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

### EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

EMPLOYMENT in January showed a seasonal decline, but this was much less marked than in previous years.

*Insured Persons in work.*—It is estimated that at 25th January, 1937, the number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain, exclusive of agricultural workers, was approximately 11,106,000. This was 26,000 less than at 14th December, 1936, but 715,000 more than at 20th January, 1936. There is normally a much greater reduction in employment between December and January: the more favourable position shown by the figures this year is only partly accounted for by the fact that outdoor employment at 14th December was affected by adverse weather conditions.

*Numbers Unemployed (excluding Persons normally in Casual Employment).*—At 25th January, 1937, there were 1,433,957 persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain who were out of a situation. This was 68,922 more than at 14th December, 1936, but 298,546 less than at 20th January, 1936. The total on 25th January, 1937, included 1,134,015 men, 48,442 boys, 199,292 women, and 52,208 girls. The increase between December and January in the numbers unemployed was partly due to the registration of a large number of juveniles who reached school-leaving age at the end of the December term.

*Numbers Temporarily Stopped.*—At 25th January, 1937, there were registered as unemployed in Great Britain 115,016 men, 2,432 boys, 62,077 women, and 4,143 girls who were on short time or otherwise temporarily suspended from work. The total of 183,668 was 11,173 less than at 14th December, 1936, and 161,449 less than at 20th January, 1936.

*Numbers unemployed normally in Casual Employment.*—At 25th January, 1937, there were on the registers in Great Britain 69,564 men, 162 boys, 1,856 women, and 16 girls who normally seek a livelihood by means of jobs of short duration. The total of 71,598 was 2,755 more than at 14th December, 1936, but 10,504 less than at 20th January, 1936.

*Applicants for Benefit or Allowances.*—The total of 1,689,223 persons on the registers at 25th January, 1937, included 1,439,293 insured persons who were applicants for insurance benefit or unemployment allowances, 134,364 other insured persons (including insured juveniles under 16 years of age), and 115,566 uninsured persons. Of the 1,439,293 applicants for benefit or allowances, 793,689 had claims admitted for insurance benefit and 572,429 had applications authorised for allowances; the balance of 73,175 included 42,561 persons whose position under the conditions relating to contributions paid and benefit received had not been determined, 8,602 persons who had been disqualified for short periods from receiving benefit, and 22,012 persons whose needs had been held not to justify payment of unemployment allowances.

*Percentages Unemployed.*—Among insured workpeople, aged 16-64 (excluding agricultural workers),

the percentage unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 12·6 at 25th January, 1937, as compared with 12·2 at 14th December, 1936, and 16·2 at 20th January, 1936.

*Industries in which the Principal Variations occurred.*—There was a decline in employment in the distributive trades, woodworking (including furniture manufacture), the printing and paper trades, metal goods manufacture, the motor vehicle industry, electrical apparatus manufacture, the wool textile and hosiery industries, the building industry, hotel, boarding house, etc. service, the food industries, and port transport service; there was also a seasonal decline in agriculture. On the other hand there was an improvement in employment in coal mining, the cotton and linen industries, hat and cap making, boot and shoe manufacture, stone-quarrying, and public works contracting.

### WAGES.

The changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in January resulted in an increase of over £61,000 in the weekly full-time wages of nearly 1,000,000 workpeople and in a decrease of about £6,500 in those of about 67,000 workpeople.

The principal classes of workpeople affected by increases were coal miners in Cumberland, Nottinghamshire, Warwickshire, Cannock Chase and Scotland; men in the engineering industry; workpeople in the textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing industries; seamen; and certain classes of railway employees. Other workers whose wages were increased included blastfurnacemen in several districts; woollen trade operatives in the South of Scotland; jute workers; brewery workers at Burton-on-Trent; workers employed in the seed crushing and compound cake manufacturing industry; furniture trade operatives in London and certain other towns; paper makers; cement makers; and workers employed in a large section of the heavy chemical and allied industries.

The principal decrease reported affected workers engaged in hosiery manufacture in the Midland counties.

### 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 51 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, as compared with 51 per cent. at 1st January, 1937, and 47 per cent. at 1st February, 1936. For food only the corresponding percentages at these three dates were 35, 36 and 30, respectively.

### TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in January was 70. In addition 13 disputes which began before January were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of workpeople involved in the above disputes, including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, was about 30,000, and the aggregate duration in January of the disputes was about 306,000 working days.



## AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN OCTOBER, 1935.

## 1. TEXTILE AND CLOTHING INDUSTRIES; TREATMENT OF MINE AND QUARRY PRODUCTS; BRICK, POTTERY, GLASS AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES.

In October, 1935, an enquiry was instituted by the Ministry of Labour into the average weekly earnings and weekly hours of labour of workpeople employed in manufacturing industries generally, and in some of the principal non-manufacturing industries, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Enquiries on broadly similar lines, but less detailed in some respects, had previously been undertaken in 1924, 1928 and 1931, the results of which were published in the issues of this GAZETTE for June, 1926, to September, 1927, October to December, 1929, and January to March, 1933.

Enquiry forms were addressed to all employers (in the industries covered) employing more than 10 workpeople, and to about 20 per cent. of the smaller firms, taken at random, asking for particulars of (1) the total number of wage-earners at work in the week ended 12th October, 1935, distinguishing, so far as possible, the numbers of men (21 years and over), youths and boys, women (18 years and over) and girls; (2) the total wages paid to these workpeople in that week, showing separately, so far as possible, the wages paid to men, youths and boys, women and girls, respectively; (3) the hours of labour in a full ordinary week, exclusive of meal-times and overtime; (4) the number of workpeople who, in the specified week, were working hours less than the full ordinary week, and the average number of hours lost per head by these workpeople in that week; (5) the number of workpeople who, in that week, were working hours in excess of the full week, and the average number of hours worked by these workpeople, during that week, in excess of the full ordinary week.

Employers were asked to include in their returns the whole of the wage-earners (other than those working at home on material supplied by the employer), but to exclude managers, clerks, typists, commercial travellers, shop assistants and salaried persons generally. Foremen, carters, warehousemen, etc., were to be included in the returns. In cases where employment in the week ended 12th October was affected by holidays, breakdown, fire, strike or lock-out, or other exceptional circumstances, employers were asked to substitute particulars for the nearest week of an ordinary character.

The number of establishments to which enquiry forms were issued was about 126,000. About 9,000 of these were found to employ no wage-earners within the scope of the enquiry, and 3,000 supplied returns which were unsuitable for tabulation. The number of effective returns received was approximately 76,000. In view of the voluntary character of the enquiry this response is highly satisfactory; and the thanks of the Department are due to the employers who furnished information, and to the National Confederation of Employers' Organisations and their affiliated organisations, who co-operated with the Department in the arrangements for making the enquiry. While the proportions of workpeople covered by the enquiry vary in different industries, the returns received are, in general, amply representative to provide a trustworthy indication of the average earnings and hours of labour in the principal industries at the date to which the enquiry related.

The Tables on pages 47 and 48 summarise the results of the enquiry for certain groups of industries, viz., textiles, clothing, treatment of non-metalliferous mine and quarry products, and the brick, pottery, glass, chemical, etc., industries. Statistics for other groups of industries will be published in subsequent issues of this GAZETTE.

**Average Weekly Earnings.**—The Table on page 47 shows the average actual earnings per head, in the week ended 12th October, 1935, of (a) all the workpeople covered by the returns, and (b) of the men, 21 years and over, youths and boys under 21 years, women 18 years and over, and girls under 18 years, in respect of whom separate figures were supplied. Some of the firms who supplied figures showing the average earnings of all workers employed did not give separate particulars for men, boys, women, and girls, respectively; but the numbers of workpeople in respect of whom these particulars were given were in most cases sufficiently large to provide a substantial basis for the calculation of the average earnings shown in the Table. It should be observed that the average earnings shown for all workpeople cover not only those workers employed by firms who gave the separate details according to age and sex, but also those employed by firms who gave information only in respect of all workpeople combined.

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

**Hours of Labour.**—The Table on page 48 summarises the information received relating to weekly working hours. The Table shows: (a) the proportions of workpeople, employed by firms making returns, whose normal weekly hours, (i.e. hours constituting a full ordinary week) exclusive of recognised intervals for meals, etc.,\* fell within various limits; (b) the average normal hours of these workpeople;

\* Except in the case of those shift-workers for whom no definite interval for meals was agreed upon. See paragraph in next column relating to shift workers.

(c) the proportion of workpeople who, in the week ended 12th October, 1935, were working less than the normal week and the average hours lost by those workpeople in that week; and (d) the proportion who, in that week, worked more than the normal weekly hours and the average time worked in excess of the normal hours by those workpeople during that week. The figures in the last column of the Table show the average hours worked per head, computed from the data given in the preceding columns relating to normal weekly hours, short time, and hours worked in excess of the normal week, respectively. In this connection it should be observed that in the great majority of the returns the particulars relating to operatives working less than the full week included only those workers who were on short time as a result of arrangements made by their employers, and excluded any loss of time by individual workers due to voluntary absence from work, sickness, bad time-keeping, etc. If full account had been taken of absences from work from all these causes, the figures relating to hours actually worked would usually have been somewhat lower, on average, than those shown in the Table.

