers	17,810	+ 0.3	+ 8.5	103,511	+ 0.3	+ 8.1
TOTAL	75,305	- 2.2	+ 4.0	427,888	- 2.2	+ 4.3
DISTRICTS.			helsel es			
Northumberland,		45 74				
Durham, and	77 700	-0100	THE PARTY NAMED IN	77.000	0.7	1 5.0
Cleveland	13,377	$\begin{array}{c c} - & 0 \cdot 2 \\ - & 0 \cdot 8 \end{array}$	$+5.7 \\ +11.0$	77,268	$-0.1 \\ -0.4$	$+5.9 \\ +11.2$
Sheffield, Rotherham Leeds, Bradford, etc.	23,509	- 9.4	- 4·6	2,228	- 7.1	- 3.2
Sumberland, Lancs.	351	3 4	7 0	2,220		0 2
and Cheshire	5,456	- 6.6	+ 3.5	30,637	- 5.7	+ 7.7
staffordshire	5,995	- 2.5	- 2.8	34,412	- 1.8	+ 0.1
Other Midland	the state of the s	denne			1 3 0/030	STATE OF THE PARTY
Counties	6,462	- 0.3	+ 6.7	35,742	- 4.1	+ 2.4
Wales and Mon	8,549	- 7.8	- 8.8	48,301	- 8.4	- 9.3
Fotal, Eng. & Wales	63,745	- 2.3	+ 4.3	361,888	- 2.5	+ 4.6
Scotland	11,560	- 1.3	+ 2.4	66,000	- 0.7	+ 3.0
TOTAL	75,305	- 2-2	+ 4.0	427,888	- 2.2	+ 4.3

The average number of shifts† during which the works were open

was 5.7 in the week ended 22nd January, 1938, the same number as in December, 1937, and in January, 1937.

The production of steel ingots and castings, as shown in returns from the British Iron and Steel Federation, amounted to 1,081,400 tons in January, 1938, as compared with 1,103,800 tons in December, 1937, and with 998,900 tons in January, 1937.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES.

In the tinplate industry employment in January showed a marked decline. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 29-2 at 17th January, 1938, as compared with 17-5 at 13th December, 1937. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 13.2* in the percentage as compared with 25th January, 1937.

In steel sheet manufacture also employment showed a decline.

The following Table shows the number of mills in operation at those works in respect of which returns were received for the week ended 22nd January, 1938, and comparisons with a month before

Works.	Numb	er of Work	s Open.	Number of Mills in Operation.			
	Week		(+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	22nd Jan., 1938.	Month before.	Year before.	22nd Jan., 1938.	Month before.	Year before	
Tinplate Steel Sheet	56 6	- 7 - 3	- 5 - 6	314 66	-42 -23	-41 -37	
TOTAL	62	-10	-11	380	65	-78	

ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT during January showed some decline in all districts and in most sections of the industry. It was very good in electrical engineering; good in general engineering and in motor vehicle manufacture; fair in marine engineering; and moderate in constructional engineering and in textile engineering. Reports of a continued scarcity of some classes of skilled labour were received from certain districts.

Compared with a year ago employment was better in general engineering and in marine engineering, but was not so good in the other principal sections of the industry. In the administrative divisions it was better in the North-Western, Northern and Scot-

land divisions and in Northern Ireland, but worse in the remaining divisions, except in the South-Western division and in Wales, where there was little change.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) at 17th January, 1938, among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, and the increases or decreases as compared with a month before and a year before*:—

	Numbe	rs of I	nsured at	Works 17th J	people, anuary	aged 16- , 1938.	64, Uner	nployed
Division.	General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding.	Electrical Engineering.	Marine Engineering.	Constructional Engineering.	Motor Vehicles, Cycles, and Aircraft.	TOTAL.	or Deci	rease (+) rease (-)
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Northern Scotland Wales NorthernIreland	4,252 1,861 901 3,602 6,395 9,470 3,387 6,423 884 880	944 313 117 1,205 337 1,128 443 220 114 89	90 155 277 28 210 123 1,503 1,477 12 496	286 188 133 651 231 457 707 1,130 230 50	3,248 1,380	8,820 3,897 4,046 14,361 8,485 13,428 6,646 10,357 1,798 1,950	+ 1,551 + 742 + 1,445 + 2,634 + 1,328 + 1,170 + 365 + 299 + 15	+ 1,250 + 330 + 5,850 + 2,450 - 1,110 - 490 - 250 + 340
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTH- ERN IRELAND	38,055	4,910	4,371	4,063	22,389	73,788	+ 9,802	+ 10,720
	P	ercenta	ages Un	emplo	yed at	17th Jan	uary, 19	38.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Northern Scotland Wales NorthernIreland	3.6 4.1 2.6 3.7 7.4 8.5 9.4 9.1 16.0	5·0 2·8 3·5 3·3 6·2 4·4 5·2 5·9 14·6 20·2	25·7 4·1 3·6 28·0 14·1 14·1 9·8 8·3 3·4 8·2	4·8 20·7 11·8 6·4 9·9 9·7 11·7 15·9 14·8 33·3	4·6 3·2 5·3 7·6 8·2 7·6 13·1 7·7 17·0 13·2	4·1 3·7 4·2 5·5 7·6 7·8 9·4 9·1 15·6 12·0	+ 0·7 + 0·7 + 1·5 + 1·0 + 1·2 + 0·7 + 0·3 + 0·3 + 2·6 + 0·1	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTH- ERN IRELAND	6.2	4.3	8.1	10.1	6.4	6.3	+ 0.9	+ 0.3
Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with:— Dec., 1937 Jan., 1937*	+ 0.6	+1·0 +0·8	+0·1 -2·3	+0·5 +0·3	+1.3	+ 0·9 + 0·3		AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER

On the North-East Coast employment was moderate in marine On the North-East Coast employment was moderate in marine engineering and in general engineering. In Yorkshire and Lincolnshire employment in general engineering was fairly good. In Lancashire and Cheshire it was fairly good in motor vehicle manufacture, fair in general engineering and moderate in textile engineering. In Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry employment continued very good in general and electrical engineering, and good in constructional engineering; it declined slightly but was fairly good in motor vehicle manufacture. In the Nottingham, Derby and Leicester districts employment continued good. Apart from Leicester districts employment continued good. Apart from seasonal slackness in motor vehicle manufacture in the South-Western Division employment in London and the Southern Counties remained very good; it continued very good at the principal centres of aircraft manufacture.

In Scotland employment continued fair in marine engineering and in general engineering. In Wales it declined and was slack; in Northern Ireland it showed little change and was moderate.

SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

EMPLOYMENT at 17th January showed an improvement on the whole as compared with 13th December. The improvement affected all the principal areas except Wales, where there was a decline; it was most marked on the North-East Coast, where employment at 13th December was affected by bad weather conditions.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16–64, at 17th January, 1938, and the increases or decreases as compared with 13th December, 1937, and 25th January, 1937*:—

Division.	aged 16-64, Inemployed at 7th. Jan., 1938.	Decrease Numbers U	(+) or e (-) in Unemployed red with a	Percentage lemployed at th January, 1938.	Decrease (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentage Unemployed as compared with a		
	Insured age Unem 17th.	Month before.	Year before*.	Une 17t	Month before.	Year before*.	
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Northern Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	1,533 529 1,917 89 1,615 5,207 10,416 11,115 2,024 2,360	$ \begin{vmatrix} - & 167 \\ + & 21 \\ - & 401 \\ + & 18 \\ - & 24 \\ - & 141 \\ - & 2,619 \\ - & & 44 \\ + & 685 \\ - & & 103 \end{vmatrix} $	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	15·3 9·3 6·7 30·7 29·7 20·1 28·1 24·5 41·0 24·6	$ \begin{vmatrix} -1.6 \\ +0.4 \\ -1.4 \\ +6.2 \\ -0.5 \\ -7.0 \\ -0.1 \\ +13.9 \\ -1.1 \end{vmatrix} $	+ 0.8 + 0.9 - 0.6 + 7.8 + 3.7 - 3.6 - 8.1 - 4.7 + 5.8 - 10.6	
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	36,805	- 2,775	- 4,540	21.3	- 1.6	- 4.1	

* See footnote * on page 51.

COTTON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT continued to decline during January, and many firms extended the Christmas holiday stoppage. Shortages of juvenile labour were, however, reported in most districts.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 20·1 at 17th January, 1938, as compared with 15·8 at 13th December, 1937. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 9·2* in the percentage as compared with 25th January, 1937. For 17th January, 1938, and 13th December, 1937, the corresponding figures in the preparing and spinning departments were 19.8 and 16.2, and in the manufacturing department 20·3 and 15·5. On a comparable basis there were increases in the percentages as compared with 25th January, 1937 of about 9·2* in the preparing and spinning departments and of about 9·1* in the manufacturing department.

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

February, 1938.

T Shippe to	Number	r of Worl	kpeople.		Vages pai Workpeop	
-	Week ended	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week ended	Inc. (Dec. ((+) or -) on a
	22nd Jan., 1938.	Month before.	Year before.	22nd Jan., 1938.	Month before.	Year before.†
DEPARTMENTS. Preparing Spinning Weaving Other	11,163 21,185 19,625 6,882	Per cent 2 3 - 3 6 - 6 4 - 3 7	Per cent. + 2.9 - 3.3 - 8.4 - 1.7	£ 19,148 34,966 34,180 15,107	Per cent 3 6 - 5 2 - 7 · 3 - 4 · 5	Per cent. + 3·0 - 3·4 - 5·6 - 0·4
Total	58,855	- 4.3	- 3.8	103,401	- 5.5	- 2.6
DISTRICTS. Ashton Stockport, Glossop and Hyde Oldham Bolton and Leigh Bury, Rochdale,	2,902 5,452 10,614 11,769	- 5·9 - 1·6 - 0·6 - 1·3	- 5·3 - 1·5 + 4·7 + 1·1	4,907 9,153 20,702 19,808	- 5·4 - 2·6 + 0·0 - 5·3	- 6·8 - 0·4 + 7·1 - 0·2
Heywood and Todmorden Manchester Preston and Chorley Blackburn, Accring-	6,132 3,752 3,179	+ 0·7 -11·6 - 8·0	+ 3·3 - 8·2 -13·3	11,397 6,457 5,449	$ \begin{array}{r} -1.3 \\ -10.5 \\ -3.9 \end{array} $	$+8.0 \\ -7.4 \\ -10.9$
ton and Darwen	3,549	- 7.0	- 9.6	6,086	- 9.1	- 8.8
Burnley and Padi- ham Colne and Nelson	2,737 2,444	$-15.6 \\ -5.7$	$-21.6 \\ -7.2$	5,399 5,152	$-16.1 \\ -9.1$	$-18.5 \\ -3.1$
Other Lancashire Towns Yorkshire Towns Other Districts	2,474 1,161 2,690	$ \begin{array}{r} -11 \cdot 8 \\ -8 \cdot 4 \\ -3 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	-15.6 -14.5 -3.4	3,545 1,529 3,817	$ \begin{array}{r} -11.6 \\ -22.6 \\ -4.7 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -7 \cdot 1 \\ -30 \ 0 \\ -11 \cdot 1 \end{array} $
Total	58,855	- 4.3	- 3.8	103,401	- 5.5	- 2.6

Returns from firms employing about 56,300 workpeople in the Returns from firms employing about 56,300 workpeople in the week ended 22nd January, 1938, showed that about 12½ per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in that week, losing 14 hours each on the average. These figures do not take account of other forms of under-employment, e.g., reductions in the number of looms worked by individual operatives.

At Ashton-under-Lyne employment remained generally fair. At Stalybridge and at Stockport there was a further decline and employment was worse than in January, 1937. At Hyde and at Closson there was a slight decline.

Glossop there was a slight decline.

In the Oldham district there was a decline both in the spinning

In the Oldham district there was a decline both in the spinning and in the manufacturing department with a further increase in short-time working; employment was fair. In the manufacturing department it was described as bad with weavers of velvets and sheelings, but rather better with weavers of fancy and heavy goods. At Bolton employment showed a further decline; it was bad with spinners and fair with weavers, winders and warpers; it was slack, however, in the quilt and towel weaving section. At Leigh employment declined further and was bad; at Rochdale also it declined. At Bury, there was little change in the spinning department had At Bury there was little change in the spinning department, but there was a further decline in the manufacturing department.

At Preston, Burnley, Chorley and Colne employment showed a further decline. At Accrington, Great Harwood and Padiham there was little general change. At Blackburn and at Darwen there was a slight improvement in the spinning department. Employment at Nelson continued bad. In the Rossendale Valley there was much short-time working, and employment was had

at Nelson continued bad. In the Rossendale Valley there was much short-time working, and employment was bad.

In Yorkshire employment declined. At Huddersfield it remained bad; at Todmorden it was bad and worse than a month ago.

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of 56 Employment Exchanges in the principal cotton trade centres of Lancashire and Cheshire at 17th January, 1938:—

	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 17th January, 1938.									
Department.		holly ployed.	Temporarily Stopped.		Total.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared				
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	180000	with a month before.				
Room	870 5,227	1,872 1,996	601	3,811 4,714	7,154 16,740	+ 1,288 + 3,033				
and Warping Veaving ther Processes	3,089 600	3,594 7,460 214	1,799 3,624 438	8,689 9,318 319	14,975 23,491 1,571	+ 2,775 + 6,835 + 284				
Total	10,679	15,136	11,265	26,851	63,931	+ 14,215				

* See footnote * on page 51.
† Comparison of earnings is affected by changes in rates of wages.

WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

EMPLOYMENT in January showed a further decline, particularly in the worsted section. The holiday stoppage at Christmas was extended into January by many firms, and much short time was

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the woollen and worsted industries was 21·1 at 17th January, 1938, as compared with 17·9 at 13th December, 1937. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 14·5* in the percentage as compared with 25th January, 1937.

Worsted Section.—There was a further marked decline in all

departments and at nearly all centres, and employment was much worse than in January, 1937.

Returns from employers for the week ended 22nd January, 1938, showed that, in the worsted section as a whole, 44½ per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were on short time† in that week, losing 12 hours each on the average, and 4 per cent. were on overtime, averaging 6 hours each. In the sorting, combing and preparing departments 47½ per cent. were on short time, losing 18 hours each on the average and 8½ per cent. departments $47\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. were on short time, losing 18 hours each on the average, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. were on overtime, averaging $8\frac{1}{2}$ hours each. In the *spinning* department $49\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. were on short time, losing 12 hours each on the average, and 3 per cent. were on overtime, averaging $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours each. In the *weaving* department the corresponding figures were: short time, 37 per cent. and $8\frac{1}{2}$ hours; overtime, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and 4 hours.

Among woolsorters employment remained bad. In the woolcombing department there was a further slight improvement in the merino section, but activity in the crossbred section remained slack. In the spinning and manufacturing departments the decline continued

In the spinning and manufacturing departments the decline continued

In the spinning and manufacturing departments the decline continued and employment was very slack.

At Bradford and Shipley there was a further decline, and much short time was worked. At Halifax employment declined, and was slack; at Keighley employment was much worse than in the previous month. In the fine worsted trade at Huddersfield employment continued to decline, and was very slack.

Woollen Section.—Employment showed a further decline, and was much worse than in Language 1937.

worker section.—Employment showed a further decline, and was much worse than in January, 1937.

Returns from employers for the week ended 22nd January, 1938, showed that, in the woollen section as a whole, 36½ per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were on short time† in that week, losing 11 hours each on the average, and 9½ per cent. were on overtime, averaging 6½ hours each. In the *spinning* department 39½ per

time, averaging 6½ hours each. In the spinning department 39½ per cent, were on short time, losing 11 hours each on the average, and 15 per cent. were on overtime, averaging 7 hours each. In the weaving department the corresponding figures were: short time†, 39½ per cent. and 10 hours; overtime 6 per cent. and 6 hours. In the Huddersfield and Colne Valley district there was little general change and employment remained slack. At Leeds employment continued slack and at Morley there was a further decline. In the Heavy Woollen District employment was very slack, and much short time was again worked.

In the Heavy Woollen District employment was very slack, and much short time was again worked.

In the blanket trade employment in Yorkshire remained bad; at Witney employment declined and short time working was in operation in some firms. With flannel workers employment was fairly good, and at Saddleworth was better than in December. In the West of England employment remained fair on the whole. In the South of Scotland there was a considerable amount of short time working and employment remained generally bad.

Carpet Section.—In the carpet section the percentage unemployed at 17th January, 1938, was 22.7, as compared with 17.2 at 13th December, 1937; there was an increase, on a comparable basis, of about 18.5* in the percentage as compared with 25th January, 1937. Employment improved slightly at a few centres but declined at others; it was still very poor on the whole, and short time working

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

E-1 - (0-E)		Number of Vorkpeople		Total all	Wages pai Workpeop	d to ole.
i segmatorit tues i segmatorit tues 	Week ended 22nd Jan., 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index Figure. (Jan., 1926 = 100).	Week ended 22nd Jan., 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index Figure. (Jan., 1926‡ = 100).
Departments: Worsted Section: Wool Sorting and	Allers of the state of the stat	Per cent.	A William Pro	£	Per	pol .
Combing Spinning Weaving Other Depts Not Specified	8,026 34,575 14,509 9,077 1,408	- 4.9 - 2.8 - 3.1 - 2.7 - 2.0	81·6 82·5 80·6 96·1 81·6	17,456 48,194 27,362 19,907 2,584	- 9·3 - 7·6 - 3·6 - 2·6 - 7·6	62·9 72·6 73·7 78·6 57·1
Total-Worsted	67,595	- 3.1	83.0	115,503	- 6.1	71.6
Woollen Section: Wool Sorting Spinning Weaving Other Depts Not Specified	919 11,397 20,141 14,570 1,900	- 3·5 - 0·7 - 0·7 - 2·0 - 1·0	70·0 83·6 90·3 83·1 79·4	1,912 22,746 34,793 30,154 3,621	- 6.4 + 1.5 + 1.8 - 0.3 - 4.6	68·9 86·4 89·0 81·5 76·1
Total-Woollen	48,927	- 1.2	85.7	93,226	+ 0.6	84 - 7
CARPET SECTION	10,905	+ 0.5	133 · 6	16,422	- 8.6	110.9
Total—Wool Textile Industry	127,427	- 2.1	86.8	225,151	- 3.6	78.9

* See footnote * on page 51.
† The figures given in this article as to short time do not take into account, the case of the weaving departments, other forms of under-employment, the as "playing for warps," or tending one loom instead of two.
‡ Comparison of earnings is affected by changes in rates of wages.

^{*} See footnote * on page 51.

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

56

1995	Street,	Numl Work						ages pa		
i yilabaring ed an in <u></u> ary w nwishin mose fi Dagante yibanasa	Week ended 22nd Jan., 1938.	Inc. Of Dec. on more before	(-) a nth	Ind Figu (Ja 192 = 10	n.,	Weel ended 22nd Jan., 1938	D	or ec. (-) on a nonth perore.	Ind Figu (Ja 192 = 1	n.,
Districts :†		Pe				0.1		Per		
WORSTED SECTION: Bradford Huddersfield Halifax Leeds Keighley Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Bat-	29,156 6,763 7,918 7,348 6,364	- Cer	1t. 3·8 3·1 2·6 0·1 3·2	81 85 75 85 83	·2 ·1 ·9 ·3	£ 52,41 11,49 12,55 13,10 10,68	4 + -	7·4 8·5 4·5 1·5	67 66 66 85 81	· 8 · 5 · 4 · 2
ley, etc.)	3,127	-	7 · 2	94	. 8	4,16	4 -	15.7	82	• 4
Total — West Riding West of England and Midlands Lancashire Scotland	60,676 4,467 335 2,117	- I	3·2 1·5 3·1 3·1	82 88 116 93	.9	7,45 58 3,05	4 -	6·3 3·9 8·6 3·7	70 76 112 107	.3
Total-Worsted	67,595	- 3	3.1	83	.0	115,50	3 -	6.1	71	. 6
WOOLLEN SECTION: Huddersfield Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Bat- ley, etc.)	12,264		1.0	92		26,24		6.8	86	
Leeds Halifax and Calder	6,047		3.0	92		12,66		1.9	100	. 8
Vale Bradford	2,457 1,104		2 2	100		5,37 2,25	3 +	8.1	91 77	
Total — West Riding Lancashire West of England,	30,918 4,525) · 4	89 91		62,06		3·1 0·1	89	
Midlands and Wales Scotland	3,407 10,077		8 - 6	79 77		5,82 16,14	5 -	6.5	85	
Total-Woollen	48,927	- 3	.2	85	. 7	93,22	6 +	0.6	84	7
CARPET SECTION	10,905	+ () · 5	133	- 6	16,42	2 -	8.6	110	9
Total—Wool Textile Industry	127,427	- 2	2 · 1	86	- 8	225,15	1 -	3.6	78	9

The following Table shows, by districts and by departments, the percentage increases and decreases in the numbers employed in the week ended 22nd January, 1938, by those firms who supplied returns for the purpose of the foregoing Table (excluding the carpet section), as compared with the week ended 18th December, 1937:—

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

	RESERVED LA	3.19.000 (0.3917)	25 1 2 30 10 18 26	Market Language		
Appelled to the state of the st	Wool Sorting and Comb- ing.		Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).	
WORSTED SECTION: Bradford	- 4·7 - 6·2 - 2·1	- 3·4 - 2·6 - 1·3	- 4·3 - 2·2 - 1·5	- 1·1 - 3·5 - 2·3	- 3 8 - 2 · 8 - 1 · 8	
TOTAL	- 4.9	- 2.8	- 3.1	- 2.7	- 3.1	
WOOLLEN SECTION: Huddersfield Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) Leeds Rest of W. Riding Rest of Gt, Britain	=	- 0.6 - 1.3 - 1.6 + 4.1 - 1.4	+ 3·7 - 1·3 - 1·7 + 0·1 - 3·4	- 1·7 - 2·4 - 2·4 - 1·0 - 2·0	+ 1.0 - 1.7 - 2.0 + 1.1 - 2.5	
TOTAL	-	- 0.7	- 0.7	- 2.0	- 1.2	

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of 17 Employment Exchanges in

	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 17th January, 1938.									
Department.	Who	olly ployed.		porarily opped.	Total.	Inc.(+) or Dec.(-) as compared with				
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.			nonth fore.			
Wool Sorting	127	9	628	3	767	+	151			
Wool Washing and Preparing	452	154	673	318	1,597	+	211			
Wool Combing	384	301	1,179	856	2,720	++	231			
Wool Carding	489	61	929	154	1,633	+	169			
Woollen Spinning	391	93	744	338	1,566	+	114			
Worsted Drawing and Spinning Woollen Winding and	313	1,109	646	5,103	7,171	+	2,047			
Warping Worsted Winding and	80	35	287	140	542	-	31			
Warping	92	256	288	1,485	2,121	+	802			
Woollen Weaving	148	484	449	2,658	3,739	-	199			
Worsted Weaving	68	238	121	1,843	2,270	+	611			
Other Processes	611	111	1,060	243	2,025	+	177			
TOTAL	3,155	2,851	7,004	13,141	26,151	+	4,283			

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

BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

February, 1938.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

EMPLOYMENT at 17th January showed a slight decline as compared with 13th December. There was still much short-time working.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 13·1 at 17th January, 1938, as compared with 12·1 at 13th December, 1937. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 1·4* in the percentage as compared with 25th January, 1937.

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

	ROSS CONTRACTOR	Number Vorkpeor		Total wages paid to all Workpeople.			
	Week ended	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week ended 22nd	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	22nd Jan., 1938.	Month before.	Year before.	Jan.,	Month before.	Year before.	
England and Wales :	200	Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.	
London Leicester Leicester Country Dis-	1,315 8,522	+ 3.4 + 2.1	- 5·1 - 0·5	2,873 20,033	+ 4.2 + 4.5	- 5·3 + 4·2	
trict Northampton	4,767 4,915	+ 1·3 + 2·6	+ 7·1 + 1·8	10,776 10,908	+ 0.0 + 5.2	+19.3	
Higham, Rushden and District Kettering and District Rest of Northants Stafford and District Norwich and District	6,708 4,701 1,309 2,395 5,136	$ \begin{array}{c} -0.7 \\ +0.4 \\ +0.7 \\ +2.9 \\ +5.3 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} + 4.3 \\ + 0.2 \\ - 0.1 \\ - 1.3 \\ - 7.7 \end{array} $	16,464 11,382 2,987 5,229 10,020	- 1·2 + 2·5 + 3·5 + 4·3 +10·6	+ 9.0 + 6.6 +10.8 + 0.7 - 8.1	
Bristol, Kingswood and District Leeds and District	1,190 1,398	- 3·3 - 2·6	$ \begin{array}{c c} - & 2 \cdot 1 \\ - & 1 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	1,952 3,124	-15·6 - 3·6	+ 8·7 - 1·5	
Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley)	6,841	- 4.9	+ 0.1	13,231	- 1.1	+10.9	
Birmingham and Dis- triet Other parts of England	860	+ 3.9	+ 2.1	1,793	+ 9.7	+ 6.2	
and Wales	4,920	+ 0.5	+ 5.4	9,087	- 8.1	+ 6.9	
England and Wales	54,977	+ 0.6	+ 0.6	119,859	+ 1.4	+ 6.0	
Scotland	1,924	- 2.2	- 1.3	4,395	- 0.2	+ 1.5	
Great Britain	56,901	+ 0.5	+ 0.6	124,254	+ 1.3	+ 5.8	

Returns from firms employing about 56,000 workpeople in the week ended 22nd January, 1938, showed that 39½ per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in that week, losing 8 hours each on the average; while 7 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 3 hours each on the average. In the Bristol and Kingswood district, and at Northampton and Norwich there was an exceptional amount of short time working amount of short time working.

Seasonal slackness was still evident in East London, but employment remained fairly good in North London.

At Leicester and in the Leicestershire country district there was a general improvement, and employment was fairly good.

Employment at Northampton improved and was moderate. In the Higham and Rushden district employment showed little change and remained fairly good; at other centres in the Northampton country district there was a slight improvement and employment was good.

At Stafford and at Norwich employment improved; it was good at Stafford, and moderate at Norwich.

In the Bristol and Kingswood district employment was very slack generally, although some firms were reported to be well employed. At Leeds there was a further decline and employment

In the Lancashire slipper trade the seasonal slackness continued; there was, however, a slight improvement at Baeup.

At Kilmarnock employment continued fairly good; it declined and was bad at Maybole and Edinburgh.

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of 53 Employment Exchanges in the principal centres of the boot and shoe industry at 17th January,

inco t ton or	Numbers (excluding casuals) on the Registers at 17th January, 1938.									
Department.		nolly ployed.		porarily opped.	Total.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared				
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	1000	with a month before.				
Boot and Shoe M'f're: Preparing Dept Rough Stuff Dept. Clicking Dept Closing Dept Making Dept Finishing Dept Slipper Making Repairing and Hand Sewn Work	110 295 649 13 1,663 986 185 15	27 15 2 604 20 436 159	117 213 871 14 1,224 928 1,018 7	45 13 5 1,012 36 437 826 1	299 536 1,527 1,643 2,943 2,787 2,188 23 802	+ 9 + 60 - 4 - 255 + 235 + 317 + 283 + 7 + 18				
Total	4,642	1,265	4,462	2,379	12,748	+ 670				

* See footnote * on page 51.
† Comparison of earnings is affected by changes in rates of wages.

BRICK INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during January showed little change and continued

fairly good.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16–64, was 9.8 at 17th January, 1938, as compared with 10.1 at 13th December, 1937. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 0.3* in the percentage rathe basis there was an increase of about 0.5 in the percentage is compared with 25th January, 1937.

The following Table summarises the information received from

nose employers who furnished returns :-

	Numbe	r of Work	epeople.	Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
Districts.	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	22nd Jan., 1938.	Month before.	Year before.	22nd Jan., 1938.	Month before.	Year before.	
Jidlands and East-		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.	
ern Counties	8,758	+ 0.4	- 3.1	24,793	- 1.0	+ 0.2	
Britain Great	3,852	- 1.0	+ 1.9	10,255	- 0.2	+ 7.6	
Total	12,610		- 1.6	35,048	- 0.8	+ 2.3	

Returns from employers relative to short-time working, exclusive of time lost on account of bad weather, showed that, of 12,560 workpeople employed by firms furnishing information, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. were working on an average $8\frac{1}{2}$ hours less than full time in the week ended 22nd January, 1938. On the other hand nearly 4 per cent, were working overtime, to the extent of about $7\frac{1}{2}$ hours each

BUILDING.

EMPLOYMENT at 17th January, 1938, showed a slight improvement on the whole as compared with 13th December, 1937, when outdoor work was adversely affected by inclement weather. There was, however, a decline in employment in the painting and decorating

As regards individual occupations, employment was bad with painters, slack with slaters and tilers and plasterers, and moderate with other classes of skilled workers. With labourers to skilled occupations and builders' labourers employment was slack and with avvies and general labourers and certain other occupations it was

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages unemployed including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, ged 16-64, at 17th January, 1938, and the increases or decreases compared with a month before and a year before*:—

Esti- Numbers Numbers

	mated Numbers aged 16-64	aged 16-64 Unem- ployed	in previous column who were		Percent compare	
The state of the s	Insured at July, 1937.	at 17th Jan., 1938.	Temporarily Stopped.	ployed.	Month before.	Year before.*
OCCUPATIONS. Carpenters Bricklayers Masons Slaters and Tilers Plasterers Painters Plumbers Labourers Labourers	146,150 102,300 21,700 9,060 36,100 138,940 42,930	15,656 11,137 2,633 1,694 5,342 49,496 4,276	1,007 1,029 345 305 422 3,694 361	10·7 10·9 12·1 18·7 14·8 35·6 10·0	$\begin{array}{c} + & 0.9 \\ - & 8.6 \\ - & 8.0 \\ - & 12.8 \\ - & 3.3 \\ + & 6.3 \\ + & 1.6 \end{array}$	+ 2·7 + 3·9 + 0·5 + 7·5 + 4·9 + 5·5 + 1·0
above and Builders' Labourers Navvles, etc., and General Labourers All other occupations	299,580 106,520 132,010	45,422 34,500 31,339	2,712 1,108 1,828	15·2 32·4 23·7	- 3·6 - 3·1 - 0·6	+ 0·8 + 2·3 + 1·4
Total	1,035,290	201,495	12,811	19.5	- 1.6	+ 2.3
DIVISIONS. London Such-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Northern Sootland Wales Northern Ireland	240,230 139,500 114,030 128,290 86,760 124,540 50,370 96,190 34,010 21,370	47,775 21,171 15,228 17,782 16,818 30,625 12,418 19,555 10,442 9,681	107 216 501 2,258 3,270 2,708 1,295 2,083 359 14	19·9 15·2 13·4 13·9 19·4 24·6 24·7 20·3 30·7 45·3	$\begin{array}{c} + \ 2 \cdot 8 \\ + \ 2 \cdot 0 \\ + \ 0 \cdot 1 \\ - \ 3 \cdot 0 \\ - \ 7 \cdot 6 \\ - \ 1 \cdot 6 \\ - \ 13 \cdot 0 \\ - \ 8 \cdot 7 \\ + \ 0 \cdot 5 \\ + \ 3 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	+ 4·8 + 4·0 + 1·1 + 2·0 + 2·2 + 1·7 - 0·1 - 1·2 - 1·7 + 1·8
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1,035,290	201,495	12,811	19.5	- 1.6	+ 2.3

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

Returns as to the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were approved during January have been received from 143 Local Authorities (representing towns with a population of 17,673,000 in 1931). The returns show that, in January, 1938, plans were passed for buildings with an estimated cost of £8,583,300, compared with

\$8,395,200 in January, 1937.

An analysis of the figures for January, 1938, by districts and by classes of buildings, is given on page 73 of this issue.

* See footnote * on page 51.

POTTERY INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in North Staffordshire showed a further decline and was slack on the whole. At Bristol and at Worcester employment was still fairly good, but at Derby there was a slight decline.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16–64, was 22·0 at 17th January, 1938, as compared with 18·5 at 13th December, 1937. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 6·2* in the percentage as compared with 25th January, 1937.

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

TO THE REAL PROPERTY.		Number of Yorkpeople		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.				
County of the	Week		(+) or -) on a	Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
	22nd Jan., 1938.	Month before.	Year before,	22nd Jan., 1938.	Month before.	Year before.†		
BRANCHES. China Earthenware Other Branches (in-	1,985 6,678	Per cent 2·2 - 1·4	Per cent. + 3.5 + 0.8	£ 3,420 12,429	Per cent 3·4 - 4·4	Per cent. + 4.7 + 0.7		
cluding unspecified) TOTAL	2,297	+ 0.4 $- 1.2$	$+ 2 \cdot 2 + 1 \cdot 6$	4,163	-0.7	-3.3 +0.5		
DISTRICTS.	10,960	- 1.2	+ 1.0	20,012	- 3.5	+ 0.5		
North Staffordshire Other Districts	8,558 2,402	- 0·4 - 3·9	+ 0.6 + 5.4	14,239 5,773	$\begin{vmatrix} -&0\cdot9\\-&9\cdot2 \end{vmatrix}$	$\begin{vmatrix} -1.9 \\ +6.8 \end{vmatrix}$		
TOTAL	10,960	- 1.2	+ 1.6	20,012	- 3.5	+ 0.5		

Returns from employers relative to short-time working showed that of 10,960 workpeople employed by firms making returns, 3,500, or nearly 32 per cent., were working on an average about 10 hours less than full time in the week ended 22nd January, 1938; on the other hand, 536, or nearly 5 per cent., were working overtime to the extent of about $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours each on the average.

PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING.

EMPLOYMENT in the paper-making industry showed a further decline during January but was still good generally.

In the letterpress printing industry employment showed a slight decline as compared with the previous month but was still good on the whole. At Bradford, however, it was described as bad; while at some centres, including London, Leeds, Liverpool, Glasgow

while at some centres, including London, Leeds, Liverpool, Glasgow and Belfast, it was reported as slack. Employment with electrotypers and stereotypers was very fair generally.

Employment in the lithographic printing industry showed a decline as compared with the previous month and with January, 1937. With lithographic artists employment was moderate.

In the bookbinding industry employment showed a decline as compared with the previous month but was better than a year ago.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the paper and paper-board industries was 5.4 at 17th January, 1938, as compared with 4.6 at 13th December, 1937. The corresponding figures for the cardboard box, paper-bag and stationery industries were 6.8 and 4.3, and for the printing and bookbinding industries 7.6 and 6.1. On a comparable basis there were increases in the percentages as compared with 25th January, 1937, of about 0.9*, 1.1* and 0.3* respectively.

respectively.

The following Table summarises the returns from various trade

arrog Isolution many	No. of Members of Unions		Percentag ployed at		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a		
	at end of Jan., 1938.	Jan., 1938.	Dec., 1937.	Jan., 1937.	Month before.	Year before.	
Letterpress Printing:	75 579	5.0	4.4	4.2	1 .06		
London Northern Counties,	35,514	5.0	4.4	4.2	+0.6	+ 0.8	
Yorkshire, Lanca- shire and Cheshire	13,976	6.6	6.4	6.4	+0.2	+ 0.2	
Midlands and East-	10,510			0 1	702	7 0.2	
ern Counties	7,748	3.5	3.5	2.9		+ 0.6	
Scotland Other Districts	5,273 11,057	4·2 3·3	2.9	6.4	+1.3	$-2.2 \\ -0.6$	
Total	73,626	4.8	4.4	4.6	+0.4	+ 0.2	
Lithographic Printing Bookbinding Printing and Book-	12,022 8,190	5·4 4·1	5·0 3·6	4·9 5·2	+0.4 +0.5	+ 0·5 - 1·1	
binding (branches not distinguished)	31,678	1.3	1.0	1.5	+0.3	- 0.2	

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT during January declined still further, particularly in

the port transport service, and was slack.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16–64, in dock, harbour, river and canal service was 25·2 at 17th January, 1938, as compared with 22·2 at 13th December, 1937. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 0·3* in the percentage as compared with 25th January, 1937. In harbour, river and canal service, the

* See footnote * on page 51.
+ Comparison of earnings is affected by changes in rates of wages.

Area.

percentage unemployed was 10.9 at 17th January, 1938, as compared with 10.7 at 13th December, 1937; in dock, wharf and lighterage (port transport) service, the corresponding figures were 27.7 and 24.2, respectively.

London.—Employment declined somewhat, but was fair. The following Table shows the average daily number of dock labourers employed at docks and wharves in respect of which returns were

enost invasous m	Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London.									
	In	Docks.			M-4-1					
Period.	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship- owners, etc.	Total.	At Wharves making Returns.	Total, Docks and Principal Wharves.					
Week ended— 1st Jan., 1938 8th , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	4,274 4,450 4,348 4,412 3,895	2,079 1,916 2,200 1,700 2,005	6,353 6,366 6,548 6,112 5,900	6,197 6,416 6,516 6,341 6,333	12,550 12,782 13,064 12,453 12,233					
Average for 5 weeks ended 29th Jan- uary, 1938	} 4,276	1,977	6,253	6,366	12,619					
Average for Dec.,	4,644	2,305	6,949	6,425	13,374					
1937 Average for Jan., 1937	4,301	1,814	6,115	6,393	12,508					

Tilbury.—The average daily number of dock labourers employed during January was 1,046, as compared with 1,342 in December, 1937, and with 859 in January, 1937.

North-East Coast.—Employment showed a further seasonal decline at some ports, but remained fair on the whole.

Mersey.—Employment at Liverpool showed little change, and continued fair; at Garston and Salford it was good in the first three

weeks, but declined sharply in the last week.

The average weekly number of dock labourers registered at the clearing houses under the Liverpool Docks Scheme as employed in the four weeks ended 28th January, 1938, was 12,543, compared with 13,001 in December, 1937, and with 12,402 in January, 1937. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was £36,055 in the four weeks ended 28th January, 1938, as compared with £39,904 in December, 1937, and with £33,736 in January, 1937.

Other Ports in England and Wales .- Employment at Cardiff and Swansea showed little change, and was fairly good. At Bristol and Avonmouth it fluctuated, but was good on the whole. At Plymouth employment improved slightly, and was fair; at Southampton it declined, but was fair generally.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—Employment at Glasgow declined slightly, but was still fair; at Leith it showed little change. At Dundee and Grangemouth it improved slightly, and was fair; at Belfast it continued good.

SEAMEN.

EMPLOYMENT among seamen during January showed a further decline. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in shipping service was 26-3 at 17th January, 1938, as compared with 25-5 at 13th December, 1937. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 2.8* in the percentage as compared with 25th

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:—

	Nun	aber of Seament ship	oped in
Principal Ports.	Jan.,	Inc. (+ Dec. (-)	
2.0 -4 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0	1938.	Month before.	Year before.
ENGLAND AND WALES: Liverpool; Manchester London Southampton	8,371 702 8,177 4,377	+ 612 - 15 + 618 - 2,203	- 875 + 15 + 404 + 152
Tyne Ports Sunderland Middlesbrough	1,742 190 323 1,177	+ 38 - 180 - 160 + 141	+ 201 - 68 + 142 - 68
Bristol§ Newport, Mon Cardiff Swansea	798 469 2,295 651	- 101 - 102 - 297 + 91	+ 139 + 59 + 124 - 66
Scotland: Leith Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth Glasgow	327 424 1,655	+ 60 + 151 - 527	+ 25 + 89 - 600
NORTHERN IRELAND:	184	- 16	– 50
Total for above Ports	31,862	- 1,890	- 377

* See footnote * on page 51.
† 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 17th January, 1938:-

Number of Persons on Register at 17th January, 1938.

Wo-men. Juven-iles. Total.