In certain of the industries for which particulars are given on page 48, considerable proportions of the workpeople were employed on shift-work. The following Table shows the number of workers on day-work and shift-work, respectively, and the average weekly hours of day-workers and of shift-workers, in those industries in which substantial numbers of shift-workers were employed:—

Industry.	Day-work.		Shift-work.	
	Number of workers covered.	Average normal weekly hours.	Number of workers covered.	Average normal weekly hours.
Artificial silk spinning ...	8,731	47.7	11,129	44.3
Coke-ovens and by-product works ...	3,581	47.2	5,508	53.4
Cement manufacture ...	6,707	47.8	2,963	54.1
Brick, tile, etc., manufacture ...	59,629	48.5	1,636	54.6
Glass manufacture (including bottles) ...	25,804	46.1	10,651	43.8
Heavy chemicals manufacture ...	26,108	47.2	8,931	49.9
Oil cake manufacture, vegetable oil refining, etc., ...	3,521	46.8	3,084	43.8
Mineral oil refining, etc., ...	3,834	47.3	1,381	54.5
Soap, candle, etc., manufacture ...	13,237	46.9	1,221	47.4

For shift-workers in these industries the usual duration of each shift was 8 hours, though a small proportion of those employed in the brick and tile industry were working 12-hour shifts, and in certain sections of the glass industry some of the workpeople were working shifts of 6 hours or 9 hours. The variations in the length of the normal weekly hours for shift-workers, shown in the above Table, were mainly due to differences in the number of shifts constituting a full week's work, and in the arrangements as to intervals for meals. In some industries in which certain processes are carried on continuously throughout the week-end, e.g., at coke ovens, cement works, heavy chemical manufacture, mineral oil refining, and some brick works, a full week's work for those engaged on these processes consisted on average of 7 shifts\*. In some other industries in which work continues throughout the night, but is suspended at the week-end, e.g., artificial silk spinning, and some sections of the cement, brick, glass, chemical, and vegetable oil refining industries, a full week's work for shift-workers consisted of 6 shifts or less. Where the number of shifts varied, for individual workers, from week to week (e.g., 6 morning shifts, 5 afternoon shifts and 5 night shifts in successive weeks), the hours shown in the above Table and on page 48 relate to the average hours calculated over the whole period of rotation. As regards meal-times, where definite intervals were recognised for this purpose, the hours shown are exclusive of such intervals, which were usually about 15 to 30 minutes in each shift; in those cases, however, in which no such intervals were formally recognised the hours shown represent the total hours of the shift workers, without any deduction.

**Increases in rates of wages since October, 1935.**—In a number of the industries for which particulars are given on page 47, rates of wages have been increased since the date (October, 1935) to which the enquiry related. In the textile group there have been increases of over 5½ per cent. for most of the workers in the cotton spinning industry with additional increases for some of the lower-paid operatives, of 10 per cent. for the great majority of those in the woollen and worsted industry, of about 5 per cent. for workers employed in bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing, of 4½ per cent. for jute workers, and of various amounts for flax preparers and spinners in Northern Ireland. In the clothing group there have been increases of 3s. a week for women in the boot and shoe industry, and of various amounts for workers in the retail bespoke tailoring trade. Other increases have included 4d. per hour for cement workers, 1s. to 3s. a week for brickmakers, various amounts for pottery workers, ¾d. per hour or 5 per cent. for a large number of workers in the heavy chemical industry, 3s. a week for men and 1s. 6d. or 2s. for women in the manufacture of drugs and fine chemicals, 3d. per turn for flint glass workers, and various amounts for paint, colour and varnish workers. In view of these increases in rates of wages, and of the general improvement in the state of employment since October, 1935, the average weekly earnings at the present time will be appreciably higher, in many of the industries covered, than at the date to which the figures given relate.

\* Since the date (October, 1935) to which the enquiry related, the normal working time of those operatives in the heavy chemical industry who were working an average of 7 shifts a week, has been reduced to 6 shifts a week.