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

	A PERSONAL PROPERTY.	шен.	1100.		1000	2301.	000	501.
London Division	180,283	49,754	11,019	241,056	+	45,076	+	55,070
South-Eastern	Take Market	01010	N 000					
Division Brighton	85,417 3,968	24,212 1,504	7,967	117,596 5,882		21,428 855	+	25,350
Brighton Chatham	2,378	737	404	3,519	+	416		600
Ipswich	2,556	373	217	3,146		1,002		. 740
Norwich Reading	6,119 2,400	1,296	320 157	7,735		844 366		1,540
Rest of Division	67,996		6,459	94,255		17,945		21,370
South-Western						33100		
Division	76,725 12,148	14,956	7,163			11,567 3,293	+	5,080
Bristol Plymouth	5,577	2,304 1,219	334	15,863 7,130		259		200 620
Portsmouth	5,748	1,245	667	7,660	+	931	+	230
Southampton	6,004	745	372	7,121	+	506		1,780
Rest of Division	46,447	9,279	179 4,200	1,144 59,926		6,425		4,100
Midlands Division	133,809	55,463	8,653	197,925		22,608	+	40,140
Birmingham	20,144	7,872	544	28,560		6,474		11,170
Cradley Heath	3,126	1,159	154	4,439	+	718	+	1,710
and Halesowen	2,510	1,011	162	3,683	+	864	+	2,300
Derby	2,649	981	252	3,882	+	941	+	190
Leicester Northampton	7,261 3,270	5,605 1,105	274 178	13,140 4,553		1,431		4,820
Nottingham	10,043	3,282	315	13,640		1,518		500 980
Smethwick	1,386	743	75	2,204	+	610	+	850
Stoke-on-Trent	13,063 3,750	8,853	651 243	22,567		859		4,320
Walsall West Bromwich	1,537	1,262	53	5,255 1,893	+	805 738		1,200
Wolverhampton	3,697	1,452	332	5,481	+	959		790
Rest of Division	61,373	21,835	5,420	88,628	+	6,520	+	10,660
North-Eastern Division	143,821	51,344	11,228	206,393	+	13,120	+	45,010
Barnsley	6,088	631	545	7,264	+	617	-	270
Bradiord	12,040	7,073	662	19 775	+	3,220		10,160
Dewsbury Doncaster	2,552 3,369	1,311	191 586	4,054 4,563	+	133		1,63
Grimsby	5,779	614	798			1,414		500
73 11 0-13	2,801	2,056	175	5,032	+	449	+	2,70
Huddersfield Hull	2,954 12,977	2,824				1 957		3,85
Leeds	16 521			23,536		738	I	6,37
Lincoln	1,990	456	234	2,680	+	541	-	31
Rotherham	3,850	379		4,571		2 248		24
Wakefield	14,944 2,752	1,055	554 321	19,329 4,128	+	2,248		1,75
York	3,177	739	103	4,019	+	510	+	57
Rest of Division	52,027	21,386	4,981	78,394	-	126	+	19,01
North-Western Division	252,876	107,631	22,026	382,533	+	41,135	+	53,04
Accrington	2,117	2,127	252	4,496	+	321	+	41
Ashton-u-Lyne	3,010 1,534	1,757	253 189		+	651	+	40
Barrow Birkenhead	7,323					566		53
Blackburn	6,736	7.877	540	15,153	+	859	+	3,30
Blackpool	5,340	3,508 4,312	556			530		1,02
Bolton Burnley	7,757 5,512	4,798	616 467		+	1,456 2,256	+	4,14
Bury	2,340	7 334	189	3 8631	+	702	+	4,30
Chorley	1,739	1,153	134 6,125 1 819	3,026	-	113	+	7 7
Liverpool Manchester	64,422 30,048	10,865	1,819	81,412 46,201	+	6,090 5,812		1,19 8,38
Nelson	2,140	1,502	178	3,820	+	932		I
Oldham	8,774	3,592	311 403	12,677 9,027	+	1,022 2,452	+	1,40
Rochdale	5,067 3,952	3,557 1,727	203	5,882	++	1,250	++	2,10 1,73
St. Helens	5,320	569	539	6,428	+	583	-	58
Salford	8,528	4,879 3,158	539 284	13,946		1,860		2,86
Stockport Warrington	5,090 3,567	782	413	8,532 4,762		1,196	T	2,84
Wigan	7,873	3,356	728	11,957	+	1,573	-	22
Rest of Division	64,687	31,095	6,716			10,038	+	20,70
Northern Division Darlington	126,440 2,369	13,430	14,690 298	154,560 3,059	+	59	-	21,26 15
Gateshead	6,842	1,131	959	8,932	+	504	-	89
Hartlepools	5,223	461 759	703 900	6,387		989 330		1,27
Middlesbrough Newcastle-on-	8,042	103		9,701	100	000	1	41
Tyne	15,582	2,557	1,290	19,429		480		2,11
South Shields Stockton-on-Tees	8,951 4,991	588 419	864 747	10,403 6,157	1+	638 553		21 94
Sunderland	13,390	1,501	1,558	16,449	-	787		1,95
Rest of Division	61,050 198,119	5.622	7,371 20,160	74,043	-	6,060	-	13,75
Scotland Division	7,437	51,720 1,541	783	269,999 9,761	1	1,272	+	4,78
Aberdeen Clydebank	1,973	490		2,701	+	171	-	56
Dundee	8,979	6,700	553	16,232	+	247	+	2,29
Edinburgh	15,805	3,408 15,714	708 5,006			274 4,258		4,15
Glasgow† Greenock	62,741 5,283	1,036	588	6,907		33		10
Motherwell	4,134	786			+	206		26
Paisley	3,585 1,512	779 350	194 176		1	137	+-	3
Rest of Division	86,670			118,926	1	6,068		6,95
Wales Division	133,816	10,886	13,999	158,701	+	13,108	-	11,94
Cardiff	10,643 3,596	1,684	1,089			1,670 854		1,33
Llanelly Newport	6,058	560	469	7.087	+	1,089	1+	1,05
Swansea	10,056	1,184	1,279	12,519	+	1.519	1+	55
Rest of Division	103,463	7,225 29,310				7,976 9,314	1	14,54 23,64
Northern Ireland Belfast	63,622 26,518	15,148	3,446	45,112	+	4,254	+	6,28
Londonderry	4,088	1,702	563	6,353	+	568	+	1,78
Lurgan	1,874 1,427	1,978 891	194 80		1	428 156		1,23
Lisburn Newry	2,647					350		1,16
Rest of Northern	naid Street	the second			100		335	
Ireland	27,068	9,112	2,044	38,224	+	3,558	+	12,56
Great Britain and	1,394,928	408,706	123,371	1,927,005	+	171,514	+	218,91
Northern Ireland 5		Service Control		MODE OF	1	till got t	1	PART !
* See footnote * on								

* See footnote * on page 51.

† The figures for Ruthergien are included.

† Comparable figures are not available.

[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 17TH JANUARY, 1938.

a sa short bornenian i	Men (18 years and over).	Boys (under 18 years).	Women (18 years and over)	Girls (under 18 years).	Total.
A. Insured on Register:— 1. Claims admitted for insurance benefit:	esi, Sensi	AF SE AF	tou neo	1 HO B	1 005 055
(a) General scheme (b) Agricultural scheme 2. Unemployment allowances authorised:	695,728 21,005	21,026 1,052	266,935 11,127	22,168 642	1,005,857 33,826
(a) Excluding insurance benefit claimants*	492,442	2,261	35,105	2,101	531,909
(b) Insurance benefit claims disallowed	3,405	80	1,581	94	5,160
3. Claims under consideration 4. Others not in receipt of	34,728	2,784	17,923	2,819	58,254
benefit or allowances: (a) aged 16-64 (b) aged 14 and 15	44,331	2,167 7,876	24,219	3,560 9,529	74,277 17,405
B. Others on Register:— 5. Unemployment allowances authorised 6. Applications under	16,324	555	5,842	1,073	23,794
consideration 7. Not in receipt of allowances: (a) aged 16 and over (b) aged 14 and 15	22,937	2,447 12,573	16,495	3,802 18,180	45,681 30,753
C. Total on Register	1,331,306	52,856	379,396	64,049	1,827,607
D. Insured Unemployed:— Aged 16-64:	A TOTAL	er godine de ni s	special and	ga etc	Livin desi
8. Number on Register (items 1-3 and 4(a)) 9. Two-months file †	1,291,639 32,444	29,370 2,119	356,890 33,102	31,384 2,793	1,709,283 70,458
10. Special Schemes — claimants to benefit	2,229	13	250	11	2,503
Total aged 16-64	1,326,312	31,502	390,242	34,188	1,782,244
11. Aged 14 and 15: (a) Item 4 (b) (b) Two-months file	Lo_sad	7,876 1,885	-	9,52 9 2,802	17,405 4,687
Total aged 14-64	1,326,312	41,263	390,242	46,519	1,804,336

APPLICANTS FOR INSURANCE BENEFIT AND UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCES.

DIVISIONAL ANALYSIS-17TH JANUARY, 1938. CLAIMS ADMITTED FOR INSURANCE BENEFIT ‡

Division.	Men 18-64.	Boys 16 & 17.	Women 18-64.	Girls 16 & 17.	Total 16-64.					
(1),52 f Av 498, 0 - 61 f	one min to	G	eneral Sche	me.						
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	128,109 57,073 50,488 79,867 80,902 124,708 42,116 78,971 53,494	2,226 1,493 1,115 1,804 1,911 4,513 1,927 3,805 2,232	37,064 13,887 10,309 46,121 39,284 75,949 8,015 30,042 6,264	1,514 1,550 1,272 2,852 3,173 5,057 1,721 3,966 1,063	168,913 74,003 63,184 130,644 125,270 210,227 53,779 116,784 63,053					
Great Britain	695,728	21,026	266,935	22,168	1,005,857					
	Agricultural Scheme.									
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	671 5,653 2,063 1,814 3,055 1,519 983 3,625 1,622	14 272 86 44 109 47 77 316 87	906 4,483 202 635 3,869 176 150 620 86	10 176 22 7 276 10 44 89 8	1,601 10,584 2,373 2,500 7,309 1,752 1,254 4,650 1,803					
Great Britain	21,005	1,052	11,127	642	33,826					

Men aged 18-64. Boys aged Women aged 18-64. Girls aged 16-64. 17. aged 16-64.

London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	33,610 15,643 16,715 41,519 48,827 105,765 75,542 101,101 73,449	10 37 24 26 56 638 522 1,132 451	3,065 1,460 1,089 2,129 2,609 14,312 2,380 13,087 2,397	9 56 51 34 209 389 646 1,265 609	36,694 17,196 17,879 43,708 51,701 121,104 79,090 116,585 76,906
Great Britain	512,171	2,896	42,528	3,268	560,863
THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	STATE OF THE PARTY	The second secon	THE RESERVE TO SHARE SHARE	The second secon	

* These exclusions represent (a) insurance benefit claimants in receipt of remplayment allowances in supplementation of benefit (numbering 7,750) * These exclusions represent (a) insurance benefit claimants in receipt of unemployment allowances in supplementation of benefit (numbering 7,750 at 17th January, 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 60.

‡ The persons with claims admitted for insurance benefit included 7,750 for whom payment of unemployment allowances in supplementation of benefit had been authorised.

§ Including 5,160 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 17th January, 1938. Corresponding particulars are not available in respect of persons, registered as unemployed, who were not applicants for insurance benefit or unemployment allowances.

Of the persons who had been on the register for extended periods a proportion, which will increase as the period on the register increases, will have had one or more short spells of employment,

increases, will have had one or more short spells of employment,

entile the service	App	licants, age	d 16-64, w	ho had be	en on Regis	ster.	
eninerpanie 80 maps and enterpressi s part tos (mo	Less than 3 months.		than but less but less but less than 6 than 9 than 12				
	A VEG TE LIKE	N	UMBERS.	6 (24)	September	PROPERTY AND A	
Men, 18-64 Boys, 16-17 Women, 18-64 Girls, 16-17	762,924 24,100 274,157 26,280	148,970 2,673 36,081 2,118	63,257 757 9,420 533	45,048 335 6,433 195	259,535 229 17,749 103	1,279,734 28,094 343,840 29,229	
Total	1,087,461	189,842	73,967	52,011	277,616	1,680,897	
ni vessitati	ode tole	Рег	RCENTAGE	s.	abidoni sa		
Men, 18-64 Boys, 16-17 Women, 18-64 Girls, 16-17	59·6 85·8 79·7 89·9	11.7 9.5 10.5 - 7.2	4·9 2·7 2·7 1·8	3·5 1·2 1·9 0·7	20·3 0·8 5·2 0·4	100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0	
Total	64 · 7	11.3	4.4	3.1	16.5	100-0	

Of the 1,087,461 applicants who had been on the register for less than three months, approximately 841,800, or 50.1 per cent. of the total number of applicants, had been on the register for less than

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND. GREAT BRITAIN.

THE following Table shows, approximately, the income and expenditure of the Unemployment Fund* for the periods stated :-

CONTRACTOR OF SECURITION OF SE	Four weeks ended 29th Jan., 1938.	Five weeks ended 1st Jan., 1938.	ended 30th
(1) General Account. Contributions received from:— Employers	£ 1,715,000 1,678,000 1,693,000 1,000	£ 2,085,000 2,053,000 2,065,000 438,000	£ 2,129,000 2,074,000 2,098,000
Total Income	5,087,000	6,641,000	6,301,000
Benefit	4,088,000 387,000 416,000 40,000	3,937,000 555,000† 385,000 72,000	3,698,000 449,000 480,000 45,000
Total Expenditure	4,931,000	4,949,000	4,672,000
Debt Outstanding‡	103,122,000	103,122,000	104,741,000
(2) Agricultural Account. Contributions received from: Employers Employed persons Exchequer ("Equal thirds") Miscellaneous Receipts	57,000	56,000 56,000 56,000 11,000	44,000 43,000 44,000
Total Income	173,000	179,000	131,000
Benefit	21,000	89,000 21,000 3,000	69,000
Total Expenditure	121,000	113,000	85,000

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 four weeks ended 29th January, 1938, expenditure on these allowances (excluding the cost of administration) amounted to approximately £2,807,000 as compared with £3.515.000 during the five weeks ended 1st January, 1938, and £3,575,000 during the five weeks ended 30th January, 1937.

* A detailed account of the Fund is presented to Parliament annually (see H.C. 44 of 1937, for the period ended 31st March, 1936).
† Includes adjustment.
† Provision is made in the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935, 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. The first of these payments was made on 30th September, 1934, under the authority of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1934.

UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG INSURED PERSONS AT 17th JANUARY, 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 17th January, 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).

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The Unemployment Insurance Acts provide, subject to certain exceptions, for the compulsory insurance against unemployment of substantially all employed persons. The principal classes of excepted employments are 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 excepted. 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 excepted, and they are excluded from the statistics in these Tables; particulars of the numbers of these juveniles recorded as unemployed at 17th January, 1938, are given on page 64.

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 allowances.

The files of "lodged" books at the Employment Exchanges thus furnish for each industrial group a record of the unemployment of insured persons. In arriving at this figure the books of those persons who are known to be working in an uninsured trade, or to be sick or deceased, or to have gone abroad, are excluded. Where information on these points is lacking, the books remain in the "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 51 and 52 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 59.

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

The estimated numbers of insured persons in each industry are computed once a year, in November, on the basis of information obtained at the annual exchange of unemployment books. The figures relate to the beginning of July, and similar statistics are not available for other dates in the year. In considering the figures on pages 62 and 63 it should be borne in mind that, in the case of individual industries, the percentage rates of unemployment at December, 1937, and January, 1938, have been calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers of insured persons at July, 1937, while the figures for January, 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 63 regarding the percentage for all industries and services combined). In an industry in which a relatively large change has 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.

	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.									GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.		
INDUSTRY.		LLY UNEMP		ТЕМРО	RARY STO	PPAGES.	3.	TOTAL.	T TO	TEMPO	LY UNEMPI RARY STOI ND CASUAL	PAGES
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
I. PE	ERSONS,	AGED 1	6-64, IN	SURED	UNDE	R THE	GENER	AL SCHI	EME.*			
Fishing	11,533	161	11,694	310	147	457	11,843	308	12,151	11,726	307	12,033
Coal Mining Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc. Lead, Tin and Copper Mining Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining Other Mining and Quarrying Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits Total, Mining	82,993 750 780 5,887 627 666 1,412 93,115	363 — 1 11 2 135 9 521	83,356 750 781 5,898 629 801 1,421 93,636	14,844 95 62 1,272 8 555 172 17,008	$ \begin{array}{c c} & 21 \\ & -1 \\ & -17 \\ & 2 \\ & 41 \end{array} $	14,865 95 62 1,273 8 572 174 17,049	97,837 845 842 7,159 635 1,221 1,584 110,123	384 — 1 12 2 152 11 562	98,221 845 843 7,171 637 1,373 1,595 110,685	97,788 835 841 5,142 625 1,177 1,351 107,759	- 1 12 2 151 10 560	98,172 835 842 5,154 627 1,328 1,361 108,319
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:— Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Artificial Stone and Concrete Cement, Limekilns and Whiting Total, N-M Mining Products	1,298 2,520 909 4,727	11 107 17 135	1,309 2,627 926 4,862	63 644 250 957	1 14 2 17	64 658 252 974	1,361 3,164 1,159 5,684	12 121 19 152	1,373 3,285 1,178 5,836	1,358 3,114 1,075 5,547	12 120 18 150	1,370 3,234 1,093 5,697
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making	7,868	630	8,498	1,674	223	1,897	9,542	853	10,395	9,027	853	9,880
Pottery, Earthenware, etc	3,095	2,991	6,086	3,215	7,191	10,406	6,310	10,182	16,492	6,304	10,182	16,486
Glass:— Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass) Glass Bottles Total, Glass	2,034 2,030 4,064	374 183 557	2,408 2,213 4,621	913 831 1,744	194 66 260	1,107 897 2,004	2,947 2,861 5,808	568 249 817	3,515 3,110 6,625	2,940 2,860 5,800	568 249 817	3,508 3,109 6,617
Chemicals, etc.:— Chemicals Explosives Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc. Total, Chemicals, etc	5,757 608 1,002 3,586 10,953	1,149 242 264 986 2,641	6,906 850 1,266 4,572 13,594	517 23 74 776 1,390	211 56 25 240 532	728 79 99 1,016 1,922	6,274 631 1,076 4,362 12,343	1,360 298 289 1,226 3,173	7,634 929 1,365 5,588 15,516	6,175 630 1,064 4,311 12,180	1,358 298 288 1,198 3,142	7,533 928 1,352 5,509 15,322
Metal Manufacture :— Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)	1,354	6	1,360	189		189	1,543	6	1,549	1,535	6	1,541
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc. Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. Tin Plates Iron and Steel Tubes Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes Total, Metal Manufacture	11,034 2,597 1,089 1,915 1,269 19,258	131 152 147 81 219 736	11,165 2,749 1,236 1,996 1,488 19,994	14,625 737 6,427 2,738 1,344 26,060	20 64 561 108 121 874	14,645 801 6,988 2,846 1,465 26,934	25,659 3,334 7,516 4,653 2,613 45,318	151 216 708 189 340 1,610	25,810 3,550 8,224 4,842 2,953 46,928	25,648 3,293 7,511 4,635 2,595 45,217	151 215 708 189 340 1,609	25,799 3,508 8,219 4,824 2,935 46,826
Engineering, etc.:— General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc Constructional Engineering Total, Engineering	28,320 3,235 3,937 3,566 39,058	1,749 892 26 41 2,708	30,069 4,127 3,963 3,607 41,766	6,991 435 402 445 8,273	995 348 6 11 1,360	7,986 783 408 456 9,633	35,311 3,670 4,339 4,011 47,331	2,744 1,240 32 52 4,068	38,055 4,910 4,371 4,063 51,399	34,444 3,582 3,843 3,961 45,830	2,731 1,239 32 52 4,054	37,175 4,821 3,875 4,013 49,884
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc	13,464 1,192 1,624 16,280	1,267 101 24 1,392	14,731 1,293 1,648 17,672	6,972 150 713 7,835	686 41 31 758	7,658 191 744 8,593	20,436 1,342 2,337 24,115	1,953 142 55 2,150	22,389 1,484 2,392 26,265	20,009 1,268 2,310 23,587	1,945 142 55 2,142	21,954 1,410 2,365 25,729
Shinbuilding and Shin Renairing	34.017	187	34,204	2,570	31	2,601	36,587	218	36,805	34,230	215	34,445

[•] Persons insured under the special schemes for the banking and insurance industries have been included in the figures.

	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.					GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.						
INDUSTRY.		LY UNEMP uding Casu		Темро	RARY STO	PPAGES.		TOTAL.		TEMPOR	Y UNEMPLO ARY STOPE D CASUALS	PAGES
CA SEPACE CASSIST CASS	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Other Metal Industries :- Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General			- 27		3892							
Electrical Wiring and Contracting	5,971 4,122 5,994	430 56 6,474	6,401 4,178 12,468	5,240 259 1,217	414 3 1,506	5,654 262 2,723	11,211 4,381 7,211	844 59 7,980	12,055 4,440 15,191	11,149 4,098 7,149	844 58 7,975	11,993 4,156 15,124
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Brass and Allied Metal Wares Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	1,621 843 984	724 688 573	2,345 1,531 1,557	1,501 327 420	657 247 328	2,158 574 748	3,122 1,170 1,404	1,381 935 901	4,503 2,105 2,305	3,105 1,162 1,388	1,381 935 899	4,486 2,097 2,287
Wotches Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	1,151 1,126	31 747	1,182 1,873	214 567	4 709	218 1,276	1,365 1,693	35 1,456	1,400 3,149	1,334 1,670	35 1,454	1,369 3,124
Metal Industries not separately speci- fied	11,054 32,866	5,315 15,038	16,369 47,904	3,837 13,582	3,072 6,940	6,909 20,522	14,891 46,448	8,387 21,978	23,278 68,426	14,539 45,594	8,373 21,954	22,912 67,548
Textiles: — Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)	7,814 5,050	8,991 13,073	16,805 18,123	7,582 6,639	17,124 15,795	24,706 22,434	15,396 11,689	26,115 28,868	41,511 40,557	15,396 11,682	26,115 28,862	41,511 40,544
Woollen and Worsted Silk Spinning and Manufacture and	12,864 5,942	22 064 6,256	34,928 12,198	14,221 12,838	32,919 22,138	47,140 34,976	27,085 18,780	54,983 28,394	82,068 47,174	27,078 18,683	54,977 28,316	82,055 46,999
Artificial Silk Weaving, etc Artificial Silk Yarn Manufacture Linen	1,005 928 5,445	1,487 414 12,624	2,492 1,342 18,069	1,380 697 1,083	3,455 506 3,548	4,835 1,203 4,631	2,385 1,625 6,528	4,942 920 16,172	7,327 2,545 22,700	2,381 1,624 524	4,899 920 1,728	7,280 2,544 2,252
Jute Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc	2,328 838 1,029	4,847 1,550 4,184	7,175 2,388 5,213	248 241 1,925	917 790 9,886	1,165 1,031 11,811	2,576 1,079 2,954	5,764 2,340 14,070	8,340 3,419 17,024	2,569 890 2,927	5,764 1,817 13,979	8,333 2,707 16,906
Hosiery Carpets	325 355 1,386	421 706 3,202	746 1,061 4,588	981 2,699 474	1,161 3,379 2,355	2,142 6,078 2,829	1,306 3,054	1,582 4,085	2,888 7,139	1,302 3,054 1,655	1,582 4,084 4,081	2,884 7,138 5,736
Other Textiles Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc. Total, Textiles	5,121 37,566	3,242 60,997	8,363 98,563	11,483 48,270	3,928 84,982	15,411 133,252	1,860 16,604 85,836	5,557 7,170 145,979	7,417 23,774 231,815	15,253 77,940	5,393 127,540	20,646 205,480
Tanning, Currying and Dressing Leather Goods	3,083 853	999 656	4,082 1,509	2,071 257	530 920	2,601 1,177	5,154 1,110	1,529 1,576	6,683 2,686	5,142 1,079	1,529 1,567	6,671 2,646
Total, Leather Clothing:— Tailoring	3,936 11,508	1,655 8,604	5,591 20,112	2,328	1,450 12,883	3,778	6,264	3,105 21,487	9,369 35,851	6,221	3,096 20,646	9,317 34,229
Dress Making and Millinery Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait) Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc.	1,233 660	5,225 1,607 7,745	6,002 2,840 8,405	62 851 161	4,031 2,468 5,808	4,093 3,319 5,969	839 2,084 821	9,256 4,075 13,553	10,095 6,159 14,374	836 2,084 592	9,049 4,074 7,317	9,885 6,158 7,909
Other Dress Industries Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs Total, Clothing	444 6,709 21,331	848 2,239 26,268	1,292 8,948 47,599	641 5,585 10,156	1,451 3,153 29,794	2,092 8,738 39,950	1,085 12,294 31,487	2,299 5,392 56,062	3,384 17,686 87,549	1,069 12,002 30,166	2,288 5,354 48,728	3,357 17,356 78,894
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc	10,609	5,120 176	15,729	822	992	1,814	11,431	6,112	17,543	10,682	5,950	16,632
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	1,700 2,492	4,880	1,876 7,372	170 500	1,933	2,433	1,870 2,992	6,813	2,078 9,805	1,672 2,947	6,764	1,869 9,711
Other Food Industries Drink Industries Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff	8,355 6,285 604	10,340 2,545 1,268	18,695 8,830 1,872	656 435 32	1,394 698 364	2,050 1,133 396	9,011 6,720 636	11,734 3,243 1,632	20,745 9,963 2,268	8,754 6,318 583	11,632 3,176 1,380	20,386 9,494 1,963
Woodworking etc. : Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork	30,045 7,034	24,329	54,374 7,196	2,615	A SHAPE TO SERVE	8,028	32,660 7,821	29,742	62,402 8,035	30,956 7,403	29,099	7,612
Wood Boxes and Packing Cases Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. Other Woodworking	1,415 15,780 1,939	260 1,829 365	1,675 17,609 2,304	288 3,541 625	100 1,062 198	388 4,603 823	1,703 19,321 2,564	360 2,891 563	2,063 22,212 3,127	1,622 18,876 2,413	359 2,869 541	1,981 21,745 2,954
Total. Woodworking, etc Paper, Printing, etc. :	26,168 1,949	2,616	28,784 2,543	5,241		6,653	31,409 2,706	4,028 826	35,437	30,314	3,978	34,292
Paper and Paper Board Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery	1,052	2,343	3,395	130	1,373	1,503	1,182	3,716	3,532 4,898	2,663 1,136	3,303	3,483 4,439
Wall Paper Making Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper)	193	244	340 422	16	50	83	239 194	184	423	238 193	184	422
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding Total, Paper, Printing, etc. Building and Contracting:—	14,386 17,758	5,196 8,524	19,582 26,282	1,746		2,052 4,693	15,183 19,504	6,451 11,471	21,634 30,975	14,825 19,055	6,221 10,822	21,046
Building Public Works Contracting, etc Total, Building and Contracting	188,335 115,958 304,293	349 43 392	183,684 116,001 304,685	12,781 3,235 16,016		12,811 3,235 16,046	201,116 119,193 320,309	379 43 422	201,495 119,236 320,731	191,452 113,974 <i>305,426</i>	39	191,814 114,013 305,827
Other Manufacturing Industries: Rubber	2,856 1,233	2,153	5,009 1,309	1,449	1,256	2,705 1,600	4,305 2,797	3,499	7,714 2,909	4,292 2,792	3,408	7,700 2,903
Brushes and Brooms Scientific and Photographic Instru-	657 862	305	962 1,262	166	128	294	823 920	433	1,256	915	427	1,200
ments and Apparatus Musical Instruments Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	1,180 679	648 754	1,828 1,433	345	105 433	450 570	1,525 816	753 1,187	2,278 2,003	1,522 816	753 1,187	2,275 2,003
Total, Other Manufacturing Gas, Water and Electricity Supply	7,467 17,460		11,803	755		5,724	11,186		17,527 18,439	11,110	AND THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF	THE RESERVE TO SERVE THE PARTY OF THE PARTY
Transport and Communication: Railway Service Tramway and Omnibus Service	12,968 6,867	624	13,308 7,491	60:	72	673	13,816 7,468	696	14,167 8,164	13,438	688	7,899
Other Road Passenger Transport Goods Transport by Road Shipping Service	6,823 18,488 33,989	81	7,038 18,569 34,846	1,27	7 5	1,282	7,235 19,765 34,367	225	7,460 19,851 35,295	6,819 18,739 33,517	216	7,035
Dock, Harbour, Canal, etc. Service:— Port Transport (Docks, Wharves, etc.)	38,175	129	38,304		5 10		38,911		39,050	37,10		
Harbour, River and Canal Service Total. Docks, Harbours, etc Other Transport, Communication, etc.	2,523 40,698 2,637	31 160	2,554 40,858 2,868	16.89	1 6	167 913	2,686 41,598 2,791	37 176	2,721 41,771 3,089	2,469 39,570 2,700	9 36 0 175	2,505 39,745
Total, Transport, etc Distributive Trades	122,470	2,508	124,978	4,56	7. 252	4,819	127,037	2,760	129,797 205,054	122,00	2 2,724	124,726
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance*	9,059		10,330	O THE REAL			9,28		10,605		No. of Concession, Name of Street, or other Persons, Name of Street, or other Persons, Name of Street, Name of	
Miscellaneous Trades and Services: National Government Service Local Government Service	16,193 66,834	1,325	17,381 68,159	2,01	9 79	2,098	16,61 68,85	1,404	17,891 70,257	15,67 66,20	5 1,370	67,575
Professional Services Entertainments, Sport, etc Hotel, Public House, Restaurant,	5,456	6,201	7,398	57	0 301	871	5,713	6,502	7,753 26,698	19,58	6,41	7 26,001
Boarding House, Club, etc. Service Laundry Service Job Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc	34,648 1,961 939	6,139 1,171	80,863 8,100 2,110	11 26	5 2,179	2,294 585	35,273 2,076 1,200	8,318 1,495	83,306 10,394 2,695	1,99 1,17	5 7,973 7 1,478	9,968 2,655
Other Industries and Services Total, Miscellansous	25,374 171,031	68,136	29,329 239,167	1,47	0 821		26,84 176,77	73,844	31,620 250,614	169,41	5 4,658 71,43	29,913 240,848
TOTAL (aged 16-64)	1,183,761	The second								1,319,33	0 409,34	1 1,728,671
II. PERS	1 75 94							DC STREET			9 10,37	1 38,430
Market Gardening, Horticulture, etc Private Gardening	4,49 3,66	9 4,393	8,892 3,692	2 20 27	9 222	2 431 2 277	4,70 3,93	8 4,615	9,323 3,969	4,56	3 4,61	9,175 1 3,751
Other Gardening TOTAL (aged 16-64)	45.40					2,273						

* See footnote * on page 60.

† Including 66,396 casuals (males, 64,349; females, 2,047).

February, 1938. GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND. GREAT BRITAIN PERCENTAGES AT 17TH JANUARY, 1938. ONLY.
TOTAL
PERENTAGES INCREASE (+) OR ESTIMATED NUMBER OF DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCEN-INSURED PERSONS. AGED INDUSTRY. 16-64, AT JULY, 1937. UNEMPLOYED (including TAGES AS COMPARED WITH THMPORARY TOTAL. STOPPAGES. JAN., 1938. 25TH JAN., 1937.* Fe-males. Total Males. Fe-males. Tota Fe-males. Total. Males Males. Females. Total. Males I. PERSONS INSURED UNDER THE GENERAL SCHEME.† 34,250 | 34.6 | 18.5 | 34.1 || 0.9 | 16.9 | 1.4 || 35.5 | 35.4 | 35.5 | 35.3 + 7.9 + 7.3 868,360 11,260 4,460 48,980 9,740 11,020 10·0 10·0 2·9 20·0 12·7 5·2 9·9 11·3 7·5 18·9 14·6 6·5 12·5 8·5 11·4 1.7 0.8 1.4 2.6 0.1 5.6 0.9 1.8 0·6 -0·3 -1·5 0·9 0·8 1.7 0.8 1.4 2.6 0.0 5.2 1.0 1.8 11,260 4,450 10 420 10 1,200 210 5,700 + 2·3 - 8·6 - 1·5 - 3.4 + 1.9 - 1.3 - 0.2 - 1.8 - 1.4 - 3.7 18·9 11·4 6·4 12·1 7·4 11·2 48,560 9,730 9,820 18,650 966,980 12·0 6·5 7·3 7·5 9·6 972,68 Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:—
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works
Artificial Stone and Concrete 14,750 28,640 16,760 60,150 0·4 2·5 1·5 1·6 90 2,230 550 2,870 0·4 2·3 1·5 1·6 13·3 5·4 3·5 9·3 11·4 8·9 9·2 5·5 8·1 - 4·4 - 1·2 26,410 16,210 57,280 Cement, Limekilns and Whiting ... Total, N.-M. Mining Products 6.6 - 1.7 Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making ... 100,060 7.9 1.6 6,400 106,460 8.0 3.5 1.8 9.5 13.3 9.8 + 0.3 9.4 33,580 17-4 13-9 18-8 24-6 22-0 Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ... 41,310 74,890 9.2 7.2 8.1 9.6 + 6.2 22.1 Glass :—
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass)
Glass Bottles 7,420 2,470 9,890 11·2 15·6 12·9 Total, Glass ... 41,310 Chemicals, etc.:—
Chemicals
Explosives
Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc. ...
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc. ...
Total, Chemicals, etc. ... 109,540 22,280 24,240 75,670 231,730 29,890 6,110 5,800 20,430 62,230 6·3 3·8 5·2 6·0 5·9 79,650 16,170 18,440 55,240 0·7 0·1 0·4 1·4 0·8 0·8 0·9 0·4 1·2 0·9 0·7 0·4 0·4 1·4 0·8 6·9 4·2 5·6 7·3 6·6 Motal Manufacture:

Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)

Steel Melting and Iron Puddling,

Iron and Steel Rolling, etc.

Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. 17,190 7.9 110 17,300 5.5 1.1 8.9 Iron and Steel Rolling, etc. 177,250
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. 46,180
Tin Plates 25,500
Iron and Steel Tubes... ... 30,370
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes ... 21,550
Tatal, Metal Manufacture ... 318,040 4,650 4,050 2,630 2,340 4,120 17,900 181,900 50,230 28,130 32,710 25,670 335,940 6·1 5·5 4·4 6·1 5·8 6·0 8·1 1·6 24·8 8·7 5·7 8·0 3·2 14·2 5·3 7·1 26·9 29·2 8·1 14·8 8·3 11·5 9·0 14·0 14·2 7·0 29·2 14·8 11·4 14·0 + 2·7 + 0·7 +13·2 + 4·7 + 2·1 + 3·0 + 3·2 + 0·5 +11·7 + 3·5 + 3·5 + 3·4 560,080 89,570 52,870 38,480 6·2 4·3 8·1 10·1 6·3 53,830 25,060 910 1,580 613,910 114,630 53,780 40,060 4·9 3·6 7·4 9·0 5·1 1·3 0·7 0·7 1·1 1·2 10.1 Constructional Engineering

Total, Engineering 81,380 741,000 4·2 9·9 3·3 4·3 32,300 1,770 1,600 351,630 13,110 50,610 2·2 1·3 1·5 2·1 6·3 11·0 4·7 6·3 6·4 11·3 4·7 6·3 35,670 415,350 ... 169,930 2,880 172,810 20.0 1.1 1.5 21.5 Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing 6.5 19.8 1.5 21.1 Other Metal Industries :-Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding ...

Electrical Wiring and Contracting ...

Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc.

Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files ...

Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.

Brass and Allied Metal Wares

Heating and Ventllating Apparatus

Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.

Matal Industries not separately 104,590 41,220 177,670 34,090 11.5 10.3 8.5 13.2 7.4 7.5 7.7 8.1 9,560 2,510 76,780 11.000 10·8 8·6 13·2 7·5 7·6 7·5 8·1 + 4.4 + 0.8 + 2.6 + 2.3 + 1.0 + 2.9 + 1.4 + 2.0 100,890 23,090 15,930 18,270 17,410 21,750 12,280 12,070 1,310 17,210 28,210 30,340 18,720 38,960 6·6 5·2 Industries not separately 93,990 236,710 6·2 6·5 + 2·6 + 2·5 256,020 739,820 8.6 Total, Other Metals 503,110 Textiles:—
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc. ...
Cotton Manufacturing(Weaving, etc.)
Total, Cotton ...
Woollen and Worsted ...
Silk Spinning and Manufacture and
Artificial Silk Weaving, etc.
Artificial Silk Yarn Manufacture ... 13·3 11·6 12·5 20·3 21·3 20·8 21·7 128,930 135,470 264,400 209,180 199,400 408,580 8·0 9·1 8·5 19·2 18·3 18·8 63,930 20·3 20·1 92,670 20,160 31,680 51,840 5·0
18,260 10,640 28,900 5·1
23,010 53,310 76,320 20·1
11,580 18,450 30,030 7,320 12,450 19,770
27,150 92,720 119,870 5·5
12,950 18,520 31,470 2·7
18,420 39,630 58,050 7·5
12,310 30,140 102,450 7·1
453,940 711,620 1,165,560 8·3 15·6 14·1 8·6 8·8 30·3 29·7 31·2 27·8 18·8 17·3 15·2 14·3 15·2 14·2 17·4 19·2 22·1 22·7 14·0 12·8 23·8 23·2 20·5 79·9 + 3.8 - 1.1 +14.2 + 6.7 + 3.8 + 5.5 +11.1 +18.5 + 3.0 + 7.5 14·1 8·8 17·3 27·7 15·7 14·2 19·2 22·7 10·6 21·9 Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. Lace ... Carpets ... Other Textiles Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc. Total, Textiles Leather and Leather Goods :-Tanning, Currying and Dressing Leather Goods 5·4 | 14·2 | 9·4 | 5·0 | 13·0 48,360 26,900 75,260 Total, Leather... Clothing:

Tailoring

Dress Making and Millinery...

Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait)
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc...