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

INDUSTRY.	Total Number of work- people covered by returns received.	Average weekly earnings of all work- people covered.	Workpeople covered by returns giving separate details by sex and age.							
			Men (21 years and over).		Youths and Boys (under 21 years).		Women (18 years and over).		Girls (under 18 years).	
			Number covered by returns.	Average weekly earnings.	Number covered by returns.	Average weekly earnings.	Number covered by returns.	Average weekly earnings.	Number covered by returns.	Average weekly earnings.
		<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>
<b>Textile Industries:—</b>										
Cotton carding, spinning and doubling (including thread manufacture) ...	148,119	32 6	27,214	49 6	6,685	18 7	48,241	27 6	10,594	16 7
Cotton weaving ...	111,933	35 6	15,366	49 10	1,767	19 9	30,738	30 8	3,859	16 7
Cotton spinning and weaving (not separately distinguished) ...	56,002	33 0	7,178	49 4	1,144	20 3	14,640	28 6	2,597	15 8
Cotton wool, surgical dressings, engine waste, etc., manufacture ...	6,820	32 11	983	59 1	137	23 6	1,981	28 6	715	17 3
Total, Cotton ...	328,879	33 8	50,741	49 9	9,733	19 1	95,600	28 8	17,745	16 6
Wool sorting, carbonising and scouring ...	1,430	50 7	898	58 6	96	21 6	93	25 11	19	16 10
Wool combing and top making ...	12,302	44 3	6,843	53 6	544	27 9	3,128	28 1	249	22 1
Worsted spinning and weaving ...	79,160	33 9	11,640	55 8	4,451	21 8	31,509	30 6	6,853	20 4
Woollen spinning and weaving ...	69,177	41 0	17,216	55 0	2,679	22 2	17,672	33 2	3,091	20 2
Woollen and worsted (not separately distinguished) ...	25,710	39 11	5,897	57 11	1,204	23 0	8,581	32 0	1,583	19 0
Mungo, shoddy and flock manufacture, rag grinding and carbonising ...	3,489	39 5	1,822	51 7	166	24 8	970	25 2	280	15 9
Total, Woollen and Worsted... ..	191,268	38 2	44,316	55 3	9,140	22 5	61,953	31 3	12,075	20 1
Artificial silk spinning ...	20,741	46 3	8,159	67 3	1,864	39 11	4,910	29 9	1,591	17 10
Silk throwing, spinning and weaving (including artificial silk weaving) ...	43,889	42 7	15,158	66 10	2,781	30 8	14,088	31 1	4,468	17 1
Flax and hemp spinning and weaving ...	50,622	26 0	7,632	46 0	2,293	16 1	20,779	23 6	6,041	14 11
Jute spinning and weaving ...	20,906	34 10	5,421	48 10	1,980	23 10	9,489	32 5	1,715	17 11
Asbestos manufacture ...	6,040	47 2	3,010	61 3	1,216	27 9	1,200	35 1	264	18 3
Hair curling, spinning and weaving ...	1,595	35 10	574	53 4	135	24 4	465	25 7	173	15 11
Preparing, spinning and weaving of other or mixed fibres ...	1,280	36 3	546	49 7	202	22 2	217	27 9	81	15 4
Hosiery manufacture ...	95,930	37 10	10,068	72 3	2,543	26 1	38,705	35 8	12,878	17 6
Lace manufacture ...	8,971	43 3	3,102	64 11	490	21 11	2,998	31 9	578	15 11
Carpet and rug manufacture ...	22,143	37 11	4,236	61 10	1,444	20 8	5,302	36 9	1,911	17 10
Rope, cord and twine manufacture ...	12,077	29 2	1,741	53 8	795	18 1	3,559	27 3	1,626	15 11
Tapes and smallwares manufacture ...	6,942	29 11	648	61 6	201	17 3	2,483	29 10	941	15 2
Elastic web manufacture ...	4,197	32 7	830	56 8	235	20 5	1,661	30 3	587	15 8
Canvas goods (tents, tarpaulins, etc.) manufacture ...	6,735	32 6	1,585	56 0	331	22 6	2,649	28 10	1,414	16 1
Hemming and embroidery ...	2,190	26 9	254	54 6	98	21 5	3,234	28 6	1,083	14 10
Making of other textile goods (not dress)* ...	5,243	28 8	341	56 9	84	17 5	2,937	31 0	1,148	15 0
Textile bleaching, printing, dyeing and finishing ...	78,859	44 6	43,839	55 6	7,762	24 2	12,340	27 10	3,756	16 10
Velvet and fustian cutting ...	580	34 5	39	59 0	—	—	180	27 0	—	—
Making-up and packing ...	6,021	35 3	2,168	54 2	305	18 3	2,222	27 1	616	13 4
Miscellaneous textile (including combinations of above) ...	11,566	32 9	1,977	55 2	392	21 9	4,014	29 9	1,663	16 9
Total, Textiles ...	923,674	36 4	206,385	55 11	44,022	23 1	290,985	30 3	72,354	17 2
<b>Clothing Industries:—</b>										
Tailoring (ready made and wholesale bespoke) ...	98,008	32 11	9,437	67 6	3,253	21 2	35,138	31 11	12,051	14 4
Tailoring (retail bespoke):—										
Firms employing 10 or more workers ...	10,342	41 7	2,486	69 4	401	25 6	4,908	34 1	1,061	14 0
Firms employing less than 10 workers ...	2,963	41 0	1,074	59 6	166	22 8	1,256	32 0	210	12 0
Wholesale mantle and costume manufacture ...	10,559	37 5	1,036	76 4	306	24 2	4,814	37 5	1,203	16 7
Dresses, blouses and overalls:—										
Firms employing 10 or more workers ...	39,964	30 10	669	65 10	248	24 10	21,214	35 9	6,990	15 2
Firms employing less than 10 workers ...	1,513	29 4	26	80 0	—	—	984	33 9	321	12 6
Shirts, collars and underclothing ...	56,438	27 10	1,644	62 10	467	22 2	19,616	30 2	6,768	14 3
Stays and corsets ...	10,368	29 11	812	61 10	116	24 4	5,259	31 5	1,796	15 11
Handkerchiefs, scarves and ties ...	5,929	29 5	256	65 0	87	22 9	2,646	30 4	799	14 5
Millinery (excluding the making of felt hats):—										
Firms employing 10 or more workers ...	3,436	39 10	262	70 6	92	21 9	2,006	39 6	446	15 10
Firms employing less than 10 workers ...	378	32 1	—	—	—	—	265	35 9	82	14 2
Cloth clothing manufacture (unspecified or combinations of above) ...	30,797	31 7	1,808	71 2	535	21 10	15,468	33 10	5,245	13 5
Straw hat manufacture ...	4,423	51 10	1,052	87 10	192	29 5	2,553	44 10	518	19 10
Cloth hat and cap manufacture ...	2,315	28 11	302	57 10	95	19 4	1,308	27 4	293	13 5
Felt hat manufacture ...	10,625	43 4	2,460	70 1	859	24 8	2,399	30 2	559	16 5
Hat and cap manufacture (not separately distinguished) ...	6,252	45 2	1,199	76 1	285	26 10	2,972	37 11	573	17 3
Glove manufacture (not knitted or rubber) ...	7,784	33 3	1,736	58 11	575	19 8	2,115	27 10	1,287	15 0
Boot, shoe and slipper manufacture ...	95,450	42 7	26,428	61 4	8,441	22 4	19,566	35 2	6,034	16 2
Boot and shoe repairing:—										
Firms employing 10 or more workers ...	3,031	57 11	2,139	67 7	452	26 6	138	34 8	73	16 9
Firms employing less than 10 workers ...	1,741	51 6	1,261	60 5	350	23 3	30	30 8	14	14 3
Fur ...	5,541	58 1	1,597	86 10	559	31 2	1,799	48 6	344	20 6
Umbrella and walking stick manufacture... ..	1,616	37 9	450	51 8	137	19 1	754	35 3	142	14 3
Laundries:—										
Firms employing 10 or more workers ...	64,901	28 11	6,583	59 6	2,916	20 4	28,799	28 1	12,421	15 7
Firms employing less than 10 workers ...	891	25 1	97	47 0	22	26 4	586	23 2	64	15 11
Dyeing and dry cleaning:—										
Firms employing 10 or more workers ...	9,726	34 0	1,940	59 10	423	21 9	3,466	31 0	1,186	14 9
Firms employing less than 10 workers ...	464	36 1	144	53 6	100	20 10	153	35 0	29	18 7
Miscellaneous clothing (including combinations of above) ...	5,645	31 11	651	61 0	173	21 6	2,702	33 6	1,108	14 6
Total, Clothing ...	471,100	35 0	67,649	64 6	21,250	22 5	182,914	32 8	61,627	15 0
<b>Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products:—</b>										
Coke ovens and by-product works... ..	9,340	59 3	8,349	61 10	684	28 0	10	20 0	—	—
Patent fuel manufacture ...	817	59 9	765	62 4	51	22 4	—	—	—	—
Cement manufacture ...	9,708	62 0	8,563	65 11	926	28 11	64	26 3	—	—
Artificial stone and concrete manufacture ...	11,536	53 1	8,653	58 9	1,956	27 7	30	27 4	—	—
Lime kilns and whitening works ...	5,700	56 2	4,901	58 3	413	28 5	16	21 3	—	—
Abrasives and abrasive materials ...	2,241	58 1	1,038	61 4	105	26 7	102	31 4	42	19 1
Other products of non-metalliferous mines and quarries ...	11,583	53 5	9,156	57 7	865	29 7	297	29 9	204	16 9
Total, Treatment of above Products... ..	50,925	58 8	41,425	60 8	5,001	28 3	519	29 1	246	17 3
<b>Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. Industries:—</b>										
Bricks and tiles (not glazed) and fire-clay goods ...	68,572	49 7	42,662	56 11	10,627	24 11	1,727	27 0	351	16 4
Earthenware, china, porcelain, terra-cotta and glazed tiles... ..	55,153	35 9	10,540	63 0	2,644	21 0	10,245	27 11	3,705	13 4
Glass manufacture, including bottles ...	37,537	50 4	17,132	66 7	4,917	23 4	2,930	24 11	1,335	13 0
Other products of clay and sand, etc. ...	11,808	48 9	5,211	66 2	1,446	25 0	953	31 11	468	17 1
Heavy chemical manufacture (including dyes and tar and wood distillation) ...	35,076	61 10	30,990	66 9	3,005	23 8	860	27 1	173	14 11
Drugs and fine chemicals ...	27,683	38 10	7,846	63 5	1,594	22 6	8,643	29 8	4,076	15 11
Fertilisers, disinfectants, glue, size, etc. ...	5,825	48 3	3,601	58 8	429	26 9	686	27 6	386	17 11
Other chemicals ...	4,255	59 3	2,484	67 7	311	27 0	334	28 7	88	14 7
Explosives, ammunition, etc. ...	7,033	47 6	3,114	69 8	489	26 10	2,563	32 10	615	18 4
Paint, colour, varnish, white lead and other lead compounds ...	16,105	50 7	10,837	61 11	1,905	25 7	1,882	28 7	833	15 10
Oil cake manufacture and vegetable oil refining ...	6,605	57 1	4,872	60 4	443	32 7	143	32 9	—	—
Animal fat extracting and refining ...	2,250	48 11	1,315	63 3	224	24 5	43	28 8	121	16 2
Soap, candles and glycerine ...	14,458	49 9	5,245	67 5	894	25 8	2,264	31 9	1,253	15 9
Mineral oil refining ...	5,287	58 13	4,435	64 7	707	25 0	45	26 8	10	14 0
Other and undefined oil extracting and refining... ..	9,559	55 3	2,148	63 2	323	24 9	98	30 0	11	25 8
Dye and polishes ...	4,560	43 10	1,587	69 4	183	29 6	1,878	36 0	836	18 0
Ink manufacture ...	1,004	67 6	724	78 11	88	35 3	90	31 9	57	11 0
Matches ...	3,036	47 0	1,026	71 5	43	21 10	1,263	33 11	269	18 0
Other, and combinations of above... ..	6,530	52 8	4,434	64 5	589	27 10	990	32 2	469	16 6
Total, Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc....	318,356	48 2	161,303	63 0	30,809	24 5	38,024	29 5	15,056	15 5