Other Dress Industries

Boots, Shoes, Slippers, and Clogs 17·3 5·8 9·3 7·7 5·7 5·9 10·0 8·0 8·7 6·5 8·4 8·2 5·4 4·0 4·4 8·4 4·1 6·6 11·4 6·1 7·7 7·4 4·0 10·3 5·8 7·1 6·5 6·5 16·7 9·9 19·0 14·0 11·5 13·1 14·2 8·7 4·3 12·2 92,300 102,450 20,130 32,460 92,750 102,920 21,200 29,370 54,780 135,110 429,630 617,430 9·7 19·0 9·4 11·4 12·9 13·3 2,330 10,170 ... 8,170 ... 80,330 ... 187,800 Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs
Total, Clothing Food, Drink and Tobacco:—
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc. ...
Grain Milling ...
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Con-108,260 29,660 68,230 3,850 176,490 33,510
 50,350
 77,720
 9·1
 9·7
 9·5
 1·8

 63,780
 134,520
 11·8
 16·2
 13·9
 0·9

 24,250
 114,030
 7·0
 10·5
 7·7
 0·5

 27,350
 42,380
 4·0
 4·6
 4·4
 0·2

 237,810
 578,650
 8·8
 10·2
 9·4
 0·8
 fectionery 27,370
Other Food Industries 70,740
Drink Industries 83,780
Tobacco, Cizars, Cigarettes and Snuff 15,030
Total, Food, Drink, etc. ... 340,840 12·5 15·4 8·5 5·0 10·6

TEMMONDE BOYS	ESTIMA	TED NUM	RER OF	113	PE	ROENTA	GES AT	17TH	JANUA	RY, 19	38.		INCREASE	(+) OR	GREAT BRITAIN
INDUSTRY.	INSURE	D PERSON AT JULY	S, AGED	Un (i	WHOLLY EMPLOY neludin Casuals)	TED Ig		MPORAF OPPAGE			Total.		TOTAL I	PERCEN- SS AS BD WITH	ONLY. TOTAL PER- CENTAGE AT
To the best of the second of the least of th	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	13TH DEC., 1937.	25TH JAN., 1937.*	17TH JAN., 1938.
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork Wood Boxes and Packing Cases Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. Other Woodworking Total, Woodworking, etc.	60,040 9,530 124,290 18,280 212,140	3,130 2,240 25,620 5,550 36,540	63,170 11,770 149,910 23,830 248,680	11·7 14·8 12·7 10·6 12·3	5·2 11·6 7·1 6·6 7·2	11·4 14·2 11·7 9·7 11·6	1·3 3·1 2·8 3·4 2·5	1.6 4.5 4.2 3.5 3.8	1·3 3·3 3·1 3·4 2·6	13·0 17·9 15·5 14·0 14·8	6·8 16·1 11·3 10·1 11·0	12·7 17·5 14·8 13·1 14·2	+ 1·3 + 5·3 + 5·1 + 2·5 + 2·9	+ 0·5 + 1·1 + 4·2 + 1·0 + 2·7	12·2 17·2 14·7 12·6 14·0
Paper, Printing, etc. :— Paper and Paper Board	49,030	16,390	65,420	4.0	3.6	3.9	1.5	1.4	1.5	5.5	5.0	5.4	+ 0.8	+ 0.9	5.4
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery Wall Paper Making	25,740 5,120	46,410 2,430	72,150 7,550	4·1 3·8	5·0 6·0	4·7 4·5	0.5	3·0 1·6	2·1 1·1	4.6	8·0 7·6	6.8	+ 2·5 + 1·2	+ 1.1	6·3 5·6
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding Total, Paper, Printing, etc	3,830 190,320 274,040	5,190 94,230 164,650	9,020 284,550 438,690	4·6 7·6 6·5	4·7 5·5 5·2	4·7 6·9 6·0	0·5 0·4 0·6	1·0 1·3 1·8	0·7 0·7 1·1	5·1 8·0 7·1	5·7 6·8 7·0	5·4 7·6 7·1	+ 1.4 + 1.5 + 1.6	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.3 \\ +0.3 \\ +0.5 \end{array} $	5·4 7·5 6·9
Building and Contracting: Building Public Works Contracting, etc Total, Building and Contracting	1,022,950 292,660 1,315,610	12,340 1,450 13,790	1,035,290 294,110 1,329,400	18·4 39·6 23·1	2·8 3·0 2·8	18·2 39·4 22·9	1·3 1·1 1·2	$\frac{0\cdot 3}{0\cdot 3}$	1·3 1·1 1·2	19·7 40·7 24·3	3·1 3·0 3·1	19·5 40·5 24·1	- 1.6 - 1.3 - 1.6	+ 2·3 - 2·4 + 1·2	18·9 39·7 23·5
Other Manufacturing Industries: Rubber Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc Brushes and Brooms	38,580 11,400 5,880	26,230 1,670 5,430	64,810 13,070 11,310	7·4 10·8 11·2	8·2 4·6 5·6	7·7 10·0 8·5	3·8 13·7 2·8	4·8 2·1 2·4	4·2 12·3 2·6	11·2 24·5 14·0	13·0 6·7 8·0	11·9 22·3 11·1	+ 3·2 + 9·8 - 0·2	+ 3·1 +14·1 + 0·8	11·9 22·2 10·7
Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus Musical Instruments Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Total, Other Manufacturing	25,020 11,000 8,210 100,090	12,110 4,090 9,580 59,110	37,130 15,090 17,790 159,200	3·4 10·7 8·3 7·5	3·3 15·8 7·9 7·3	3·4 12·1 8·1 7·4	0·3 3·2 1·6 3·7	0·4 2·6 4·5 3·4	0·3 3·0 3·2 3·6	3·7 13·9 9·9 11·2	3·7 18·4 12·4 10·7	3·7 15·1 11·3 11·0	+ 0.6 + 3.9 + 4.0 + 3.1	+ 0.7 + 8.0 + 1.5 + 3.5	3·7 15·1 11·3 11·0
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply	208,510	9,970	218,480	8-4	2.1	8.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	8.7	2.2	8.4	+ 0.1	- 0.5	8-3
Railway Service Railway Service Tramway and Omnibus Service Other Road Passenger Transport Goods Transport by Road Shipping Service Dock, Harbour, Canal, etc. Service: Port Transport (Docks, Wharves,	166,080 192,570 46,400 152,520 127,240	10,920 11,280 3,650 4,600 6,840	177,000 203,850 50,050 157,120 134,080	7·8 3·6 14·7 12·1 26·7	3·1 5·5 5·9 1·8 12·5	7·5 3·7 14·1 11·8 26·0	0·5 0·3 0·9 0·9 0·3	0·1 0·7 0·3 0·1 1·1	0·5 0·3 0·8 0·8 0·3	8·3 3·9 15·6 13·0 27·0	3·2 6·2 6·2 1·9 13·6	8·0 4·0 14·9 12·6 26·3	$ \begin{array}{c} + 0.9 \\ \vdots \\ + 1.4 \\ + 0.9 \\ + 0.8 \end{array} $	+ 0·7 - 1·0† + 2·8	$ \begin{cases} 7 \cdot 8 \\ 4 \cdot 0 \\ 14 \cdot 3 \\ 12 \cdot 2 \\ 26 \cdot 2 \end{cases} $
etc.) Harbour, River and Canal Service Total Docks, Harbours, etc. Other Transport, Communication, etc. Total, Transport, etc.	139.580 24,480 164,060 19,470 868,340	1,450 520 1,970 3,080 42,340	141,030 25,000 166,030 22,550 910,680	27·3 10·3 24·8 13·5 14·1	8·9 6·0 8·1 7·5 5·9		0.6 0.7 0.6 0.8 0.5	0·7 1·1 0·8 2·2 0·6	0·5 0·7 0·6 1·0 0·6	27·9 11·0 25·4 14·3 14·6	9·6 7·1 8·9 9·7 6·5	27·7 10·9 25·2 13·7 14·3	$ \begin{array}{r} + 3.5 \\ + 0.2 \\ + 3.0 \\ + 0.8 \\ + 1.1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} + 0.5 \\ - 1.2 \\ + 0.3 \\ - 0.6 \\ + 0.2 \end{array} $	27·1 10·5 24·6 13·5 14·0
Distributive Trades	1,278,520		2,061,390	10.8	6.9	9.3	0.5	0.8	0.6	11.3	7.7	9.9	+ 1.5		9.7
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance;	181,320	88,060	269,380	5.0	1.4	3.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	5.1	1.5	3.9	+ 0.2		3.8
Miscellaneous Trades and Services: National Government Service Local Government Service Professional Services Entertainments, Sport, etc Hotel, Public House, Restaurant,	122,390 347,860 93,850 85,000	21,790 24,930 71,950 54,620	144,180 372,790 165,800 139,620	13·2 19·2 5·8 23·1	5·5 5·3 2·7 11·4	12·1 18·3 4·5 18·5	0·4 0·6 0·3 0·7	0·4 0·3 0·1 0·5	0·3 0·5 0·2 0·6	13·6 19·8 6·1 23·8	5·9 5·6 2·8 11·9	12·4 18·8 4·7 19·1	+ 0.9 + 0.4 + 0.7	- 0·3 - 0·7 	12·1 18·5 4·6 18·9
Laundry Service Job Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc Other Industries and Services	172,010 28,510 9,910 104,540	272,100 117,410 18,060 61,610	444,110 145,920 27,970 166,150	20·1 6·9 9·5 24·3	17·0 5·2 6·5 6·4	18·2 5·6 7·5 17·7	0·4 0·4 2·6 1·4	0·7 1·9 1·8 1·4	0.6 1.5 2.1 1.3	20·5 7·3 12·1 25·7	17·7 7·1 8·3 7·8		$ \begin{array}{c} + 1.1 \\ + 0.3 \\ + 1.8 \\ + 1.6 \\ + 0.7 \end{array} $	+ 2·0 + 0·6 + 1·5 - 2·6	18·4 6·9 9·6 18·4 15·3
Total, Miscellaneous TOTAL (Aged 16-64)	9,947,300	3,749,700	1,606,540	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	7.5	14.9	1.9	0.9	2.6	13.8	11.8	13.3	+ 1.1	$\begin{array}{c c} + 0.1 \\ \hline + 1.4 \S \end{array}$	12.9
	Jan 19 Section				DED	OUR	ACDI	CITI	TID 4	T gar	IEWE	I say		Broke Co	
Farming, Forestry, etc. Market Gardening, Horticulture, etc Private Gardening	455,060 62,490 103,820	ONS IN 25,610 12,400 410	480,670 74,890 104,230	7·7 7·2 3·5	39·3 35·4 7·1	9·4 11·9 3·5	0·2 0·3 0·3	2·3 1·8 0·5	0·3 0·5 0·3	7·9 7·5 3·8	41·6 37·2 7·6	9·7 12·4 3·8	+ 1·0 - 0·4 + 0·4	+ 4.1	8·4 12·4 3·7
Other Gardening	29,730	480	30,210	7.0	13.8	7.1	0.3	2.1	0.4		39.5	9.0	$+ 0.1 \\ + 0.7$	+ 3.2	7·5 8·1
TOTAL (Aged 16-64)	651,100	38,900	690,000	7.0	37.4	8.7	0.7	7.1	0.3	1.7	29.2	3.0	7 0.1	1 4.71	0.1

* See footnote * on page 62.
† For 25th January, 1937, separate figures are not available.
† See footnote † on page 62.
§ The percentage for all industries and services combined for January, 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 62).

The percentages for December, 1937 and January, 1938, are based on the numbers insured at July, 1937.

Comparable figures are not available.

The the percentages for December, 1937 private gardening is excluded.

I For the purpose of comparison with 25th January, 1937, private gardening is excluded.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED.

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

Industries.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in numbers insured, aged 16-64, recorded as unemployed at 17th January, 1938, compared with 13th December, 1937.						
CARE TRUE STREET, TRUE	Males.	Females.	Total.				
Distributive Trades Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc Cotton Manufacturing (W'ving, etc.) Total, Cotton Furniture Making, etc. Woollen and Worsted Tailoring Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc. Agriculture, Horticulture, etc. (including Private Gardening) Dock, Harbour, Canal, etc. Service Hotel, Public House, etc. Service Metal Industries (not separately specified) Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding Linen Stone Quarrying and Mining Building	+ 13,033 + 2,764 + 3,045 + 5,809 + 6,439 + 1,687 + 1,687 + 5,802 + 4,537 + 4,870 + 2,126 + 2,137 + 3,939 + 2,297 + 987 - 4,186 - 17,059	+ 19,010 + 4,894 + 6,653 + 11,547 + 1,184 + 5,447 + 4,321 + 22 + 770 + 61 + 2,607 + 2,445 + 505 + 2,042 + 3,017 + 3 + 57	+ 32,043 + 7,658 + 9,698 + 17,356 + 7,623 + 7,131 + 6,008 + 5,824 + 5,307 + 4,931 + 4,733 + 4,744 + 4,444 + 4,339 + 4,004 - 4,183 - 17,002				

ENTRANTS INTO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

JANUARY, 1938.

	Men	Во	ys.	Women	Gi	rls.		
Division.	aged 18-64.	Aged 16 & 17.	Aged 14 & 15.	aged 18-64.	Aged 16 & 17.	Aged 14 & 15.	Total.	
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western North-Western Scotland Wales	2,652 1,090 867 1,303 682 962 358 940 482	986 454 439 517 396 415 227 333 278	6,930 4,923 3,757 6,761 3,963 5,012 3,094 2,528 1,922	2,757 793 628 800 599 717 350 655 291	937 426 406 387 392 330 262 266 316	6,127 3,075 2,081 5,380 2,963 4,759 1,239 1,832 617	20,389 10,761 8,178 15,148 8,995 12,195 5,530 6,554 3,906	
Total	9,336	4,045	38,890	7,590	3,722	28,073	91,656	
General Scheme	8,081	3,740	37,116	7,344	3,675	27,938	87,894	
Agricultural Scheme	1,255	305	1,774	246	47	135	3,762	

^{*} For the purpose of comparison with 25th January, 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).
† Persons insured under the special schemes for the banking and insurance industries have been included in the figures.

Great Britain. Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

JUVENILES, UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGF, ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES AND JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX AT 17TH JANUARY, 1938.

* 1911	1000	Boys.		Girls.			
Division.	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.	
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	2,354 1,242 1,394 997 1,407 4,006 3,270 2,898 2,881	3,479 2,333 1,667 2,473 2,686 6,440 3,153 6,419 3,757	5,833 3,575 3,061 3,470 4,093 10,446 6,423 9,317 6,638	2,521 1,704 1,979 1,505 2,380 4,643 4,699 4,156 4,122	2,665 2,688 2,123 3,678 4,755 6,937 3,568 6,687 3,239	5,186 4,392 4,102 5,183 7,135 11,580 8,267 10,843 7,361	
Great Britain	20,449	32,407	52,856	27,709	36,340	64,049	
N. Ireland	711	2,593	3,304	661	2,501	3,162	
Gt. Britain and N. Ireland	21,160	35,000	56,160	28,370	38,841	67,211	

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.

INSURED JUVENILES, UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, BECORDED AS UNEMPLOYED AT 17TH JANUARY, 1938.

			Boys.		Girls.			
Division.		Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.	
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Northern Scotland Wales Special Schemes		1,733 763 516 566 703 1,857 1,221 1,669 733	4,001 2,393 1,614 2,529 2,527 6,268 2,880 6,046 3,231	5,734 3,156 2,130 3,095 3,230 8,125 4,101 7,715 3,964 13	2,080 981 661 823 1,037 2,722 1,273 2,172 582	3,378 2,586 1,903 3,698 4,596 6,842 2,927 6,089 2,158	5,458 3,567 2,564 4,521 5,633 9,564 4,200 8,261 2,740	
Great Britain		9,761	31,502	41,263	12,331	34,188	46,519	
N. Ireland		600	2,507	3,107	607	2,483	3,090	
Gt. Britain N. Ireland	and	10,361	34,009	44,370	12,938	36,671	49.609	

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 the two months' file is especially marked in the London Division.

JUVENILES, UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT FIVE WEEKS ENDED 24TH JANUARY, 1938.

Division.		Numl	er of Va Filled.	acancies	Juveniles placed in first situation since leaving School.			
	1	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western North-Western Northern Scotland	2 4 2 3 1	,810 ,255 ,855 ,040 ,262 ,601 ,581 ,020 ,668	7,888 1,984 1,837 3,888 2,684 3,701 1,232 2,351 651	16,698 4,239 3,692 7,928 4,946 7,302 2,813 4,371 1,319	3,968 1,134 824 2,433 1,257 1,814 773 387 284	3,703 1,041 857 2,624 1,338 1,650 563 390 332	7,671 2,175 1,681 5,057 2,595 3,464 1,336 777 616	
Great Britain	27	,092	26,216	53,308	12,874	12,498	25,372	

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

		Week 19th Jan		. YOU	Me 19tl	onth en n Jan.,	ded 1938.	Total number of individuals	
Division.	Division. Junior Instrand C					Educa		who have attended Junior In-	
	No. of	No.		rage lance.	No. of	Average attendance.		struction Centres and Classes*	
Cen- tres.	Classes	Boys.	Girls.	Insti- tu- tions.	Boys.	Girls.	since 1st April, 1937.		
London SEastern SWestern Midlands NEastern NWestern Northern Scotland Wales	2 8 7 4 11 27 33 35 24	3 1 7 2 14 7	135 319 265 241 785 3,525 3,030 3,758 2,171	56 419 354 107 971 2,101 3,052 3,568 1,369	2 2 29 80 65 29 7 102 18	76 4 31 125 205 93 36 348 68	64 9 121 168 294 140 32 472 83	2,885 3,438 3,884 3,217 10,665 27,730 26,036 33,390 14,101	
Great Britain	151†	35	14,229	11,997	334	986	1,383	125,346	

^{*} Comparable figures for other educational institutions are not available.
† Of these, three Junior Instruction Centres 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 17th January, 1938:-

Industry.

The Prince Louise Louise	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girl
GENERAL SCHEME.*	Alamoia.		THE THE	And San
Fishing	21	3	21	
Mining:	184	2	184	1996
All other Mining, etc	31	5	32	
Total, Mining Products	215 31	11	216 32	
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc. Making	73	4	76	
Pottery, Earthonware, etc	23 45	45 54	23 45	
Chamicals, etc	84	315	84	3
Meta! Manufacture Engineering, etc. :	103	45	103	
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron			AMERICA !	See land
and Steel Founding Other Engineering	335 123	129 68	373 123	1
Total, Engineering	458	197	496	1
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	221	44	228	
Other Vehicles	37	6	37	
Total, Vehicles	258 166	_ 50	265 176	TO STREET
Other Metal Industries :	100	E6031 750	351 021925	1 1000
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc.	198 500	288 422	199 506	2 4
Total, Other Metal Industries	698	710	705	7
Textiles :-	77			
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)	73 68	190 138	73 68	1
_ Total, Cotton	141	328	141	3
Woollen and Worsted	51 12	177 259	52 12	1 2
All other Textiles	108	417	214	6
Total, Textiles	312 70	1,181	419	1,3
olothing:	and street or	A DESTREE	STATE SALE	
Tailoring Dress Making and Millinery	71 9	382 322	72 9	3
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc.	5	301	7	5
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs Other Clothing	107	90 125	110	1
Total, Clothing	221	1,220	227	1,4
food, Drink and Tobacco :-	177		100	all were
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Con-	177	476	182	4
fectionery	50	503	55	5
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff All other Food and Drink	156	39 498	167	5
Total, Food, Drink, etc	388	1,516	409	1,5
Woodworking, etc. :— Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.	252	107	260	1
All other Woodworking	226	83	234	
Total, Woodworking, etc Paper, Printing, etc. :-	478	190	494	1
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and	10			1 Post
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	19 185	220 499	25 191	2 5
Other Paper, Printing, etc	31	116	31	1
Total, Paper, Printing, etc	235	835	247	8
Building	538	14	563	
Public Works Contracting, etc Total, Building and Contracting	71 609	1 15	73 636	
Other Manufacturing Industries :-			basal Serc 1	
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	43	190 204	43 112	1 2
Total, Other Manufacturing	154	394	155	3
has, Water and Electricity Supply	27	4	27	
Distributive Trades	275 3,314	3,381	276 3,597	3,4
commerce, Banking, Insurance and				
finance	105	64	107	
Professional Services	58	64	59	
Entertainments, Sport, etc. Hotel, Public House, Restaurant,	117	124	125	1
Boarding House, Club, etc. Service	165	669	180	6
Job Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc.	101	483 76	101 68	4
All other Industries and Services	313	266	317	2
Total, Miscellaneous	822	1,682	850	1,7
Total	9,185	12,065	9,757	12,6
AGRICULTURAL SCHEME.			Shart &	
Farming, Forestry, etc	420	124	443	1
Market Gardening	97	139	102	î
Other Gardening (including Private Gardening)	59	3	59	
		-		
Total	576	266	604	2

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.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: ADJUDICATIONS BY THE STATUTORY AUTHORITIES.

February, 1938.

THE Table below analyses for Great Britain for the period 1st to 31st January, 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*.

PERMIT	Men.	Women.	Juven- iles.	Total.
Claims allowed:— Grounds on which Insurance Officers have power to disallow	5,127	1,540	281	6,948
Grounds on which Insurance Officers have not power to disallow	10,102	15,500	2,323	27,925
Claims disallowed: Contributions conditions: (a) General Scheme (b) Agricultural Scheme Not unemployed	91 6 3,574	61 9 1,492	212 2 471	364 17 5,537
Other grounds on which Insurance Officers have power to disallow	5,887	2,043	382	8,312
Total Claims disallowed	9,558	3,605	1,067	14,230

Claims allowed	152	29	4	185
(b) Agricultural Scheme Not unemployed	17 295 728	2 	1 10 19	
Total Claims disallowed	1,040	203	30	1,273

(2) Other	cases.			
Claims allowed	3,668	3,777	801	8,246
Claims disallowed :— Contributions conditions :—				
(a) General Scheme	6 3	1	1	8 3
(b) Agricultural Scheme Anomalies Orders :—			A STATE OF THE STA	
Class (b)—seasonal workers Class (c)—normal employment not	215	1,046	. 39	1,300
more than 2 days a week	40	113 3,963	12	165 3,963
Class (d)—married women Employment left voluntarily without	4.700	E-SE-FOIL O	1.044	
just cause Employment lost through misconduct	4,796 2,721	3,200 982	1,944	9,940 4,702
Failure orrefusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to	con Russia		10,21, 10	
carry out written directions	1,098	1,512	366	2,976 265
Not unemployed Not capable of work, or not available	Section 1			
for work Other grounds	642 372	1,099	147 361	1,888 1,029
Total Claims disallowed	10,082	12,282	3,875	26,239

C .- TRADE DISPUTE CASES.

test purpoper to emblace de encourse en contrata de encourse en estado en estado en estado en estado en estado en estado en entra en	Claims Allowed.	Claims Dis- allowed.	Total.
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers	1,774	3,912	5,686
Appeals against disallowances by Men Insurance Officers dealt with by Women Courts of Referees	12 _	38 2 1	50 2 1
Total Appeals	12	41	53

Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers ... 9,587 4,518 14,105 Cases dealt with by Courts of Referees :-(1) Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers

114 42

178

481 110

49 123

373

551

E.—Decisions by Um	PIRE.		
peals by the Chief Insurance Officer:— 1) Against allowances	31	141	172

^{*} Except in "Trade Dispute" and "Dependants Benefit" cases, which are given separately in Parts C and D.

Total

POOR RELIEF IN JANUARY.

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

The number of persons* relieved on one day† in January, in the forty-seven selected areas named below was 591,893, or $1\cdot0$ per cent. more than in the previous month, but 26.5 per cent. less than in January, 1937. The numbers relieved at these three dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 359, 356, and 487 per 10,000 of the estimated population. The reduction in the numbers in receipt of relief since January, 1937, is mainly due to the transfer to the Unemployment Assistance Board, as from the 1st April, 1937, of large numbers of persons previously in receipt of relief from the Public Assistance Authorities.

Free Registratives of The Color		oer of person Relief of Januar	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in rate per 10,000 of Population as				
30 javo (645) (45) (5)	Rate per 10,000 of				compared with a		
ALL THOUGH BASET OF	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.	estimated Popula- tion.	Month before.	Year before.	
ENGLAND AND WALES.		3.53536			Salata Con	41338	
County of London	23,345	76,806	100,151	242	+ 2	- 38	
Birkenhead Birmingham Blackburn Bolton Bradford Brighton Bristol Burnley Cardoff Coventry Croydon Derby East Ham Gateshead Huddersfield Kingston-upon-Hull Leeds Leicester Liverpool Manchester Middlesbrough Newcastle-on-Tyne Norwich Nottingham Oldham Plymouth Preston St. Helens Salford Southampton Southampton Southampton Southampton Southampton Stockport Stoke-on-Trent Sunderland Swansea Wallasey Walsall West Ham Wolverhampton	825 4,590 736 861 1,049 583 2,038 426 782 575 685 568 474 1,636 1,147 830 4,527 2,843 343 789 1,124 881 468 885 500 362 498 404 675 1,818 737 469 272 282 2,107 584	5,980 14,499 2,380 3,799 6,391 2,346 7,457 2,356 9,279 1,702 4,461 2,783 3,699 5,877 1,515 17,813 12,419 4,202 50,309 30,933 3,682 11,785 4,538 9,388 3,179 4,805 2,995 1,928 5,261 6,180 21,364 4,409 2,734 4,448 4,409 2,734 4,448 4,409 2,734 4,448 4,409 2,734 4,448 4,202 11,498 6,374 2,054 2,571 10,818 2,639	6,805 19,089 3,116 4,660 7,440 2,929 9,495 2,688 10,387 2,128 5,243 3,358 4,384 6,445 1,989 19,449 13,566 5,032 54,836 33,776 4,025 12,574 5,574 5,574 5,574 5,273 3,880 2,428 5,623 6,673 2,428 5,623 2,428 5,623 2,428 5,772 3,062 4,852 2,406 10,743 12,235 6,843 2,326 2,853 12,925 3,223	460 187 269 270 256 199 229 294 469 110 217 239 329 542 173 605 277 192 648 454 288 433 432 376 310 255 154 211 521 324 437 325 225 434 183 393 664 417 243 268 486 226	-+-+++-++-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+	- 52 - 67 - 117 - 53 - 32 - 11 - 4 - 162 - 133 - 7 - 65 - 39 - 49 - 245 - 33 - 96 - 139 - 38 - 437 - 146 - 93 - 230 - 272 - 44 - 71 - 76 - 66 - 67 - 67 - 149 - 23 - 12 - 7 - 202 - 104 - 23 - 57 - 122 - 16	
Totals for above 42 County Boroughs	43,604	323,506	367,110	353	+ 3	-118	
Totals, London and 42 Boroughs	66,949	400,312	467,261	322	+ 3	- 94	
SCOTLAND. Glasgow Edinburgh Dundee Aberdeen	4,465 770 325 415	91,464 14,294 7,334 5,565	95,929 15,064 7,659 5,980	853 324 429 339	+ 7 + 17 + 6 + 5	-525 -174 -138 -270	
Totals for above 4 Scottish Burghs	5,975	118,657	124,632	641	+ 9	-383	
Totals for all 47 areas above	72,924	518,969	591,893	359	+ 3	-128	

INDUSTRIAL TRANSFERENCE.

The total number of persons transferred from the depressed areas to employment in other areas under the Industrial Transference Scheme during the year 1937 was 38,126. Of these, 17,585 were men (18 years of age and over), 6,416 were women (18 years and over), 7,675 were boys, and 6,450 were girls. In the case of the men, 12,531 were direct transfers, 4,057 transfers through Government Training Centres and 997 through Instructional Centres. Among women, 6,293 were direct transfers, and 123 were trainees. Among girls, 4,922 were transferred to industrial occupations and 1,528 to domestic service.

The number of cases in which assistance was given towards the removal, from the depressed areas, of the dependants and household effects of transferred workers in 1937 was 8,228. Corresponding figures for 1935 and 1936 were given on page 438 of the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1937.

* The figures include dependants, but exclude persons in receipt of outdoor medical relief only, and casuals. In England and Wales, rate-aided patients in mental hospitals, and, in Scotland, lunatics and mental defectives, are

† 22nd January in London, 29th January in the rest of England and Wales, and 15th January in Scotland.

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

EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

[N.B.—The following paragraphs include an abstract of such official [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. 51-52 to compare the actual level of employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland with that in other countries.]

GERMANY.

UNEMPLOYMENT continued to increase during January. The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as unemployed at 31st January, 1938, was 1,051,740,* as compared with 994,784† at the end of the previous month, and 1,853,460

at the end of January, 1937.

At 31st January, 1938, 738,784* persons were in receipt of unemployment benefit, as compared with 578,362† at the end of December, 1937, and 1,159,776 at the end of January, 1937. As reported at page 50 of this GAZETTE, unemployment benefit is now payable only as insurance benefit, and emergency benefit has been abolished.

FRANCE.8

Unemployment showed a further increase during January. The total number of persons remaining on the register of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 438,328, as compared with 394,330 at the end of December, 1937, and 465,051 at the end of

January, 1937.

At the beginning of January, 1938, the number of persons employed At the beginning of January, 1938, the number of persons employed in mining, industrial, transport and commercial undertakings showed an increase of 8.41 per cent., as compared with 1st January, 1937. In 8,210 undertakings, employing 2,339,421 persons, in which, at 1st January, 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 14.7. At 1st January, 1937, among 1,320,267 workpeople employed in 4,246 undertakings in which at that date the 40-hour week had been applied, the corresponding figure was 4.92 per cent. Among 838,269 workpeople in the remaining 3,986 undertakings in which the 40-hour week had not then been applied, 19.97 per cent. were on short time to such an extent as to bring their weekly hours were on short time to such an extent as to bring their weekly hours

BELGIUM

Returns received by the National Employment and Unemployment Returns received by the National Employment and Unemployment Office from approved unemployment insurance funds with a total membership of 911,762, showed that 10·1 per cent. of these were totally unemployed in October, 1937, as compared with 9·9 per cent. in September, 1937, and 10·8 per cent. in October, 1936. In addition, 8·9 per cent. were employed intermittently in October, 1937, as compared with 9·3 per cent. in September, 1937, and 8·0 per cent. in October, 1936. In October, 1937, 11·4 per cent. of the aggregate possible working days were lost through unemployment; in the preceding month the percentage was 11·5, and in October, 1936, 12·3.

HOLLAND.

Unemployment increased during December. Figures compiled by the State Department of Unemployment Insurance and Employ-ment Exchanges show that, of 546,756 members of subsidised unemployment funds making returns for the week ended 25th December, 1937, 30.7 per cent. were unemployed during the whole week, and 4.5 per cent. for less than 6 days. In the corresponding week, and 4.5 per cent. for less than 6 days. In the corresponding week of the preceding month the percentages were 25.3 and 3.3, and in the last week of December, 1936, 32.1 and 4.6. At the end of December, 1937, 454,504 applicants for work were registered at public Employment Exchanges, of whom 437,469 were unemployed; at the end of the previous month the corresponding totals were 403,752 and 385,983, and at the end of December, 1936, 469,126 and 455,209.

SWITZERLAND.**

There was a further sharp seasonal increase in unemployment during December. At the end of that month 87,311 applications for employment (60·8 per thousand of the employed population according to the census of 1930) were registered at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 71,002 (49·4 per thousand) at the end of November, 1937, and 104,842 (73·0 per thousand) at the end of December, 1936. Offers of situations at the dates mentioned above numbered 1,094, 1,311, and 964, respectively.

AUSTRIA.++

Unemployment continued to increase during December, 1937. At the end of the month 368,637 applicants for employment (171,236 in Vienna) were registered at the public Employment Exchanges, of whom 268,707 (105,144 in Vienna) were in receipt of benefit. At the end of the previous month the corresponding totals were 319,195 and 224,166, and at the end of December, 1936, 381,921 and 290,452, respectively.

HUNGARY.İ

Unemployment decreased during November. The number of applications for employment registered at Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 36,968, as compared with 45,187 at the end of October, 1937, and 50,371 at the end of November, 1936.

Unemployment increased heavily during November, 1937. The number of applicants for work remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 336,209, as compared with 262,954 at the end of October, 1937, and 339,395 at the end of November, 1936.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

There was a seasonal increase in unemployment during January. The total number of applicants for work remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 518,871,* as compared with 459,142† at the end of December, 1937, and 667,486 at the end of January, 1937.

SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

Unemployment declined in Denmark during January; it increased in Norway during November, 1937, and in Sweden during December.

Denmark. - According to returns received by the Danish Statis-Denmark. —According to returns received by the Danish Statistical Department from approved unemployment funds with a total membership of approximately 443,000, 29·9* per cent. of this membership were unemployed at the end of January, 1938, as compared with 34·6† per cent. at the end of December, 1937, and 33·0 per cent. at the end of January, 1937.

Norway.**—Returns furnished by ten trade unions with a total membership of 85,573 show that 22.0 per cent. of this membership were unemployed at the end of November, 1937, as compared with 19.1 per cent. at the end of October, 1937, and 18.8 per cent. at the end of November, 1936.

Sweden.††—Of a total of approximately 578,000 members covered by the returns of the reporting trade unions, $17 \cdot 8^*$ per cent. were unemployed at the end of December, 1937, as compared with $10 \cdot 9$ per cent. at the end of the previous month, and $17 \cdot 5$ per cent. at the end of December, 1936.

UNITED STATES.‡‡

At the end of December, 1937, 4,874,924 applicants were registered at the public Employment Exchanges comprised in, or affiliated to, the United States Employment Service, an increase of 10·3 per cent. as compared with the previous month, but a decline of 22·8 per cent. as compared with December, 1936. According to the estimates of the American Federation of Labour, the total number of unemployed persons in the United States in November, 1937, was 9,268,000,* as compared with 8,491,000 in October, 1937, and 9,004,000 in November, 1936. The National Industrial Conference Board assesses the total number of unemployed persons in November, 1937, at 7,585,000,* as compared with 6,363,000† in October, 1937, and 7,670,000 in November, 1936. All the above figures include a considerable number of persons engaged on public relief work schemes

ÉIRE.§§

The number of persons on the live registers of the Employment Exchanges rose from 89,879 at 20th December, 1937, to 105,449 at 31st January, 1938. At 25th January, 1937, the corresponding figure was 100,177.

There was a further decline in unemployment during the fourth quarter of 1937. The percentage of members of reporting trade unions who were out of work for 3 days or more during a specified week in that quarter was 8·2, as compared with 9·3 in the preceding quarter, and 10·7 in the fourth quarter of 1936.

CANADA.TT

Industrial activity showed a seasonal decline at the beginning of January. The total number of workpeople employed at 1st January, 1938, by 10,437 firms from which returns were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was 1,081,471, as compared with 1,159,759 at 1st December, 1937. If the average number of workpeople employed by the reporting firms in the year 1926 be represented by 100, the index of employment for 1st January, 1938, was 113.4, as compared with 121.6 at 1st December, 1937, and

103.8 at 1st January, 1.37.

At the end of December, 1937, 13.0 per cent. of the aggregate membership (approximately 222,000) of trade unions making returns were unemployed, as compared with 11.2 per cent. at the end of November, 1937, and 14.3 per cent. at the end of December, 1936.

Dublin.

|||| Information supplied by the Prime Minister's Department, Canberra.

¶¶ The January Employment Situation, 1938, and information supplied by the Department of Labour, Ottawa.

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

Rates of Wages.

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics* the changes In the industries covered by the Department's statistics, the charges in the rates of wages reported to have come into operation in January in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at about £82,250 in the weekly full-time wages of about 910,000 workpeople. Only about 300 workpeople were reported as affected by decreases in rates of wages.

The increases reported are analysed by industry groups below:—

Industry Group.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by Increases.	Estimated Amount of Increase in Weekly Wages	
Mining and Quarrying	239,800 89,500 168,100 226,600 186,500	£ 17,200 2,200 17,400 20,500 24,950	
TOTAL	910,500	82,250	

The principal increases in the mining and quarrying group affected coal miners in Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Cannock Chase, Warwickshire, South Staffordshire, East Worcestershire and Scotland, and in each case consisted of an increase in the percentage addition to basis rates. Other workpeople whose wages were increased included shale miners in Scotland, iron ore miners and limestone quarrymen in various districts, and cast stone workers in the south-west of England.

In the south-west of England.

In the textile group the principal increases affected workpeople engaged in the bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing industries; the increase took effect under sliding scales under which wages fluctuate with changes in the cost of living, and amounted to less than 1 per cent. on the average on current rates in Yorkshire, and to 3d. or 4d. a week for men, and 3d. a week for women in Lancashire and Scotland. Other increases affected workpeople in the woollen industry in the South of Scotland and at Leicester; and workpeople (mainly females) employed in the machine-made lace and net finishing trade in Great Britain, for whom there was an increase in

the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts.

In the building group there was an increase of ½d. per hour for men employed by civil engineering contractors in Great Britain and by public works contractors in London, and of 1d. per hour for

In the transport group the principal increases affected seamen, who received advances in their standard rates, generally of 12s. 6d. a month or 1s. 6d. a week, and certain groups of employees of the main line railways whose wages were increased, in most cases by 1s. a week, under a cost-of-living sliding scale. Other workpeople in this group whose wages were increased included coal tippers and teemers at various ports in Great Britain, and horse carters at various towns in Lancashire.

In the other industry groups, workpeople affected by increases

In the other industry groups, workpeople affected by increases included blastfurnacemen in Cumberland, Lancashire, South Staffordshire, Northamptonshire, and the West of Scotland; iron puddlers and millmen on the North-East Coast and in the West of Scotland; bobbin and shuttle makers; workpeople complexed in the heavy chamical and allied industries by force employed in the heavy chemical and allied industries by firms who are constituents of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.; who are constituents of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.; stock brickmakers in Kent and Essex; waterworks employees in Yorkshire and in the South Midlands; and manual workers employed in the non-trading departments of local authorities in various districts. There were also increases in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts for tin box makers, perambulator and invalid carriage makers, and cotton waste reclamation workers in Creat Private will distribute a workers in Trada and Wales. in Great Britain, milk distribution workers in England and Wales, and brush and broom makers in Northern Ireland.

and brush and broom makers in Northern Ireland.

Of the total increase of £82,250 per week, nearly £32,600 took effect under arrangements made by joint standing bodies (including about £850 due to the operation of sliding scales based on the cost of living); £9,600 was due to the operation of other sliding scales based on the cost of living; £50 was due to arbitration; nearly £17,400 took effect under sliding scales based on selling prices or on the proceeds of the industry (coal mining); and the remaining £22,600 was the result of direct negotiation between employers and work-proceds.

Hours of Labour.

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics,* the changes during January in the number of hours constituting a full ordinary week's work affected about 800 workpeople, whose recognised hours were reduced by nearly 7 hours per week.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JANUARY, 1938.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
The Cheek and th	Kesteven and Lind- sey divisions of Lincolnshire.	30 Jan.	Male workers 21 years and over employed as shepherds or stockmen. Waggoners Other male workers	Increase in minimum rates of 1s. 6d. per week. Minimum rates after change: shepherds, 39s. 6d.; stockmen, 40s. 6d.† Increases in minimum rates of 7d. to 1s. 6d. per week. Minimum rates after change: 17s. at 14 years, increasing to 41s. 6d. at 21 years and over.† Increases in minimum rates of 6d. to 1s. 6d. per week. Minimum rates after change: 11s. 1d. at under 14 years, increasing to 34s. 6d. at 21 years and over.† Increase in minimum rates of ½d. per hour. Minimum rates
Automotivas Nacional Tarolifata	Holland division of Lincolnshire.	30 Jan.	Male workers Male workers employed as horsemen, cowmen or shepherds (other	after change: 4½d. at under 17 years, increasing to 6d. at 17 years and over.† Increases in minimum rates of 8d.to 1s. 6d. per week. Minimum rates after change for ordinary workers: 10s. at under 14 years, increasing to 37s. 6d. at 21 years and over.† Increases in minimum rates of 1s. 2d. to 1s. 6d. per week. Minimum rates after change: 31s. 2d. at under 18 years, increasing
Agriculture <	Cambridgeshire and Isle of Ely.	l Jan.	than workers employed solely as stockmen or yardmen). Other male workers	to 41s. at 21 years and over.† Increases in minimum rates of 1s. to 2s. 6d. per week. Minimum rates after change: 13s. 11d. at 14 years, increasing to 35s. at 21 years and over.† Increases in minimum rates of 1d. or 1d. per hour. Minimum rates after change: 5d. at under 16 years, increasing to 7d. at
	Suffolk	23 Jan.	Male workers	18 years and over.†
	Essex	23 Jan.	Male workers	over.† Increases in minimum rates of 8d. to 2s. per week. Minimum rates after change: 11s. 5d. at 14 years, increasing to 34s. 6d.
	Berkshire	2 Jan.	Male workers	at 21 years and over.† Increases in minimum rates of 6d. to 1s. 6d. per week. Minimum rates after change: 10s. at 14 years, increasing to 33s. 6d at 21 years and over.†
	Section they reason the		Male workers	Increases in minimum rates of 6d. or 1s. per week. Minimum rates after change: 11s. 6d. at 14 years, increasing to 33s. 6d. at 21 years and over.†
	Wiltshire	2 Jan. 3	Female workers	Increases in minimum rates of \$d. or 1d. per hour. Minimum rates after change: 3d. at 14 years, increasing to 6d. at 18 years and over.
	Cornwall and Scilly Isles.	2 Jan.	Male workers	Increases in minimum rates of 6d. or 1s. per week for those 15 years and over. Minimum rates after change: 10s. at 14 years, increasing to 34s. at 21 years and over.†§

^{*} The particulars of numbers affected and amount of change in the weekly wages exclude changes affecting Government employees, agricultabourers, shop assistants and clerks, for which classes the information available is not sufficient to form a basis for statistics. Where information available, however, details of hanges in the current rates of wages of these classes are shown in the list of principal changes recorded. The estimates 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,

† These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924.

‡ Additional weekly sums are payable to certain special class workers for work in connection with care of animals.

§ See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."

^{*} Provisional figure. † Revised figure.

‡ Arbeit und Arbeitslosigkeit, 11th February, 1938. Berlin.

§ Bulletin du Marché du Travail, 19th February, 1937, and 4th February, 1938. Paris.

|| Revue du Travail, January, 1938. Brussels.

¶ Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 31st January, 1938. The Hague.

** La Vie Economique, January, 1938. Berne.

†† Statistische Nachrichten, 25th January, 1938. Vienna.

^{*} Provisional figure. † Revised figure.

† Magyar Statisztikai Szemle, December, 1937. Budapest.

§ Wiadomokei Statystyczne, 15th January, 1938. Warsaw.

|| Pragaer Tagblatt 5th February, 1938. Prague.

¶ Statistiske Efterretninger, 7th February, 1938. Copenhagen.

** Information supplied by the Central Bureau of Statistics, Oslo.

†† Information supplied by the Ministry of Social Affairs, Stockholm.

†‡ Information supplied by the Department of Labour; The American Federationist, January, 1938, Washington; and Conference Board Business Survey, 24th January, 1938, New York.