## II.—HOURS OF LABOUR\* IN THE WEEK ENDED 12TH OCTOBER, 1935.

INDUSTRY.	Number of Work-people covered by returns received.	Proportions of workpeople whose normal weekly hours* were:—							Average normal weekly hours.*	Proportions of workers on short-time.	Average hours lost by those workers.	Proportions working more than the normal weekly hours.	Average hours worked by those workers in excess of the normal week.	Average hours worked by all workers.*
		Less than 44.	44.	44½ to 46½.	47.	47½ to 47¾.	48.	Over 48.						
<b>Textile Industries:—</b>		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.					
Cotton carding, spinning and doubling ...	147,783	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.8	96.1	1.9	48.0	10.3	13.8	5.5	6.6	47.0
Cotton weaving ...	111,489	1.3	0.3	0.9	0.5	8.1	87.1	1.8	47.9	9.5	13.7	3.4	6.7	47.6
Cotton spinning and weaving (not separately distinguished) ...	55,778	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	97.8	0.8	48.0	9.8	11.8	4.7	7.3	47.2
Cotton wool, surgical dressings, engine waste, etc. ...	6,487	8.1	1.1	33.1	4.5	1.6	28.1	23.5	47.2	5.7	14.4	12.9	8.4	47.4
Total, Cotton ...	321,537	0.9	0.2	1.2	0.4	3.2	92.0	2.1	48.0	7.7	13.4	4.8	6.8	47.3
Wool sorting, carbonising and scouring ...	1,342	1.3	6.3	0.7	0.5	—	82.6	8.6	48.0	11.5	9.7	27.7	4.2	48.1
Wool combing and top making ...	12,073	0.8	0.4	1.7	0.1	1.1	94.7	1.1	47.9	17.4	17.2	24.9	7.7	46.8
Worsted spinning and weaving ...	78,536	1.2	0.1	0.0	—	0.3	94.6	3.8	48.1	6.4	11.3	34.9	5.8	49.4
Woolen spinning and weaving ...	67,798	1.7	0.3	2.2	0.2	0.4	90.8	4.4	48.1	10.5	9.8	32.2	7.0	49.3
Woolen and worsted (not separately distinguished) ...	25,704	1.9	—	0.2	3.5	0.4	92.3	1.7	47.9	13.6	7.9	40.0	6.4	49.3
Mungo, shoddy and flock manufacture, rag grinding and carbonising ...	3,297	2.6	0.6	15.8	5.2	0.4	68.9	6.5	47.6	20.6	7.3	18.9	9.5	47.9
Total, Woolen and Worsted ...	188,750	2.5	0.3	1.2	0.6	0.4	92.4	3.6	48.0	9.9	10.6	33.7	6.4	49.2
Artificial silk spinning ...	19,873	17.2	1.1	42.1	11.9	—	80.0	19.7	45.8	2.3	12.6	8.4	6.3	46.0
Silk throwing, spinning and weaving (including artificial silk weaving) ...	42,011	13.1	0.4	16.3	7.7	1.3	49.0	12.2	46.9	8.9	10.0	15.4	6.0	46.9
Flax and hemp spinning and weaving ...	49,653	2.6	4.2	3.8	4.0	—	79.6	5.8	47.6	23.7	7.0	6.3	4.5	46.2
Jute spinning and weaving ...	20,906	1.0	—	0.1	—	0.2	98.7	—	48.0	4.2	10.9	13.0	4.6	48.1
Asbestos manufacture ...	6,040	6.9	4.3	5.7	45.5	—	27.2	10.4	47.0	6.6	10.2	30.6	6.5	48.3
Hair curling, spinning and weaving ...	1,536	8.2	7.4	9.8	4.4	—	53.3	16.9	47.1	21.9	7.9	19.0	6.0	46.5
Preparing, spinning and weaving of other fibres ...	1,244	—	3.6	9.7	5.5	—	77.5	3.7	47.6	6.4	7.5	10.7	6.4	47.8
Hosiery manufacture ...	93,814	3.4	2.4	4.2	2.7	1.8	68.2	17.3	48.0	11.0	9.5	23.1	5.0	48.1
Lace manufacture ...	8,489	3.2	0.7	11.7	14.7	0.2	50.8	18.7	48.1	16.3	12.2	31.2	7.0	46.5
Carpet and rug manufacture ...	22,143	0.8	0.4	1.2	1.5	0.9	92.1	3.1	48.0	4.2	8.9	9.2	7.2	48.3
Rope, cord and twine manufacture ...	11,954	3.8	3.6	10.2	25.2	0.2	55.8	1.2	47.2	9.1	9.6	19.3	5.8	47.5
Tapes and smallwares manufacture ...	6,942	3.9	2.3	12.6	7.1	4.0	46.2	23.9	47.7	9.6	9.4	9.2	5.2	47.3
Elastic web manufacture ...	4,197	1.8	2.5	1.8	1.5	—	64.6	27.8	48.1	18.3	9.0	16.1	4.2	47.0
Canvas goods (tents, tarpaulins, etc.) manufacture ...	6,578	2.9	15.0	8.9	20.0	9.8	41.8	1.6	46.8	10.0	9.2	23.5	6.0	47.4
Hemming and embroidery ...	4,825	19.8	22.2	33.9	6.7	4.0	9.2	4.2	45.2	9.9	8.6	19.2	5.5	45.4
Making of other textile goods (not dress)† ...	5,052	4.9	9.4	38.1	10.8	8.5	24.5	3.8	46.5	13.8	12.3	31.2	9.3	47.7
Textile bleaching, printing, dyeing and finishing ...	77,878	2.0	0.9	1.0	1.4	0.5	80.5	13.7	48.3	30.3	12.2	33.9	8.1	47.4
Velvet and fustian cutting ...	580	—	—	11.6	—	—	88.4	—	47.8	17.9	9.2	38.2	7.0	48.8
Making-up and packing ...	5,994	10.1	8.9	15.7	14.7	0.7	49.9	—	46.6	25.2	11.3	13.6	5.6	44.5
Miscellaneous (including combinations of above) ...	11,368	4.5	3.6	10.2	20.4	4.6	51.4	5.3	47.3	11.3	9.5	14.9	7.2	47.3
Total, Textiles ...	911,364	2.8	1.2	4.2	3.0	1.8	80.4	6.6	47.8	11.5	11.1	17.1	6.5	47.7
<b>Clothing Industries:—</b>														
Tailoring (ready made and wholesale bespoke) ...	97,105	1.9	6.0	8.4	9.3	4.6	66.5	3.3	47.4	36.9	9.3	18.5	5.2	45.0
Tailoring (retail bespoke):—														
Firms employing 10 or more workers ...	9,828	6.4	6.4	16.4	6.4	5.1	48.8	10.5	47.2	33.1	12.8	11.6	4.3	43.5
Firms employing less than 10 workers ...	2,688	6.1	8.1	13.4	5.2	1.9	52.7	12.6	47.3	39.4	14.2	4.4	4.9	41.9
Wholesale mantle and costume manufacture ...	10,497	3.8	21.3	20.0	5.3	0.6	42.2	6.8	46.5	21.1	9.7	27.7	3.7	45.4
Dresses, blouses and overalls:—														
Firms employing 10 or more workers ...	38,619	15.7	13.8	40.0	4.9	2.7	21.3	1.6	45.5	28.1	9.8	12.4	3.9	43.2
Firms employing less than 10 workers ...	1,470	19.8	26.0	27.8	3.4	3.4	17.8	1.8	45.0	18.6	10.3	3.8	3.4	43.1
Shirts, collars and underclothing ...	35,716	12.1	12.3	35.6	4.2	4.5	27.3	4.0	45.9	30.8	7.3	14.3	3.5	44.2
Stays and corsets ...	10,348	14.2	19.1	29.5	7.7	5.3	24.1	0.1	45.5	40.5	8.0	8.4	2.7	42.5
Handkerchiefs, scarves and ties ...	5,902	15.5	18.2	11.2	19.1	0.3	34.5	1.2	45.7	10.3	6.1	28.7	5.2	46.0
Millinery (excluding the making of felt hats):—														
Firms employing 10 or more workers ...	3,401	41.2	15.8	14.0	—	6.5	20.6	1.9	44.3	12.6	6.6	28.4	10.5	46.4
Firms employing less than 10 workers ...	355	12.6	22.3	28.5	6.5	1.9	25.4	2.8	45.8	4.0	11.1	12.4	4.5	45.9
Cloth clothing manufacture (unspecified or combinations of above) ...	30,146	14.5	27.4	18.8	12.8	3.2	19.0	4.3	45.6	17.9	9.6	19.3	4.5	44.8
Straw hat manufacture ...	4,357	7.6	2.9	1.9	—	—	65.7	21.9	48.2	15.1	8.6	12.5	4.7	47.5
Cloth hat and cap manufacture ...	2,170	3.4	3.7	23.4	5.7	4.9	50.9	8.0	46.9	58.1	12.6	6.9	5.3	40.0
Felt hat manufacture ...	10,625	1.0	0.5	62.8	1.4	0.6	26.7	7.0	47.0	13.7	12.9	32.9	5.3	47.0
Hat and cap manufacture (not separately distinguished) ...	6,124	7.2	3.6	24.9	4.2	8.6	39.0	12.5	47.2	19.6	9.4	21.6	3.9	46.2
Glove manufacture (not knitted or rubber) ...	7,630	2.8	25.0	8.7	25.9	—	25.9	11.7	46.7	14.1	10.5	20.4	5.0	46.2
Boot, shoe and slipper manufacture ...	94,323	0.0	0.1	8.6	1.9	1.7	85.6	2.1	48.0	19.3	7.9	20.2	3.9	47.2
Boot and shoe repairing:—														
Firms employing 10 or more workers ...	3,012	—	6.0	2.5	2.0	0.4	89.1	—	47.7	14.6	6.7	29.3	4.8	48.1
Firms employing less than 10 workers ...	1,651	2.6	7.0	3.0	2.4	2.3	79.1	3.6	47.6	13.5	11.7	11.7	4.4	46.5
Fur ...	5,387	2.7	5.2	22.3	8.6	7.4	52.5	1.3	47.1	9.0	5.8	47.5	5.6	49.2
Umbrella and walking stick manufacture ...	1,551	10.8	14.6	18.3	13.1	0.8	51.5	10.9	46.1	4.5	7.0	35.0	5.8	47.8
Laundries:—														
Firms employing 10 or more workers ...	59,976	4.1	2.5	3.5	2.0	0.5	86.9	0.5	47.5	45.4	6.1	17.0	2.7	45.3
Firms employing less than 10 workers ...	742	25.6	8.8	12.9	1.6	1.1	47.8	2.2	44.6	50.8	12.4	4.4	2.3	38.6
Dyeing and dry cleaning:—														
Firms employing 10 or more workers ...	9,674	0.2	0.1	18.6	62.8	1.4	12.4	4.5	47.1	18.6	4.6	30.4	4.2	47.5
Firms employing less than 10 workers ...	423	7.1	13.7	14.7	11.1	3.6	13.9	35.9	47.1	3.7	7.0	4.9	4.9	47.2
Miscellaneous (including combinations of above) ...	5,421	4.4	20.9	22.2	7.9	5.0	33.1	6.5	46.4	10.5	9.2	25.4	4.5	46.6
Total, Clothing ...	459,141	5.8	8.0	16.4	7.1	2.8	56.4	3.5	47.0	28.3	8.4	18.8	4.3	46.4
<b>Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products:—</b>														
Coke ovens and by-product works ...	9,089	3.1	2.9	8.8	9.0	—	10.4	65.8	51.1	3.1	14.3	14.4	9.1	51.9
Patent fuel manufacture ...	817	49.3	0.7	3.4	9.8	—	11.3	25.5	45.2	32.1	26.4	6.4	6.7	37.1
Cement manufacture ...	9,670	1.9	3.2	1.3	6.0	0.2	61.3	28.1	49.7	6.0	13.5	32.7	6.7	51.8
Artificial stone and concrete manufacture ...	11,041	0.6	26.5	12.0	21.5	1.6	13.2	24.6	47.2	6.1	8.8	32.2	7.5	49.1
Lime kilns and whitening works ...	5,603	0.1	3.6	25.0	21.7	2.0	33.7	13.9	47.5	24.9	7.7	23.1	5.0	46.7
Abrasive and abrasive materials ...	2,241	0.4	6.8	1.6	70.6	—	6.8	13.8	47.2	15.0	4.9	23.7	4.6	47.5
Other products ...	11,392	1.4	5.6	12.0	20.5	3.6	29.4	27.5	48.2	16.8	11.0	30.1	8.1	48.9
Total, Treatment of above Products ...	49,853	2.2	9.0	10.2	18.0	1.5	27.7	31.4	48.6	10.9	10.7	26.7	7.7	49.6
<b>Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. Industries:—</b>														



## WAGES IN THE COTTON MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY.

### APPOINTMENT OF A BOARD OF INQUIRY.

As stated in last month's issue of this GAZETTE, the Minister of Labour received a joint application from the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association and the Amalgamated Weavers' Association for an Order under the Cotton Manufacturing Industry (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1934. Such an Order, if made, will give statutory effect to the recent agreement between the two associations for an increase in weavers' rates of wages.