§§ Information supplied by the Department of Industry and Commerce, Dublin.

||| Information supplied by the Prime Minister's Department.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JANUARY, 1938-continued.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.		Particulars of Change.
-	Durham	3 Jan.	Picksharpers employed at coal mines.	Basis rates previously below 3s. per day increased to 3s. per day, resulting generally in an increase of 6d. per day in basis
100 100 100 100	Leicestershire	1	and a best of the same of	rate.* Increase of 1·17 (42·64 to 43·81) in the percentage addition
会費 といるのうことの	Nottinghamshire	} 1 Jan.	Workpeople employed in and	to basis rates.† Increase of 5·16 (69·50 to 74·66) in the percentage addition to basis rates.†
Anna Translation	Derbyshire (except South Derbyshire). South Derbyshire	J Jan.	about coal mines. Workpeople employed in and about coal mines, other than engine-	Increase of 1.64 (4.17 to 5.81) in the percentage addition to basis rates.§ Increase of 3.56 (29 to 32.56) in the percentage addition to basis rates.‡
Coal Mining	Cannock Chase	1 Jan.	men, firemen and mechanics. Workpeople employed in and about coal mines, other than engine winders, deputies and firemen, examiners and shotlighters.	Increase of 3.73 in the percentage addition to basis rates, making the percentages 45.73 for shopmen, mechanics and surface workers not handling coal and 43.73 for all other workers.
ARREST TRANSPORT	South Staffordshire and East Worces- tershire.		och sa gare visible	Increase of 5 (38 to 43) in the percentage addition to basis rates, the amount below which wages of able-bodied underground workers 18 years and over and surface workers 21 years and over are not to fall increased from 6s. 2d. (plus 1s.) to 6s. 5d.
The second second	Warwickshire	} 1 Jan.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	(plus 1s.) per day. Increase of 1 (68 to 69) in the percentage addition to basis rates at the majority of the collieries.; **
	Scotland			Increase of 4-68 (116-5 to 121-18) in the percentage addition to basis rates, and corresponding increases for workpeople
	Cumberland	1st bargain day in Jan.	Workpeople employed in and about iron ore mines.	(e.g., enginemen) in receipt of consolidated rates.†† Increases‡‡ of 1s. 2d. per shift for those 18 years and over and of 7d. per shift for those under 18 years: miners' minimum wage increased from 8s. 7d. to 9s. 5d. per shift. Rates after change include: shiftmen (1st class or leading), 11s. 9d. per shift; underground miners' bargain price, 11s. 6d.; under-
Total 1975-15 W P. C.	Cleveland	24 Jan.	Ironstone miners	ground leading labourers, 10s. 10d. Increase; of 8.3 (91.80 to 100.10) in the percentage addition to standard rates. Rates after change for labourers, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 1d. per shift, plus 100.10 per cent.§§
TOTAL PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF	Furness and district	8 Jan.	Iron ore miners	Increase‡‡ of 11d. per shift for dayworkers and a proportionate increase for pieceworkers: miners' minimum wage increased from 8s. 5½d. to 8s. 11d. per shift. Rates after change: underground miners' bargain price, 10s. 6d. per shift; repairers and men on special day work, 10s. 6d.; engine drivers, 9s. 9d.; quarry dayworkers, 9s. 4d.
SAN A CONTRACTOR	Northamptonshire] Pay	Ironstone miners and quarrymen	drivers, 9s. 9d.; quarry dayworkers, 9s. 4d.
	(excluding Corby). Banbury and district Northamptonshire (excluding Corby).	ceding lst pay day in Feb.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen Limestone quarrymen	Increase‡‡ of 6.5 (46.25 to 52.75) in the percentage addition to standard rates.
Other Mining	Scotland	Pay com- mencing	Workpeople employed in and about shale mines and oil works (except	Increases of 6d. per day for those 18 years and over and of 3d. per day for those under 18 years.
and Quarrying.	South and West Dur- ham.	5 Jan. 24 Jan.	apprentices). Limestone quarrymen	Increase‡‡ of 8·3 (91·80 to 100·10) in the percentage addition to standard rates. Rates after change for labourers, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 1d. per shift plus 100·10 per cent.
0.904	West Cumberland	10 Jan.	Limestone quarrymen	Increases to f 1s. 2d. per shift for those 18 years and over and of 7d. per shift for those under 18 years. Revised scale of hourly rates adopted, commencing at 3td. at
	Buxton and district (certain firms). Rowsley, Tansley	Dec., 1937 1st full pay	Boys and youths employed at lime- stone quarries. Gritstone quarryworkers	14 years and increasing to 8½d. at 18 years and to 11d. at 20 years, resulting in increases of various amounts.
entry in states	and Darley Dale districts. Gloucestershire, Somerset, Wiltshire, Dorset, Devon and Cornwall.	day in Nov., 1937. 1st full pay week in Jan.	Cast stone workers	stone cutters, engine drivers and stone sawyers, ls. 4d.; labourers, ls. 0½d. Adoption of minimum hourly rates as follows, resulting in increases of various amounts:—superior semiskilled workers (finishers, mouldmakers)—Grade A district, ls. 4½d.; Grade B, ls. 3½d.; Grade C, ls. 2½d.; semi-skilled workers (casters)—Grade A district, ls. 2½d.; Grade B, ls. 1½d.; Grade C, ls. 0½d.; labourers and general workers—Grade A district, ls. 2d.; Grade C, ls. 0d.; craftsmen to be paid the district building rate, provided this is not less than ld. per hour above the superior semiskilled worker's rate: youths—Grade A, 3d. per hour at 15 years, increasing to 11½d. at 20½ years; Grades B and C, 2½d. per hour at 15 years, increasing to 11d. at 20½ years. ¶
Brickmaking	North-East Kent and	1 Jan.	Stock brickmakers	Increases of ½d. per hour for timeworkers, and of 2½ per cent. for pieceworkers.
Glass Manufacture. {	South-East Essex. Yorkshire London	13 Dec. 1 Jan.	Flint glass bottle blowers Glass bottle makers and blowers General workers employed in the heavy chemical and allied	Increase of 2d. per move (3s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.). Increase of 2½ per cent. on total earnings.
Andrew March 18 1	and the first section of the section	rendine di Store ia si Printifie di	industries***:— Adult male timeworkers	Increase of §d. per hour, together with an additional special increase of åd. to minimum rated plain timeworkers employed on day work whilst so employed. Minimum rates after change: labourers—day work, ls. 2åd., shift work, ls. 2d. plus shift allowance of låd. Increase of §d. per hour (8d. to 8§d.)
Chemical, etc., Manufacture.	Great Britain	3 Jan.	Adult female timeworkers (except in the explosives group). Adult pieceworkers (male and	Increase of 5 per cent. on piece rates.
union to the first of the second seco	The state of the s		female). Boys and youths (except in the explosives group). Girls (except in the explosives group). Adult females and juveniles (male and female) employed in the explosives group.	Increases of \$\frac{2}{3}d\$. to \$\frac{5}{3}d\$. per hour. Rates after change: \$3\frac{1}{2}d\$. at 14 years increasing to \$10\frac{1}{3}d\$. at 20 years. Increases of \$\frac{1}{4}d\$. to \$\frac{2}{3}d\$. per hour. Rates after change: \$3\frac{2}{3}d\$. at 14 years, increasing to \$7\frac{2}{3}d\$. at 20 years. Increases of varying amounts to secure greater uniformity within the group.
insurjetet Lieser	to an arbiest to the	addition of the	he county percentage—at present 70.	In the case of workers whose basis is at present in excess of

* The basis rates are subject to the addition of the county percentage—at present 70. In the case of workers whose basis is at present in excess of

3s. per day, the existing basis is to continue.

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

† 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 9d. per shift to workers 18 years and over at the coal face and to all, other workers 21 years and over, and of 4d.

per shift to other workers.

| The percentage payable on the basis rates of enginemen, firemen and mechanics remained unaltered at 35.

| Flat-rate additions are also paid of 1s. per day to workers 18 years and over and of 6d. per day to other workers.

** At four collieries a lower percentage is payable: the percentage addition is 56 at two collieries, 59 at one colliery and 64 at another.

†† Flat-rate additions are also paid of 9d. per shift to male workers 18 years and over and of 4½d. per shift to other male workers, with proportionate additions for female workers.

** At lader solidary rates sliding scale exprengements.

additions for female workers.

11 Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.

12 Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.

13 Flat-rate additions are also paid of 4d. per shift to workers 18 years and over and 2d. per shift to other workers.

14 Members of the Buxton and District Lime and Limestone Industrial Council.

15 These rates were agreed upon by the South Western Area Joint Industrial Council for the Cast Stone and Cast Concrete Products Industry. Piecework rates were fixed so as to yield not less than 25 per cent. over the minimum day work rate. The gradings are as follows: Grade A—Bristol and Plymouth, within rates were fixed so as to yield not less than 25 per cent. over the minimum day work rate. The gradings are as follows: Grade A—Bristol and Plymouth, within rates were fixed so as to yield not less than 25 per cent. over the minimum day work rate. The gradings are as follows: Grade A—Bristol and Plymouth, within rates were fixed so as to yield not less than 25 per cent. over the minimum day work rate. The gradings are as follows: Grade A—Bristol and Plymouth, within rates were fixed so as to yield not less than 25 per cent. over the minimum day work rate. The gradings are as follows: Grade A—Bristol and Plymouth, within rates were fixed so as to yield not less than 25 per cent. over the minimum day work rate. The gradings are as follows: Grade A—Bristol and Plymouth, within rates were fixed so as to yield not less than 25 per cent. over the minimum day work rate. The gradings are as follows: Grade A—Bristol and Plymouth, within rates were fixed and Plymouth, within rates were fixed so as to yield not less than 25 per cent. over the minimum day work rate. The gradings are as follows: Grade A—Bristol and Plymouth, within rates were fixed and Plymouth, within rates are fixed and Plymouth, within rates were fixed and Plymouth, within rates

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE. February, 1938.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JANUARY, 1938-continued.

Date from which Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.) Classes of Workpeople. Change took effect. District. Industry. Increase* of 17.75 (50.25 to 68) in the percentage addition to 2nd full and North Lanca-shire. pay in Jan. 1st Decrease* of 0.25 (57 to 56.75) in the percentage addition to standard rates. Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces. North Staffordshire making-up day in Jan. 1st full Increase* of 7 (27 to 34) in the percentage addition to standard South Staffordshire pay after 10 Jan. Workpeople (including those engaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.

Increase* of 6.5 (46.25 to 52.75) in the percentage addition to standard rates. Northamptonshire Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.

Iron puddlers and millmen ... Increase* of 7 (39 to 46) in the percentage addition to standard 30 Jan.† Pig Iron and Iron and Steel West of Scotland ... rates. Manufacture. Increase* of 5 in the percentage addition to standard rates, making the percentages 47.5 and 45 for puddlers and millmen North - East Coast 31 Jan. respectively.

Increase* of 2.5 (70 to 72.5) in the percentage addition to Workpeople employed at iron puddling forges and mills and sheet mills. West of Scotland ... 31 Jan. standard rates. Minimum wage increased from 46s. to 50s. per week, and a flat rate increase of 4s. to all workers whose previous weekly earnings were 44s. 1d. and over plus 5 per cent. Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces and in melting shops and iron and steel 5 Dec., 1937. South Wales and Monmouthshire rolling mills.
Engineers and other craftsmen employed at blastfurnaces and in melting shops and iron and steel Increase of 2s, 6d, (72s, 6d, to 75s.) per week of 47 hours for journeymen, with proportionate increases for all other grades of men covered by the South Wa s Allied Skilled Trades (certain firms).‡ 1 Jan. Base rates below 48s. per week increased to 48s., resulting generally in increases varying from 6d. to 1s. per week.

Adoption of minimum rate, when engaged on maintenance of firm's own plant, of 1d. per hour above the recognised district rate for skilled fitters and turners. Minimum rate after change: 48s. 11d. per week plus a bonus of 20s. for timeworkers. Tyne, Tees and Wear districts. 24 Jan. Coppersmiths Millwrights and skilled fitters Dundee of pay period Engineering 5 Jan. 1st full Adoption of the minimum rate paid on the Clyde, resulting in an increase of 1²/₄d. per week. Minimum rate after change: 51s. 10²/₄d. per week plus a bonus of 20s. for timeworkers. Patternmakers Kilmarnock Increases in the general minimum time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of \(^3\)d. per hour for male workers 21 years and over and of \(^1\)d. to \(^3\)d. per hour for male workers under 21 years; of \(^1\)d. per hour for female workers 18 years and over and of \(^1\)d. to \(^7\)d. per hour for female workers under 18 years; piece work basis time rates to be 15 per cent. above the appropriate minimum time rate.\(^3\) Workpeople employed in the manufacture of tin boxes and other metal containers. 17 Jan. Tin Box, etc., Great Britain Adoption of scale of weekly basis rates as follows:—lst year, 8s.; 2nd year, 10s.; 3rd year 13s.; 4th year, 17s.; 5th year, 22s.; improvership period—lst half-year, 26s. 6d; 2nd half-England and Wales 17 Jan. Patternmaker apprentices Light Castings Workpeople employed in the bobbin-making industry; also shuttlemakers employed by cer-tain firms at Garston and Black-Increase¶ of 2s. per week. Rates after change: higher-skilled men, 62s. 6d.; lesser-skilled men, 53s.; labourers, 43s.
Increase¶ of 1s. per week (24s. to 25s.)
Increase¶ of 4d. to 8d. per week. Rates after change: 12s. 8d. at 14 years increasing to 25s. 4d. at 20 years.
Increase¶ of 4d. to 6d. per week. Rates after change: 12s. 8d. at 14 years increasing to 17s. 6d. at 17 years.
Increase¶ of 5 (35 to 40) in the percentage addition to basis rates. Minimum daywork rate after change for journeymen: 1s. per hour plus 40 per cent. (1s. 4 * 80d. per hour).
Increase¶ of 5 in the percentage addition to basis rates, making the percentages 40 above basis piece rates and 22 · 5 above basis time rates. Time rates after change: 9s. per week at 14 years, increasing to 21s. at 20 years, plus 22 · 5 per cent. 1st pay Male workers 21 years and over England and Wales Females 18 years and over. ... Youths and boys Jan. Bobbin and Manufacture Lancashire and Yorkshire. Shuttlemakers 1st pay 1st pay day in Apprentices to shuttlemakers Lancashire ... Cradley Heath and district, Chester, Pontypridd, Bir-Revised price list adopted, resulting in an increase of 5 per cent. on the old list.

Increase¶ of 10 per cent. on list prices, making prices 10 per cent. above the list of January, 1938.

Increase¶ of 10 per cent. on list prices, making prices 10 per cent. above the list of January, 1938. Admiralty rigging chain makers Chain 3 Jan. Manufacture. Admiralty block chain and steering Helens and Shifnal gear chain makers. Percentage deduction from piece rates reduced from 12.5 to 10, and from daywork rates from 10 to 7.5 for rates over 1s. 3d. per hour, and from 7.5 to 5 for rates of 1s. 3d. and under. Birmingham, Smeth-wick, Dudley, Bilston, Manches-7 Jan. Male workers Metallic Warrington, Sowerby Bridge and Keighley. Newcastle, Sunder-land, North and South Shields. Increase of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: firemen, 1s. 6d., doormen, 1s. 5½d. Farriery 1 Jan. Farriers Workpeople employed in the weaving of cotton sheetings.

Increases in the percentage additions to list prices of 7½ per cent. (80 to 87½) on looms under 80 inches, and of 15 per cent. Nelson and district Cotton (80 to 95) on looms 80 inches and over. Workpeople employed in the lambswool and worsted yarn spinning industry (excluding engineers, etc.).

Bonus on earnings increased under a sliding-scale based on the cost-of-food index number from 1\frac{3}{4}\tau\$. to 2d. in the shilling. Minimum weekly rates after change: lambswool section, men 23 years and over, 42s. 6d., women 21 years and over, 42s. 6d. Leicester pay day in Jan. Workpeople employed in the woollen industry.

Workpeople employed in the woollen industry.

Workpeople employed in the woollen industry.

Workpeople employed in the woollen industry.

Workpeople employed in the woollen industry.

Syears and over, 428. ed., wonter 21 years and over, 428. ed., wonter 22 years and over, 458. ed., wonter 22 years and over, 428. ed., wonter 21 years and over, 428. ed., wonter 22 years and over, 428. ed., wonter 21 years and over, 428. ed., wonter 21 years and over, 428. ed., wonter 21 years and over, 428. ed., wonter 22 years and over, 428. ed., wonter 23 years and over, 428. ed., wonter 24 years and over, Woollen and South of Scotland.** timeworkers and pieceworkers increased¶ from 45½ to 51½ (in the case of weavers, drawers, tuners and tuner's assistants paid according to uniform piece price lists the prices are subject to a fixed percentage of 2.6 as well as the cost-of-living percentage addition increase of 51½, making the total percentage 56). ... Increase in the "fall back" or minimum wage of 4s. per week Linen Weaving. Northern Ireland ... 24 Jan. Power loom tenters

* Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.
† This increase took effect from the pay starting nearest 1st February—in most cases this was 30th January.
† Members of the South Wales and Monmouthshire Iron and Steel Manufacturers' Association.
§ Full details of the minimum rates are contained in the Minister of Labour's Confirming Order, obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office.
¶ The rates quoted are subject to the following war advances and bonuses—apprentices under 18 years, 6s. 11d, per week, apprentices and improvers 18 and under 21 years, 15s. 2d., apprentices and improvers 21 years and over, 25s. 6d.
¶ Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.
** Principally Peebles, Galashiels, Earlston, Selkirk, Dumfries, Langholm, Hawick, Jedburgh, Innerleithen, Walkerburn and Newtown St. Boswells.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JANUARY, 1938-continued.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
or realities or at a	Yorkshire (majority of firms) and cer- tain firms in Lan- cashire.*	lst pay day in Feb.†	Workpeople employed in the dyeing and finishing trades.	Cost-of-living wage increased‡ from 58 to 59 per cent. on basic rates for timeworkers, from 46½ to 47½ per cent. for pieceworkers (except pressers) and from 34½ to 35½ per cent. for hand pressers. Minimum weekly rates after change for timeworkers§: adult male process workers, 32s. plus 59 per
bratenie at dodin nodlikla vyafaceta	Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire (majority of firms), and certain firms in Yorkshire; also Scotland.	lst pay day in Feb.†	Workpeople employed in the bleaching, dyeing, calico printing and finishing trades (except waste bleachers, machine calico printers, engravers, mechanics, firemen, etc.).	cent.; women 18 years and over, 20s. plus 59 per cent. Cost-of-living wage increased; from 18s. 7d. to 18s. 11d. per week for male timeworkers 21 years and over; from 18s. to 18s. 3d. for male pieceworkers 21 years and over; from 11s. to 11s. 3d. for women 18 years and over in Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire, and 21 years and over in Scotland; and by proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum rates after change for timeworkers§: Lancashire, etc.—men 21 years and over, 30s. plus 18s. 11d.; women 18 years and over, 20s. plus 11s. 3d.: Scotland—men 21 years and over
mandan protes freely mandan freely mandan freely	Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire (majority of firms) and certain firms in Yorkshire,	1st pay day in Feb.†	Firemen, engine tenters, ollers and greasers and assistant firemen employed in bleaching, dyeing, etc., works.	plus 18s. 11d.; women 21 years and over, 17s. plus 11s. 3d. Increase; of 4d. per week. Minimum rate after change for firemen, 55s. 8d.
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing,	Middleton	lst pay day in Feb.†	Workpeople employed in the dyeing and finishing trades (except reelers).	Cost-of-living wage increased; from 58 to 59 per cent. for male dyers; from 18s. 7d. to 18s. 11d. per week for male polishers and from 11s. to 11s. 3d. for female polishers, and by proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum weekly rates after change for timeworkers§: men 21 years and over—dyers, 32s. plus 59 per cent.; polishers, 30s., plus 18s. 11d.;
Finishing, etc.	Hebden Bridge	lst pay day in Feb.†	Workpeople employed in the fustian cutting, dyeing and finishing trades:— Timeworkers	Cost-of-living wage increased; from 18s. 7d. to 18s. 11d. per week for men 21 years and over; from 11s. to 11. 3d. for women 18 years and over, and by proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum weekly rates after changes: men 21 years and over, 31s. plus 18s. 11d.; women 18 years and over, 28s. 6d. plus 11s. 3d.
recombed districts refer city to hearter the remains its earter to he remains its earter to hearter	Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire and Scotland.	lst pay day in Feb.†	Pieceworkers Engravers, etc., employed in calico print works. Engravers employed in engraving works.	Cost-of-living wage increased; from 52 to 53 per cent. for netherwood cutters; from 48 to 49 per cent. for hand cutters; and from 45 to 46 per cent. for other pieceworkers, except menders for whom there was no change. Cost-of-living wage increased; from 25s. 5d. to 25s. 8d. per week for engravers, and from 18s. 7d. to 18s. 11d. for turners, polishers and varnishers. Cost-of-living wage increased; from 25s. 5d. to 25s. 8d. per week for men 21 years and over; from 15s. 3d. to 15s. 5d.
Stall monore of the stall of th	Great Britain	31 Jan.	Workpeople (mainly females) employed in the machine-made lace and net finishing trade.	for women, and by proportional amounts for youths. Increases in the general minimum time rates of 1d. per hour during the first six months of employment for workers entering the trade for the first time after the age of 18, of \(\frac{3}{2}\)d. for other timeworkers, of \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. for learners, and restoration for pieceworkers of the 10 per cent, deduction in the general minimum piece rates. Minimum rates after change for timeworkers—those who fetch their own work, 8d.; other workers (other than learners), 7d.\(\frac{9}{2}\)
	Leicester	Week ending 29 Jan.	Adult workers	Increase of 2s. per week. Rates after change: factories—fore-hands, 77s., doughmakers, 72s., machinemen, 71s., firemen and ovensmen, 70s., assistant doughmakers, cutters-over and tablehands, 68s.; ordinary bakeries—forehands, 68s., second and singlehands, 65s., tablehands, 63s.
Baking	Macclesfield, Crewe and other districts in North Stafford- shire and Cheshire.	3 Jan. {	Bakers and confectioners employed by co-operative societies: Male workers Female workers	Increases of 2s. per week for full-time workers aged 21 years and over and of ½d. per hour for jobbers. Rates after change: first hands, 66s. per week; machinemen, ovenmen and mixers, 64s. 6d.; other workers, 17s. at 16 years, increasing to 62s. at 22 years and over; jobbers, 1s. 3½d. per hour. Increase of 1s. per week for those 19 years and over. Rates after change: 10s. at 14 years, increasing to 36s. at 21 years and over.
Mill Sawing	North East Coast and Humber districts.**	1 Jan.	Woodcutting machinists and saw- yers employed in sawmills.	Increase of ½d. per hour in minimum rate (1s. 7d. to 1s. 7½d.).††
Furniture Manufacture.	Various districts in the Midland Coun- ties.;;	Pay day in week ending 8 Jan.	and the second of the second to	Increases of ½d. per hour for adult male workers, of ¼d. for adult female workers and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum rates after change: men, 1s. 7d., women, 9½d. Increase of 2½ per cent. on current rates.
Perambulator and Invalid Carriage Manufacture.	Great Britain	3 Jan.	14 years and under 21 Female workers:— 21 years and over	Increase in the general minimum time rates of \$\frac{1}{2}d\$, per hour, with consequential increase in piecework basis time rates. \$\frac{1}{2}d\$. per hour. \$\frac{1}{2}d\$. per hour. \$\frac{1}{2}d\$. per hour. \$\frac{1}{2}d\$. per hour, with consequential increase in piecework basis time rates. \$\frac{1}{2}d\$.
Building {	Wick and Thurso Scotland§§	l Jan.	Joiners	Increase in the general minimum time rates of \{\frac{1}{2}\text{d.} \text{ per hour.}\}\] Increase of \{\frac{1}{2}\text{d.} \text{ per hour (1s. 4d. to 1s. 4\{\frac{1}{2}\text{d.}}).}\] Increase\{\frac{1}{2}\text{ of 1d. per hour.}\] Rates after change: Grade A towns, 1s. 8d.; B, 1s. 7d.; C, 1s. 6d.

* This increase 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). Except in a few cases in the Bradford area, the change did not apply in the dyeing and finishing departments of woollen and worsted manufacturers, who do their own dyeing and finishing.

† In respect of the preceding pay period.

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

§ Special temporary payments, ranging up to 3s. a week for men, and up to 1s. for women, are made, in addition, to certain timeworkers engaged in productive process work for which a system of collective piecework has not yet been introduced.

| This increase applied to workers employed by firms who are members of the Federation of Calico Printers, the Employers' Federation of Dyers and Finishers, the Employers' Federation of Bleachers, and the Employers' Federation of Cotton Yarn Bleachers, Dyers and Sizers (certain firms), and the Scottish Federation of Dyers and Bleachers (Piece Goods).

¶ 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.

** Including Blyth, Dunston, Jarrow, Newcastle-on-Tyne, North and South Shields, Scaham Harbour, Sunderland, Tyne Dock, York, Grimsby and Tees districts (including Hartlepools, Middlesbrough, Stockton and Thornaby).

†† A further increase of \(\frac{1}{2} \) d. is to operate as from 1 February, 1938.

‡‡ Including Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Wednesbury, West Bromwich, Dudley, Walsall, Tipton, Sutton Coldfield and Berkswell.

§§ This increase was agreed upon by the Scottish National Painters' and Decorators Joint Council. The principal towns to which the rates are reported to apply are as follows:—Grade A.—Aberdeen, Airdrie, Alexandria, Alloa, Ardrossan, Ayr, Barrhead, Bellshill, Beith, Bridge of Allan, B

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DETNOTPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JANUARY, 1938-continued.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
ivil Engineering	Great Britain*	Beginning of 1st full pay week in Jan.	Men employed by civil engineering contractors.	Increase of ½d. per hour. Rates after change for navvies at labourers: County of London, ls. 3d.; Class I districts, ls. 2½d IA, ls. 2d.; II, ls. 1½d.; IIA, ls. 1d.; III, ls. 0½d.; IIIA, ls. 1V, 11½d.; IVA, 1ld.; V, 10½d.*
Public Works Contracting.	London (Metropolitan Police Area).†	Beginning of 1st full pay week	Men employed by public works contractors.	Grade I Areas, 1s. 3d.; II, 1s. 2½d.; III, 1s. 2d.†
Tile-laying, etc.	London district	in Jan 1 Jan. 1st full	Tile, faience and mosaic fixers	Decrease of ½d. per hour. Minimum rate after change, 1s. 11d. Increase§ of ½d. per hour. Scheduled minimum rates aft
Waterworks Indertakings.	Certain undertakings in Yorkshire.‡ Certain undertakings in the South Mid- lands Area.‡	pay in Jan. lst complete pay week in Jan.	Adult male manual workers, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	change for labourers: Grade A undertakings, ls. 2½d.; GraB, ls. 2d.; Grade C, ls. ld. Increases§ of 9d. per week for Grade D Areas, of 8d. for Grades and B Areas, and of 7d. for Grade A Areas. Minimum rafafter change for labourers: Grade D Areas, 53s. 3d.; Grade C, 5ls. 5d.; Grade B, 49s. 8d.; Grade A, 43s. 5d.
a include t genor	London	1st pay day after	Engineering trade workers employed by the Metropolitan Water Board.	Increase of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: fitters, turne blacksmiths, 79s. 10½d. and 82s. 10½d.; fitters' mat 62s. 5½d. to 64s. 5½d.; hammermen, 62s. 11½d. to 67s. 11½d.
Electricity Supply.	Certain undertakings in Lancashire and Cheshire.	1 Jan. 25 Jan.	Mechanical transport drivers of vehicles of over 5 tons (makers' rating).	Revised hourly rates of wages adopted, resulting in increases varying amounts. Rates after change: Zone A, 18·50 Zone B, 18·04d.; Zone C, 17·58d.; Zone D, 17·11d.
cy language out	oth refle south and bill at arrested to a		Certain workers in Conciliation Grades and most workers em- ployed under conciliation con- ditions at docks and on dredgers,	Increase§ of ls. per week, or such less amount as will bring certs grades up to the sliding-scale bonus applicable immediat prior to 1st January, 1930.
	the at sentential train		tugboats and passenger steamers. Railway Police Force (constables, sergeants, detectives and detec-	Increase§ of 1s. per week.
	Less de la company		tive sergeants). Female wages staff (except part-time employees).	Increases of 1s. per week for adults and of 6d. per week for junio
ailway Service	Great Britain	1 Jan.	Female crossing keepers (wives of company's servants). Female part-time employees	Increase§ of 6d. per week. Increase§ of 6d. per week for those on basis rates up to 9s. 1 per week, and of 9d. per week for those on basis rates of
	the conservation of the base of the conservation of the conservation of the conservation was in the conservation of the conser		Hotel and refreshment room staff, also restaurant car staff not covered by separate agreements between the Railway Companies and National Union of Railway- men.	per week and over. Increases of the appropriate amount of bonus for a rise of 5 point the governing cost-of-living figure.
include: generaling in an lumane general labourer at belourer at belourer at belourer at belourer at belourer at the belourer	or leave after change or the colored or seek adopted, roun for the change it was a that change it was a that change it was to that it was the change it was the change it was the change of the change	Parent Pa	Deck and engine-room ratings:— On monthly rates	Increases of 12s. 6d. per month for able seamen, firemen, greas painters, pumpmen, donkeymen, quartermasters, sailmal and storemen; of 6s. 3d. for ordinary seamen with between 1 year and 2 years' sea service; and of 10s. for those with 0 2 years' sea service; of from 20s. to 65s. for boatswains (according to tonnage of vessel), of 12s. 6d. for those with over 1 month's sea service, and of 6s. 3d. for those with over 1 month's sea service, and of 6s. 3d. for those with over 1 month's sea service, and of 6s. 3d. for those with over 1 month's sea service, and of 6s. 3d. for those with over 1 month's sea service, and of 6s. 3d. for those with over 1 month's sea service, and of 6s. 3d. for those with over 1 month's sea service, and of 6s. 3d. for those with over 1 month's sea service, and of 6s. 3d. for those with over 1 month's sea service, and of 6s. 3d. for those with over 1 month's sea service, and of 6s. 3d. for those with over 1 month's sea service, and of 6s. 3d. for those with over 1 month's sea service, and of 6s. 3d. for those with over 1 month's sea service, and of 6s. 3d. for those with over 1 month's sea service, and of 6s. 3d. for those with over 1 month's sea service, and of 6s. 3d. for those with over 1 month's sea service, and of 6s. 3d. for those with over 1 month's sea service, and of 6s. 3d. for those with over 1 month's sea service, and of 6s. 3d. for those with over 1 month's sea service, and of 6s. 3d. for those with over 1 month's sea service, and of 6s. 3d. for those with over 1 month's sea service, and of 6s. 3d. for those with over 1 month's sea service, and of 6s. 3d. for those with over 1 month's sea service, and of 6s. 3d. for those with over 1 month's sea service, and of 6s. 3d. for those with over 1 month's sea service, and of 6s. 3d. for those with over 1 month's sea service, and of 6s. 3d. for those with over 1 month's sea service, and of 6s. 3d. for those with over 1 month's sea service, and of 6s. 3d. for those with over 1 month's sea service, and of 6s. 3d. for those with over 1
Mercantile Marine.	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	1 Jan	On weekly rates	Increases of 1s. 6d. per week for able seamen, boatswains, penters, cranemen, donkeymen, greasers, firemen and triming with over 1 month's sea service, and of 1s. for ordinary sea and trimmers with less than 1 month's sea service. We rates after change include (finding own food):—able seamen firemen, 63s. 6d.; boatswains, carpenters and donkeyn 68s. 6d.; cranemen, greasers, lamp trimmers and quamasters, 66s.; trimmers, under 1 month's sea service, 6 over 1 month's sea service, 61s. 6d.; ordinary seamen, 44s
	orginate meditaria di la casta		Catering department ratings:— On monthly rates	Increase of 12s. 6d. per month. Rates after change for assis stewards and stewardesses on passenger liners, £8 17s. per month (with food found in addition). Increases of 9d to 1s 6d per week for all ratings, and of 6d.
	of, 12s, 6d, and 16s; is of minimum rates in to consular workers.	estimate	Sea-going plumbers	week for mess-room boys under 19 years of age. Rate a change for assistant stewards and stewardesses on passes vessels, 37s. 9d. per week (with food found in addition). Increase of 25s. per month.
	energy is the second of the se	Tim on si	Electrical engineers Sea-going boilermakers Stewards night watchmen	Increases of 10s. to 13s. 9d. per month. Increase of 6d. per night (10s. to 10s. 6d.)
Dock What	Various ports in Great Britain.¶	SOL SANGO	Coal tippers, teemers, weighers, hoistmen and boxmen.	tariffs and payments for incidentals subject to the minin
Dock, Wharf and Riverside { Labour.	Hull	1 Jan.	Tugboat crews	Rates of pay adopted as follows, resulting in increases var from 5s. to 10s. per week:—captains, 50s. per week, engine 47s. 6d., plus in each case 1s. 3d. in the £1 commission on earnings of the vessel; mates and firemen, 35s. plus 9d. in the commission.
Port, Harbour and River Authorities.	Port of London	30 Dec.	Port of London Authority employees:— Traffic grades employed on railway work. Stationary enginemen, divers and assistants, derrick drivers and stokers. Tugboat crews	Increase of 5s. per week. Increase of 7s. 6d. per week for tug masters and engineers an 6s for deck hands drivers and stokers.
	Various towns in Lancashire. **	1 Jan.	Horse carters	Triming mate adopted of EQu non wook for one horse carters

*This increase was agreed upon by the Civil Engineering Construction Conciliation Board. It was also agreed that a further increase of \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. should operate as from the commencement of the 1st full pay week in May, 1938. \(See \) June, 1936, issue of this GAZETTE (page 227) and the August, 1936, issue (pages \(\frac{3}{2}\)d-5) for classification of places in England and Wales, and the November, 1937, issue (page 452) for classification of places in Scotland. In a few cases, reported in various issues of this GAZETTE, the classification has been altered since these dates.

† This increase was agreed upon by the Public Works Conciliation Board for the London Area. It was also agreed that a further increase of \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. should operate as from the commencement of the 1st full pay week in May, 1938.

‡ The undertakings affected are mainly those affiliated to the Joint Industrial Council for the Waterworks Undertakings Industry in the Area.

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

¶ The undertakings affected are mainly those affiliated to the North Western Area Joint Industrial Council for the Electricity Supply Industry.

¶ This increase applied to the principal coal exporting centres including those on the North-East Coast, the East Coast (except Goole), the East of Scotland and the Bristol Channel. At certain North-East Coast ports an extra 5 per cent. is paid in addition to the 90 per cent. quoted and higher percentages are also paid at certain docks at Bristol Channel ports.

** Including Bolton and district (including Chorley, Horwich, West Houghton, Blackrod, Little Lever, Mosesgate, Hindley, Aspull, and Wigan); Rochdale and district (including Prestwich, Atherton, Heywood, Walkden, Kearsley, Leigh, Whitefield, Little Hulton, Radcliffe, Ramsbottom, Bury, Farnworth, St. Helens, Tyldesley and Earlstown; Oldham and district (including Royton, Shaw, Saddleworth, Glossop, Hyde, Newton, Denton, Littleborough and Middleton).

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February, 1938.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JANUARY, 1938-continued.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Government Industrial Establishments.	Great Britain	23 Jan.	Founders and patternmakers employed in H.M. Dockyards and other Admiralty establishments where dockyard rates are paid.	Increase of 1s. per week in standard basic rates. Standard basic rates after change; founders, 49s. (hired) and 47s. (established) patternmakers, 51s. (hired) and 48s. 6d. (established), plus, in each case, a bonus of 20s. per week.*
Alteria comes	Certain Authorities in Northumberland and Durham.† Chester-le-Street	1 Jan. 1st pay in Jan.	Manual workers, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries. Manual workers employed by the Rural District Council.	Increase; of ½d. per hour. Minimum scheduled rates after change for general labourers: Grade A Areas, 1s. 2d. per hour; Grade B Areas, 1s. 1d. Cost-of-living bonus increased; from 58 to 60 per cent., making with special 5 per cent. on basic rates, a total of 65 per cent
President in the personal states of the perso	Darlington	5 Jan.	Manual workers (excluding paviors and masons) employed by the Corporation.	above basic rates. Increaset of d. per hour. Rates after change include: general labourers and sweepers, 1s. 2d.; refuse collectors, 1s. 3d.
Guara and a	Middlesbrough Newcastle-upon-Tyne	1st full pay day in Jan. 1 Jan.	Manual workers (except paviors) employed by the Corporation. Manual workers employed by the	Increase‡ of ½d. per hour. Rates after change; general yard and road labourers, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4¾d.; road scavengers and sweepers, 1s. 2d.; refuse collectors, 1s. 3d. Increase‡ of ½d. per hour. Rates after change include; general
And the second	Northumberland	1 Jan.	Corporation. Manual workers (other than build-	labourers, 1s. 3d.; road labourers, 1s. 4d.; sweepers, 1s. 2½d.; refuse collectors, 1s. 2¾d. Increase‡ of ½d. per hour. Rate after change for roadmen and
ata gibi balba sa	Whitley and Monk-	1 Jan.	ing trade operatives and engin- eers) employed by the County Council. Manual workers employed by the	labourers, 1s. 1d. per hour. Increase of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: general yard
	seaton. West Hartlepool	1st pay in Jan.	Urban District Council. Manual workers employed by the Corporation.	and road labourers and scavengers, ls.1\(\frac{1}{4}\)d.; refuse collectors ls. 2d.; road paviors and masons, ls. 7\(\frac{1}{4}\)d. Increase\(\frac{1}{4}\)d. per hour. Rates after change include: genera labourers, ls. 2\(\frac{1}{4}\)d.; yard and road labourers, ls. 2\(\frac{1}{4}\)d.; road
Local Authorities (Non-Trading Services).	Bridlington	1 Jan.	Manual workers (except paviors and masons) employed by the Corpor-	sweepers, 1s. 1d.; refuse collectors, 1s. 3d. Increase of 2s. per week (50s. to 52s.).
TO A SECOND SEC.	Certain Authorities in Lancashire and Cheshire.†	1st full pay week in Jan.	ation.	Increase of 7 points (7 per cent. on base rates) in the wages of general classes, and of ½d. per hour for road labourers, semiskilled road workers, paviors and masons. Scheduled rates after change for general labourers: Zone A, 54s. 8d.; Zone A2, 52s. 9d.; Zone B, 50s. 9d.; Zone C, 48s. 10d.; Zone D, 44s. 11d.;
oresed o resident	Certain Authorities in the South Midlands Area.†	1 Jan.	Manual workers, except those whose wages are regulated by wages movements in other industries.	Zone E, 41s. Increase of 5s. per week for sewermen and 3s. for other classes. Scheduled minimum weekly rates after change for labourers: Grade A Areas, 52s. 9d.; Grade B1, 48s.; Grade B2, 44s.; Grade C1, 41s.; Grade C2, 40s. Increase of 2s. per week. Minimum weekly rates after change
Company transcent	Middlesex.† Canterbury	6 Jan.	Manual workers employed by the	for lowest-graded workers—Zone 1 Area, 56s.; Zone 2, 53s. 9d. Increase of ½d. per hour. Rates after change include: general
The state of the s	Devon Certain Authorities in North Wales† Banffshire	1 Jan. 1st pay week in Jan. 17 Jan.	Corporation. Road workers employed by the County Council. Manual workers, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries. Road workers employed by the County Council.	yard and road labourers and refuse collectors, 1s. 0½d., road scavengers, 50s. per week. Minimum rate of 40s. per week adopted, resulting in an increase of approximately 3s. per week. Increase of ½d. per hour. Rates after change for general labourers: Zone A, 52s.; Zone B, 50s.; Zone C, 47s. Increase of ½d. per hour (10½d. to 11d.).
Brush and Broom Manufacture.	Northern Ireland	3 Jan.	Male timeworkers 21 years and over Female timeworkers 21 years and over. Pieceworkers	Increases of ½d. or ½d. per hour in the general minimum time rates.§ Increase of ½d. per hour in the general minimum time rate (7d. to 7¼d.).§ (a) Increase in the minimum piece rates of 5 per cent., leaving wages at list prices for finishing, fancy finishing and hand boring, and at 20 per cent. below for all other work.§ (b) Increase in piecework basis time rates of ¾d. per hour for males and of ¼d. for females.§
Milk Distribution.	England and Wales	17 Jan. {	Male workers 21 years and over Female workers 21 years and over	Increase in minimum rates of 3s. per week. Minimum rates after change for A, B and C Areas respectively: foremen, 54s., 67s. and 73s. 6d.; sterilizers and clerks, 49s. 6d., 60s. and 64s.; roundsmen and all other workers, 45s., 55s. and 59s.§ Increases in minimum rates of 1s. 6d. or 2s. per week. Minimum rates after change for A, B and C Areas respectively: roundswomen, 39s., 44s. and 51s. 6d.; clerks, 33s., 37s. 6d. and 44s.;
	Bristol, Somerset, Wiltshire and Dorset.	3 Jan.	Workpeople in the milk distributive trade employed by co-operative societies.	shop assistants, 28s. 6d., 32s. 6d. and 38s.; and other workers, 28s., 31s. 6d. and 36s.§ Adoption of new scales of minimum rates involving increases of various amounts for certain workers. Rates after change include: pasteurisers, 63s. or 70s.; roundsmen, 50s. to 66s. according to grading of town or type of vehicle used.
	Certain towns in North Lancashire.	1 Dec.	Transport workers employed by co-operative societies (except those employed wholly or mainly	Adoption of scales of weekly rates involving increases of various amounts. Minimum rates after change include: one-horse drivers, 56s.; mechanical vehicle drivers, 57s. to 65s.; other
2-1 They seemed out	Certain towns in Devon.	3 Jan.	as dairy workers). Workpeople employed by co-operative societies.	adult workers, 55s. Adoption of new scales of minimum rates involving increases of various amounts. Minimum rates after change include: males, 25 years and over—assistants 52s. to 57s.; clerks,
Retail Distribution.	Brecon, Monmouth- shire, East and Mid Glamorgan- shire and West Wales districts.	3 Jan.	Workpeople employed by co-operative societies.	54s. to 59s.; females 24 years and over—assistants, 32s. to 36s. 3d.; clerks, 34s. to 38s., according to grade of Society. Adoption of new scales of minimum rates involving increases of various amounts for certain workers. Rates after change at 23 years and over include: males—clerks, 63s.; assistants and transport workers (excluding milk and bakery van salesmen), 61s.; females—clerks, 40s. 6d.; assistants, 38s. 6d. Increases of 1s. to 3s. per week. Rates after change include:
The manifest	Scotland¶	3 Jan.	Transport workers employed by co- operative societies.	coal carters, bread roundsmen and other one-horse drivers, 59s.; hillmen, carriers and coal bag fillers, 57s.; mechanical vehicle drivers, 62s. to 71s.
	Certain towns in Fife and Kinross.	3 Jan. 10 Jan.	Workpeople (excluding transport and dairy workers) employed by co-operative societies. Transport workers employed by co-	Increases of 3s. per week for adult male workers (60s. to 63s.), and of 2s. for adult female workers (40s. to 42s.). Increase of 2s. per week. Minimum rates after change: horse
		200 May 200 1	operative societies.	drivers, 59s.; mechanical vehicle drivers, 62s. or 63s.