The Minister of Labour appointed a Board, consisting of Sir Hector Hetherington (*Chairman*), Mr. F. N. Hepworth, and Sir Arthur Pugh, to consider the application and to report to him thereon.

The Board met in Manchester on 12th February; but, as no written objections to the application or to the making of an Order have been lodged with the Minister within the prescribed period, there will be no public sitting of the Board to hear oral evidence.

## CO-OPERATION IN AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES IN 1935.

The following particulars have been compiled by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies from annual returns furnished to his Department.

Co-operative agricultural and fishing 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.

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.

Some Trading societies deal both in requirements and produce, with the result that the classification of a society as "Requirements" or as "Produce" has often been somewhat arbitrary. This difficulty has tended to increase during recent years, and it has therefore been decided to abandon the previous practice of dealing separately with Requirements societies and Produce societies. At the same time, in order that the figures for produce disposed of may be as complete as possible, auction marts, the transactions of which have been nearly trebled during the last ten years, have been transferred from "Service" to "Trading."

### I.—GENERAL.

For the Trading and Service societies taken together, the membership at the end of 1935 was 294,000, compared with 288,000 in 1934, and the total share and loan capital and reserves was £4,118,000, as against £3,858,000 in 1934.

### II.—TRADING SOCIETIES.

#### (i) Generally.

The following Table gives particulars of the operations of the Trading societies for the five years 1931-5:—

	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Number of Societies	629	596	586	576	547
Number of Members	127,831	129,546	131,614	133,746	139,106
Wages ...	£ 573,200	£ 573,334	£ 580,742	£ 577,014	£ 606,195
Sales:					
Requirements ...	6,633,971	6,990,827	6,796,930	7,745,952	8,431,642
Produce ...	7,074,104	6,457,810	6,383,734	6,220,885	6,445,773
Surplus on Year ...	230,274	162,694	157,194	301,304	296,265

The figures for 1935 are analysed below:—

	Group.				Totals.	
	Require-ments.	Produce.	Farm-ing and Grow-ing.	Fisher-men's.	England and Wales.	Scot-land.
Number of Societies	288	178	35	46	409	138
Number of Members	86,798	50,058	800	1,450	118,537	20,569
Wages ...	£ 401,365	£ 171,391	£ 23,895	£ 9,544	£ 550,609	£ 55,586
Sales:						
Requirements ...	8,193,727	222,224	8	15,683	7,913,810	517,832
Produce ...	1,128,879	5,156,336	98,185	62,373	4,334,085	2,111,688
Surplus on Year ...	263,065	26,058	7,201	-59	260,344	35,921
				Deficit		

The auction marts, to which reference is made above, numbered 13 at the end of 1935. Their sales of produce for that year totalled £2,383,867 and of requirements £51,308. By far the greater part of the sales consisted of live stock.

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 of the Fishermen's Trading societies 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 1931-5 are given in the following Table:—

	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Milk and Dairy Produce	£ 2,800,800	£ 2,312,451	£ 2,092,180	£ 1,402,748	£ 1,041,820
Eggs and Poultry	793,172	850,299	908,949	947,585	1,085,880
Live Stock	2,213,083	2,115,468	2,030,081	2,236,319	2,396,199
Dead Meat	448,275	345,758	448,791	700,265	854,275
Wool	281,736	263,676	300,542	284,120	275,335
Fruit and Market Garden Produce	281,389	297,837	277,540	263,451	306,341
Sundries, including Fish	255,649	272,321	325,651	386,397	485,923

The figures for 1935 are distributed between England and Wales and Scotland as follows:—

	England and Wales.	Scotland.
Milk and Dairy Produce	£ 997,161	£ 44,659
Eggs and Poultry	1,027,338	58,542
Live Stock	581,142	1,815,057
Dead Meat	842,936	11,339
Wool	144,008	131,327
Fruit and Market Garden Produce	301,650	4,691
Sundries, including Fish	439,850	46,073

Apart from the Trading societies referred to above, there were in 1935 146 industrial co-operative societies with farming and dairying departments. These departments employed 3,230 persons and expended £343,000 in salaries and wages. The value of their produce was returned at £3,552,000, of which £3,256,000 was attributable to societies in England and Wales and £296,000 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.

### III.—SERVICE SOCIETIES.

#### (i) Generally.

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

Following are particulars relating to all the Service societies for 1934 and 1935:—

Year.	Number of Societies.	Number of Members.	Wages.	Surplus on Year.
1935 ...	766	155,391	£ 23,494	£ 113,324
1934 ...	775	154,736	£ 22,859	£ 13,598

#### (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 1931-5 are as follows:—

	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Number of Societies	642	636	627	618	609
Acreage of Land let as—					
Small Holdings	13,363	11,924	10,717	10,377	8,375
Allotments	8,354	8,380	8,446	8,238	8,204
Sales ...	68,079	77,021	75,090	76,914	95,534
Rent, Rates, etc., payable by—					
Societies	53,532	52,166	49,041	47,252	43,878
Tenants	76,489	75,038	72,078	69,583	65,384
Value of Land and Buildings owned by Societies	269,101	275,270	271,456	277,500	261,394
Surplus on Year	8,997	4,973	9,359	5,905	91,451

There was only one society in Scotland, and its transactions were small.

Nearly one-half of the sales consist of refreshments sold by clubs which some societies run in conjunction with their agricultural activities. The amount of such sales in 1935 was £45,000.

At the end of 1935 the societies had 131,375 members, of whom 79,560 were tenants or tenant purchasers. The tenant purchasers numbered 1,978, and they occupied 265 acres as small holdings and 270 acres as allotments.

The increase in the surplus for 1935 was mainly due to the Land Settlement Association, Ltd., a 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 1935 showed a surplus of over £89,000, after taking into account donations of £49,000 and a grant of an equivalent amount from the Development Commissioners.

## INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.

### SEVENTY-EIGHTH SESSION OF THE GOVERNING BODY.

THE seventy-eighth session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office was held at Geneva from 4th to 6th February, 1937.

The Governing Body decided to place the following subjects on the agenda of the International Labour Conference to be held in 1938:—(i) technical education and apprenticeship; (ii) regulation of contracts of employment of indigenous workers; (iii) recruiting, placing, and conditions of labour (equality of treatment) of migrant workers; and (iv) regulation of hours of work and rest periods in road transport undertakings.

The Governing Body also decided that the question of safety provisions for workers in coal mines should be considered by an expert Committee, with the object of preparing a model code to form the basis of a draft Convention for consideration at the International Labour Conference to be held in 1939. Similarly, questions relating to (a) the general principles for the organisation of systems of inspection to secure the enforcement of laws and regulations for the protection of the workers, and (b) the rights of performers as regards broadcasting, television, and the mechanical reproduction of sounds, were referred to meetings of experts with a view to their discussion at the session of the International Labour Conference to be held in 1939.

The Governing Body discussed a proposal to hold a technical tripartite meeting on conditions of work in coal mines, and adopted the following resolution: "That this Governing Body proposes calling a tripartite conference in October, 1937, on hours of work in coal mines, and that the Governments be notified and asked for their observations. The reports received to be communicated to the Governing Body in May."

The Governing Body considered a report on the proposed advisory tripartite labour conference of Asiatic countries, which dealt with the possible arrangement and cost of such a conference. It was decided to transmit the report to the Governments concerned, and at the same time to consult them with regard to a proposal to set up a permanent committee of members of the Governing Body representing Asiatic countries.

The Governing Body had before it the reports of the technical tripartite meetings which took place in December, 1936, with regard to the printing and allied trades and the chemical industry. The Governing Body noted these reports, which will be submitted to the International Labour Conference next June, when the question of hours of work in these industries will be considered.

The Governing Body adopted a report of the Migration Committee, which recommended (i) that South American Governments should prepare development plans in certain districts with a view to settlement, assisted, if desired, by the International Labour Office; (ii) the appointment of a correspondence committee on migration; (iii) that the Director of the International Labour Office should consult members of the Organisation with regard to a conference of experts on migration with a view to settlement.

In addition to the above subjects the Governing Body dealt with a number of matters arising out of the internal working of the Organisation.

## LABOUR REGULATION IN GERMANY.

PROVISIONS designed to ensure that workers in particular branches of economic activity do not abandon their employment without observing the regular period of notice of termination of the employment relationship have been laid down in Regulations dated 22nd December, 1936, issued by the Commissioner for the Four-Year Economic Plan. These Regulations constitute an extension of the measures recently taken in Germany to control the supply and utilisation of labour in the iron and steel, metal and engineering, and building industries,\* and are to apply not only to these industries, but also to the brick and tile-making industry and agriculture. In these branches of economic activity, which are deemed to be of special significance for the success of the Plan, employers are empowered to restrain manual or non-manual workers from prematurely terminating their employment relationship by withholding the employment books of the workers concerned until the regular period of notice of termination of the employment has duly expired. Since, as reported in this GAZETTE for September, 1936, page 324, manual and non-manual workers may not, in general, be employed unless they are in possession of an employment book, the retention of the book by the employer precludes the entry of the worker into other employment; in order, however, to minimise the possibilities of undue hardship in cases where the justification for the premature termination of the employment relationship is in dispute, the Labour Courts are empowered to issue a provisional injunction requiring the immediate surrender to the worker concerned of his employment book. In this connection, the Federal Minister of Justice has urged the Labour Courts to deal expeditiously with any such cases that may arise.