^{*} The classified rate system, whereby rates in excess of the standard base rate may be paid within certain limits, was at the same time revised and extended. The percentage of workers to whom the higher rates could be paid and the maximum rate payable were increased, and the system was extended to apply to bricklayers, masons, slaters, plasterers, joiners, plumbers and shipwrights in addition to the classes already eligible, viz., boilermakers, coppersmiths, fitters, founders, patternmakers and smiths.

† The Authorities affected are mainly those affiliated to the Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities' Non-Trading Services (Manual Workers) in the Area.

† The Authorities affected are mainly those annaved to the Area.

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

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

‡ 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.

¶ The areas are as follows:—Area A.—Areas administered by Rural District Councils and areas administered by Municipal Borough Councils and Urban District Councils with a population of less than 10,000, other than any area within the Metropolitan Police District; Area B.—Areas other than areas A and C; Area C.—City of London and the Metropolitan Police District.

¶ The districts affected are those in the areas covered by the Scottish National Co-operative Wages Board, and include Glasgow and District, Ayrshire, Lanarkshire, East and North-East of Scotland, Falkirk, Renfrewshire, Southern Counties of Scotland, Stirling and Clackmannan.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JANUARY, 1938 -continued.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workp	eople.	Particulars of Change.
All Hears			Male workers	ON CHOICE	Increases in minimum rates of \(^3\)d. to \(^3\)d. per hour. Minimum rates after change: 4d. at under 15 years increasing to 11\(^4\)d. at 21 years and over.\(^*\)
Cotton Waste Reclamation.	Great Britain	31 Jan. {	Female workers	golf as Her sade knowled getterkke, opti	Increases in minimum rates of \(\frac{1}{2} \)d. or \(\frac{1}{2} \)d. per hour. Minimum rates after change: \(2\frac{1}{2} \)d. at under 15 years increasing at 18 years and over to \(6\frac{1}{2} \)d. in England and Wales and \(6\frac{1}{2} \)d. in Scotland.*
Entertainments {	London and Suburbs† Dundee and Perth	27 Dec. 1937. 10 Jan.	Musicians employed variety theatres.† Workpeople employed theatres.		Increase of 5s. per week. Minimum rate after change, 75s. Adoption of scales of minimum rates according to class of theatre resulting in increases of various amounts. Minimum weekly rates after change include: projectionists—chief, 57s. 6d. to 80s., others, 40s. to 60s.; assistant operators, 12s. 6d. in 1st year of apprenticeship increasing to 35s. in 5th year; other male workers, 35s. to 60s.; cashiers, 25s. to 27s. 6d.; usherettes, 21s.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decrease in italics.)
Agricultur	e Cornwall and Scilly Isles.	2 Jan.	Male workers	Weekly number of hours beyond which overtime rates become payable reduced from 51 to 50.‡

^{*} 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.

† The theatres affected are the Palladium, Holborn Empire, Finsbury Park Empire, Stratford Empire, New Cross Empire, Hackney Empire, Shepherds Bush Empire, Chiswick Empire, Wood Green Empire and Penge Empire.

† This change took effect under an Order issued under the Agriculture Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924. See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages."

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

I.—STATISTICS FOR JANUARY, 1938.

RETURNS as to the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were approved during January 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 17,673,000 in 1931) are summarised in the following Table, in which are also given comparisons with January, 1937, in respect of the same 143 Authorities:-

District.	Dwelling Houses.	Factories and Work- shops.	Shops, Offices, Ware-houses and Other Business Premises.	Churches, Schools and Public Build- ings.	Other Build- ings; and Addi- tions and Altera- tions to existing Build- ings.	Totals; and Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) compared with Jan., 1937.
ENGLAND AND	and the Lot			Salata S	time and	
WALES:— Northern Counties	£ 92,500	£ 5,200	£ 19,700	117,500	£ 35,100	270,000 - 43·4
Yorkshire	1,482,000	37,400	70,000	128,700	98,900	1,817,000 + 86·3
Lancs. & Cheshire	485,200	43,500	137,600	95,200	121,300	882,800 + 10·5
North and West-	1,461,700	90,000	225,800	332,900	164,700	2,275,100 + 12·4
Midland Counties South-Midland &	175,500	5,500	68,900	22,000	43,200	315,100 - 23.5
Eastern Counties Outer London†	980,700	307,100	133,600	18,300	135,800	
South-Eastern	333,700	11,800	48,200	15,500	92,800	502,000 - 22·1
Counties South-Western	153,800		5,700	38,500	41,000	
Wales and Mon.	65,200	120,800	41,800	14,000	10,600	252,400
Scotland	148,600	4,800	33,200	92,800	175,000	
TOTAL, Jan., 1938	5,378,900	626,100	784,500	875,400	918,400	8,583,300 + 2·2
Total, Jan., 1937	4,440,900	841,400	1,086,900	951,200	1,074,800	

North and West Midland Counties (one); and South-Eastern Counties (one). † Particulars are not available for the London County Council area. For this area the plans required to be submitted are not sufficient to permit of the estimation of costs.

II.—STATISTICS FOR THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1937.

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 October to December, 1937. The following Table summarises the figures:—

District, and Aggregate Population (in thousands) at Census of 1931 of 146 Areas to which the figures relate.	Dwelling Houses.	Factories and Work- shops.	Shops, Offices, Ware- houses and Other Business Pre- mises.	Churches, Schools and Public Build- ings.	Buildings; and Additions and Altera- tions to existing Buildings.	Totals; and Per- centage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) com- pared with OctDec., 1936.
ENGLAND AND WALES:— Northern Counties	£ 1,444,700	£ 134,800	£ 104,000	£ 149,600	£ 113,300	£ 1,946,400
(974) Yorkshire (2,494)	2,018,700	263,100	208,800	350,000	367,900	+ 52.8
Lancs. & Cheshire	1,671,200	245,700	432,600	248,100	358,500	$ \begin{array}{r} -15.7 \\ 2,956,100 \\ -8.8 \end{array} $
North and West- Midland Coun-	3,473,400	400,500	505,100	541,400	585,200	5,505,600
ties (3,213) South-Midland & Eastern Counties (697)	663,300	62,600	121,100	395,200	166,100	1,408,300
Outer London (2,741)	3,529,200	383,600	438,500	174,900	386,800	4,913,000
South-Eastern Counties (1,138)	1,432,400	34,600	350,800	164,600	330,000	2,312,400
South-Western Counties (452)	239,800		45,700	32,100	65,300	
Wales and Mon. (830)	583,500	22,500	22,000	26,100	58,600	
SCOTLAND (2,234)	2,804,100	40,200	144,100	320,500	454,700	3,763,600 + 37·7
Totals (17,864):— Oct., 1937 Nov., 1937 Dec., 1937	5,538,200 5,285,200 7,036,900	442,900	830,000	948,100		
OctDec., 1937	17,860,300	1,587,600	2,372,700	2,402,500	2,886,400	27,109,500
OctDec., 1936	17,841,200	1,983,600	2,053,000	2,868,200	2,942,700	27,688,700

¹⁴⁶ Local Authorities in the fourth quarter of 1937 was 36,689, as compared with 37,758 in the fourth quarter of 1936. For December alone the number was 13,972, as compared with 11,543, in December, 1936.

TRADE DISPUTES IN JANUARY.*

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in January, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 62, as compared with 40 in the previous month, and 70 in January, 1937. In these 62 new disputes about 19,400 workpeople were directly involved, and 5,500 workpeople indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition, about 900 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly in 10 disputes.

800 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 17, directly involving 5,600 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 13, directly involving 1,600 workpeople, resulted in a compromise. In the case of 8 other disputes, directly involving 1,000 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

In the following Table is given an analysis, by groups of industries, of disputes in progress in January: and Northern Ireland, was 62, as compared with 40 in the previous month, and 70 in January, 1937. In these 62 new disputes about 19,400 workpeople were directly involved, and 5,500 workpeople indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition, about 900 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 10 disputes which became before Language and true still interpretate the which began before January, and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 72, involving 25,800 workpeople, and resulting in a loss, during January, estimated at 103,000 working days.

Causes .- Of the 62 disputes beginning in January, 4, directly Causes.—Of the 62 disputes beginning in January, 4, directly involving 200 workpeople, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 16, directly involving 4,400 workpeople, on other wage questions; 2, directly involving 2,600 workpeople, on questions as to working hours; 22, directly involving 7,000 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 10, directly involving 2,800 workpeople, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 8, directly involving 2,400 workpeople, on questions of trade union principle. questions of trade union principle

Results.—Final settlements of disputes which terminated during January have been effected in the case of 33 new disputes, directly involving 12,500 workpeople, and 8 old disputes, directly involving

endron olmers		er of Disp gress in Mo		Number of Work- people in-	Aggregate Duration in Working	
Industry Group.	Started before begin- ning of Month.	Started in Month.	Total.	volved in all Dis- putes in progress in Month.	Days of all Disputes in progress in Month.	
Mining and Quarrying Metal, Engineering and	1	25	26	17,000	73,000	
Shipbuilding	3	10	13	4,100	18,000	
Textile Transport	1	5	6 7	1,700 1,300	3,000 2,000	
Other	4	16	20	1,700	7,000	
Total, January, 1938	10	62	72	25,800	103,000	
Total, December, 1937	16	40	56	9,200	45,000	
Total, January, 1937	13	70	83	29,900	306,000	

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING JANUARY.

Occupations and Locality.†		oximate of Work- Involved.	Date wh	en Dispute	Cause or Object.	Result.		
excessed below terribles of the begins to the best of	Directly.	In- directly.†	Began.	Ended.	entroyolate	hen Unear Charles audited in A.		
COAL MINING:-								
Co. Durham (one colliery).	2,210	168	3 Jan.	7 Jan.	Employers' refusal to allow fillers	Workpeople's request conceded.		
Colliery workpeople—near Rother-ham (one colliery).	2,011	1,007	3 Jan.	8 Jan.	to cavil for working places. Against dismissal of an employee.	Work resumed on advice of trade union officials.		
Colliery workpeople—near Barnsley	5 1,874	AND DOL	6 Jan.‡	8 Jan.	Dispute respecting wages of certain fillers.	Work resumed.		
(one colliery).	2,5	ooş	19 Jan.	4 Feb.	Dissatisfaction of certain youths at working, over a prolonged period,	Work resumed. Some provision subsequently made for working		
Colliery workpeople—near Barnsley (one colliery).	680	688	29 Jan.	29 Jan.	on afternoon shifts only. Disagreement regarding payment of minimum wage to certain work-	on other shifts. Workpeople's claims conceded.		
					people.			
Engineering:— Drop stampers, fitters, turners, etc.—Sheffield (one firm).	560	98	19 Jan.	21 Jan.	Against suspension of an employee who had refused to work on a new	Amicable settlement effected, and employee reinstated.		
		3533701		STAN TH	method of production without an increase in piece rate.	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE		
SHIPBUILDING:		12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 1	11111		merease in piece rate.			
Platers, anglesmiths, platers' helpers, etc.—Wallsend-on-Tyne (one firm).	175	205	21 Jan.	15 Feb.	Against the employment of ship- wrights on work claimed by platers.	Work resumed pending negotiations.		
TINPLATE MANUFACTURE :-		NO. MINIS			platers.	SUPERINATE A.I.		
Workpeople employed in tinplate manufacture—near Swansea (one	120	430	6 Jan.	22 Jan.	For withdrawal of notice of dis-	Work resumed.		
firm).	upes s'ans	ettegell e		700 7 900	missal issued to an employee who was the local branch secretary	Rerustic as solden soldended o		
LINEN MANUFACTURE :-		TOUR ROLL		son (SPI	of workpeople's trade union.	copposed during damage have		
Warp winders and other work- people—Co. Armagh (one firm).	38	1,291	6 Jan.	10 Jan.	Refusal to work with non-unionists.	Non-unionists agreed to join trade union.		

The pures involving less involving less involving less than 10 workpeople, and those which lasted less than one day, have, as usual, been onlitted from the statistics, except when the aggregate duration (i.e., number of workpeople multiplied by number of working days, allowing for workpeople enclassed 100 days.

1 The occupations printed in italies 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.

2 Only 35 workpeople were idle on 6th January.

3 Estimated number. § Estimated number. || The workpeople indirectly involved were idle on 10th January only.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

Statistics of workpeople killed in industrial accidents in Great

Treate the rest of the relation repo	tou in January are given below :-
RAILWAY SERVICE. Brakesmen, Goods Guards 1 Engine Drivers, Motormen 1 Firemen 3 Guards (Passenger) 1 Permanent Way Men 8 Porters 1 Shunters Mechanics: Labourers Other Grades 7 Contractors' Servants	Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motor etc., Vehicles, and Aircraft Shipbuilding
QUARRIES over 20 feet deep 4 FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS. Clay, Stone, Cement, Pottery and Glass 10	PLACES UNDER SS. 104-106, FACTORY ACT, 1901 †19 TOTAL, FACTORY ACTS 75 Total (excluding Seamen) 168
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc 8 Metal Extracting, etc 1 Metal Conversion and Founding 5 Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking 6	SEAMEN ‡41 Total (including Seamen) 209

* Of which 60 were underground and 7 surface.
† viz., Docks, Wharves, etc., 3; Buildings, 15; Warehouses and Railways, 1.
† In Trading Vessels, sailing 2, steam and motor 33; in Fishing Vessels, eam and motor 6.

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

THE total number of cases* of poisoning, anthrax, and epitheliomatous and chrome ulceration in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported during January, under the Factory and Workshop Act or under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, was 24; the

total number of deaths* reported	was o.
I. Cases.	I. Cases—continued.
	CHROME ULCERATION.
LEAD POISONING.	Manufacture of Bichromates
Among Operatives engaged in—	Dyeing and Finishing 2
Plumbing and Soldering 1	Chrome Tanning
Shipbreaking 1	Chromium Plating 4
Paint and Colour Works 1	Other Industries
TOTAL 3	0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000
TOTAL 3	TOTAL 6
2000 · 大 13	Total Common OA
ANTHBAX.	Total, Cases 24
Wool 2	II. Deaths
Handling and Sorting of	LEAD POISONING.
Hides and Skins 3	
090,108 1008,00 1000,01 1005,01-	Plumbing and Soldering 1
TOTAL 5	ANTHRAX.
	Handling and Sorting of
EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION	Hides and Skins 1
(SKIN CANCER).	TO A SECOND PROPERTY -
Pitch 3	EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION
Tar 1	(SKIN CANCER)
Oil 6	Oil 1
The state of the s	Transferrance and the state of
TOTAL 10	Total, Deaths 3
Company of the Compan	

* Cases include all attacks reported during the month, and not previously reported, so far as is known, during the preceding 12 months. Deaths include all fatal cases reported during the month, whether included (as cases) in previous returns or not.

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

Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

All Items included ... 42% Food only ...

At 1st February the average level of the retail prices of food in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was somewhat lower than at 1st January, mainly as a result of further decreases in the prices of eggs and butter. Apart from fish, which was dearer than a month earlier, there was relatively little change in the prices of the other items of food included.

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 42 per cent. at 1st February, 1938, as compared with 45 per cent. at 1st January, 1938, and 35 per cent. at 1st February, 1937.

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

Article.	other	Price (per l wise indicat he nearest	Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) at 1st February, 1938, as compared with			
Afticle.	July, 1914.	1st Jan., 1938.	1st Feb., 1938.	July, 1914.	1st Jan., 1938.	
Beef, British— Ribs Thin Flank	s. d. 0 10 0 6½	s. d. 1 2½ 0 7¾	s. d. 1 2½ 0 7¾	d. + 4½ + 1½	<u>d.</u>	
Beef, Chilled or Frozen- Ribs Thin Flank Mutton, British-	0 7½ 0 4½	0 93 0 5	0 9¾ 0 5	+ 2½ + 0¼	二	
Legs Breast Mutton, Frozen—	0 10½ 0 6½	1 41 0 8	1 41 0 8	+ 5 ³ / ₄ + 1 ¹ / ₂		
Legs Breast Bacon (streaky)*	0 63 0 4 0 111	0 10½ 0 4½ 1 3½	0 10½ 0 4½ 1 3½	+ 3 ³ / ₄ + 0 ¹ / ₄ + 4	三	
Flour per 7 lb. Bread per 4 lb. Tea Sugar (granulated) Milk per quart	$\begin{array}{c cccc} 0 & 10\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 5\frac{3}{4} \\ 1 & 6\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 3\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	1 4½ 0 9½ 2 2½ 0 2½ 0 7	\$1 4 0 9½ 2 2½ 0 2½ 0 7	$\begin{array}{c} + 5\frac{1}{2} \\ + 3\frac{3}{4} \\ + 8\frac{1}{4} \\ + 0\frac{1}{2} \\ + 3\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$		
Butter— Fresh Salt Cheese† Margarine Eggs (fresh) each Potatoes per 7 lb.	1 2½ 1 2½ 0 8¾ 0 7 0 1¼ 0 4¾	1 5½ 1 4 0 11 0 6½ 0 2½ 0 6½	1 43 1 34 0 11 0 61 0 2 0 64	$\begin{array}{c} + & 2\frac{1}{4} \\ + & 1 \\ + & 2\frac{1}{4} \\ - & 0\frac{1}{4} \\ + & 0\frac{3}{4} \\ + & 1\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	- 03 - 03 01 - 01	

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

Average Percentage Increase or

		Decrease 1938, as con	(-) at 1st F	July, 1914.	sponding General
Article.	ing de sa e calculat faril de c	Large Towns (Popula- tions over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	Average for lst Jan., 1938.
Beef, British— Ribs		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Thin Flank		17	20	19	18
Beef, Chilled or Fro	7en	all the state of	20	JOHN TOHO	Lis de deris
Ribs	2011-	31	36	34	34
Thin Flank		3	7	5	3
Mutton, British-	***	1000	O SOLITO PROPERTY.		
Legs		53	57	55	56
Breast		24	25	24	24
Mutton, Frozen-					
Legs		56	50	53	52
Breast		-1	8	4	3
Bacon (streaky)*		36	35	35	37
Fish		133	108	121	105
A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR					
Flour		50	53	52	52
Bread		64	62	63	63
Tea		43	47	45	45
Sugar (granulated)		30	21	26	26
Milk		94	101	97	99
Butter—		2010 2123 3 35	00	35	21
Fresh		11	20	15	12
Salt		4	9 29	7 28	28
Cheese†		27	_9 _9	28 -7	- 7
Margarine		-6	-9 52	57	93
Eggs (fresh)		62	19	30	30
Potatoes		41	19	30	30
All above articles (Weighted Per Increase)		43	42	42	45
			ALC: CERTIFIC		

* If this kind is seldom dealt with in a locality, the returns quote the prices of another kind locally representative.

† The description of cheese for which prices are quoted is in most cases Canadian or New Zealand, but in some districts the returns quote the prices of another kind locally representative.

‡ The decrease in price, as compared with 1st January, was slight, but sufficient to alter the average expressed to the nearest ½d.

RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT.

As regards rents, enquiries which have been made into the changes which have taken effect under the Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Acts indicate that the average increase in the controlled rents (including rates) of working-class dwellings between July, 1914, and 1st February, 1938, was approximately 51 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 59 per cent. This latter figure has been utilised in calculating the final percentage increase shown below for "all items."

As regards clothing, owing to the wide range of quotations, both now and before the war, to changes in qualities and in stocks held by retailers, and to the variations in the extent to which different articles and qualities have been affected by price changes, it is impossible to make an exact calculation of the increase in prices. Information which has been collected, however, from retailers in the principal towns as to the prices of clothing bought by working class families indicates that for articles of, as far as possible, similar quality at each date, the average increase in retail prices between July, 1914, and 1st February, 1933, was about 110 per cent.

In the fuel and light group the prices of coal were between 95 and 100 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 1st February, 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 If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in pre-war working-class family expenditure, allowance being also made for the increase in the prices of soap, soda, domestic ironmongery, brushware and pottery, tobacco, fares and newspapers (averaging about 75 per cent.), the resultant general average increase for 1st February, 1938, is approximately 57 per cent. over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 59 per cent. at 1st January, 1938, and 51 per cent. at 1st February, 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 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
	77	79	78	73	71	69	70	71	72	76	80	81
1924	80	79	79	75	73	72	73	73	74	76	76	77
1925			72	68	67	68	70	70	72	74	79	79
1926	75	73		65	64	63	66	64	65	67	69	69
1927	75	72	71									
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	43	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
				51	52	52	55	55	55	58	60	60
1937	51	51	51	31	34	34	33	33	33	30	00	00
1938	59	57	1	1				No. of Lot	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	100000	A 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	STATE OF

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

I.-FOOD.

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

	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*								
Country.	July,	July,	July,	July,	Latest figures available.				
	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	Rise.	Date.			
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	Per cent.	Per ceat.	Per cent. 29	Per cent.	Per cent.	1938. 1 Feb.			
FOREIGN COUNTRIES. Austria (Vienna) Czechoslovakia (Prague) Ezypt (Cairo)† Fidland France (Paris) Germany Holland (Amsterdam) Norway Portugal† Sweden† Switzerland United States	0 553 18 755 391 3708 20 23¶ 1,805 25 15	2 585 19 809 325 305§ 23 18¶ 1,889 32 15 27	0 575 14 792 362 352§ 24 199 1,963 35 20	0 579 870‡ 500 477§ 25 30 61 2,444 41 31	0 564 12 911‡ 590 519 21 30 64 2,445 43 30 31	1937. Jan., '38 Dec. Feb. Dec. Jan., '38 Nov. Jan., '38 Dec. Nov. Nov. Dec. Dec. Dec.			
BRITISH DOCINIONS, &c. Australia Canada Dire New Zealand South Africa	19 1 34§ 11 3	25 3 40§ 18 2	27 9 45§ 25	31‡‡ 17 54§ 36 2	33‡‡ 18 65 44 8	Dec. Jan., '38 Nov. Dec. Dec.			

II.-ALL ITEMS.

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

	Items on	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*								
Country.	which Computa- tion is	July,	July,	July,	July,	Latest figures available.				
	based.**	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	Rise.	Date.			
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	A,B,C,D,E	Per cent. 41	Per cent. 43	Per cent. 46	Per cent.	Per cent.	1933. 1 Feb.			
F. REIGN COUNTRIES. Austria (Vienna) Belgium Czechoslovakia	A,B,C,D,E A,C,D,E	4 554	5 554	4 574	5 640	5 666	Jan. Jan.			
(Prague) Denmark Egypt (Cairo) Finland France (Paris)	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	593 66 27 867 411††	617 73 30 896 369††	609 74 30 888 401††	623 80 28 952‡	625 84 29 991‡	Dec. Jan., '38 Nov. Oct.			
Germany Holland (Am-	A,B,C,D,E	40%	24	25	530†† 26	558 25	4th Qr. Jan., '38			
Italy (Rome) Norway Sweden	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	283 48 55	300 51 56	324 55 58	363 68 62	39 379 71 65	Dec. Oct. Nov. Jan., '38			
Switzerland United States	A, B, C, D, E	29 3/¶	28 40	30 43	37 47¶	38 48	Dec. Sept.			
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &c. Australia	A,B,C,D,E	19††	22††	25††	28††	29	447- 0-			
Canada Eire New Zealand	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	22 538 29	23 55§ 33	26 59§ 37	30 70§ 47	32 77 51	4th Qr. Jan., 38 Nov. Dec.			
South Africa	A,B,C,D,E	16	16	16	18	21	Dec.			

^{*} Exceptions to this are: Finland, Italy (Rome), January to June, 1914; Switzerland, June, 1914; Portugal, South Africa, 1914; Egypt, Germany, 1915-1914; Holland, 1911-1913; Belgium, April, 1914; United States, Canada, 1913. Australia (all items), November, 1914. The Australian percentages for all items are weighted averages for the six capital cities. The percentages are calculated, in Austria, on prices converted at the rate of 1.44 Schilling equals one pre-war Krone, and, in the other countries, on prices in the ordinary currency.

† Fuel and light are also included in the

currency. el and light are also included in these figures, e method of calculation was revised in 1937.

f The method of calculation was revised in 1937.

§ Figure for August.

If 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;

Other or Miscellaneous Items.

† Figure for 3rd Quarter.

It The method of calculation was revised during the latter half of 1936.

§§ Decrease.

PRICES AND WAGES IN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRIES.

The following Table shows the results of recent ascertainments 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	Average Selling Price* per	Inc. (+) compar	or Dec. (-)			
	last Audit.	ton according to last Audit.	Previous Audit.*	A Year ago*			
Pig-Iron : Cumberland Lincolnshire Nottingham District Northamptonshire North Staffordshire West of Scotland	1937. OctDec. July-Sept. July-Sept. OctDec. OctDec. OctDec.	s. d. 104 5½ 90 8 78 11½ 87 9½ 90 7 115 9¼	s. d. + 14 23 + 11 91 + 7 5 + 6 61 - 0 23 + 7 9	s. d. + 34 41 + 19 73 + 19 0 + 26 23 + 29 21 + 41 81			
Manufactured Iron: North of England { West of Scotland {	SeptOct. NovDec. SeptOct. NovDec.	$\begin{array}{cccc} 216 & 2 \\ 223 & 3\frac{1}{2} \\ 270 & 1\frac{1}{2} \\ 275 & 0\frac{3}{4} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	+ 38 31 + 44 101 + 69 31 + 70 63			
Steel: South-West Wales	July-Sept.	147 6	+ 14 111	+ 36 61			

In accordance with the provisions of the agreements under which wages are regulated, the ascertainments resulted in increases in the wages are regulated, the ascertainments 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 Northamptonshire (excluding Corby); blastfurnacemen in the West of Scotland; iron puddlers and millmen in the North of England and in the West of Scotland; and Siemens steel workers in South-West

In the case of blastfurnacemen in North Staffordshire the ascer-

tainment resulted in a reduction in wages.

For details of the changes in wages, reference should be made to pages 493 and 494 of the December, 1937, GAZETTE and to pages

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

MASTER AND SERVANT-DOCTRINE OF COMMON EMPLOYMENT.

The defendants were a company part of whose business was to supply motor-coaches on hire. Three of the defendants' motorcoaches, driven by their servants, were engaged to carry parties of excursionists to Liverpool Cathedral and then to New Brighton, where the excursionists wished to be discharged. The three coaches went together to Liverpool Cathedral and to New Brighton as a team, and (apart from some disorganisation at the entrance to and in the course of going through the tunnel at Birkenhead) came back as a team. When the three coaches emerged from the tunnel the first was being driven by Radcliffe, the second by Jones and the third by another driver. After Radcliffe had driven as far as the steps of the museum in William Brown Street, his coach stopped and he got out to see what was wrong. Jones, who was then behind him, endeavoured to get ahead, intending to pull up and go to Radcliffe's assistance. Jones did not see Radcliffe, who was standing on the offside of his coach, and Radcliffe was crushed between the two vehicles, receiving injuries from which he died. An action was brought against the defendants by Radcliffe's widow, who alleged that their servant Jones was negligent. The defendants relied on the doctrine of common employment, the negligence alleged being that of a fellow motor-coach driver in the same employment as the deceased man. Mr. Justice Hawke found that Jones was negligent and holding that the circumstances were such that the doctrine of and holding that the circumstances were such that the doctrine of common employment did not apply, awarded the plaintiff £1,589 damages and costs. The defendants appealed, the question involved in the appeal being whether the negligence of the defendants' driver, which resulted in the death of the plantiff's husband, was the negligence of a servant in common employment with the deceased within the doctrine of the law which protects a master from being liable

to his servants for the negligence of those in common employment.

The Court of Appeal (Greer and Scott, L.J., and Luxmoore, J.)
decided that Jones and the deceased man, Radcliffe, were not only
in the service of a common employer at the time Radcliffe received his injuries but were engaged in a common work and the exception to liability which has been established by the doctrine of common employment applied. For these reasons the appeal of the defendants was allowed with costs.—Radcliffe v. Ribble Motor Services, Ltd. Court of Appeal. 20th December, 1937.

Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935.

EMPLOYMENT OTHERWISE THAN BY WAY OF MANUAL LABOUR-ARTISTS AND MANUAL WORKERS.

Two modellers employed at a film studio (each of whose remuneration exceeded £250 a year) were ruled to be not insurable against unemployment, on the ground that their work was not "manual labour" within paragraph 9 of the first schedule (part II) of the

* Stated to the nearest farthing.

Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935. They were also ruled not Unemployment Insurance Act, 1953. They were also full from insurable under the similar provision in the National Health Insurance Act. Their work consisted in making models of all kinds for use in film sets. The models were made usually in clay (but wax or plasticine might be used), and when completed were cast in plaster for

On receipt of the ruling the National Amalgamated Furnishing Trades Association applied for formal decisions of the Minister of Health and of the Minister of Labour. These decisions were to the same effect as the ruling already given, i.e., that the employment was not insurable, being otherwise than by way of manual labour. Appeals were brought in the High Court against the decisions, and were heard by Mr. Justice Branson on 9th December, 1937.

The learned judge in the course of his judgment allowing the

If you find a man employed because he has the artistic faculties which will enable him to produce something which you want in the shape of a creation of his own, then obviously, although it involves shape of a creation of his own, then obviously, atthough it involves a good deal of manual labour, you employ him in order that you may get the benefit of his creative faculty, not because you want a certain number of tons of stone removed by a sculptor's chisel from a block of marble or granite that you have in your studio. On the other hand, if you employ him because he has the manual dexterity necessary to make him, to use an expression which I think Mr. Maschek used, a suitable tool in your hand to produce something which you have in mind and which you want created and which, which you had the manual dexterity and the time, you would create yourself, then I think he is properly regarded as in the category of a manual labourer, and not as being employed otherwise than as a nanual labourer.

manual labourer.

"I think it would be very difficult and very dangerous to attempt to lay down any form which could be applied with any rigidity to any particular case. That can be seen at once when one thinks of the instances which were discussed in the argument of the case. Take a man who carves wood. The ordinary workman who puts a key pattern on to the back of the chairs or to sideboards or other than the country work and the country work an key pattern on to the back of the chairs or to sideboards or other furniture would, I suppose, by everybody be considered to be nothing more than a manual labourer employed in manual work; but you can go from him by infinite gradations through more and more skilled people whose manual dexterity, perhaps may be greater, perhaps may be no greater, but yet who bring more and more of the artistic sense into their productions, until you get to the stage of a man like Grinling Gibbons, whom nobody would pretend to think came within the category of a manual labourer and not an artist. Similarly with the sculptor, you cannot draw any hard and fast line between the man who cuts patterns in soft stone and the man who from that becomes a monumental mason, and gradually goes on and on and may end up by being a first-rate sculptor. You cannot really draw an a priori line which would enable anybody to say that A is on this side and B is on that. The matter must always rest in the last resort upon the opinion formed based upon the facts

of the individual case.
"Now in the present case it seems to me that, having regard to the evidence, these particular people were not regarded as people who could be trusted to create, but that they were supplied, as far as who could be trusted to create, but onable them to produce not anything which it was in their minds to create, but something which the art director of their employers had thought of, had invented, and wanted to be brought into being. He said: 'We have given the men as close detail as we can by drawing, by photograph, and by model.' A little earlier he said: 'We endeavour to supply the men with as much detail as we can according to the skill of the man.' When one looks at the photographs and sketches which have been produced, as I have already said, one finds that full size working drawings appear to have been given down to the very last detail; and even if it were the fact that they were left to reproduce some small conventional matter which it was inconvenient to show upon the working drawings, that would not alter the opinion which I have formed. I think these two men are on the side of the line which makes them to be employed by way of manual labour and, therefore, that they are employed persons within the Acts."—Gaumont British Picture Corporation, Ltd. and Maschek & Tyrrell.—High Court of Justice (King's Bench Division). 9th December, 1937.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE. DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

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

Appeals to the Umpire may be made by the Insurance Officer or by an Association of which the claimant is a member, or, with the leave of the Chairman of the Court of Referees, by the claimant himself. The claimant may also appeal if the decision of the Court

The following recent decision is of general interest:-

* Selected decisions of the Umpire are published: (i) in monthly pamphlets —U.I. Code 8B. (The latest pamphlet is that for December, 1937, price 2d. net; the pamphlets are also obtainable by annual subscription of 2s. 6d. net); (ii) in annual volumes (the latest volume is that for 1936, price 3s. net); (iii) in the following special volumes:—(a) U.I. Code 8 containing specially selected decisions prior to 19th April, 1928 (price 15s. net); (b) U.I. Code 8A, containing specially selected decisions from 19th April, 1928, to 12th March, 1930 (price 6s. net), and (c) U.I. Code 80, containing selected decisions from 13th March, 1930, to 31st December, 1934 (price 10s. net).

The analytical guide to Umpire's decisions (U.I. Code 7), originally published in 1930, is under revision. Certain sections of the guide have now been revised up to date and are on sale.

Case No. 218/38. (14.1.38).

Section 27 and section 35 (6), of the unemployment insurance act, 1935.—Claimant discharged for misconduct and given one week's wages in lieu of notice—Disqualification UNDER SECTION 27 HELD TO COMMENCE AS FROM TERMINATION OF PERIOD OF DISALLOWANCE UNDER SECTION 35 (6).

The material circumstances of this case are as stated in the

Decision.—"On the facts before me my decision is that the claim or benefit is disallowed for 3 weeks from and including 23rd August,

"Unfortunately the Court of Referees has recorded on form U.I.624A in the space provided for recording the 'findings of the Court on questions of fact material to the decision,' the one word 'misconduct.' This, for the reasons stated in Decision 9719/34* is not a record of 'findings of fact' but is a record of the Court's decision.

'On the evidence obtained since the decision of the Court of Referees was given I find that the claimant lost his employment through repeated acts of negligence which amounted to misconduct (see Decision 2835/27),† but it should clearly be stated that it has never been alleged that the claimant was guilty of any act of

dishonesty.

"The Court of Referees has imposed a period of four weeks' disqualification for the receipt of benefit to commence from the first weekday following the loss of the claimant's employment. The claimant lost his employment on 14th August, 1937, and he then received a week's wages in lieu of notice. He did not make a claim for benefit until 23rd August. This was probably due to the fact that he was aware that by virtue of section 35 (6) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935, he was not entitled to benefit for the week following the loss of his employment as therein 'notwithstanding week following the loss of his employment as therein 'notwithstanding that the employment has terminated he continues to receive wages.

"In Decision 11282/34‡ it is said 'In cases of loss of employment

through misconduct it is proper and advisable, as a general rule and apart from special circumstances, to make the date at which the period of disentitlement is to begin coincide with the commencement of the period of unemployment which is the result of the claimant's wrongful or unreasonable conduct, even though the claim to benefit may not have been made until a later date. The period should, however, be effective, and the date should not be fixed in such a way as to include any time during which the claimant was in receipt of, or entitled to, benefit.'

of, or entitled to, benefit.'

"This last sentence does not apply to the present case, and the Court of Referees evidently has not considered the fact that the claimant 'continued to receive wages' for the week following his loss of employment a 'special circumstance' which would prevent the application of the general rule.

"In several cases which have come before the Umpire on appeal recently the practice adopted by the Court of Referees has varied. In some cases in which the claimant has by virtue of section 35 (6) of the Act been deemed not to be unemployed for a period following his loss of employment, and has been held to be disqualified under section 27 for receiving benefit, the Court of Referees has dated the section 27 for receiving benefit, the Court of Referees has dated the period of disqualification imposed by section 27 from the end of the period during which the claimant is not entitled to receive benefit by virtue of section 35 (6). In other cases the Court (as in the present case) has fixed the date of the commencement of the period of disqualification under section 27 to coincide with the loss of

It is obviously desirable that there should be uniformity of practice, if only for the reason that an insured contributor, whose period of disqualification under section 27 dates from the termination of the period during which under section 35 (6) he is deemed not to be unemployed, should not feel that he is receiving less favourable treatment than an insured contributor whose period of disqualification dates from the loss of employment, and who has also continued "To obviate this cause of complaint by having uniformity of

"To obviate this cause of complaint by having uniformity of practice, and bearing in mind that the period of disentitlement to benefit by virtue of section 35 (6) may vary, I suggest to Courts of Referees that in the future, in a case where the claimant has continued to receive wages after his employment has terminated, this should be treated as a 'special circumstance' to take the case out of the general rule enunciated in Decision 11282/34, and that the period of disqualification under section 27 should commence as from the termination of the period during which, by virtue of section 35 (6), the claimant is not entitled to receive benefit.

"The claimant, under the decision of the Court of Referees disqualifying him for receiving benefit for four weeks from the first

qualifying him for receiving benefit for four weeks from the first weekday following the loss of his employment, has been deprived of benefit for three weeks from the date of his claim therefor, which was made a week after the employment had been lost. I cannot at this stage add another week to the aforesaid three weeks' disqualification therefore, in order to adapt the suggestion which I have made to the loss of benefit which the claimant has in fact incurred, I have disqualified him for receiving benefit for three weeks from the experiment of the result of the stage of the result of the stage of the

piration of the week during which he continued to receive wages.
"The Court of Referees has imposed a 'shorter period' than one of six weeks' disqualification for the receipt of benefit. When the maximum period of six weeks' disqualification is not imposed, but 'such shorter period as may be determined by the Court of Referees,' it is desirable that the Umpire should be informed on form U.I.624 of the reasons which have induced the Court to impose the 'shorter period,' because he, as well as the Court, is given a discretion (subject to the maximum of six weeks) by section 27 with regard to the length of the period of disqualification, and it is of assistance to the Umpire to know on what grounds the Court has considered the period should be reduced below six weeks.