The Commissioner reserves the right to extend the Regulations to other branches of economic activity.

\* See this GAZETTE for December, 1936, page 449.

## WAGES AND HOURS MOVEMENTS OVERSEAS.

### BELGIUM.

*Reduced Working Hours in Coal Mines.*—The introduction of a working week of 45 hours for underground workers in the Belgian coal-mining industry constitutes the first stage in the application of the Act of 9th July, 1936, which provided for the progressive reduction to 40 hours a week of the actual working time of manual workers in industries or branches of industries in which work is carried on under unhealthy, dangerous or exacting conditions (see this GAZETTE for August, 1936, page 244). In accordance with procedure under the Act, the conditions for the application of the shorter working week were discussed by the National Joint Committee of Mines. The Joint Committee, in view of a decision of the Government that a working week of 45 hours, without loss of earnings, should be applied to underground workers in coal mines as from 1st February, 1937, were unable to agree on the measures to be adopted to obviate the shortage of output likely to result from the reduction in working hours. The matter was therefore referred to the Cabinet. The coal miners' organisation had threatened to call a strike on 18th January unless a satisfactory settlement were reached. On this date, about 10,000 miners ceased work in the Liège district and strikes also occurred in the Charleroi, Borinage, Limbourg and other coal-fields. On 19th January, the Cabinet formulated its proposals. As regards the maintenance of output, it was proposed that the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare should be empowered to permit exceptions to normal working hours, subject to the advice of a committee to be established to study the movements of coal stocks, and that another committee should be established, under the direction of the National Employment and Unemployment Office, to investigate means of assuring the labour supply necessary to the coal mines, due regard being had to the labour available in Belgium. The Cabinet's proposals were accepted under protest by the employers, who would have preferred that one day off should be allowed every fortnight rather than that daily working hours should be reduced. The proposals were approved, subject to certain reservations, by the miners' organisation, which further declared that the strikes had ceased to have an object and called upon the miners to resume work. The strikes were practically at an end by 26th January.

A Royal Decree was issued on 27th January, by which underground work in coal mines is limited to 45 hours a week and 7½ hours a day, inclusive of both winding times. It is provided that exceptions to these working hours may be granted by Royal Decree, after deliberation in the Cabinet and after prior consultation with the committee to be established to study the movement of coal stocks. The period of such exceptions is not to exceed three months; but they may be renewed under the same conditions.

*Reduced Shifts for Dock Workers.*—On 25th January, the duration of the day shift of dock workers in the ports of Antwerp, Brussels and Ghent was, by agreement, reduced to 7½ hours and that of the night shift to 7 hours. A misunderstanding respecting the time of beginning work under the new system caused a partial stoppage of work at Antwerp on 25th and 26th January.

### FRANCE.

*Reduced Working Time for Railway Workers.*—A Presidential Decree, dated 18th January, 1937, provides for the application to the main railway systems in France of the reduced working time stipulated in the Act of 21st June, 1936 (see this GAZETTE for July, 1936, page 244). For the purposes of the Decree, the working time of the locomotive and train staffs is distributed in "major work periods" (*grandes périodes de travail*), which are defined as the intervals, not to exceed 7 days, elapsing between successive "major rest periods" (*grands repos périodiques*) of at least 40 hours each. Actual working time of locomotive and train workers may not exceed an average of 6 hours 40 minutes a day, calculated over two major work periods, and may not normally exceed 8 hours on any one day or 50 hours in any major work period. The time of attendance on any one working day may not normally exceed 10 hours, and, in each major work period, the average daily time of attendance may not exceed 9 hours. Each worker must be allowed a minimum daily uninterrupted rest of 14 hours, if at home, or 10 hours, if away from home. After each daily rest away from home, the next daily rest must be taken at home. In each month, there must be at least four major rest periods, and, every three months, an additional rest period must be granted, which may take the form of an extension of a major rest period to at least 64 hours. During the major rest periods, workers are to be free of all demands of service. Efforts are to be made to allow each worker ten Sundays or days of legally recognised holiday a year, including those which fall within his annual holiday period.

As regards workers in all other departments of the railway service, a working week of 40 hours is to be applied by one of the three following methods, to be selected by the management: (1) actual work may be limited to 8 hours a day on 5 working days in each week, Saturday or Monday being observed as an additional rest day; (2) actual work may be limited to 6 hours 40 minutes on each working day of the week; or (3) the 40 hours of actual work may be distributed unequally over the week (subject to a daily maximum of 8 hours, which may be increased to 9 hours once a week) so as to permit of a Saturday half-holiday (the so-called "English week"). Employees exercising functions of direction, inspection and control, for whom a definite time-table cannot be prescribed, are the subject of special provisions.

The Decree further specifies the numerous exceptions to the normal arrangements which may be sanctioned for the maintenance of the railway service and provides for the payment of overtime rates



and for the establishment of central and regional joint committees to consider difficulties arising in the application of the Decree, the extension of hours in exceptional cases, etc. The Decree is to take effect, as regards 50 per cent. of the locomotive and train staffs, on 15th February, and is to be extended to another 25 per cent. at the end of that month, and to the rest of the locomotive and train staffs on 25th March, 1937. As regards the other departments of the railway service, the Decree is to take effect progressively in the period between the date of issue and 25th March. The dates of application may be advanced or postponed, within defined limits, by the Minister of Public Works in consultation with the Central Joint Committee.

#### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

*Seamen's Dispute.*—The extensive stoppage of work of seamen and longshoremen, which has disorganised shipping on the Pacific Coast of the United States since the end of October (see this GAZETTE for January, 1937), was terminated on 4th February, when the men accepted terms offered by the shipping companies. The settlement is reported to include increases in wages, cash payments for overtime, a nine-hour day on passenger ships and an eight-hour day on other ships for cooks and stewards, and, in the case of longshoremen, the retention of control of the hiring halls by the trade union organisation. The sympathetic strike movement which began on 1st November among seamen in the Atlantic and Gulf ports was abandoned on 24th January.

*Dispute in the Automobile Industry.*—A provisional settlement has been reached in the strike which was instituted on 28th December by the United Automobile Workers of America (a constituent of the Committee for Industrial Organisation) against the General Motors Corporation. The object of the strike was to secure recognition of the trade union and other concessions, including the abolition of piece work, a working week of 30 hours and a scale of minimum wages (see this GAZETTE for January, 1937). By the end of January, over 125,000 workers were reported to be on strike or rendered idle in automobile factories in Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Missouri and other States. The strikers remained in occupation of the factories and the opening of negotiations was hindered for some time by the employers' demand that the factories should be evacuated before discussion took place. The terms of the provisional settlement, which was effected on 11th February at a conference of employers' and workers' representatives under the auspices of the Governor of Michigan, provide for the evacuation of the factories and the abandonment, by the employers, of legal proceedings against the strikers. The United Automobile Workers of America will be recognised as the collective bargaining agency for its own members only. The General Motors Corporation has, however, given an undertaking to the Governor of Michigan not to enter into agreement, without his sanction, with any other agency in the undertakings involved in the strike, for a period of six months. An immediate increase of 5 cents an hour is to be granted and the demands of the Union are to be the subject of negotiations.

### COMPULSORY CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION IN LABOUR DISPUTES IN FRANCE.

REGULATIONS for the application of the Act, dated 31st December, 1936, instituting compulsory conciliation and arbitration in collective labour disputes in France (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 13), are contained in a Cabinet Decree dated 16th January, 1937. The Decree provides that, in every case where the parties in a labour dispute have failed to reach agreement and no conciliation and arbitration machinery is provided by collective agreement, the dispute must be submitted, at the instance of either party, or, if necessary, by the County Prefect, to the competent County Conciliation Committee. These Committees are to consist of the County Prefect or his representative, as president, and equal numbers, ranging from three to five, of representatives of employers and workers, who are to be nominated by the Prefects, in accordance with arrangements to be determined by Ministerial Decrees, which must have due regard to the relative importance of the occupational organisations in the county. Separate local or occupational sub-committees may be set up at the discretion of the Prefect, and, in cases where the dispute extends territorially to two or more counties, an inter-county committee may be constituted. At all the meetings of the committees the competent divisional factory inspector, or a qualified county factory inspector designated by him, is authorised to attend in a consultative capacity. If the county or inter-county conciliation committee is unable to effect a settlement of the dispute within four days, the dispute is to be referred to a joint conciliation committee consisting of a representative of the competent Minister, as president, and of members nominated by the national employers' and workers' federations to which the organisations most representative of the parties in dispute are affiliated. This committee is to endeavour to secure a settlement of the dispute by direct negotiations between the parties, but if, within four days, no settlement is reached, the dispute is to be referred to a national inter-occupational conciliation committee to be constituted by the competent Minister from equal numbers of representatives of employers and workers selected by those national confederations of employers and workers which, by 31st January, 1937, had been designated by the standing committee of the National Economic Council as the most representative organisations. (For the purposes of this provision, these organisations have been declared to be the General Confederation of French Employers and the General Confederation of Labour.) If the national inter-occupational conciliation committee fails to effect a settlement of the dispute within four days, it must draw up a report setting forth the

points on which disagreement persists, and invite the parties to nominate jointly a single arbitrator, or each to appoint a separate arbitrator. Within eight days after their designation by the standing committee of the National Economic Council as the most representative organisations, each of the two organisations concerned must submit to the Minister of Labour a list containing the names of fifteen persons from among whom the competent Minister is to select an arbitrator if, within a period of two days after the failure of conciliation proceedings, agreement is not reached on the appointment of a common arbitrator, and one or other of the parties declines to appoint a separate arbitrator. If the arbitrators cannot agree within three days on the issue of an award, an umpire (*surarbitre*) is to be appointed either by the arbitrators themselves or, if they fail to agree on the choice, by the Prime Minister. In order to facilitate the choice of an umpire, the two Confederations specified above are required, within eight days after their designation as the most representative organisations, to draw up jointly a list of thirty umpires selected from among the higher State officials. The arbitrators and umpires are to exercise their functions without remuneration.