* See Vol. XIII, Umpire's Selected Decisions, p. 45 (Pamphlet No. 9/1934).
† See Vol. VI, Umpire's Selected Decisions, p. 195 (Pamphlet No. 12/1927).
† See Vol. XIII, Umpire's Selected Decisions, p. 69 (Pamphlet No. 11/1934).

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (SUBSIDIARY EMPLOYMENTS) ORDER, 1938.

This Order excepts from unemployment insurance certain part-time employments under a Lighthouse Authority in England and Wales (e.g., unestablished boatmen, post runners and, in certain circumstances, emergency lightkeepers) which are already excepted in Scotland under Part IV of the Unemployment Insurance (Excepted Subsidiary Employments and Inclusion) Special Order, 1931. It came into operation on 1st February, 1938. A similar Order has been made by the Minister of Health under the National Health

INSURANCE INDUSTRY SPECIAL SCHEME (VARIATION AND AMENDMENT) SPECIAL ORDER, 1938.

This Special Order increased the weekly rates of benefit payable under the Special Scheme to persons who have attained the age of 18 and those payable in respect of dependants. The new rates come into force on 1st April, 1938.

INDUSTRIAL COURTS ACT, 1919 AND CONCILIATION ACT, 1896.

Recent Proceedings.

INDUSTRIAL COURT DECISIONS.

LABOURER: CIVIL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT, GREAT WESTERN ALLWAY, WEST EALING.—The National Union of Railwaymen submitted a claim for the payment of a meal allowance under Condition 9 of Schedule F to Award No. 728 to a labourer whilst employed as a chainman at Twyford. The man concerned is a labourer attached to the Company's West Ealing Depot and is liable to work at any point within the area of maintenance of the West Ealing Inspector of Mechanics, which area, together with the adjoining Reading district area falls within the London Division. The Union submitted that on the material dates he had been sent away from his home station or district and that his ordinary method of obtaining a meal had been interfered with. It was the Company's contention that the man concerned was on the dates in question employed as a chainman and paid as such and that no meal allowance was granted inasmuch as Twyford falls within the district covered by the London Divisional Engineer on whose staff he was on the material dates employed as a chainman. The Court found that the man concerned is employed from time to time as a chainman on the staff of the London Divisional Engineer and while so employed is paid, and was on the material dates so paid, the appropriate rate, and that his home station whilst so employed is the district under the control of the London Divisional Engineer within which Twyford is situated.

—Award No. 1692; dated 18th January, 1938.

Wages Staff (France and Belgium): Imperial War Graves COMMISSION.—The Wages Staff Association (France and Belgium), Imperial War Graves Commission, claimed that the Commission should pay its established staff (i.e., Gardener-Caretakers) as from 24th July, 1937, in sterling the sum of £3 10s. a week up to ten years' service, and an annual increment of one shilling per week for each year's service thereafter, up to a total of 30 years' service in all, i.e., a maximum salary of £4 10s. a week. Corresponding increases, together with a similar rate of service pay, were claimed for all other grades of the wages staff. At present the men are paid a sterling contract wage based on the current rate of exchange plus a franc allowance varying with the cost of living figure. The Association's claim rested on the high cost of living in France and Belgium, the heavy railway fares incurred by men living in isolated districts and heavy railway fares incurred by men living in isolated districts and the difficulty experienced in obtaining an English education for their children, the educational grant allowed by the Commission being inadequate. The Commission stated that in fixing the remuneration of their British ex-Service staff in France or Belgium regard had been paid to the wages of other local workers as well as those paid to similar staff in the United Kingdom, and the cost of living, rate of exchange and social services had also been taken into account. It would offer no permanent solution of the difficulties arising from fluctuations in rates of exchange. The Court awarded that Gardener-Caretakers employed by the Commission in France and Belgium should be paid the rate of £3 per week rising by annual increments of 2s. 6d. per week to a maximum of £4 per week, these amounts to be payable in sterling or their sterling equivalent in the currency of the country (France or Belgium) in which the employees concerned are for the time being employed. The award provides that no employee should suffer a reduction of pay on transfer to the new scale.—

Award No. 1693; dated 19th January, 1938.

PAINTERS: H.M. DOCKYARDS AND OTHER ADMIRALTY ESTABLISH-MENTS.—The Trade Union Side of the Shipbuilding Trade Joint Council for Government Departments submitted a claim that the basic rate of pay of painters employed in H.M. Dockyards, etc., at home, should be increased from 47s. to 48s. a week. In addition to their basic wage, an industrial bonus of 20s. is paid to the men concerned. The Union contended that the work the painters are concerned. The Union contended that the work the painters are called upon to perform requires as much skill as the work done by other sections of craftsmen, and that in private shipyards there is a uniform rate for all classes of craftsmen including painters. The Admiralty submitted that the rate of 67s. already paid compares favourably with the rate of 66s, paid by private employers. The Court decided that the claim for a higher rate had not been established.—Award No. 1694; dated 24th January, 1938.

RIVETERS, CAULKERS AND WELDERS: H.M. DOCKYARDS AND OTHER ADMIRALTY ESTABLISHMENTS.—The Trade Union Side of the Shipbuilding Trade Joint Council for Government Departments submitted a claim that the basic rate of pay of riveters, caulkers and welders employed in H.M. Dockyards, etc., at home, should be increased from 47s. to 48s. a week. In addition to their basic wage an industrial bonus of 20s. is paid to the men concerned. The Union contended that the riveters, caulkers and welders employed by the Admiralty are not paid a rate equal to the minimum base rate operative in private shipyards. The Admiralty stated that the operative in private snipyards. The Admiralty stated that the existing difference between the rates of the titular grades and the principal mechanics was established in 1924 as a result of Award No. 903 and submitted that there was no justification for a departure from the decision then made. It was also submitted that the rate of 67s. paid by the Admiralty compares favourably with the time rate amounting, with bonus, to 66s. paid in private shipyards. The Court decided that the claim for a higher rate had not been established. -Award No. 1695; dated 24th January, 1938.

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

Milk Distributive Trade Board (England and Wales).

Proposal M.D.(20), dated 14th January, 1938, to vary general minimum time rates and overtime rates for certain classes of male

Objection period expires 14th March, 1938.

Fustian Cutting Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal F.C.(12), dated 28th January, 1938, to vary the general minimum time rates, general minimum piece rates and overtime rates for male and female workers and the piecework basis time rates for emale workers and to fix a general minimum piece rate for certain classes of male and female workers

Objection period expires 28th March, 1938.

Rope, Twine and Net Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Proposal N.I.R.(N.26), dated 19th January, 1938, to vary general minimum time rates, piecework basis time rates and general overtime rates for certain male and female workers. Objection period expired 2nd February, 1938.

CONFIRMING ORDERS.

Paper Box Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order B.(21), dated 14th January, 1938, confirming the variation of general minimum time rates, piecework basis time rates and overtime rates for male and female workers and specifying 21st February, 1938, as the date from which such rates should become

Lace Finishing Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order L.(16), dated 19th January, 1938, confirming the variation of general minimum time rates and general minimum piece rates for female workers and specifying 31st January, 1938, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

Cotton Waste Reclamation Trade Board (Great Britain)

Order C.W.(23), dated 25th January, 1938, confirming the variation of general minimum time rates and overtime rates for male and female workers and specifying 31st January, 1938, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

Sack and Bag Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order S.B.(13), dated 1st February, 1938, confirming the variation of general minimum time rates, piecework basis time rates and overtime rates for male and female workers and specifying 14th February, 1938, as the date from which such rates should become

Button Manufacturing Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order V.(23), dated 1st February, 1938, confirming the variation of general minimum time rates, piecework basis time rates, general minimum piece rates and overtime rates for certain classes of female workers and specifying 14th February, 1938, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

Brush and Broom Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Order N.I.B.B.(42), dated 10th December, 1937, confirming the variation of certain general minimum time rates, piecework basis time rates, general minimum piece rates and general overtime rates, and the cancellation of certain other general minimum piece rates for male and female workers, and specifying 3rd January, 1938,

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

Order N.I.H.H.G.(58 and 59), dated 17th January, 1938, conwork basis time rates, general minimum piece rates and general over-time rates for male and female workers, and specifying 28th February, 1938, as the date from which such rates should become

Laundry Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Order N.I.L.(8), dated 27th January, 1938, confirming the variation of general minimum time rates, the piecework basis time rate and general overtime rates for certain female workers, and specifying 18th February, 1938, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

February, 1938.

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

DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRIAL POPULATION.—Royal Commission on the Geographical Distribution of the Industrial Population. Minutes of evidence: ninth day, 15th December, 1937. [S.O. publication; price 3s.1.

INDUSTRIAL AND PROVIDENT SOCIETIES.—Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year 1936. Part 3. Industrial and provident societies. [S.O. publication; price 2s.]

MINING ACCIDENTS.—Preliminary statement (subject to correction) of the number of deaths caused by accidents in and about the mines and quarries of Great Britain, together with the Isle of Man during the year 1937. Mines Department. [S.O. publication; price 2d.]

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE .- (i) Report of the Unemployment UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.—(1) Report of the Oriented Insurance Statutory Committee on the Draft Unemployment Insurance Insurable Employments) (No. 2) Regulations, 1937. 14th January, 1938. Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publication; price 1d.] (ii) Selected decisions given by the Umpire on claims for benefit during the months of November and December, 1937. U.I. Code 8 B. Pamphlets Nos. 11 and 12/1937. Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publications; price 2d. each].

VITAL STATISTICS.—The Registrar-General's Statistical Review of England and Wales for the year 1935. (New Annual Series No. 15.) Text. [S.O. publication; price 3s.]

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, JANUARY, 1938.

ADMIRALTY.

ADMIRALTY.

Accumulators, alkaline: Alklum Storage Batteries, Ltd., Halifax.
—Air Compressing Equipment: G. & J. Weir, Ltd., Glasgow. Subcontractors for Electrical Gear: W. H. Allen, Sons & Co., Ltd., Bedford.—Air Conditioning Plant: G. N. Haden & Sons, Ltd., Manchester.—Alternators, Motor: Newton Bros. (Derby) Ltd., Derby.—Anchors: W. L. Byers & Co., Ltd., Sunderland; S. Taylor & Sons (Brierley Hill), Ltd., Brierley Hill. Sub-contractors for Castings: Wolsingham Steel Co., Ltd., Wolsingham. Sub-contractors for Forgings: T. S. Forster & Sons, Ltd., Sunderland.—Anti-fouling Composition: "Moravia" Anti-Fouling Composition Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Anvils: John Brooks (Lye), Ltd., Stourbridge.—Armature, and Motor Spares: English Electric Co., Ltd., Stafford and Bradford; Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich; Electro Dynamic Construction Co., Ltd., St. Mary Cray.—Bakery, Reconditioning of: J. W. Spencer, Plymouth.—Batteries: Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Manchester; D.P. Battery Co., Ltd., Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Manchester; D.P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell; Tudor Accumulator Co., Ltd., Dukinfield.—Bedberths: Hoskins & Son, Ltd., Birmingham.—Binoculars: Barr & Stroud, Ltd., Glasgow.—Biscuits: Spillers, Ltd., London, S.E.; W. G. Clarke & Sons (1929), Ltd., London, E.—Bitumen Emulsion: Berry Wiggins & Co., Ltd., London, E.—Blankets: W. Smith & Co., and Wiggins & Co., Ltd., London, E.—Blankets: W. Smith & Co., and J. & N. Philips (Witney), Ltd., Witney.—Blocks, Non-ferrous: Player, Mitchell & Breeden, Birmingham; A. G. Wild & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Ansell Jones & Co., Ltd., Walsall.—Blocks, Wood: Robinson, Dunn & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Boards, Ply: Aeronautical & Panel Plywood Co., Ltd., London, E.—Boats, Motor: J. Taylor (Chertsey), Ltd., Chertsey; A. H. Moody & Son., Ltd., Swanwick Shore, Southampton. Sub-contractors for Machinery: Ferry Engine Co., Ltd., Southampton. Sub-contractors for Electrical Equipment: J. B. Marr & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Boiler Tube Supp Hadfields, Ltd., Sheffield.—Bolts, Nuts and Studs: Walker & Wi Ltd., Hamilton; Rivet Bolt & Nut Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Charles Richards & Sons, Ltd., Darlaston.—Boots, Knee, Leather: Owen Richards & Sons, Ltd., Darlaston.—Boots, Knee, Leather: Owen Smith (Raunds), Ltd., Wellingborough; Adams Bros. (Raunds), Ltd., Wellingborough; John Horrell & Son, Ltd., Wellingborough.—Boxes, Lamp: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.; Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Brackets, Lighting: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.—Building Contract: J. W. Spencer, Plymouth.—Building, Temporary, Supply and Erection of: Thompson, Bayliss & Co., Ltd., Rainham, Essex; John Harrison (London), Ltd., London, S.E.—Cabinets, Ice: Marco Refrigerators, Ltd., London, S.W.—Cable, Electric: Ward & Goldstone, Ltd., Manchester; Hooper's Telegraph & India Rubber Works, Ltd., London, E; British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Helsby; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.; St. Helens Cable & Rubber Co., Ltd., Slough; Metropolitan Electric Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., Chadwell Heath; Mersey Cable Works, Ltd., Bootle; Siemens Electric Lamps & Supplies, Ltd., London, S.E.; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.; General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton; Edison Swan Cables, Ltd., Lydbrook; Enfield Cable Works, Ltd., Brimsdown; Craigpark Electric Cable Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge; W. T. Glover & Co., Ltd., bringe Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge; W. T. Glover & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Greengate & Irwell Rubber Co., Ltd., Manchester; Connollys (Blackley), Ltd., Manchester.—Capstan Gear: Thomas Reid & Sons (Paisley), Ltd., Paisley; Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Barrow-in-Furness. Sub-contractors for Motors: Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich. Sub-contractors for Control Gear: Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.—Capstans and Generators: Cowans Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Carlisle. Sub-contractors for Electrical Equipment: Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich.—Cases, ment: Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich.—Cases, Attache: J. Mullins, Ltd., London, S.E.—Cells: General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Manchester; D.P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell.—Chain Cable: N. Hingley & Sons, Ltd., Dudley.—Chests and Safes, Steel: Stephen Cox & Son, Ltd., Sedgley; Samuel Withers & Co., Ltd., West

Bromwich.—Clips, Flag: Archibald Kenrick & Sons, Ltd., West Bromwich; Edwin Showell & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—Cloth: Smith & Hutton, Ltd., Bradford.—Coils, Evaporator: Caird & Rayner, Ltd., London, E.—Compasses and Gear: Sperry Gyroscope Co., Ltd., Brentford.—Connections, Pneumatic Hose, etc.: Archibald Kenrick & Sons, Ltd., West Bromwich; A. C. James, Birmingham; Highton & Son, Ltd., London, E.; Thomas Hickin & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Frederick Giles & Sons, Birmingham; Gabriel, Ed., Birmingham; Dodd & Oulton, Ltd., Liverpool; Carron Co., Carron; H. P. Trend & Co., Devonport; Edwin Showell & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Dodd & Oulton, Ltd., Liverpool; Carron Co., Carron; H. P. Trend & Co., Devonport; Edwin Showell & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Shipham & Co., Ltd., Hull; John Roby, Ltd., Rainhill, Liverpool; Ogden & Lawson, Workington; Sir James Laing & Sons, Ltd., Sunderland; W. N. Baines & Co., Ltd., Rotherham.—Cranes: Clark, Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead, Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead, Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead, Carlon Freinespring Co., Ltd. Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Carlisle; Clyde Crane Engineering Co., Ltd., Mossend. Sub-contractors for Motors: British Thomson-Houston Mossend. Sub-contractors for Motors: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby. Sub-contractors for Control Gear: Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton; British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby.—Die-castings: Lightalloys, Ltd., London, N.W.; Non-Ferrous Die-Casting Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; Perry Barr Metal Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Disinfectors: Aveling-Barford, Ltd., Grantham.—Distemper: Paripan, Ltd., Egham; Lewis Berger & Sons, Ltd., London, E.—Electrical Installations: Haddow & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Englished W. H. Allen & Sons & Co. Ltd., Bodford: General Fan Units: W. H. Allen & Sons, & Co., Ltd., Bedford; General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Electro Dynamic Construction Co., Litd., St. Mary Cray; Mawdsleys, Ltd., Dursley; Veritys, Ltd., Birmingham; Small Electric Motors, Ltd., Beckenham. Subcontractors for Fans: Thermotank, Ltd., Glasgow; Keith Blackman, Ltd., London, N. Sub-contractors for Control Gear: Electrical Apparatus Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton Sub-contractors for Switches. Engineering & Lighting Equipment Apparatus Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton Sub-contractors for Switches: Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans. Sub-contractors for Starters: Electrical Apparatus Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Firebricks: H. Foster & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; E. J. & J. Pearson, Ltd., Stourbridge; Southwood, Jones & Co., Ltd., Risca; Consett Iron Co., Ltd., Consett: Burn Firedley Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne: Morgan Consett; Burn Fireclay Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Morgan Crucible Co., Ltd., Dalry.—Flannel: Ben Jones & Son, Llandyssul; David Lewis, Henllan; R. Radcliffe & Sons (Mossley), Ltd., Mossley.—Furnace: Dowson & Mason Gas Plant Co., Ltd., Manchester.— Furnace: Dowson & Mason Gas Plant Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Furnaces, Electric: Birmingham Electric Furnaces, Ltd., Birmingham.—Generators: Electric Construction Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton; Davey Paxman & Co. (Colchester), Ltd., Colchester; Newton Bros., (Derby), Ltd., Derby.—Hammer, Drop: Brett's Patent Lifter Co., Ltd., Coventry.—Heating Units: Spiral Tube & Components Co., Ltd., Derby. Sub-contractors for Immersed Starters: George Ellison, Ltd., Birmingham.—Iron, Pig: T. W. Ward, Ltd., Sheffield.—Keys, Magnetic: Parmeko, Ltd., Leicester; Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Castleton, Lancs.—Lamps, Electric: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W. and Wembley; Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End., Sub-contractors for Bulbs: Lemington Glass Works, Ltd., Lemington Sub-contractors for Cans: Lamp Cans. Ltd., Chester-Lemington. Sub-contractors for Caps: Lemington Glass Wollas, Edd., Lemington. Sub-contractors for Caps: Lamp Caps, Ltd., Chester-field.—Lamps, Signalling: Sperry Gyroscope Co., Ltd., Brentford.—Lathes: Dean Smith & Grace, Ltd., Keighley; Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Coventry; H. W. Ward & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Holbrook Machine Tool Co., Ltd., London, E.; Churchill-Redman, Ltd., Halifax; George Swift & Sons, Ltd., Halifax. Sub-contractors for Motors: Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford and Guisley: Motors: Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford and Guisley; Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester; British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby; Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester. Sub-contractors for Control Gear: Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton; Igranic Electric Co., Ltd., Bedford; British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby; Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester. Sub-contractors for Switch-gear: Brookhirst Switchgear, Ltd., Chester. Sub-contractors for Electrical Equipment: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby.

—Linen Goods: W. Lumsden & Son, Freuchie & Kirkcaldy; John —Linen Goods: W. Lumsden & Son, Freuchie & Kirkcaldy; John Boath, Junr., & Co., Ltd., Forfar; Robert Stocks & Co., Ltd., Kirkcaldy; Thos. McLaren & Sons, Kirkcaldy.—Lockers: Mechans, Ltd., Glasgow.—Locomotives, Steam: Robert Stephenson & Hawthorns, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Andrew Barclay, Sons, & Co., Ltd., Kilmarnock.—Locomotive, Tank: W. G. Bagnall, Ltd., Stafford. Sub-contractors for Filtrator: Filtrators, Ltd., London, W.C.—Lorries: Associated Equipment Co., Ltd., Southall.—Machines, Drilling: Rotax, Ltd., London, N.W.; Consolidated Pneumatic Tool Co., Ltd., Fraserburgh and London, E.; Kitchen & Wade, Ltd., Halifax. Sub-contractors for Motors: Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich. Sub-contractors for Control Pneumatic Tool Co., Ltd., Fraserburgh and London, E.; Kitchen & Wade, Ltd., Halifax. Sub-contractors for Motors: Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich. Sub-contractors for Control Gear: Igranic Electric Co., Ltd., Bedford.—Machine, Folding and Box-making: Sedgwicks, Ltd., London, E. Sub-contractors for Motors: Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester. Sub-contractors for Switchgear: Watford Electric & Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Ltd., Licetten, Ltd., Licetten, Ltd., Licetten, Ltd., Licetten, L. Rayling, Ltd., L. Rayling, Ltd., Licetten, L. Rayling, L Watford.—Machines, Milling.—Wadkin, Ltd., Leicester; J. Parkin son & Son, Shipley. Sub-contractors for Motors: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby; Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby; Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton; English Electric Co., Ltd., Stafford. Sub-contractors for Control Gear: Brookhirst Switchgear, Ltd., Chester; English Electric Co., Ltd., Stafford.—Machine Plate Flanging: Crosthwaite Furnaces & Scriven Machine Tools, Ltd., Leeds. Sub-contractors for Motors: Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester. Sub-contractors for Control Gear: Veritys, Ltd., Birmingham.—Machine, Printing: R. W. Crabtree & Sons, Ltd., Leeds. Sub-contractors for Electrical Review of the Control Gear: Western Revenue & Control Gear: Machines & Control Gear: Equipment: J. H. Holmes & Co., Ltd., Hebburn.—Machines, Screwing: Kendall & Gent (1920), Ltd., Manchester. Sub-contractors for Motors & Control Gear: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby.

Machine, Studding and Tapping, etc.: Wm. Asquith, Ltd., Halifax.

Sub-contractors for Motors: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd.,

Rugby. Sub-contractors for Control Gear: General Electric Co., Rugby. Sub-contractors for Control Gear: General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Machine, Wheel Shaping: Turbine Gears, Ltd., Stockport. Sub-contractors for Motors, Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester. Sub-contractors for Control Gear: Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.—Machinery, Distilling: Caird & C

Rayner, Ltd., London, E .- Machines, Grinding: Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Broadheath, nr. Manchester, Sub-contractors for Motors & Control Gear: General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham.— Machines, Turning, Facing and Drilling: John Holroyd & Co., Ltd., Milnrow. Sub-contractors for Motors & Control Gear: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby.—Malt, Crushed: Edward Fison, Ltd., Ipswich.—Marmalade: Crosbie's Pure Food Co., Ltd., Southall. Message System, Pneumatic: Sturtevant Engineering Co., Ltd. Nottingham.—Motors, Electric: Croydon Engineering Co., Ltd. Croydon; Klaxon, Ltd., Birmingham.—Motors, Lamp: Small Electric Motors, Ltd., Beckenham.—Motors, Propelling: Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester; Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich.—Office Accommodation: F. J. Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich.—Office Accommodation: F. J. Privett, Ltd., Southsea.—Oil Paste: R. Ingham Clark & Co., R. Gay & Co., London, E.; Craig & Rose, Ltd., London, S.E.; Blundell, Spence & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Golden Valley Ochre & Oxide Co., Ltd., Wick, Bristol; W. & J. Leigh, Ltd., Bolton.—Panels, Transmitting: Gambrell Radio Communications, Ltd., London, S.W.—Plugs: L.P.S. Electrical Co., Ltd., Wembley.—Presses, Tapering: Greenwood & Batley, Ltd., Leeds. Sub-contractors for Control Gear: Brookhirst Switchgear, Ltd., Chester.—Projectors. Searchlight: Metropolitan, Vickers Electrical Co. Ltd. Projectors, Searchlight: Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Projectors, Searchlight: Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester; Clarke, Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead.—Pump and Boiler Houses: H. M. Murray & Co., Glasgow.—Pumps and Accumulators: Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Barrow-in-Furness. Subcontractors for Motors: Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester. Sub-contractors for Starters: Electrical Apparatus Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Racks, Storage: Constructors, Ltd., Birmingham.—Rations, Irish Stew,: Poulton & Noel, Ltd., Southall.—Rations, Meat and Vegetable: Maconochie Bros., Ltd., London, E. Paffectors: Clarke Chapman & Co., Ltd., Contabled Sub-Reflectors: Clarke, Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead. Subcontractors for Glass: Pilkington Bros., Ltd., St. Helens.—Regulators, Field, and Starters: E. N. Bray, Ltd., London, E.; Igranic Electric Co., Ltd., Bedford.—Rope, Steel Wire: Dixon Corbitt, Ltd., Gateshead; British Ropes Southern (Sales), Ltd., Doncaster; Binks Bros., Ltd., London, E.; W. J. Glover & Co., Ltd., St. Helens; Glaholm & Robson, Ltd., Sunderland; R. Hood, Haggie & Sons, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; D. Morgan Rees & Sons, Ltd., Cardiff.— Rubber Sheet, and Tape: North British Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh; India Rubber, Gutta Percha & Telegraph Works Co., Ltd. London, E.; Clyde Rubber Works Co., Ltd., Renfrew—Screws, Brass, Steel, etc.: Butler Spragg & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Baxters (Bolts, Screws & Rivets), Ltd., Birmingham; Charles Richards & Sons, Ltd., Darlaston; Thomas Eaves, Ltd., Birmingham; Davis & Timmins, Ltd., London, N.; Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd. Birmingham; Carron Co., Carron; Douglass Bros. Ltd., Blaydonon-Tyne; Vaughan Bros. (Drop Forgings), Ltd., Willenhall.—Scuttles, Side: J. & J. Woods, Ltd., Rainhill.—Separators, Oil: Alfa Laval Co., Ltd., Brentford. Sub-contractors for Motors: Mawdsleys, Ltd., Dursley. Sub-contractors for Heaters: Heatrae, Ltd., Norwich. Sub-contractors for Starters: Electrical Apparatus Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Shafts, Flexible: Greenwood & Batley, Ltd., Leeds. Shed, Rebuilding of: F. J. Privett, Ltd., Southsea.—Sheeting, Asbestos: Turner Bros. Asbestos Co., Ltd., Rochdale; Cape Asbestos Co., Ltd., Barking; James Walker & Co., Ltd., Woking; British Belting & Asbestos Co., Ltd., Cleckheaton.—Sheets, Bars and Sections, Copper, Brass and Bronze: Aston Chain & Hook Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Birmingham Battery & Metal Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Thos. Bolton & Sons, Ltd., Oakamoor and Widnes; James Booth & Co. (1915), Ltd., Birmingham; British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescot; Charles Clifford & Son, Ltd., Birmingham; Delta Metal Co., Ltd., London, S.E. and Birmingham; I.C.I. Metals, Ltd., Birmingham; McKechnie Bros., Ltd., Birmingham; Manganese Bronze & Brass Co., Ltd., Ipswich; P. H. Muntz & Co., Ltd., West Bromwich; John Wilkes, Sons & Mapplebeck, Ltd., Birmingham; Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Elswick.—Sheets, Strips and Discs, Steel: Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Elswick.—Sheets, Strips and Discs, Steel: Swift Levick & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; Rotherham Forge & Rolling Mills Co., Ltd., Rotherham; Thos. Firth & John Brown, Ltd., Sheffield; W. Jessop & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—Shorts, Drill: J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., Swindon & London, E.; John Hammond & Co. (1922), Ltd., Newcastle, Staffs; Edward R. Buck & Son, Ltd., Poynton; "Wescot" Overall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Egham; Henry Bannerman & Sons, Ltd., Manchester; J. B. Hoyle & Co., Hangingroyd and Halifax.—Shutter Units and Pinions, etc.: Clarke Charman & Co., Ltd., Castelband, Chadbarra, (Charles and Pinions), etc.: Clarke Hangingroyd and Halifax.—Shutter Units and Pinions, etc.: Clarke Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead; Chadburn's (Ship) Telegraph Co., Ltd., Bootle; Sperry Gyroscope Co., Ltd., Brentford; London Electric Firm, Croydon. Sub-contractors for Bushes: G. Bray, Ltd. Leicester.—Singlets and Shirts: Smethurst & Holden, Ltd., Salford; McArthur Beattie & Co., Ltd., Warrington; United Welsh Mills (Emeralda, Ltd.), Cardiff.—Slates, Roofing: E. Parkinson (London), Ltd., London, N.—Slippers: Adams Bros. (Raunds), Ltd., Raunds.—Split Pins: D. Powis & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; T. P. Hawkins & Son, Ltd., Birmingham; Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., Birmingham; Cooper & Turner, Ltd., Sheffield; J. Nichols & Son, Ltd., Birmingham.—Spraying Equipment. etc.: Aerograph Co., Ltd. mingham; Cooper & Turner, Ltd., Sheffield; J. Nichols & Son, Ltd., Birmingham.—Spraying Equipment, etc.: Aerograph Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; H. B. Sale, Ltd., Birmingham; British Oxygen Co., Ltd., London, N.; John Feaver, Ltd., London, S.E.; Rippingilles, Ltd., Birmingham; Hayward-Tyler & Co., Ltd., Luton—Starters, Automatic and Resistances: Watford Electrical and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Watford; E. N. Bray, Ltd., London, E.; Electrical Apparatus Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Steam Heating Installation: Edward Deane & Beal, Ltd., London, E.C. Steelwork: W. Dibben & Sons, Ltd., Southampton; Ed. Wood & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Steering Gear: Hastie & Co., Ltd., Greenock.—Stores: Thomas E. Steering Gear : Hastie &Co., Ltd., Greenock.—Stoves : Thomas E. Steering Gear: Hastie &Co., Ltd., Greenock.—Stoves: Thomas E. Gray & Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-contrators for Cast Iron Work: Hunt Bros. (Oldbury), Ltd., Oldbury, Sub-contractors for Firebrick Shapes: Consett Iron Co., L4d,, Consett. Sub-contractors for other Firebrick: E. J. & J. Pearson, Ltd., Stourbridge, Sub-contractors for Control Gear: Georoe Ellison, Ltd., Birmingham.—Suet, Tinned: Ogston & Tennant, Ltd., Aberdeen; British American Product Co., Ltd., Birkenhead.—Switches: General Electric Co., Ltd.,

Manchester; Bertram Thomas, Manchester; Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Switches, Transmitter: Elliott Bros. (London), Ltd., London, S.E.—Switchgear: A. Reyrolle & Co., Ltd., Hebburn.—Transformers:—Foster Engineering Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; English Electric Co., Ltd., Stafford; Partridge Wilson & Co., Ltd., Leicester; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.; Aeronautical & General Instruments, Ltd., Croydon; London Transformer Products, Ltd., London, N.W.—Trucks: Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham—Tubing, Rubber: William Warne & Co., Ltd., Birmingham—Tubing, Rubber: William Warne & Co., Ltd., Barking; David Moseley & Sons, Ltd., Manchester; North British Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—Valves, Wireless: Mullard Radio Valve Co., Ltd., Mitcham; General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W. Sub-contractors for Bulbs; R. Johnstone & Co., Rugby. Sub-contractors for Holders, etc.: H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, S.E. Sub-contractors for Silica Parts: Thermal Syndicate, Ltd., Wallsend, contractors for Holders, etc.: H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, S.E. Sub-contractors for Silica Parts: Thermal Syndicate, Ltd., Wallsend, Sub-contractors for Caps: Prestware, Ltd., Morden.—Varnish, Knotting and Size: Smith & Walton, Ltd., Haltwhistle; Hanger Knotting and Size: Smith & Walton, Ltd., Haltwhistle; Hanger Watson & Harris, Ltd., Hull; London Varnish & Enamel Co., Ltd., London, E.; Craig & Rose, Ltd., Leith; John S. Craig & Co., Ltd., Clasgow; Blundell Spence & Co., Ltd., Hull; C. W. Waters, Ltd., London, E.C.; Gross, Sherwood & Heald, Ltd., Barking; George Purdom & Co., Ltd., Barking.—Vats, Rum: Carty & Son, Ltd., London, S.E.—Vices: Swinden's Patents, Ltd., Bathgate.—Voltmeters: Everett Edgeumbe & Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—Waistbelts: Barrow, Hepburn & Gale, Ltd., London, S.E.; W. H. Matthews & Sons, London, E.C.; Frenchs, Ltd., London, E.—Water Closets and Gear: Shanks & Co., Ltd., Barrhead.—Water Purification Equipments: E.C.D., Ltd., Tonbridge.—Wavemeters: H. W. tion Equipments: E.C.D., Ltd., Tonbridge.—Wavemeters: H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, S.E.—Whalers: R. & A. Hamper, Fareham; W. Cook, Maldon; E. Cove, Salcombe; K. R. Skentelbery, Plymouth.
—Winches: Clarke, Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead.—Windlasses: Thos. Reid & Sons (Paisley), Ltd., Paisley.

WAR OFFICE.

Ablution Ranges: W. B. Morrison & Son, Glasgow.—Apparatus, Cable Laying: J. M. Dangerfield & Sons, London.—Arc Shearer Machine: Mayor & Coulson, Ltd., Glasgow.—Automatic Branch Exchange: General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry.—Baths and Fittings: Carron Co., Falkirk.—Batteries, Boxes and Cases: Accumu-Lators of Woking (1928), Ltd., Woking; D. M. Davies (Slough), Ltd., Slough.—Batteries, Plugs: Simmonds & Stokes, Ltd., London.—Bedsteads: W. Rhodes, Ltd., Nottingham.—Beeswax: W. G. Barton & Co., London.—Binoculars: Dolland & Aitchison, Ltd., Bromley.—Bins, Steel: E. Hill & Sons, Ltd., Stourbridge; Sargeant Turner & Son, Ltd., Stourbridge.—Blankets: Dodgson & Hargreaves Ltd., Leeds; Wormalds & Walker, Ltd., Dewsbury.—J. Walker & Sons, Ltd., Mirfield; T. & D. Lee & Sons, Ltd., Dewsbury; C. Early & Co., Ltd., Witney; W. Smith & Co. and J. & N. Philips (Witney), Ltd., Witney.—Blaw Knox Equipment: Blaw Knox, Ltd., Watford.—Boards, Charging: Cox, Walkers, Ltd., Darlington.—Bodies, Workshop, etc.: Vulcan Motor & Eng. Co., Ltd., Southport; Lee Workshop, etc.: Vulcan Motor & Eng. Co., Ltd., Southport; Lee Motor Works (Bournemouth), Ltd., Bournemouth.—Boots, Ankle, etc.: Adams Bros. (Raunds), Ltd., Raunds; R. Coggins & Sons, Ltd., Raunds; Tebbutt & Hall Bros., Ltd., Raunds; Owen Smith (Raunds), Ltd., Raunds; S. Walker, Walgrave; G. T. Hawkins, Ltd., Northampton; Avalon Boot Manfrs., Ltd., Rothwell.—Bottles, Water: Anglo-Enamelware, Ltd., Stourport.—Braces: G. Aked, Halifax.—Brake Parts: New Hudson, Ltd., Birmingham.—Brass Bar: Delta Metal Co., Ltd., London; I.C.I. Metals, Ltd., Birmingham.— Brushes and Brooms: C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham; Singleton Flint & Co., Ltd., Lincoln; Lee & James, Ltd., Birmingham; Davis, Burrow & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; Newton & Cook, London.—Burner Units: Hydran Products, Ltd., Staines.—Buzzers: Telephone Manfg. Co., Ltd., London.—Cable, etc.: General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton; Connolly's (Blackley) Ltd., Manchester; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London.—Canvas-Backed Rubber Sheet: St. Helens Cable & Burbles Co. Ltd. Sleep Sheet St. Helens Cable & Burbles Co. Ltd. Sleep Sheet St. Helens Cable & Burbles Co. Ltd. Sleep Sheet St. Helens Cable & Burbles Co. Ltd. Sleep Sheet St. Helens Cable & Burbles Co. Ltd. Sleep Sheet St. Helens Cable & Burbles Co. Ltd. Sleep Sheet St. Helens Cable & Burbles Co. Ltd. Sleep Sheet Sheet St. Helens Cable & Burbles Co. Ltd. Sleep Sheet Rubber Co., Ltd., Slough.—Caps, F.S.: Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd. London.—Cartons: Trepur Paper Tube Co., Ltd., Perivale; Metal Box Co., Ltd., Manchester; Thompson & Norris Manfg. Co., Ltd., Brentford; M. Cook & Son, Ltd., Hatfield and London.—Chairs: F. East & Co., Ltd., Dundee; Hatherley Works, Ltd., Gloucester.