The terms of all agreements reached in conciliation proceedings and of all awards issued in arbitration proceedings are to be transmitted to the Minister of Labour, by whom they are also to be transmitted to other interested Ministers, if occasion requires, and also to the Prefect of the County in which the dispute arose. The Decree also provides for the constitution, under the presidency of the Minister of Labour and in accordance with regulations to be issued by him, of an advisory committee responsible for collating and centralising all useful material and information regarding the application of the Decree. Responsibility for the application of the Decree, according as it concerns them, is vested in the Prime Minister, and the Ministers of Justice, the Interior, Economic Affairs, Labour and Public Works. Separate regulations are to govern conciliation and arbitration proceedings in collective labour disputes in maritime transport and marine fishing.

### WAGES AND HOURS IN SWEDEN, 1935.

THE Swedish Department for Social Affairs, in an official publication entitled *Lönestatistik Årsbok för Sverige, 1935*, has published the final results of an enquiry into the wages received and the hours worked during 1935 by manual workers in a large number of industries in Sweden. The enquiry related to 403,668 workers, of whom 312,008 were adult males, 60,543 were adult females, 27,123 were young persons, and 3,994 were persons for whom particulars of age and sex were not furnished.

The following Table, which has been compiled from this publication, shows the average hourly earnings, including overtime earnings and the value of payments made in kind, etc., of manual workers in a number of the more important industries in 1935. The enquiry covered the manufacturing, mining and transport industries, and handicrafts, commerce, etc., but not agriculture, forestry, etc., in respect of which separate enquiries were made, and the results published in the same volume.

Industry.	Number of persons covered by enquiry.	Average hourly earnings.		
		Men (18 years and over).	Women (18 years and over).	Young persons (under 18 years).
Iron and steel and copper works	19,728	1.14	...	0.56
Manufacture of iron and steel goods	16,564	1.14	0.69	0.50
General engineering and shipbuilding	51,193	1.23	0.75	0.49
Electrical engineering	9,758	1.31	0.91	0.50
Brick, pottery, stone quarrying, glass, etc.	24,518	0.98	0.64	0.44
Glass	4,090	0.98	...	0.34
Sawmilling and planing	19,271	0.96	...	0.49
Joinery and furniture making	9,918	0.95	...	0.44
Paper and printing	43,977	1.21	0.76	0.44
Paper pulp	16,738	1.13	...	0.51
Paper and cardboard	14,184	1.08	0.70	0.51
Food, drink and tobacco	27,434	1.34	0.84	0.44
Textile	35,211	0.93	0.65	0.44
Cotton	15,086	0.92	0.66	0.45
Wool	7,998	0.92	0.62	0.41
Leathers, furs, rubber, etc.	15,474	1.16	0.77	0.46
Boot and shoe manufacture	7,596	1.20	0.78	0.42
Chemical	10,823	1.19	0.74	0.45
Match manufacture	2,671	1.00	0.63	0.49
Private building	27,090	1.61	...	0.63
All industries (including some not enumerated above)	403,668	1.24	0.74	0.48

The average hourly earnings of all manual workers in industries covered by the enquiry were 1.12 kronor in 1935, as compared with an average of 1.10 kronor shown in the corresponding enquiry relating to 1934, a slight increase in hourly earnings occurring in each of the three classes of workers for which separate particulars are given in the above Table.

The average yearly earnings (including overtime earnings, value of payments in kind, etc.) were 2,770 kronor for males aged 18 and over, 1,661 kronor for females aged 18 and over, and 1,036 kronor for persons under 18 years. For all workers the average earnings were 2,462 kronor in 1935, as compared with 2,414 kronor in 1934.

The average number of hours worked in 1935 was 2,257 by males aged 18 and over, 2,245 by females aged 18 and over, and 2,187 by persons under 18 years. For all workers the average was 2,251 in 1935, as compared with 2,224 in 1934.

### EMPLOYMENT IN JANUARY : GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT in January showed a seasonal decline, but this was much less marked than in previous years. There was a decline in employment between 14th December, 1936, and 25th January, 1937, in the distributive trades, woodworking (including furniture manufacture), the printing and paper trades, metal goods manufacture, the motor vehicle industry, electrical apparatus manufacture, the wool textile and hosiery industries, the building industry, hotel, boarding house, etc. service, the food industries, and port transport service; there was also a seasonal decline in agriculture. On the other hand there was an improvement in employment in coal mining, the cotton and linen industries, hat and cap making, boot and shoe manufacture, stone-quarrying, and public works contracting.

#### SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

It is estimated that at 25th January, 1937, the number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain, exclusive of agricultural workers, was approximately 11,106,000. This was 26,000 less than at 14th December, 1936, but 715,000 more than at 20th January, 1936. There is normally a much greater reduction in employment between December and January; the more favourable position shown by the figures this year is only partly accounted for by the fact that outdoor employment at 14th December was affected by adverse weather conditions.

Among insured workpeople, aged 16-64 (excluding agricultural workers), the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 25th January, 1937 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 12.6, as compared with 12.2 at 14th December, 1936, and 16.2 at 20th January, 1936. In Great Britain the percentage at 25th January, 1937, was 12.3, as compared with 11.9 at 14th December and 16.0 at 20th January, 1936.

At 25th January, 1937, the numbers of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 1,433,957 wholly unemployed, 183,668 temporarily stopped, and 71,598 normally in casual employment, making a total of 1,689,223. This was 60,504 more than a month before, but 470,499 less than a year before. The total of 1,689,223 included 1,318,595 men, 51,036 boys, 263,225 women, and 56,367 girls. The increase between December and January in the numbers unemployed was largely due to the registration of juveniles who reached the school-leaving age at the end of the December term.

The persons on the Registers included 1,439,293 insured persons who were applicants for insurance benefit or unemployment allowances, 134,364 other insured persons (including insured juveniles under 16 years of age), and 115,566 uninsured persons. Of the 1,439,293 applicants for benefit or allowances, 793,689 had claims admitted for insurance benefit, and 572,429 had applications authorised for allowances at 25th January, 1937; the balance of 73,175 included 42,561 persons whose position under the conditions relating to contributions paid and benefit received had not been determined, 8,602 persons who had been disqualified for short periods from receiving benefit, and 22,012 persons whose needs had been held not to justify payment of unemployment allowances.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges at 25th January, 1937, was 1,766,362, as compared with 1,702,673 at 14th December, 1936, and 2,229,961 at 20th January, 1936.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

*Mining and Quarrying.*—In the coal mining industry employment at 25th January, 1937, showed a further improvement as compared with 14th December, 1936, but was still slack on the whole. The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 23rd January, 1937, showed little change as compared with 19th December, 1936, and with 25th January, 1936. The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 23rd January, 1937 was 5.37, an increase of 0.03 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 19th December, 1936, but a decrease of 0.11 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 25th January, 1936.

In the iron mining industry employment was fairly good. At limestone quarries in the Buxton area employment continued good, while in the Cleveland area it was fair. At slate quarries in North Wales employment was affected by adverse weather conditions, but was still good. At chalk quarries it was fairly good. In the East of Scotland whinstone quarries employment was still affected by unfavourable weather conditions and was slack. At china clay quarries there was a decline but employment was still fair. At tin mines it remained slack. Employment at the West Lothian shale mines continued fair.

*Pig Iron, Iron and Steel and Tinplate.*—In pig iron and iron and steel manufacture there was little change as compared with the previous month. In the tinplate industry employment continued to improve, while in steel sheet manufacture it showed little change.

*Engineering, Shipbuilding and Other Metal Industries.*—In the engineering industry employment continued good on the whole. It improved in marine engineering and in constructional engineering, and was fair in both sections; some decline occurred in motor vehicle manufacture, mainly owing to seasonal slackness, but employment was good in this section. It continued very good in electrical engineering; good in general engineering; and moderate in textile engineering.

In the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry employment showed a slight improvement on the whole. Shortages of skilled men were reported in some districts.

In the other metal trades employment declined slightly, but was still good on the whole. It was very good in the brasswork trade; good in the sheet metal, ironfounding (other than engineers' iron-

founding), jewellery and plated ware, hollow-ware, and nut, bolt, nail, rivet, etc. trades; fairly good in the wire manufacturing and needle and fishing tackle trades; and fair in the tube, edge tool, file, and chain and anchor trades.

*Textile Industries.*—In the cotton industry employment showed a further improvement in January; it was fair at most centres.

In the wool textile industry employment showed a slight decline during January, but remained good on the whole. Shortages of labour were again reported in many districts. In the carpet section also employment declined slightly in nearly all districts, but remained good or fairly good generally.

Employment in the hosiery trade showed a further decline, but was fairly good on the whole. In the lace trade there was a slight improvement and employment was fairly good. In the silk manufacturing industry it showed a slight decline and was fair; it was also fair in artificial silk yarn manufacture, in which a slight improvement was reported. Employment in the linen trade continued to improve, but was still slack; there was also an improvement in the jute trade, in which employment, however, was still bad. In the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc. trades employment showed little change and remained slack, with much short-time working.