Chassis: Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—Chests, Tool,
Empty: Papworth Industries, Ltd., Cambridge.—Gloth, Various:

E. Wilman & Sons, Ltd., Hadfield; Ireland & Wishart, Ltd., Kirk-H. Morris, Ltd., Loughborough.—Copper Ingot: British Metal Corpn., Ltd., London, E.C.—Cordage: R. Hood, Haggie & Son, Ltd., Willington Quay.—Cotton, Duck: Holdsworth & Gibb, Ltd., Swinton; J. Hoyle & Sons, Ltd., Summerseat.—Covers, W.P.: Adam & Lane & Neeve, Ltd., London; Gowen & Co. (W. Mersea), Ltd., W. Mersea.—Derrick Bodies: Eagle Coach Works, Ltd., Thames Ditton—Disc Facing Machines: Oldfield & Schofield Co., Ltd., Halifax.— —Disc Facing Machines: Oldfield & Schofield Co., Ltd., Halifax.—Dishes: S. J. & E. Fellows, Ltd., Wolverhampton; Trepur Paper Tube Co., Ltd. Perivale.—Dowlas: Boase Spinning Co., Ltd., Kirkcaldy; D. & R. Duke, Brechin.—Drums, Cable: G. Mills, Beckenham.—Dynamometers: Heenan & Froude, Ltd., Woorcester.—Dynamos: Lancs Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., London.—Earthenware: Crown Staff Porcelain Co., Ltd., Fenton.—Exploders, Dynamo: W. Mackie & Co., Ltd., London.—Eyepiece Rims: W. H. Briscoe & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Lawton (Succr's), Ltd., Birmingham; Smith Meters, Ltd., London.—Files, Sandblasted: English Steel Corpn., Ltd., Sheffield; J. J. Saville & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; T. Firth & J. Brown, Ltd., Sheffield; S. Osborn & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—Fireplace Suites: Carron Co., London.—Fluxed Binder and Bituminous Emulsion: Berry, Wiggins & Co., Ltd., Kingsnorth and minous Emulsion: Berry, Wiggins & Co., Ltd., Kingsnorth and Weaste; Shell Mex & B.P., Ltd., London; Colas Products, Ltd., Ellesmere Port; British Bitumen Emulsions, Ltd., Slough and Manchester.—Forms, Barrack, Legs: B. C. Barton & Son, Ltd., Birmingham.—Fume Extraction Plants: Keith, Blackman, Ltd., London.—Generators: H. Green & Co., Ltd., Keighley.—Glasses

and Tumblers: Stevens & Williams, Ltd., Brierley Hill.—Gloves: C. Ockwell & Co., Cricklade; F. Bryan, Ltd., London.—Goggles: Stadium, Ltd., London.—Grinding Machines: Coventry Gauge & Tool Co., Ltd., Coventry; H. Green & Co., Ltd., Keighley.—Handles, Broom: Cartwright Bros., Ltd., London.—Hardware: Bulpitt & Bryangham.—Haverscales: Market & Co., Ltd., London.—Hardware Broom: Cartwright Bros., Ltd., London.—Hardware: Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—Haversacks: Maple & Co., Ltd., London; E. H. P. (Hadleigh), Ltd., Hadleigh; Hampton & Sons, Ltd., London; Barrow, Hepburn & Gale, Ltd., London; M. Wright & Sons, Ltd., Quorn.—Hose, Canvas: G. Angus & Co., Ltd., Newcastleon-Tyne; W. Rose Hose Co., Ltd., Salford; Richards, Ltd. Aberdeen.—Housewives: Pryce, Jones, Ltd., Newton (N. Wales).—Hydraulic Equipment: Tangyes, Ltd., Birmingham.—Insulators, Gooking Containers: Marco Refrigerators, Ltd., London.—Jackets and Gloves, Fencing: F. Bryan, Ltd., London and Worcester; Barrow, Hepburn & Gale, Ltd., London.—Jackets and Trousers: J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, and/or Swindon.— J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, and/or Swindon.— Knives, Clasp: W. & S. Butcher, Ltd., Sheffield; J. Rodger & Sons Ltd., Sheffield; J. Allen & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield.—Lathes: J. B. Corrie & Co., Ltd., Halifax; Oldfield & Schofield Co., Ltd., Halifax; Jornie & Co., Ltd., Hallfax; Ordinata & Schotta & Normanton, Ltd., Halifax; Holbrook Machine Tool Co., Ltd., London.—Lead, Pig: Jocke, Lancaster & W. W. & R. Johnson & Sons, Ltd., London; H. Gardner & Co., Ltd., London.—Levels, Telescopic: E. R. Watts & Gardner & Co., Ltd., London.—Levels, Telescopic: E. R. Watts & Gardner & Co., Ltd., London.—Levels, Telescopic: E. R. Watts & Gardner & Co., Ltd., London.—Levels, Telescopic: E. R. Watts & Gardner & Co., Ltd., London.—Levels, Telescopic: E. R. Watts & Gardner & Co., Ltd., London.—Levels, Telescopic: E. R. Watts & Gardner & Co., Ltd., London.—Levels, Telescopic: E. R. Watts & Gardner & Co., Ltd., London.—Levels, Telescopic: E. R. Watts & Gardner & Co., Ltd., London.—Levels, Telescopic: E. R. Watts & Gardner & Co., Ltd., London.—Levels, Telescopic: E. R. Watts & Gardner & Co., Ltd., London.—Levels, Telescopic: E. R. Watts & Gardner & Co., Ltd., London.—Levels, Telescopic: E. R. Watts & Gardner & Co., Ltd., London.—Levels, Telescopic: E. R. Watts & Gardner & Co., Ltd., London.—Levels, Telescopic: E. R. Watts & Gardner & Co., Ltd., London.—Levels, Telescopic: E. R. Watts & Gardner & Co., Ltd., London.—Levels, Telescopic: E. R. Watts & Gardner H. Gardner & Co., Ltd., London.—Levels, Telescopic: E. R. Watts & Son, Ltd., London.—Lifts: Evans Lifts, Ltd., Leicester.—Linseed Oil: Smith Bros. & Co. (Distillers), Ltd., London; British Oil & Cake Mills, Ltd., London.—Machines, Bacon Slicing, etc.: Automatic Scale Co., Ltd., Broadheath; Metcalfe Ideal Products Ltd., Coventry; S. Nye & Co., London; Medcalfe & Co., Ltd., London.—Machines, Coal Cutting: Siskal Machines, Ltd., Sheffield; Hardypick, Ltd., Sheffield.—Machines, Weighing: G. Salter & Co., Ltd., W. Bromwich; J. & J. Siddons, Ltd., W. Bromwich.—Metal Rod: Delta Metal Co., Ltd., London.—Milling Machines: Cincinnati Milling Machines, Ltd., Birmingham; J. Holroyd & Co., Ltd., Milnrow; Metal Co., Ltd., London.—Milling Machines: Phoema Telephole & Electric Works, Ltd., London.—Milling Machines: Cincinnati Milling Machines, Ltd., Birmingham; J. Holroyd & Co., Ltd., Milnrow; Midgley & Sutcliffe, Leeds.—Nails, etc.: J. Giles & Sons, Ltd., Leeds.—Netting, Mosquito and Sandfly: Black Bros., Ltd., Nottingham; Donald & Co., Nottingham; T. Adams, Ltd., Nottingham.—Nickel: H. Gardner & Co., Ltd., Clydach.—Ovens: W. E. Burnell & Sons, Ltd., Leicester.—Paper, Non-Absorbent: Lloyd's Packing Warehouses, Ltd., Manchester.—Pickets, Angle: Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Pig Iron: Barrow Hematite Steel Co., Ltd., Barrow-in-Furness.—Pile Drivers: C. H. Johnson & Sons Ltd., Manchester.—Piping and Fittings: Bromford Tube Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Planing Machines: Ward, Haggas & Smith, Ltd., Keighley.—Plates and Mugs: Soho Pottery, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent; Lissen, Ltd., London.—Pliers: Tools & Instruments (Highgate), Ltd., Birmingham: —Poles: C. White, Bromley.—Presses: Tangyes, Ltd., Birmingham; Taylor & Challen, Ltd., Birmingham; Hydraulic Eng. Co., Chester.—Pumps: Four Oaks Spraying Machine Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Taylor & Challen, Ltd., Birmingham; Hydraulic Eng. Co., Chester.—Pumps: Four Oaks Spraying Machine Co., Birmingham.—Purses, Highland and Tassels: Nicoll Bros., Bankfoot.—Rags, Cotton: W. C. Jones, Ltd., Salford; F. R. Young & Co., Ltd., London.—Rails: W. Jones, Ltd., London.—Receivers, Bearing: Elliott Bros. (London), Ltd., London.—Receivers, Watch: Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London.—Rectifiers: Westinghouse Brake & Signal Co., Ltd., Chippenham.—Repairs to W.D. Vessel: J. S. Doig (Grimsby), Ltd., Grimsby.—Ropes, Towing, Steel: Edge & Sons, Ltd., Shifnal; Elliot Equipment & Accessories, Ltd., Cardiff.—Rubber Bands: Poppe Rubber & Tyre Co., Ltd., Twickenham; W. Warne & Co., Ltd., Barking.—Sacks, Jute: G. C. Taylor & Son, Dundee.—Saws, Hack, Blades: J. W. & H. Platt, Harrow; Sheffield & Hallamshire Hacksaw Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—Semi-Annealing Machines: J. Holroyd & Co., Ltd., Rochdale.—Serge: R. Gaunt & Sons Ltd. Farslay: J. Berry & Sons Ltd. Ash Serge: R. Gaunt & Sons, Ltd., Farsley; J. Berry & Sons, Ltd., Ashburton; J. W. Whitworth, Ltd., Luddendenfoot; J. Halliday & burton; J. W. Whitworth, Ltd., Luddendenfoot; J. Halliday & Sons, Ltd., Bradford.—Sheets: J. Hoyle & Sons, Ltd., Oldham & Bacup.—Shirts: McArthur Beattie & Co., Ltd., Warrington; Kelsall & Kemp, Ltd., Rochdale; F. Lane, Ltd., London.—Sludge Plant: W. E. Farren, Ltd., Birmingham.—Spanners: R. T. Shelley, Ltd., Birmingham.—Steel Bars: District Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Smethwick.—Steel Billets: English Steel Corpn., Ltd., Sheffield.—Steel Stampings: J. Brockhouse, Ltd., W. Bromwich.—Steel, Various: Guest, Keen & Baldwins Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Port

Talbot; United Steel Co.'s, Ltd. (Steel, Peech & Tozer Branch), Rotherham; English Steel Corporation, Ltd., Sheffield; Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Scotswood; T. Summerson & Sons, Ltd., Darlington; E. Allen & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; F. H. Lloyd & Sons, Wednes-

bury; Jonas & Colver (Novo), Ltd., Sheffield.—Straps, Chin:
Barrow, Hepburn & Gale, Ltd., London.—Switchboards and Parts:

Barrow, Hepburn & Gale, Ltd., London.—Switchboards and Farts. G. P. Dennis, Ltd., Wirral; Cox Walkers, Ltd., Darlington.—Switches: L. M. K. Manfg. Co., Ltd., Brentford.—Tables.—Mann, Egerton & Co., Ltd., Norwich; H. B. D. Co., Ltd., London; E. Atkins, Ltd., Alperton.—Tanks, Storage, etc.: Metal Propellers, Ltd., Croydon; J. Thompson (Dudley), Ltd., Dudley; London Aluminium Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Mechans, Ltd., Glasgow;

Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., Lincoln.—Tents, Parts: Jas. McIlwraith

Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., Lincoln.—Tents, Parts: Jas. McIlwraith & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; T. Briggs (London), Ltd., London; J. Hawley & Co. (Walsall), Ltd., Walsall; T. Dobbin & Co., London; Piggott Bros. & Co., Ltd., Ongar; J. Smith & Co. (London, E.), Ltd., Romford; W. Smith (Poplar), Ltd., London.—Thread: W. & J. Know Ltd., Kilbirnie; H. Campbell & Co., Ltd., Belfast.—Ticken: W. Lumsden & Son, Frenchie & Kirkcaldy; W. Ewart & Son, Ltd., Belfast; Durham St. Weaving Co., Ltd., Belfast.—Tiles: H. & R. Johnson, Ltd., Tin Ingot: Capper Pass & Son, Ltd., London.—Tinplates: Baglan Bay Tinplate Co., Ltd., Briton Ferry.—Towels: W. R. Lee, Ltd., Heywood; R. Stocks & Co., Ltd., Kirkcaldy.—Trailers: T. H. Gill & Son, Ltd., London.—Trestles, Iron: C. R. Tipping & Co., Ltd., Leeds.—Valises: E. H. P. (Hadleigh), Ltd., Hadleigh.—Valves, Inlet: H. B. Sale, Ltd., Birmingham.—Wall and Ceiling Boards: Lloyd Boards, Ltd., Sittingbourne; Patent Impermeable Millboard Co., Ltd., Sunbury-on-Thames.—Watches: Grimshaw, Baxter & J. J. Elliott, Ltd., London. Water Cooling

Tower: P. Brotherhood, Ltd., Peterborough.—Wheels, Disc: Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Winch: Clarke, Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead.—Building Works and Services: Plymouth Royal Citadel—Improvements to Married Soldiers' Quarters: Pearn Bros., Ltd., Plymouth. Larkhill, Provision of dining huts: James & Crockerell, Durrington. Scar's Elbow—Caretaker's Quarters: J. B. Edwards & Co. (Whyteleafe), Ltd., London. Chilwell—Overhaul and conversion of Bennis Stokers: Bennis Combustion, Ltd., Bolton. Derby—Provision of Lighting: C. A. Newton & Co., Derby. Beverley—Term Contract: J. Taylor (Contractors), Ltd., Hull. Catterick—Painting: W. Palmer (Leeds), Ltd., Leeds. Catterick—Renewal of Fencing: F. Shepherd & Son, Ltd., York. Woolwich, Erith & Biggin Hill—Erection of Fencing: W. Bain & Co. Ltd., Coatbridge. Erith—Repairs to Roofs: Old Forge Estates, Ltd., Sideup. Woolwich—Reconstruction of Govt. House: Burslem & Co., Ltd., London. Woolwich, Royal Herbert Hospital—Supply and erection of steel sashes and frames: Standard Metal Window Co., West Bromwich. Kingston and Croydon Areas—Artificers' Work: S. Cronin & Sons, Warley. Guildford, Hookwood, Redhill, and Weybridge Areas—Artificers' Work: C. T. Corps, Ltd., Guildford. Preston—Conversion of Riding School to Garage: A. Fenton, Manchester. Aldershot, Wellington and Stanhope Lines—Erection of Garages: G. Kemp Stroud & Co., Ltd., Aldershot. Hereford—Artificers' Work: J. Hiles & Son, Hereford. Aldershot. Hereford—Artificers' Work: J. Hiles & Son, Hereford. Aldershot. Erection of Grocery Store: Lee Bros. (Aldershot) Ltd., Aldershot. R. O. F., Irvine—Supply and erection of steelwork: Lambhill Ironworks, Ltd., Glassow. R.O.F., Birtley—Erection of Laboratory: T. Holt Irvine—Supply and erection of steelwork: Lambhill Ironworks, Ltd., Glasgow. R.O.F., Birtley—Erection of Laboratory: T. Holt Ltd., Glasgow, R.O.F., Birtley—Erection of Laboratory: T. Holt & Co., Stockton-on-Tees. Hookwood—Clothing to Store Shed: Speirs, Ltd., London. Woking—Alterations to Sanitary Annexes: E. J. Logan, London. R.S.A.F.—Constructional Steelwork: Aston Construction Co., Ltd., London. Brighton—Reconstruction of Barracks: Nox, Ltd., London. Longmoor—Erection of Medical Reception Station: J. Smallbone & Sons, Ltd., Reading. Crownhill Station Barracks—Erection of Buildings: F. J. Stanbury,

ATR. MINISTRY.

AIR MINISTRY.

Accessories, Ignition: K.L.G. Sparking Plugs, Ltd., London, S.W.—Aero Engines: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Hatfield.—Āero Engines, Bearings for: Hoffmann Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Chelmsford.—Aero Engine, Modifications and Flight Equipment: Armstrong-Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry.—Aero Engine Spares: D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.; De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Hatfield; Armstrong-Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry.—Aero Engine Spares, Rebuilding and Testing: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Aero Engine Tests: Rolls-Royce, Ltd., Derby; D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.—Aero Engine Test and Accessories: Armstrong-Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry.—Aero Engine Tests and Repairs: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Aero Engine Test Units: D. Napier & Son, Ltd., Coventry.—Aero Engine Tests units: D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.—Aero Engines, Tests, Work on and Spares: Rolls-Royce, Ltd., Derby.—Aircraft: Handley-Page, Ltd., London, N.W.; Airspeed (1934), Ltd., Portsmouth.—Aircraft Air Intakes and Spares: A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Aircraft Auxiliary Equipment: Supermarine Aviation Works (Vickers), Ltd., Southampton.—Aircraft Conversion: Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes.—Aircraft Flight Test: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Aircraft General Spares Parts: Isaiah Platt, Ltd., Wednesbury; Bruntons (Musselburgh), Ltd., Musselburgh; Rubery, Owen & Co., Ltd., Darlaston; Bifurcated & Tubular Rivet Co., Aylesbury; Brown Bros. (Aircraft), Ltd., London, E.C.; Davis & Timmins, Ltd., London, N.—Aircraft Modification: Airspeed (1934), Ltd., Portsmouth.—Aircraft Repairs: Vickers Aviation, Ltd., Hayes; Hawker Aircraft, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames.
—Aircraft Spares: De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Hatfield; Vickers Aviation, Ltd., Weybridge; Hawker Aircraft, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames; A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Black-—Aircraft Spares: De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Hatfield; Vickers Aviation, Ltd., Weybridge; Hawker Aircraft, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames; A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Blackburn Aircraft, Ltd., Brough; Westland Aircraft, Ltd., Yeovil; Fairey Aviation, Ltd., Hayes; Handley Page, Ltd., London, N.W.; Gloster Aircraft Co., Ltd., Hucclecote.—Aircraft Tests: De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Hatfield.—Aircraft, Work on: Saunders-Roe, Ltd., E. Cowes; Vickers Aviation, Ltd., Weybridge.—Airscrews: De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Hatfield; Airscrew Co., Ltd., Weybridge; Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol: Rotol screws: De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Hatfield; Airscrew Co., Ltd., Weybridge; Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; Rotol Airscrews, Ltd., Gloucester.—Altimeters: S. Smith & Sons (M.A.), Ltd., London, N.W.—Attachments, Articulated: Taskers of Andover (1932), Ltd., Andover.—Bags, Kit: E.H.P. (Hadleigh), Ltd., London, E.C.—Bars, Steel: English Steel Corporation, Ltd., Sheffield.—Bedding, Hair: McRae & Drew, Ltd., Paisley.—Bedsteads, Modification of: Wm. Rhodes, Ltd., Nottingham.—Bodies, Metal, and Cabs: Carbodies, Ltd., Coventry.—Bodies, Platform on Trailer Chassis: E. G. Brown & Co., Ltd., London, N.—Boxes: Platt Bros. & Co., Ltd., Oldham; Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Norwich; Watkins, Sporne & Co., London, E.C.; Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., London, S.W.—Brackets for Fire Extinguishers: Foamite, Ltd., London W.—Buildings and Works Services: Brize Norton, Oxon— Watkins, Sporne & Co., London, E.C.; Vekkets-Almstoling, Etd., London, S.W.—Brackets for Fire Extinguishers: Foamite, Ltd., London, W.—Buildings and Works Services: Brize Norton, Oxon—Concrete Floors to Sheds: Horseley Bridge & Thos. Piggott, Ltd., Tipton. Brize Norton, Oxon—Various Buildings and External Services: Topham, Jones & Railton, Ltd., London, S.W. Cosford, Salop—Storage Depots and Workshops: Sir Robert McAlpine & Sons (Midlands), Ltd., Liverpool. Cardiff, Glam.—Building Work and External Services: J. Gerrard & Sons, Ltd., Manchester. Yeadon, Yorks.—Building Work and External Services: J. Gerrard & Sons, Ltd., Manchester. Great Rissington, Glos.—Underground and Overhead Cables: Cox Walkers, Ltd., Darlington. Great Rissington, Glos.—Internal Wiring: N. G. Bailey & Co., Leeds. Boscombe Down, Wilts.—Various Buildings and External Services: Anglo-Scottish Construction Co., Ltd., London. Netheravon, Wilts.—Alterations and Additions to Various Buildings: W. Bell & Sons, Andover. Kemble, Glos.—Concrete Floors to Sheds: Horseley

Bridge & Thos. Piggott, Ltd., Tipton. Catterick, Yorks.—Levelling of Landing Ground: Maxwell M. Hart, Ltd., Manchester. Bicester, Oxon—Additions and Alterations to Various Buildings, External Services: Wooldridge & Simpson, Ltd., Oxford. Cosford, Salop—Underground Cable Scheme: John Collier & Co. (Electrical Engrs.), Ltd., Manchester. Brize Norton, Oxon—District Heating: Dilworth & Carr, Ltd., Preston.—Canvas Hangar: Adam & Lane & Neeve, Ltd., London, E.—Caps: Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, S.E.—Cases: Watkins, Sporne & Co., London, E.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.—Cleaners, Oil: Tecalemit, Ltd. Brentford—Clocks. Dashboard: Carley & Clemence, London. Ltd., Brentford.—Clocks, Dashboard: Carley & Clemence, London, E.C.; S. Smith & Sons (M.A.), Ltd., London, N.W.—Cloth, Blue-Grey: J. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd., Holmfirth; H. Hamer & Son, Ltd., Ravensthorpe.—Cocks, Pillar: Guest & Chrimes, Ltd., Rotherham.—Containers: Huntley, Boorne & Stevens, Ltd., London, S.E.—Cranes, Derrick: John M. Henderson & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Granes, Derrick: John M. Henderson & Co., Ltd., Aberdeen.—Granes, Electrically Operated: Herbert Morris, Ltd., Loughborough.—Ejector, Sewage: Hughes & Lancaster, Ltd., Wrexham; Adams Hydraulics, Ltd., York.—Equipment, Web: Mills Equipment Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; M. Wright & Sons, Ltd., Loughborough.—Floats, Smoke, Filling of: Schermuly Pistol Rocket Apparatus, Ltd., Newdigate.—Gauges: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Gauges, Boost: S. Smith & Sons (M.A.), Ltd., London, N.W.; Negretti & Zambra, London, E.C.—Gauges, Oil Pressure: N.W.; Negretti & Zambra, London, E.C.—Gauges, Oli Pressure: Negretti & Zambra, London, E.C.; Short & Mason, London, E.; S. Smith & Sons (M.A.), Ltd., London, N.W.—Glasses, Orange: Chance Bros & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Goggles: Wm. Stephens & Sons, Ltd., London, N.; J. & R. Fleming, Ltd., London, E.C.—Harness, Safety: Mills Equipment Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Heaters, Flameless: Griffin & Tatlock, London, W.C.—Hose, Fuelling: Superflexit, Ltd., Slough.—Indicators, Course and Height: Celluloid Printers, Ltd., Surbiton.—Indicators, Air Speed: S. Smith & Sons (M.A.), Ltd., London, N.W.—Indicators, Turn: Reid & Sigrist, Ltd., New Malden.—Instruments for Auto Controls: S. Smith Sigrist, Ltd., New Malden.—Instruments for Auto Controls: S. Smith & Sons (M.A.), Ltd., London, N.W.—Instruments, Drawing: Dargue Bros., Ltd., Halifax.—Jackets, Airmen: G. Glanfield & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; Bainbridge Bros. (Leeds), Ltd., Leeds; Moore, Taggart & Co., Glasgow.—Jacks: Henry Miller & Co., London, N.W.; Ernest Lake, Ltd., Bishops Stortford.—Ladders, Tower: Ransomes, Sims & Jefferies, Ltd., Ipswich.—Lamps, Identification and Spares: H. E. Ashdown (B'ham.), Ltd., St. Helens.—Lamps, Landing: Rotax, Ltd., London, N.W.—Lamps, Signalling: Aldis Bros., Birmingham.—Lathes: Cromwell Engineering Co., Ltd., Coventry; Denham's Engineering Co., Ltd., Halifax.—Lifts, Vehicle: Henry Miller & Co., London, N.W.—Locomotives, Diesel: Andrew Barchinery, Woodworking: Wadkin, Ltd., Leicester.—Machines, Engraving: Taylor, Taylor & Hobson, Ltd., Leicester.—Machines, Hydraulic Grinding: Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Machines, Milling: A. Herbert, Ltd., Coventry.—Machines, —Machines, Milling: A. Herbert, Ltd., Coventry.—Machines, Universal Milling: J. Parkinson & Son, Shipley.—Machines, Valve Grinding: V. L. Churchill & Co., London, S.E.—Magnesium Alloy: J. Booth & Co. (1915), Ltd., Birmingham.—Mandrels: Brooke Tool J. Booth & Co. (1915), Ltd., Birmingham.—Mandrels: Brooke Tool Manufacturing Co., Birmingham.—Nuts, Steel: Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., Birmingham; Brown Bros. (Aircraft), Ltd., London, E.C.; Chas. Richards & Sons, Ltd., Darlaston.—Paint: Bitulac, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Panels, Flying Instrument: Measurement, Ltd., London, S.W.—Panels, Relay: British Talking Pictures, Ltd., Wembley.—Parachutes for Flares: P. & E. Spencer, London, N.—Pins, Shackle: Rubery, Owen & Co., Ltd., Darlaston.—Pins, Split: Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., Birmingham; Brown Bros. (Aircraft), Ltd., London, E.C.; David Powis & Son, Ltd., Birmingham; T. P. Hawkins & Son, Birmingham.—Pins, Taper: Brown Bros. (Aircraft), Ltd. London, E.C.—Plant Processing Brown Bros. (Aircraft), Ltd., London, E.C.—Plant, Processing (Stapling Machine): W. Vinten, Ltd., London, N.W.—Poles, Steel, (Stapling Machine): W. Vinten, Ltd., London, N.W.—Poles, Steel, Fittings for: Newport & S. Wales Tube Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Pumps, Hydraulic: Integral Auxiliary Equipment, Ltd., London, W.—Pumps, Petrol: Lee, Howl & Co., Ltd., Tipton; Drysdale & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Racks, Storage: East & Son, Ltd., Berkhamsted; J. Gerrard & Sons, Ltd., Manchester.—Radiators and Cases: Serck Radiators, Ltd., Birmingham.—Regulators, Voltage: Ferranti, Ltd., Oldham.—Relays, Magnetic: Automatic Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Rivets: Cooper & Turner, Ltd., Sheffield; Beatson Bros., Sheffield.—Screws: Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., Birmingham; Brown Bros. (Aircraft), Ltd., London, E.C.—Serge, Blue-Grey: James Watkinson & Sons, Ltd., Holmfirth; T. W. Whitworth, Ltd., Luddendon Foot; G. H. Hirst & Co., Ltd., Batley.—Sets. Lighting and Starting: C.A.V.—Bosch, Ltd., London, W.— —Sets, Lighting and Starting: C.A.V.—Bosch, Ltd., London, W.—Sets, Motor Generator: Electric Construction Co., Wolverhampton.—Sets, Relay: Automatic Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Shear Legs: A. Allen & Son, Ltd., Dudley.—Shirting: Howe & Coates, Ltd., Manchester.—Shirts: Henry Bannerman Howe & Coates, Ltd., Manchester.—Shirts: Henry Bannerman & Sons, Ltd., Manchester.—Shoes: Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Softeners, Water: Horseley Bridge & Thos. Piggott, Ltd., Tipton.—Spanners: Herbert Terry & Sons, Redditch.—Springs, Air: J. Macdonald & Co., Glasgow.—Stands, Engine: Ernest Lake, Ltd., Bishops Stortford.—Straps, Adjustable: Mills Equipment Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Switchboards: Astral Engineering Co., Ponders End.—Switches: Automatic Telephone & Elec. Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Telephone Mfg. Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Theodolites: E. R. Watts & Son, Ltd., London, S.E.—Theodolites: Coley Thermometers, Ltd., Brentford.—Towers, Wireless Teak: Harland & Wolff, Ltd., London, S.E.—Trestles: Ransomes. Teak: Harland & Wolff, Ltd., London, S.E.—Trestles: Ransomes Sims & Jefferies, Ltd., Ipswich.—Tubes, Copper, and Fittings: Yorkshire Copper Works, Ltd., Leeds.—Units, Auxiliary, Power Spares for: A.B.C. Motors, Ltd., Walton-on-Thames.—Units, Control: R. B. Pullin & Co., Ltd., Brentford.—Units, R/T Line Link: Ferranti, Ltd., Oldham.—Valves, Oxygen: S, Smith & Sons (M.A.), Ltd., London, N.W.—Vehicles: Ford Motor Co., Ltd., Dagenham.—Voltmeters: Howard Butler, Walsall.—Wavemeters: Marconi's W/T Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Webbing, Gotton: Bole

Hall Mill Co., Ltd., Tamworth.—Wheels, Aero: Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Wings for Aircraft: A. V. Roe & Go., Ltd., Manchester.—Wire, Steel, Stainless: Brown Bros. (Aircraft), Ltd., London, E.C.; Temco, Ltd., Lydbrook.—W/T Equipment: Marconi's W/T Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—W/T Receivers, Spares and Accessories: A. C. Cossor, Ltd., London, N.

POST OFFICE.

Acid, Sulphuric: Spencer Chapman & Messel, Ltd., London.-Apparatus, Telephonic: Automatic Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., Beeston, Notts.; General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London; Telephone Manu-Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London; Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London.—Apparatus, Telephonic, Parts: Birkbys, Ltd., Liversedge; North British Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh; Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London.—Apparatus, Testing and Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London.—Apparatus, Testing and Protective: Electro Dynamic Construction Co., Ltd., St. Mary Cray; Ernest Turner Electrical Instruments, Ltd., High Wycombe; Ltd., Co., Ltd., Co., Ltd., Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd. Morgan Crucible Co., Ltd., London; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London; Standard Fuse Co., Ponders End; Stockall Marples & Co., Ltd., London.—Apparatus, Wireless: Caplin Engineering Co., Ltd., London; General Electric Co., Ltd., London; Mullard Radio Valve Co., Ltd., Mitcham; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London.—Battery Stores: A. W. Buchan & Co., Portobello; John Kilner, S. Serry (1997). Ltd., Websfuld. Potter Characteristics and Co. London.—Battery stores: A. W. Buchan & Co., Portobello; John Kilner & Sons (1927), Ltd., Wakefield.—Bolts, Arm: Guest, Keen, & Nettlefolds, Ltd., Darlaston.—Cable: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Helsby; Connollys (Blackley), Ltd., Manchester; General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton; Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London; United Telephone Cables, Ltd., Dagenham.—Chains, Motor: Morse Chain Co., Ltd., Letchworth.—Chleride & Amazoia, London; Ltd., Northern Cables, Ltd., Dagenham.—Chains, Motor: Morse Chain Co., Ltd., Letchworth.—Chloride of Ammonia: Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., Northwich.—Chloride of Manganese: H. J. Evans & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Compound: W. H. Keys, Ltd., West Bromwich.—Conduit and Conduit Fittings: F. C. Blackwell & Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Steel Tube & Conduit Co. (Middlesbrough), Ltd., Middlesbrough; Walsall Conduits, Ltd., West Bromwich.—Cords, Telephone: London Electric Wire Co. & Smiths, Ltd., London; L.P.S. Electrical Co., Ltd., Wembley.—Couplings, C.I.: Dudley & Dowell, Ltd., Cradley Heath; Jones & Attwood, Ltd., Ştourbridge; McDowall, Steven & Co., Ltd., Falkirk.—Covers, Tyre: Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Desiccators: Walters & Dobson, Ltd., Sheffield.—Drums, Packing: John Feaver, Ltd., London.—Fittings, Electric Light: Chance Bros. & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Electrical Conduits, Ltd., Walsall; General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Gloves, Leather: A. Baily & Co., Ltd., Glastonbury.—Insulators: Joseph Leather: A. Baily & Co., Ltd., Glastonbury.—Insulators: Joseph Bourne & Son, Ltd., Derby; Bullers, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent; Thomas Bourne & Son, Ltd., Derby; Bullers, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent; Thomas De La Rue & Co., Ltd., London.—Jacks, Gable Drum: Richard C. Gibbins & Co., Birmingham.—Lamps, Torchblowing: T. E. Bladon & Son, Ltd., Birmingham.—Lugs, Lead: Thos. Francis & Co., Ltd., Leeds.—Mirrors, Driving: Harris & Sheldon, Ltd., Birmingham.—Motor Chassis: Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham; Morris Motors, Ltd., Cowley.—Office Cleaning: Services Window and General Cleaning Co., Ltd., London.—Outfits, Stencil: A. West & Partners, London.—Parcel Post Receptacles (Ironwork): Charles Willetts, Junr., Ltd., Cradley Heath.—Pistons: Morris Motors, Ltd., Coventry.—Ratchets and Tongs: Joseph Bradbury & Sons, Ltd., Braintree; Wm. Wilkinson & Sons (Penketh), Ltd., Warrington.—Rings, Cable: Parkin Wire Products, Ltd., Ford, Sussex.—Scales: George Salter & Co., Ltd., West Bromwich.—Screws: Nettlefold & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—Sheets, Waterproof: Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen.—Sleeves, Jointing: Winfields Rolling Mills, Ltd., Birmingham.—Spades: English Tools, Ltd., Wigan.—Staples, Insulated: Tower Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Worcester.—Steps, Pole: Bert Birks & Co., Cradley Heath; Bullers, Ltd., Tipton.—Uniform Clothing: D. Gurteen & Sons, Ltd., Haver-Worcester.—Steps, Pole: Bert Birks & Co., Cradley Heath; Bullers, Ltd., Tipton.—Uniform Glothing: D. Gurteen & Sons, Ltd., Haverhill; Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Great Yarmouth; James Smith & Co. (Derby), Ltd., Derby; "Wescot" Overall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Egham.—Wire, Cadmium Copper: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescot; Enfield Cable Works, Ltd., Brimsdown, Middlesex; General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton.—Yarn, Spun: East London Rope Works, Ltd., London.—Cabling, Loading Coils and Terminations: Lyndhurst—Lymington: Pirelli General Cable Works, Ltd., Southampton.—Salford ampton. Sub-Contractor for Lyndhurst-Lymington: Salford Electrical Instruments, Ltd., Salford, for Loading Coils.; Junction Electrical Instruments, Ltd., Salford, for Loading Coils.; Junction Epping-Ongar-Brentwood: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London; Middlesbrough-Whitby, Glasgow-Kilmarnock-Ayr (No. 3), Leeds-Harrogate-Shipley-Ilkley, Junction Canniesburn Toll-Killearn-Balfran, Birmingham-Leamington. United Telephone Cables, Ltd., London. Sub-Contractor for Middlesbrough-Whitby, Glasgow-Ayr (No. 3), Leeds-Ilkley, Junction Canniesburn-Balfran, and Birmingham-Leamington: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, for Loading Coils; Kings Lynn-Holbeach: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London; Gloucester: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London; Gloucester-Bristol, London-Guildford: United Telephone Cables Ltd., London, Sub-Contractor for Gloucester-Bristol and London; Gloucester-Bristol, London-Guildford: United Telephone Cables, Ltd., London. Sub-Contractor for Gloucester-Bristol and London-Guildford: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, for Terminations and Balancing Networks.—Conduit Laying, etc.: East Ham, Watford-Hempstead Road: G. J. Anderson, London; Holywood-Craigavad (Co. Down): J. Bakewell & Sons, Ballycastle Co. Antrim; Walton-on-Thames-Sudbury and Esher-Walton-on-Thames, Leatherhead, Croydon Road: J. E. Billings & Co., Ltd. Croydon, Surrey; Wembley High Road: P. Bilton (R'ways), Ltd., London; Norwich-Cromer, Spilsby (Lincs.): A. R. Cleghorn & Co., Ltd., Norwich; London-Chatham (S.E. District) (Section II): J. Cochrane & Sons, Ltd., London; Glasgow: Great Western Road Dowanside Road, Dumbarton-Stirling Road, Edinburgh: Tarvit Street-North Meadow Walk: Christie & Middleton, Ltd., Banchory, Kincardineshire; Bursledon-Hamble (Southampton): C.D.L. ConFebruary, 1938. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

struction Co., Ltd., Egham; Bingley: W. Connolly & Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Camber, Winchelsea and Southboro: Ewing & Salmond, Ltd., Croydon, Surrey; Harrow Road (Willesden): J. L. Eve Construction Co., Ltd., London; Wargrave and Ascot: H. Farrow, Ltd., London; Bathgate: Fisher Bros., Edinburgh; Southend-on-Sea, etc.: W. & C. French, Ltd., Buckhurst Hill; Wallington: Fordyce Bros., Ltd., St. Mary, Cray, Omington, Markey, Cookley, D. Bros., Ltd., St. Mary Cray, Orpington; Marlow-Cookham Der Rotherham, Herringthorpe: G. H. Graham, Huddersfield; Ll rhaiadr and Knockin, Holbeach, Gresford, Barrow Heath: W. P P. G. Hayes, Ltd., Warrington, Lancs.; Salford, etc., Manchester etc.: H.B. Construction Co. (Lancs.), Ltd., Liverpool; Edgbaston (Birmingham): Hodge Bros. (Contrs.), Ltd., Northfield, Birmingham; Bristol (West), Hullavington (Wilts): E. Ireland, Ltd., Bath; Sydenham: Lavender Macmillan, Ltd., Worcester Park, Company of the Control of Bath; Sydennam: Lavender Macmillan, Ltd., Worcester Park, Surrey; Gloucester-Abergavenny (N. Wales District) (Sections V, VII, IX), Barnt Green (Worcs.): Martin & Element, Ltd., Smethwick; Newark (Notts), Bristol North (Cranbrook Road Area), Albrighton: Moore & Rowley, Birmingham; Finningley, Leeds-Carlisle-Edinburgh (Section VI), Undercliffe: E. W. Moulson, Bradford; Chester (Sections I, II), King's Lynn-Holbeach (King's Lynn Portion), Wisbech (Cambs), Clynderwen, Glasgow West George Street, Cambridge-Sawston: Norwest Construction Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Farnborough-Odiham Crondall: H. J. Newport, Ltd., Towcaster, Northants; Cheltenham-Evesham-Stratford-on-Avon (Sections I, II, III), Llanddulas (Denbighshire): Ormerod & Shields, Preston, Lancs; Leeds-Carlisle-Edinburgh (Section XXXII) Robbisch (Sections I, II, III), Llanddulas (Denbighshire): Ormerod & Shields, Preston, Lancs.; Leeds-Carlisle-Edinburgh (Section XXXII) Robison & Davidson, Lockerbie, Dumfriesshire; Leeds-Carlisle-Edinburgh (Section VII): Sangwin, Ltd., Hull; Birmingham-Derby (N. Mid. District), Stoke-on-Trent-Uttoxeter and Stoke-on-Trent-Cheadle: E. F. Sparkes, Ltd., Birmingham; Staines, etc., Kensington: O.C. Summers, London; East Budleigh and Budleigh Salterton (Devon), Redhill-Godstone, Sticklepath (Devon), Bere Alston-Devon: A. Thomson & Co. (Ldn.), Ltd., London; Polruan (Cornwall), Mawnan Smith (Falmouth): W. Tratham, Redruth; Preston (Canterbury), Chrishall and Haddenham, Wick-Thurso (Sections I, II), Olrig Hill Radio Station (Caithness): G. Wimpey & Co., Ltd., London; Keevil (Wilts), Trowbridge (North): Wort & Way, Salisbury; Aberford, Crossgates and Roundhay: Yorkshire Road Tar Binders, Ltd., Leeds.—Electric Goods Lift: Aberdeen H.P.O.: H. O. Strong & Sons, Ltd., Bristol.—Electric Passenger Lift: Aberdeen Central T.E.: H. O. Strong & Sons, Ltd., Bristol.—Electric Light and Power Distribution: Glasgow (Minerva Street): Haddow & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—New Lifeboats: H.M.T.S. "Monarch," J. I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., London.—Telephone Exchange Equipment: Manchester Tandem (Automatic Extension No. 1), Sherwood (Nottingham) (Automatic Extension No. 4), Gloucester (Automatic Extension No. 3), West Sussex County Council, New Hospital, Chickester P.A.B.X.). Pendleton (Manchester) (Automatic Extension No. 4), Chickester P.A.B.X.). Extension No. 3), West Sussex County Council, New Hospital Chichester P.A.B.X.), Pendleton (Manchester) (Automatic Extension No. 1), Lark Lane (Liverpool) Power Plant: Automatic Telephone and Electric Co., Ltd., London. Sub-Contractors for Lark Lane: Alton Battery Co., Ltd., Alton, Hants, for Batteries; Electric Construction Battery Co., Ltd., Alton, Hants, for Batteries; Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Rectifier and Ringing Machines; Swinton (Manchester) (Automatic Extension No. 1), Folkestone (Automatic Extension No. 5), Frobisher (London): Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., London; Coventry (Automatic Extension No. 6), Stallybridge (Manchester) (Power Plant), Ringway (Manchester) (Power Plant): General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry. Sub Contractors for Stalybridge and Ringway: D.P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell, Derbyshire, for Batteries; Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, for Rectifier; W. London, for Rectifier; W. Jones & Co., London, for Ringing Machines; Pett (Sussex) Unit, Perivale (London) (Automatic Extension No. 1), Brighton (Automatic Extension No. 7), Ramsey (Huntingdon) Unit, Chichester (Automatic Extension No. 1), Hayle (Cornwall), Unit, Bedworth (Warwickshire) Unit, Brimscombe (Gloucester) Unit, Ecclesfield, Abbeyhill (Edinburgh) (Automatic Extension No. 3), Newington (Edinburgh) (Automatic Extension No. 4), Ripponden Unit, Ormeau (Belfast) (Automatic Extension No. 1), Knock (Belfast) (Automatic Extension No. 1), Rickmansworth (Herts), Woburn Sands (Beds) Unit (Power Plant), Torrington (Devon) Unit (Power Plant), Penryn (Cornwall) Unit (Power Plant), Malmesbury (Wilts) Unit (Power Plant): Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London. Sub-Contractors for Woburn Sands, Torrington, Penryn and Malmesbury: Hart Accumulator Co., London, for Batteries; Westinghouse Brake & Signal Co., London, for Rectifiers; W. Jones & Co., London, for Ringing Machines Tadcaster (Leeds) Unit (Power Plant): Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd. Tadcaster (Leeds) Unit (Power Plant): Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London. Sub Contractors for Tadcaster: Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Manchester, for Batteries; Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, for Motor Generator; W. Jones & Co., London, for Ringing Machines; Cambridge (Automatic Extension No. 3), Seaford (Brighton) (Automatic Extension No. 1), Hipperholme (Automatic Extension No. 2), Epping (Power Plant): Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London. Sub Contractors for Epping: Hart Accumulator Co., Ltd. London for Batteries: Electric Construction Co., Ltd. Co., Ltd., London, for Batteries; Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, for Rectifier; W. Jones & Co., London, for Ringing Machines; Kingsbridge (Devon) Power Plant: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London. Sub-Contractors for Kingsbridge: Tudor Accumulator Co., Ltd., London, for Batteries; Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, for Rectifier; W. Jones & Co., London, for Co., Ltd., London, for Rectifier; W. Jones & Co., London, for Ringing Machines.—Telephonic Repeater Equipment: Aberdeen T.R.S. (Extension No. 8), Hull T.R.S. (Extension No. 6), Inveraray T.R.S., Aberdeen T.R.S. (Extension No. 4): Standard Telephones London; Birmingham T.R.S. (Extension No. Southampton T.R.S. (Extension No. 7): General Electric Co., Ltd., Stoke, Coventry; Canterbury T.R.S. (Extension No. 10) (Additional Power Plant): Newton Bros. (Derby), Ltd., Derby.—Voice Frequency Telegraph Equipment: Bristol T.R.S. (Extension No. 5),

ndon (Faraday Bldg. S.) (Extension 23), Plymouth T.E. (Extenn No. 3): Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London.—

Ultra Short Wave Radio Stations: Ullapool, Stronsay and Stornoway ower Plant): Austinlite, Ltd., Smethwick.

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

Paper: H. Band & Co., Brentford; Jas. Brown & Co., Ltd., Penicuik; Carrongrove Paper Co., Ltd., Denny; E. Collins & Sons (Branch of Associated Paper Mills, Ltd.), Glasgow; Alex. Cowan & Sons, Ltd., Penicuik; R. Craig & Sons, Ltd., Airdrie; Jas. Cropper & Co., Ltd., Kendal; Durham Paper Mills, Ltd., West Hartlepool; East Lancashire Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Radeliffe; Empire Paper Mills, Ltd., Greenhithe; Fife Paper Mills, Ltd., Markinch; Golden Valley Paper Mills, Ltd., Bitton; Guard Bridge Paper Co., Ltd., Guard Bridge; New Northfleet Paper Mills, Ltd., Northfleet; North of Ireland Paper Mills, Ltd., Ballyclare; Olive & Partington, Ltd., Glossop; Olives Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Woolfold; R. Somerville & Co., Ltd., Taunton; Team Valley Paper Mills, Ltd., Gateshead; Thomas & Green, Ltd., Wooburn Green; J. A. Weir, Ltd., Kilbagie; Westfield Paper Co., Ltd., Westfield; Wiggins Teape & A. Pirie (Sales), Ltd., Chorley; John Wild & Sons, Ltd., Radcliffe; Yorkshire Paper Mills (Star Paper Mills, Ltd.), Barnsley.—Printing, Ruling and Binding: Account Book Binding Group 25 (1938): Tee & Whiten and J. Mead, Ltd., London, E.C.; Bookmarks "F.8" "Fitness Wins," Board of Education: Chas. Skipper & East, Ltd., London, E.C.; Covers for "Fitness Wins" Handbook, Board of Education: Fosh & Cross, Ltd., London, E.; Folders "F.7" "Fitness Wins," Board of Education: J. Weiner, Ltd., London, W.; Insides for "Fitness Wins" Handbook, Board of Education: Bemrose & Sons, Derby; Leave Cards, "S.247A" and additional insets: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; Pamphlets "Highway Code," Ministry of Transport: A. & E. Walters, Ltd., London, E.C.; Pictures, General Post Office; Posters, P.R.D., 182, General Post Office: J. Weiner, Ltd., London, W.C.; R.A.F. Pocket Book 1937 A.P. 1081: Webb Son & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Showcards "F.5" "Fitness Wins," Board of Education: Johnson Riddle & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Miscellaneous: Binders, Loose-Pocket Book 1937 A.P. 1081: Webb Son & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Showcards "F.5" "Fitness Wins," Board of Education: Johnson Riddle & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Miscellaneous: Binders, Looseleaf: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; Envelope Form U.I.80A, Ministry of Labour: McCorquodale & Co., Ltd., Wolverton; Ferro-Gallic Paper and Cloth and Ferro-Gallic Paper mounted on Cloth, London (1938): S. C. & P. Harding, Ltd., London, S.E.; Ink, Black, Duplicating: D. Gestetner, Ltd., London, N.; Newspaper and Book-post Wrappers, H, London (1938) Tables II and III: John Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead; "Official Paid" Envelopes F, London (1938); "Official Paid" Envelopes, F, Northern Area (1938); "Official Paid" Envelopes, F, Scotland (1938): McCorquodale & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Punches: Moore's Modern Methods, Ltd., London, E.C.; Telephone Account Envelopes, K, London (1938)—Tables I and II; Thick Buff Envelopes D. London (1938), Northern Area (1938): John Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead; Waxless Stencils: Ellams Duplicator Co., Ltd., Bushey.

H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS.

Building Services: Atherstone Post Office—Alterations and Additions: E. Harris & Son, Coventry. Brentford and Chiswick Employment Exchange—Erection: H. & G. Jackson, Ltd., London. Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum—New Roof over Boiler House: G. S. Lewis & Bros., Reading. Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum—Rebuilding of Boundary Walls: J. C. Sargeant, Bracknell. Royal Ordnance Factory, Chorley, Heapey Site—Sinking of Trial Pits: Sir Robert McAlpine & Sons, London. 10, Downing Street— Decorative Work: Lenygon & Morant, Ltd., London. Faraday Building, South—Alterations: W. T. Champion & Son, Ltd., London. Greenwich Fuel Research Station—Steel Casements: Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London. Guildford D.M.O. (Stoke Park Mansions)—Alterations and Decorations: W. Bullen & Sons, Ltd., Guildford. Hale (Liverpool) Telephone Exchange— Sons, Ltd., Guildford. Hate (Liverpool) Telephone Exchange—Erection: J. Tomkinson & Co., Ltd., Liverpool. Hawarden Telephone Exchange (Flint)—Erection: W. F. Humphreys, Ltd., Wrexham. Hyde Park (Serpentine)—Erection of Boat House: Holliday & Greenwood, Ltd., London. Royal Ordnance Factory, Irvine—Steel Casements: Rowe Bros. & Co., Ltd., London. Leeds Temporary Sorting Office—Alterations: J. Rushworth & Sons, Leeds. Leicester Telephone Exchange—Casements: Humphries Jackson & Ambler, Ltd., Manchester. N.P.L. Teddington—Asphalting to flat roofs: Highways Construction Ltd., London. N.P.L. Teddington—Radio Department—Adaptations of old furnace rooms: H. & J. Taylor (Contractors), Ltd., London. Norwich Telephone Exchange—Erection: T. Gill & Son, Norwich. Otley Post Office Training School—Fencing, etc.: S. Kaye & Son, Pool-in-Wharfedale. Penryn Telephone Exchange (Cornwall)—Erection: Pearn Bros., Ltd., Plymouth. St. Ives (Hunts) Telephone Exchange—Erection: Pearn Bros., Ltd., Plymouth. St. Ives (Hunts) Telephone Exchange—Erection: W. Canham, Somersham. Settle (Yorks) Telephone Exchange—Erection: Brassington Sons & Co., Ltd., Settle. Somerset House—Alterations to Principal Probate Registry: Higgs & Hill, Ltd., London. Southwell (Notts) Telephone Exchange—Erection: W. D. Tuck, Southwell. South Kensington Science Museum—Internal Decorations: J. Mowlem & Co., Ltd., London. Telecommunica-tions East Area Office, 193-197 Bow Road, E.—Alterations: W. T. Champion & Son, Ltd., London. Warlingham Sorting Office—Erection: Cropley Bros., Epsom. West Ealing Sorting Office—Alterations: Soole & Son, Ltd., Richmond, Surrey. Vange, Essex Telephone Exchange—Erection: J. Atkinson & Son, Rayleigh. Office of Works—Erection of Temporary Offices on Roof of New Public Offices: J. Harrison (London), Ltd., London. Painting Services: Admiralty, Kirkland House—Internal Painting and Cleaning: Oates Bros., London. Cornwall House, Stamford Street— Internal Painting: G. Jones & Son, London. National Gal Internal Painting: Campbell Smith & Co., Ltd., London. Office Stores, Fordrough Lane, Birmingham—Internal Painting : W. T. Pickering & Sons, Watford, Herts. 2/3 Sanctuary Buildings— Internal Painting and Cleaning: Oates Bros., London. Engineering

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Services: Royal Ordnance Factory, Bishopton—Electric Travelling Cranes: Butters Bros. & Co., Glasgow. Bridgend Royal Ordnance Factory—Boilers and Auxiliary Equipment: Daniel Adamson & Co., Ltd., Dukinfield; John Thompson (Wolverhampton) Ltd., Wolverhampton. Chorley Royal Ordnance Factory—Ammonium Nitrate Elevators: Drakes, Ltd., Halifax. Chorley Royal Ordnance Factory—Pellet Drying Plants: Carrier Engineering Co., Ltd., London. Royal Ordnance Factory.—Pellet Drying Plants: Carrier Engineering Co., Ltd., London. Royal Ordnance Factory.—Overhead Electric Travelling Cranes: Clyde Crane & Engineering Co., Ltd., Mossend. His Majesty's Stationery Office, Harrow—Lancashire Steam Boilers: D. Adamson & Co., Ltd., Dukinfield. N.P.L. Teddington—Photometry Building—Supply and fixing of 60 cell 50 ampere hour Battery: Britannia Batteries, Ltd., Redditch. R.A.F. School, Staffordshire House, W.C.—Heating and Hot Water Services: Norman Turner Engineering Co., London. Speedwell Telephone Exchange—Heating and Hot Water Service: Heath & Co., Ltd., London. Wembley Post Office Radio Laboratories, Palace of Engineering—Heating: Brightside Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., London. Royal Arsenal Woolwich—Filling Machines for Detonators: R. Legg, Ltd., London; H. Milnes, Bradford. Misscellanous: Batten Racking: Drake & Warters, Ltd., Wakefield Bronze Letter Plates: E. Showell & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham. Chairs, Ladder Back: T. Glenister, Ltd., High Wycombe; W. Hands & Son, Ltd., High Wycombe; R. & H. C. Mines, High Wycombe Chairs, W.4: C. Haines & Son, High Wycombe, Chairs, W.8: B. Cartwight & Son, High Wycombe; Detonators: Batten Rushing Services: James Preston & Son (Chamois), Ltd., Liverpool. Chemical Fire Extincteurs: Foamite, Ltd., London. Chests of Drawers—Painted: M. Zinkins, London. Fliters Engineering Chests: Wake & Dean, Ltd., Birkins, London. Fitters Benches: J. Greenwood, Ltd., London, A. Blyth & Co., Kirkealdy; Ulster Weaving Co., Ltd., Belfast. Mattresses—Hair: Withers & Withers, London. Genewood, Ltd., London. Chests: C. W. Services: Royal Ordnance Factory, Bishopton-Electric Travelling Cranes: Butters Bros. & Co., Glasgow. Bridgend Royal Ordnance Factory—Boilers and Auxiliary Equipment: Daniel Adamson & Co., Equipment), Ltd., London.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Blankets:—T. & D. Lee & Sons, Ltd., Dewsbury.—Bogie Goods
Brake Vans: Birmingham Railway Carriage & Wagon Co., Ltd.,
Birmingham.—Bolts: Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Boots: J. Horrell & Son, Ltd., Raunds.—Brake Blocks:
Tees Side Bridge & Engineering Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—Bars,
etc.: T. Bolton & Sons, Ltd., London.—B.R.C. Fabric: British
Reinforced Concrete Engineering Co., Ltd., Stafford.—Bridge:
Cleveland Bridge & Engineering Co., Ltd., Darlington.—Cable:
Enfield Cable Works, Ltd., London; W. T. Henley's Telegraph
Works Co., Ltd., London.—Canvas, etc.: Gourock Ropework Co.,
Ltd., Glasgow.—Carrier Equipment: Standard Telephones &
Cables, Ltd., London.—Casing: Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow.
—Cast Iron Pipes: Stanton Ironworks Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—
Cement: Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., London.—Clothing: J.
Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London.—Coal Tar: Lancashire Tar
Distillers, Ltd., Manchester.—Compressed Air Plant, etc.: Holman
Bros., Ltd., Camborne.—Copper Ingots: Tyre Smelting Co., Ltd.,
London.—Corrugated Sheets: Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—Cotton Wool, etc.: Vernon & Co., Ltd., Preston.—Dental
Requisites: Dental Manufacturing Co., London.—Distemper:
Walpamur Co., Ltd., London.—Dogspikes: Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., London.—Drill: E. Spinner & Co., Manchester.—
Drugs: Stafford, Allen & Sons, Ltd., London.—Explosives:
Nobel's Explosives Co., Ltd., London.—Fuse Mountings: Standard
Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London.—Galvanised Pipes and Fittings:
Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow.—Galvanised Steel Tubes:
Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow.—Galvanised Steel Tubes:
Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow.—Galvanised Steel Tubes:
Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Birmingham.—Gardner Diesel Engines,
etc.: Norris, Henty & Gardners, Ltd., Patricroft.—Gunpowder:
Curtis's & Harvey, Ltd., London.—Hoes, etc.: V. & R. Blakemore,
Birmingham.—Humber Limousines: Rootes, Ltd., London.— Blankets :- T. & D. Lee & Sons, Ltd., Dewsbury.-Bogie Goods

Insulators: Taylor, Tunnicliff & Co., Ltd., Hanley.—Kodak X-ray Films, etc.: Kodak, Limited, London.—Launches: British Power Boat Co., Ltd., Hythe.—Lint, Absorbent: Wardle Cotton Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Locomotive Axle and Tyres: Monk Bridge Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Leeds.—Locomotive Boilers: Kitson & Co., Ltd., Leeds.—Locomotive Steel Tubes: Howell & Co., Ltd., Near Sheffield.—Locomotive, Tank Type: Kitson & Co., Ltd., Leeds.—Metal: Phosphor Bronze Co., Ltd., London.—Meters: Siemens Electric Lamps & Supplies, Ltd., London.—Microscopes: C. Baker, London.—Milid Steel Bars: United Steel Companies, Ltd., Sheffield.—Mild Steel Plates: Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—Monotype and Accessories: Monotype Corporation, Ltd., London.—Mooring Materials: Brown, Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd.—Motor Lorries: Rootes, Ltd., London.—Motor Vehicles: Morris Industries Exports, Ltd., Cowley.—Nuts, etc.: Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., London.—Oil: Vacuum Oil Co., Ltd., London.—Paint: Red Hand Compositions, Ltd., London; Torbay Paint Co., London.—Paper: Empire Paper Mills, Ltd., London.—Paper, Printing: J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., London; Olives Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Bury; Thomas & Green, Ltd., Wooburn Green.—Piling, etc.: Paint: Red Hand Compositions, Ltd., London; Torbay Paint Co., London.—Paper: Empire Paper Mills, Ltd., London.—Paper, Printing: J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., London; Olives Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Bury; Thomas & Green, Ltd., Wooburn Green.—Piling, etc.: British Steel Piling Co., Ltd., London.—Pipes, Earthenware: J. Oakes & Co., Jacksdale.—Pole Parts: Newport & S. Wales Tube Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Quinine, etc.: Howards & Sons, Ltd., Ilford.—Rails and Fishplates: Cargo Fleet Iron Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—Refuse Disposal Plant: Carrier Engineering Co., Ltd., London.—Road Rollers, etc.: Aveling-Barford, Ltd., Grantham.—Scaffolding: London & Midland Steel Scaffolding Co., Ltd., London.—Swage Distributors: Adams Hydraulics, Ltd., York.—Spares for Dredger: Fleming & Ferguson, Ltd., Paisley.—Stamps: T. de la Rue & Co., Ltd., London.—Steel: Brown, Bayley's Steel Works, Ltd., Sheffield; P. & W. MacLellan, Ltd., Glasgow.—Steel Casements and Glass: Williams & Williams, Ltd., Chester.—Steel Tubular Poles: Newport & S. Wales Tube Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Stoneware Pipes: Doulton & Co., Ltd., London.—Surgical Requisites: Down Brothers, Ltd., London.—Switchboards: Allen, West & Co., Ltd., Brighton; Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., London.—Telegraph Fequipment: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London.—Telegraph Poles: Siemens Bros & Co., Ltd., London,—Telephone Apparatus: General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry.—Telephone Seneral Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry.—Telephone Gable: W. T. Henley's Tel. Works Co., Ltd., London.—Telephones: General Electric Co., Ltd., London.—Telephones: General Electric Co., Ltd., London.—Timber: C. Leary & Co., London.—Tin Ingots: Capper, Pass & Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Transformers: Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Steel Poech & Tozer, Ltd., London.—Universal Grinding Machine: A. Herbert, Ltd., Coventr COMMISSIONERS OF CROWN LANDS.

Coughton Estate, Co. Warwick: General Repairs and Improvments at Haydon Way Farm: Harry Wilkes & Sons (Builders) Ltd., Studley, Warwickshire.

PRISON COMMISSION.*

Leather: Barrow Hepburn & Gale, London, S.E.; Wilkins & Denton, Ltd., London, E.C.—Calico: Howe & Coates, Ltd. Manchester.—Flour: J. Rank, Ltd., London, E.C. and branches; Spillers, Ltd., Cardiff; J. W. French & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Associated London Flour Millers, Ltd., London, E.C.

* December contracts

NOTICE.

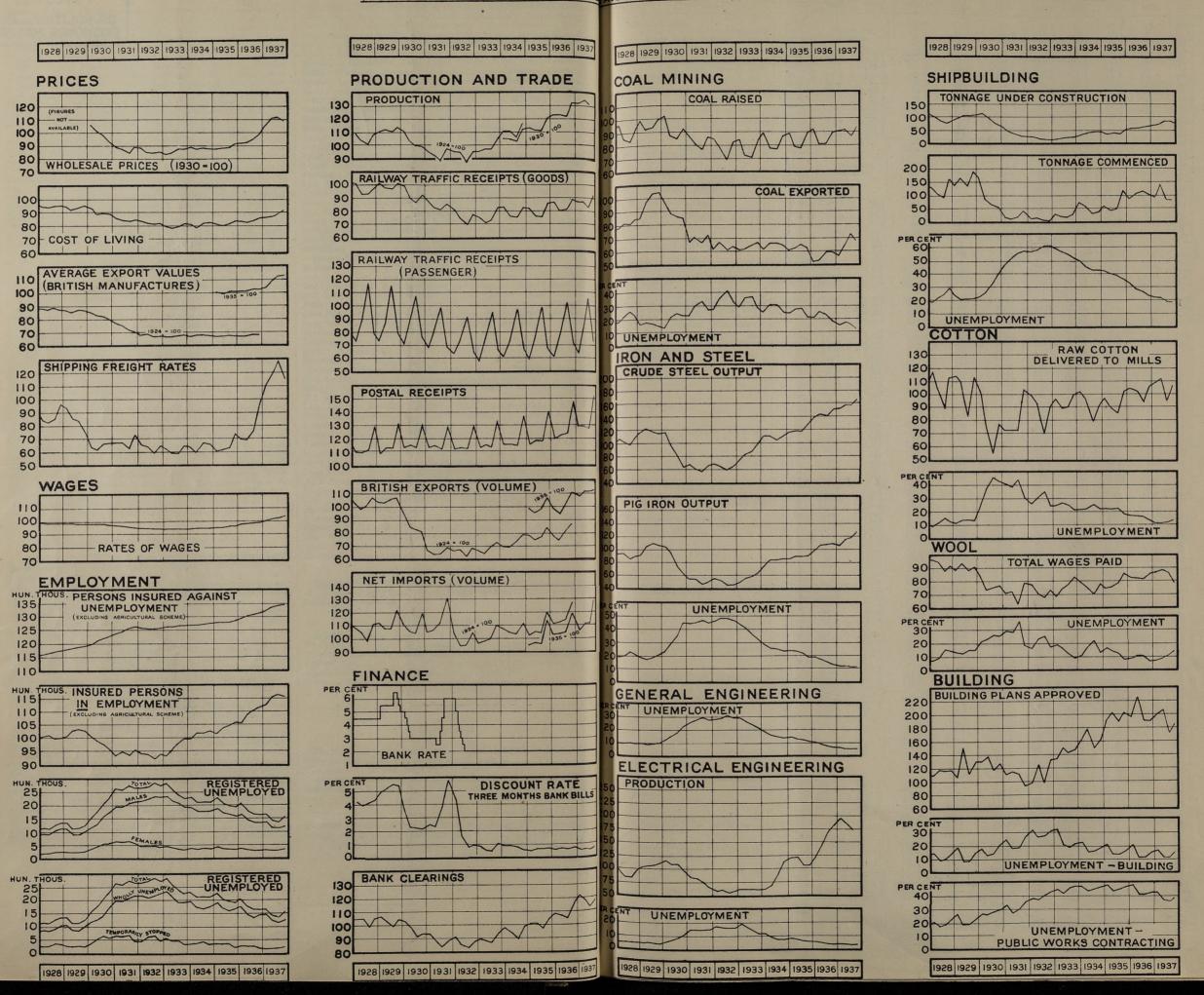
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PRINTED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE BY EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE LIMITED, HIS MAJESTY'S PRINTERS, EAST HARDING STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.

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

(EXCEPT WHERE OTHERWISE INDICATE AVERAGE FOR 1924 IS TAKEN AS = 100.)



139 · 8 136 · 5 139 · 8 142 · 5 151·0 152·3 155·5 159·5 138·3 142·3 86·3 87·1 88·9 91·2 83·6 82·5 83·9 86·0 69·1 65·9 71·6 75·2 90 · 2 93 · 7 93 · 4 92 · 2 88·3 92·2 104.0 108.1 112.7 113.3 100·8 100·7 102·2 102·2 66·5 66·2 67·1 67·6 98.9 69·5 69·0 75·3 94·2 110 · 4 129·7 116·2 62.6 12,936 13,015 13,098 13,184 12,595 12,613 12,631 12,663 12,682 Estimated Numbers of Insured Persons in Employment in Great Britain (excluding persons unemployed, sick or directly involved in trade disputes). Quarterly Averages. Thousands. 10,028 10,073 9,978 9,997 10,048 10,277 10,309 10,245 9,320 9,487 9,353 9,525 9,332 9,621 9,807 9,966 1st Qr. 9,961 10,170 10,191 10,231 1,149 1,119 1,288 1,355 egistered Unemployed in Great Spritain. Quarterly Averages. 1,639 1,421 1,376 1,518** 2,622 2,574 2,734 2,668 2,022 1,746 1,630 1,621 1st Qr. 2,845 2,573 2,397 2,268 2,666 2,714 2,843 2,757 1,133 1,152 1,281 2,030 1,960 1,901 Thousands. 2,115 2,109 Total 1,105 916 919 1,020 2,362 2,157 2,034 1,941 1st Qr. 1,973 1,956 2,068 2,118 1,175 1,302 1,508 1,720 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,, Males 1,045 1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 305 259 269 319** 193 186 243 252 248 217 233 261 368 460 537 577 649 618 666 550 469 463 480 438 1,084 1,993 1,966 2,061 2,198 2,197 2,102 2,150 2,265 2,332 2,079 1,937 1,932 1,913 1,711 1,618 1,679 1,742 1,488 1,372 1,429 884 837 916 1,031 1,179 1,260 1,411 1,726 1,967 1,737 1,681 1,797 Wholly Unemployed (Males and Females) 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,, 1,242 1,157 1,279** 869 1,007 171 179 219 239** 1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,, 265 282 372 324 269 248 283 274 280 258 258 192 364 502 634 571 629 608 673 470 469 612 693 492 Temporarily Stopped (Males and Females) 110·6 112·0 110·7 114·0 94·8 96·7 96·8 105·0 105·7§ 104·7 103·2 111·9 1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,, 123·2 123·5 94 · 6 92 · 1 89 · 3 97 · 3 95·0 94·3 87·4 95·0 Industrial Production—Board of Trade Index Number. (1924 = 100 for 1928-33; 1930 = 100 for 1934-37\$) 122·5 132·2 110·8 120·9 2,018 1,963 1,955 2,016 1,648 1,530 1,516 1,730 1st Qr. 2,034 1,866 1,879 1,955 2,002 1,809 1,748 1,861 1,759 1,657 1,627 1,709 1,736 1,592 1,616 1,762 1,669 1,526 1,521 1,655 Railway Traffic Receipts-Goods. Average amount weekly—Great-Britain, Thousand £ 101·1 92·8 93·4 97·2 100·3 97·6 97·2 100·2 1st Qr. 80 - 3 Percentage of 1924 average ... 1,258 1,553 2,008 1,356 1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,, 1,257 1,505 1,963 1,355 1,163 1,390 1,693 1,184 1,205 1,504 1,841 1,300 Azilway Traffic Receipts—Passenger.

Average amount weekly—GreatBritain, Thousand £ 1,035 1,383 1,748 1,200 1,623 1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,, 73·3 90·5 117·0 79·0 73·3 87·7 60·3 80·6 101·9 69·9 70·2 87·6 107·3 75·8 Percentage of 1924 average 114.3 98·7 69·0 91.3 124·1 129·3 129·1 150·3 131·3 131·4 130·6 156·0 132·2 135·5 135·3 160·4 138·4 140·1 142·2 169·1 1st Qr. Postal Receipts. Average amount daily, Thousand £ 129·6 149·6 127·1 148·6 127·4 148·6 128 - 5 145·8 173·6 1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,, 110 · 9 111 · 8 111 · 2 129 · 7 120 · 8 122 · 3 124 · 2 147 · 6 128 · 9 129 · 1 127 · 3 109·7 109·4 110·2 111.9 114·6 114·7 115 - 3 112·9 112·6 131·2 Percentage of 1924 average 110·9 129·7 112·2 133·4 114·0 136·2 151.5 181·9 173·3 179·7 181·2 177·6 184·7 185·9 103·3 95·8 93·2 98·2 1st Qr. 164·1 140·7 136·3 92·3 94·7 84·1 93·9 89·7 85·6 93·1 99·5 94·7 95·0 99·3 106·9 105·5 101·0 106·1 101·8 British Exports (Volume, all com-105·3 114·0 112·2 120·5 Value as declared, Million £ 135-9 1st Qr. 17 158 - 9 110.9 109.7 109.7 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,, 140 · 2 137 · 2 134 · 5 112·4 102·4 113·8 105·9 113·7 120·1 for 1928-34; at 1935 Prices for 1935-37*). Figures not available.† 1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,, 99·0* 95·8 98·7 106·5 108·2 112·0 111·6 112·8 66·3 67·9 61·9 68·7 98·4 94·6 102·9 110·0 Index Number of Volume (1924= 100 for 1928-34; 1935=100 for 1935-37*). 1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,, 259·0 233·4 224·9 239·8 184·3 185·9 192·1 224·7 276·5 261·3 256·7 280·8 164·5 166·0 168·4 201·9 210 · 8 232 · 1 239 · 6 271 · 4 Net Imports (Volume, all commodities). Value as declared, Million £ 1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,, 226·1 205·0 205·9 227·5 240 · 4 230 · 1 227·8 231·2 241·5 283·9 209·1 212·3 217·2 239·0 233·3 227·1 224·8 242·5 Value in Million £ (at 1930 Prices for 1928-34; at 1935 Prices for 1935-37*). 193 · 6 193 · 7 225 · 3

1933.

1934.

104.7 110.1 111.4 108.9

7 Feb. 5½ 6 Feb. 4½ 14 May 26 Sep. 6½ 6 Mch. 4 23 July 31 Oct. 6 20 Mch. 3½ 30 July 21 Nov. 5½ 1 May 3 21 Sep.

226·6 260·0

110.6 105.8 104.2 119.6

104·0 94·2 94·7 104·6

96·2 97·6 99·9 109·9

107·3 104·4 103·4 111·5

2 (no change). 2 (no change). 2 (no change). 2 (no change).

102·5 102·9 104·4 118·1

106·0 110·5 110·6 128·6

Figures not available.†

1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,

Index Number of Volume (1924 = 100 for 1928-34; 1935=100 for 1935-37*).

Date of Change and Rate per cent.

¹⁸ Feb. 5 10 Mch. 4 17 Mch. 3¹/₂ 21 Apr. 3 12 May 2¹/₂ 30 June 2 * 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 and of the "Statist" Company, Limited.

§ 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.

| Excluding agricultural scheme.

* Figures not yet available.

* 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.

SHI DHITARTELL	1 27	1000	1000	1930.	193).	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
- 2 FARREN	lst Qr.	1928.	1929.	3.55	2.47	4-27	0.78	0.97	0-45	0.56	0.56
Discount Rate. Three Months Bank Bills. Quarterly Average, per cent.	2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	3·94 4·18 4·37	5·25 5·48 5·41	2·32 2·22 2·20	2·31 3·87 5·77	1.56 0.77 0.93	0·53 0·44 1·00	0.93 0.80 0.59	0.63 0.60 0.64	0.63 0.57 0.65	0.60 0.56 0.63
Bank Clearings (Metropolitan, Country Cheque and Provincial [England and Wales]). Average amount daily, Million £	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	21.6 21.7 20.5 21.8	22.0 21.4 20.5 21.6	21·2 20·4 18·8 19·4	19·3 18·4 17·3 18·3	18·8 17·6 17·1 18·2	18·6 18·2 18·0 19·3	20·2 19·5 18·6 20·4	20·8 20·2 21·8	22·1 21·7 24·2	24·5 23·2 24·3
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,,	104·3 104·8 99·0	106·3 103·4 99·0	102·4 98·6 90·8	93·2 88·9 83·6	90·8 85·0 82·6	89·9 87·9 87·0	97·6 94·2 89·9	100·5 100·5 97·6 105·3	108·2 106·8 104·8 116·9	121 7 118·4 112·1 117·4
Coal Mining—Coal Raised. Average quantity of saleable coal	1st Qr.	105·3 21·4 18·9 18·4	22·0 20·5 20·8	93·7 22·6 19·3 18·8	19·2 17·9 17·1	87·9 18·7 17·4 15·5	93·2 18·7 16·0 15·7	98·6 19·9 17·5 17·0	19·4 17·7 17·4	20·4 17·8 18·0	20·1 20·2 19·2
raised monthly, Million tons.	3rd ,, 4th ,, 1st Qr. 2nd ,,	96·3 85·1	98·9 92·0	20·5 101·7 86·8	86·1 80·4	18·2 83·8 78·1	18·6 84·1 72·0	19·2 89·4 78·5	19·9 87·0 79·4	91.6 80.1	90·1 90·9
Percentage of 1924 average Coal Mining—Coal Exported.*	3rd ,, 4th ,,	82·9 91·8	93·6 99·8	84·4 92·1 5·0	76·6 86·6 3·5 3·6	69·5 81·9 3·2 3·5	70·5 83·3 3·1 3·2	76·6 86·5	78·0 89·5 3·1 3·2	80·9 89·6 2·7 2·8	86·2 93·9 2·9 3·3
Average quantity of coal exported monthly, Million tons.	2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,, 1st Qr.	4·2 4·1 4·3	5·0 5·3 5·4	4·5 4·4 4·4	3.4	3·1 3·2	3·3 3·4	3·4 3·3	3·4 3·2 61·0	3·0 3·0 51·9	3·8 3·5 56·0
Percentage of 1924 average	2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	81·5 80·7 84·6	97·1 104·0 104·7	87 · 8 85 · 8 85 · 1	70·5 67·1 72·2	67·2 60·6 63·2	61·8 64·2 66·3	65·7 66·1 65·0	62·3 65·3 62·6	53·7 59·3 59·2 20·5	64 · 5 73 · 4 68 · 0
Coal Mining—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great	1st-Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	17·9 21·6 26·1 23·2	15·9 17·6 16·7 14·8	13·5 20·8 24·9 22·4	23·1 29·8 33·0 26·9	27·6 35·3 40·6 32·5	29·4 36·1 36·7 29·4	25·7 30·6 30·5 25·8	27·4 28·2 21·0	25·7 22·9 18·0	16·7 14·8 12·1‡
Iron and Steel—Crude Steel Output. Average quantity monthly, Thousand	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,,	728·0 701·9 677·9	799·8 827·8 802·0	793·5 665·0 553·4	462·9 420·5 395·5	457·7 436·5 410·1	501·6 559·3 595·9	751 · 0 751 · 4 706 · 6 744 · 2	789·7 810·7 806·4 874·0	943·4 971·0 957·9 1,027·0	1,034 · 8 1,078 · 0 1,070 · 0 1,138 · 6
Percentage of 1924 average5	4th ,, 1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,,	733·9 106·5 102·7 99·2	788·7 117·0 121·1 117·4	430·1 116·1 97·3 81·0	67·7 61·5 57·9	67·0 63·9 60·0	73·4 81·8 87·2	109·9 109·9 103·4	115·6 118·6 118·0	138·0 142·1 140·2	151·4 157·7 156·6
Iron and Steel—Pig Iron Output.		107·4 568·0 572·8	558·0 641·3	62·9 640·6 598·7	337·5 331·2	65·6 329·7 314·5	99·1 296·5 336·7	108·9 453·1 513·0	127·9 519·5 538·2	150·3 604·6 645·0	166·6 644·9 692·1 723·3
Average quantity monthly, Thousand tons.	3rd ,, 4th ,, 1st Qr.	503·9 542·8	672 · 8 654 · 4	442·2 382·6	280·3 303·7 55·4 54·4	270 · 8 275 · 9 54 · 1 51 · 7	355·4 385·8 48·7 55·3	510·6 516·1 74·4 84·2	540·1 544·4 85·3 88·4	650·7 661·6 99·3 105·9	771·9 105·9 113·6
Percentage of 1924 average	2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	94·1 85·4 89·1 19·5	105·3 110·5 107·5	98·3 72·6 62·8	46·0 49·9	44.5	58·4 63·3	83·9 84·7 28·7	88·7 89·4 23·8	106.9	118 · 8 126 · 8 11 · 7
Iron and Steel—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	20·0 23·2 21·2	17·8 18·6 20·5	29·1 35·5 44·4	45·0 47·2 44·7	48·2 48·2 46·5	40·9 35·9 31·5	25·5 25·3 23·5	23·1 21·2 18·8	16·9 14·9 12·8	11.6 10.2 10.2‡ 6.2
General Engineering—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	9·7 9·6 10·0 9·9	10·0 9·1 9·5 10·1	12·7 15·1 18·4 22·8	25·8 27·4 29·4 27·7	27 · 8 28 · 3 30 · 3 29 · 8	29·4 26·1 23·9 20·9	19 2 16 · 0 14 · 4 13 · 9	13·2 12·1 11·1	8·8 7·6 6·6	5·3 4·8 5·1‡
Electrical Engineering. Average of "BEAMA" Index of new orders expressed as percentage of 1924 average.†	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	92·5 84·4 84·1 98·1	104·1 105·4 107·6 111·1	116·4 109·0 109·4 97·5	84·1 82·0 75·7 65·2	59·9 62·8 56·8 58·9	64·1 65·2 64·8 64·1	62·0 69·0 92·2 112·5	119·9 121·6 105·5 105·5	121·6 145·1 168·2 181·9	195·9 186·8 174·9
Electrical Engineering — Unemploy- ment. Average percentage of insured- workers unemployed in Great	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	4·7 4·8 5·1 5·0	5·1 4·6 4·0 4·2	5·7 7·2 9·1 10·9	14·5 14·6 14·6 15·0	17·2 16·3 16·0 16·2	18·9 16·7 13·7 11·4	11·3 8·8 7·1 6·9	7·7 6·9 6·0 5·4	5·6 4·4 3·6 3·3	3·5 3·1 2·7 3·1‡
Britain. Shipbuilding—Merchant Vessels under construction at end of Quarter.	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,,	1·44 1·20 1·09	1·36 1·45 1·45	1·61 1·39 1·12	0·69 0·56 0·42	0·37 0·28 0·24	0.29	0·48 0·59 0·60	0·56 0·56 0·53 0·74	0.84 0.85 0.93 0.96	1.01 1.20 1.18 1.13
Million gross tons. Percentage of 1924 average	\ \ \ \frac{4th ,.}{1st Qr.} \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	100·1 83·6	94·3 101·0 100·7	0·91 112·2 96·7 77·6	0.40 48.2 38.6 29.0	25·9 19·5 16·6	17·5 20·0 21·1	33·4 40·8 42·0	38·6 38·9 36·	58·5 59·0 64·5	70·5 83·4 82·3
Shipbuilding—Merchant Vessels com-	3rd ,, 4th ,, 1st Qr. 2nd ,,	75·7 86·4 341·8 279·0	108·4 362·4 428·4	63·2 426·6 230·5	27·8 32·7 23·4	15·7 25·7 28·0	23·0 77·3 50·1	203·0 146·7	51·6 144·4 108·1	232·5 282·3	78·2 253·5 367·7
menced during Quarter. Thousand gross tons.	3rd ,, 4th ,, 1st Qr.	244·6 431·8 130·2	360·1 499·0	160·7 132·0 162·5	38·7 104·8	9.8	39·7 74·7 29·4 19·1	76 · 9 93 · 4 77 · 3 55 · 8	119·0 311·1 55·0 41·2	293·2 272·5 88 6 107·5	218·6 217·5 96·5 140·0
Percentage of 1924 average	(4th ",	106·2 93·1 164·4	163·1 137·1 190·0	87·8 61·2 50·3	8·9 14·7 39·9	10.6	15.1 28.4	29.3	45·3 118·5 42·1	111.7	83.2 82.8
Shipbuilding, Ship Repairing and Marine Engineering—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	18·4 21·5 24·1 28·8	23·5 20·1 20·5 21·0	22·4 26·1 31·9 40·2	46·8 52·0 55·8 57·7	57·2 58·0 60·9 60·4	59·6 56·6 55·0 51·8	50·1 45·1 43·1 42·9	40·0 38·8 36·1	28·6 25·7 23·1	21·3 19·2 18·6‡
Cotton—Raw Cotton delivered to Mills. Average quantity monthly, Million	3 3rd ,,	137·7 124·6 105·6 133·4	134·6 129·7 98·3 135·5	118·7 90·8 65·1 90·8	85·1 85·4 85·5 122·1	117·1 108·6 83·0 106·2	112.9 104.5 106.1 118.2	120·1 113·1 93·5 107·1	113·1 105·3 98·9 120·3	123·0 120·8 108·9 124·6	$\begin{array}{ c c c }\hline 128 \cdot 0 \\ 131 \cdot 7 \\ 110 \cdot 8 \\ 125 \cdot 2 \\\hline \end{array}$
Percentage of 1924 average	\ \begin{cases} \frac{4\th ,,}{\lambda \text{lst Qr.}} \\ \frac{2\text{nd },,}{\text{3rd },,} \end{cases}	117 105 89	114 110 83	101 77 55	72 72 72	99 92 70	96 89 90	102 96 79	96 89 84 102	104 102 92 106	108 112 94 106
Cotton Industry—Unemployment.	\[\begin{aligned} \text{4th ,,} \\ \int \text{1st Qr.} \\ \text{2nd ,,} \end{aligned}	9 · 2 10 · 9	113 11.6 13.8	23·8 37·3 45·5	103 40·6 38·8 44·0	90 25·9 30·2 34·5	24 · 8 26 · 5 24 · 9	91 21·6 22·1 25·3	22·1 21·5 22·3	17·1 16·4 15·9	10·9 10·5 11·0
workers unemployed in Great Britain. Wool Textile Industry—Total Wages	3rd ,, 4th ,,	15·4 12·3 96·2 95·0	14·0 13·3 88·8 93·3	45·5 43·0 83·9 73·8	70·6 72·0	77-1	20·6 69·1 75·1	21·9 79·7 74·7	74·5 75·6	13·5 82·1 81·8	86·4 88·7
paid. Percentage of 1924 average Wool Textile Industry — Unemploy-	3rd ,, 4th ,,	88.0	88·5 90·6	75.7 76.7	62.8 78.6	67·9 73·8	77·8 82·7	70·0 77·8	78·2 85·8	81·0 85·7 9·2	78.6
ment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	2nd "	9·3 15·6 14·3	12·0 15·2 15·1	22·8 26·5 25·9	28·6 36·3 18·8	23·5 25·3 17·9	16·0 11·9 9·0	17·0 21·8 13·8	14·6 12·6 8·1	10·2 10·4 6·9	10·3 14·9‡
Building—Plans Approved. Estimated cost of buildings for which plans were approved by 146 Local Authorities in GreatBritain, Million &	1 3rd ,,	15·9 17·2 17·1 17·2	15·7 22·1 16·4 18·9	18·8 20·2 17·2 18·4	16·3 16·9 16·3 13·6	14·5 18·1 14·3 19·4	21·9 20·8 21·4	23·5 26·2 22·0 23·8	29.5	28·7 32·8 27·8 27·7	25.1
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,,	108·9 117·8 117·1	107·5 151·4 112·3	128·8 138·4 117·8 126·0	111.6 115.8 111.6 93.2	99·3 124·0 97·9 132·9	150·0 142·5	161·0 179·5 150·7 163·0	189·0 202·7 189·0 202·1	196·6 224·7 190·4 189·7	205·5 171·9
Building—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great	t) 3rd	117·8 14·5 9·7 10·6 14·2	129·5 19·1 9·0 9·3 15·2	17·5 12·9 14·5 20·4	24·9 18·2 19·1 26·5	31·3 26·3 27·6 30·6	32·8 20·8 19·3	22·9 15·6 16·1 19·3	21·2 14·2 14·1	20·8 11·2 11·3	16·3 10·8 10·9
Britain. Public Works Contracting — Unem ployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Grea	2nd ,, 3rd ,,	. 21·1 17·8 19·2	26.9	26·9 26·0 28·5	32·9 27·8 30·0	37 · 8 36 · 9 40 · 8 43 · 6	45·0 42·2 45·6	47·2 43·8 45·4 47·2	44.7	41.0	36.8
Britain.	4611 ,,			201	Charles Services	REPLY S	STATE OF STREET	ctrical and	Allied Man	ufacturers'	Association

^{*} Coal shipped as bunkers in the foreign trade is not included.

‡ See footnote ** overleaf.

[†] Published by courtesy of the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association. ¶ Figures not yet available. ** The first of a continue of the analysis of a continue of the first continue of the continue