*Clothing Trades.*—Employment in the retail bespoke and in the ready-made and wholesale bespoke branches of the tailoring trades showed a slight decline and was moderate on the whole. There was also a slight decline in the dressmaking and millinery trades, but employment, generally, remained fairly good. In the shirt and collar trade there was a decline and employment was fair. Employment in the glove and corset trades showed little change, and was good at most centres. Employment in the hat trade showed a considerable improvement and was moderate on the whole.

In the boot and shoe industry employment showed a slight improvement.

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

*Building, Woodworking, etc.*—In the building industry employment at 25th January showed a slight seasonal decline, on the whole, as compared with 14th December. In individual occupations it was good for the time of year with bricklayers and carpenters, bad with painters, and fair with other classes of skilled operatives; in some areas shortage of skilled workers, particularly bricklayers, were reported. Employment in brickmaking continued fairly good.

Employment in the furnishing trades and with mill-sawyers declined, but was fair generally; with coachbuilders it showed a further slight improvement and continued fair.

*Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.*—Employment in the paper-making, printing and bookbinding industries showed a seasonal decline after Christmas, but was generally better at the end of January than at the corresponding date in 1936.

*Pottery and Glass.*—In the pottery industry in North Staffordshire employment showed little change and continued moderate on the whole. In the bottle-making section of the glass trades employment declined and was slack; in other sections also it showed a decline, but was fairly good on the whole.

*Fishing.*—In the fishing industry employment showed a decline and continued very bad on the whole.

*Dock Labourers and Seamen.*—With dock workers employment declined slightly and was still slack. Among seamen also it declined and was slack on the whole.

#### UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS.

The following Table shows, for the main areas into which the country is divided for the purposes of the administration of the Unemployment Insurance Acts, the proportions unemployed among insured workpeople,\* aged 16-64, and the numbers of unemployed persons (insured and uninsured), aged 14 years and over, on the registers of Employment Exchanges, etc., at 25th January, 1937 :—

Division.	Percentages unemployed amongst Insured Workpeople, aged 16-64* at 25th Jan., 1937.			Unemployed Persons on Registers of Employment Exchanges at 25th Jan., 1937.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Total Percentages as compared with a month before.	Numbers	
					a month before.	a year before.
London ...	8.5	5.3	7.5	+ 1.0	199,632	+ 26,483 - 48,105
South-Eastern ...	9.1	6.9	8.6	+ 0.8	90,029	+ 11,557 - 14,225
South-Western ...	11.0	7.1	10.1	+ 1.1	105,812	+ 12,586 - 23,860
Midlands ...	8.5	7.0	8.1	+ 0.4	165,442	+ 7,924 - 72,716
North-Eastern ...	13.2	7.0	11.5	- 0.1	171,469	- 23 - 58,157
North-Western ...	17.4	11.6	15.5	- 0.2	333,969	- 3,715 - 101,631
Northern ...	22.4	12.4	21.0	- 0.4	179,028	- 869 - 56,344
Scotland ...	20.1	12.2	18.0	+ 0.5	271,342	+ 5,947 - 61,622
Wales ...	27.5	17.3	26.3	...	174,500	+ 614 - 33,839
Special Schemes	2.3	0.4	1.7	+ 0.1	—	—
Great Britain ...	13.8	8.3	12.3	+ 0.4	1,689,223	+ 60,504 - 470,499
Northern Ireland	28.9	19.4	25.4	+ 1.0	77,139	+ 3,185 + 6,900
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	14.0	8.6	12.6	+ 0.4	1,766,362	+ 63,689 - 463,599

\* Excluding insured agricultural workers.

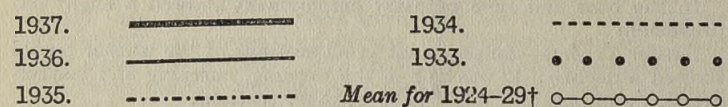


## UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

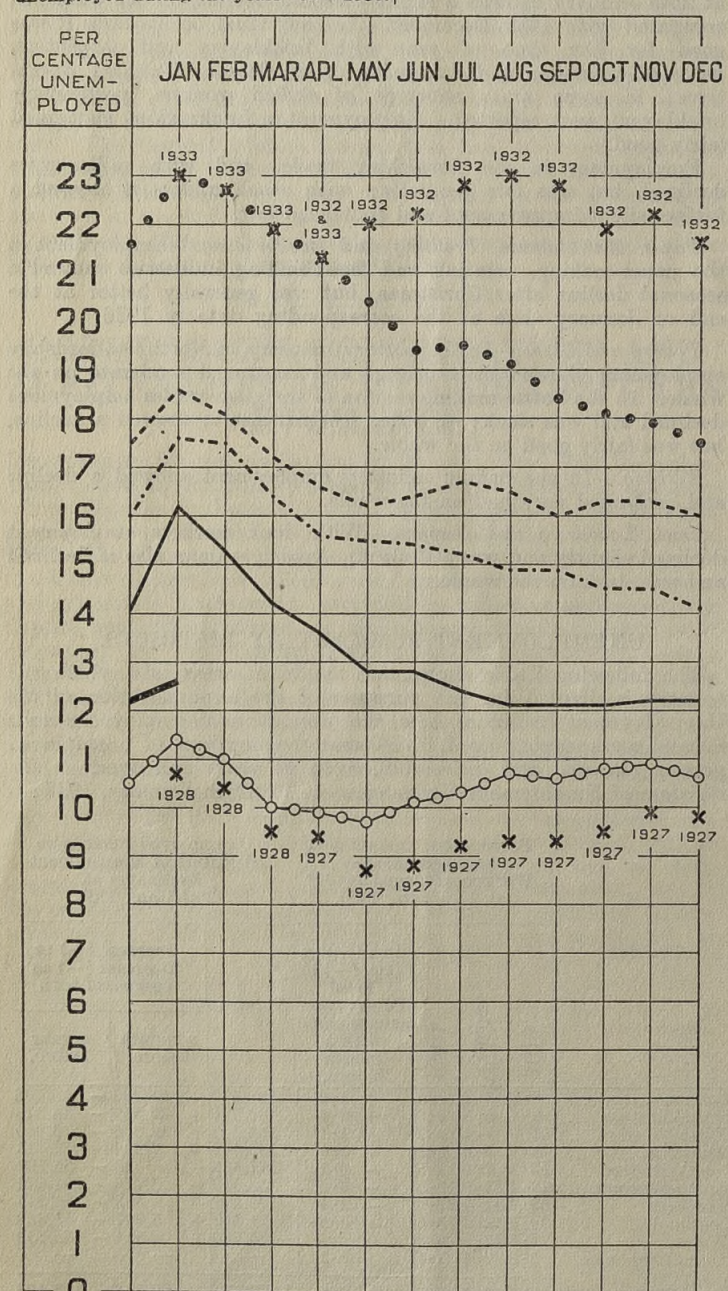
Date.	Males and Females.					Number of Unemployed Persons (Insured and Uninsured) registered at Employment Exchanges, etc.	
	Males.	Females.	Wholly Unemployed and Casuals.			Gt. Britain and N. Ireland.	Gt. Britain.
			Temporarily stopped.	Temporarily stopped.	Temporarily stopped.		
1936.							
20 January...	18.3	10.4	13.5	2.7	16.2	2,229,961	2,159,722
24 February...	17.1	10.1	13.3	2.0	15.3	2,093,900	2,025,021
23 March...	15.9	9.4	12.4	1.8	14.2	1,947,998	1,881,531
27 April...	15.4	8.9	11.7	1.9	13.6	1,895,122	1,831,230
25 May...	14.4	8.5	11.0	1.8	12.8	1,768,246	1,705,042
22 June...	14.6	8.1	10.5	2.3	12.8	1,766,372	1,702,676
20 July...	14.1	8.1	10.2	2.2	12.4	1,717,062	1,652,072
24 August...	13.5	8.2	10.2	1.9	12.1	1,678,277	1,613,940
21 September...	13.6	8.2	10.4	1.7	12.1	1,689,715	1,624,339
26 October...	13.6	8.0	10.6	1.5	12.1	1,677,127	1,611,810
23 November...	13.7	8.1	10.7	1.5	12.2	1,693,945	1,623,602
14 December...	13.8	7.7	10.7	1.5	12.2	1,702,673	1,628,719
1937.							
25 January...	14.0	8.6	11.2	1.4	12.6	1,766,362	1,689,223

## UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

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



\* The crosses indicate the minimum and maximum monthly percentages unemployed during the years 1924-1936.†



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

## COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

The following Table gives an analysis of the unemployment figures for 25th January, 1937:—

	Men (18 years and over).	Boys (under 18 years).	Women (18 years and over).	Girls (under 18 years).	Total.
Persons on Register:—					
1. Claims admitted for insurance benefit:—					
(a) General scheme ...	581,429	14,917	164,903	12,486	773,735
(b) Agricultural scheme* ...	13,767	524	5,320	343	19,954
2. Applications authorised for unemployment allowances ...	540,460	—	31,969	—	572,429
3. Claims under consideration ...	30,035	1,788	9,346	1,392	42,561
4. Insured persons not entitled to benefit or allowances† ...	—	—	—	—	—
(a) aged 16-64 ...	105,338	5,190	29,682	5,638	145,848
(b) aged 14 and 15 ...	—	9,248	—	9,882	19,130
5. Others on register† ...	47,566	19,369	22,005	26,626	115,566
Total on Register ...	1,318,595	51,036	263,225	56,367	1,689,223
Two-months File†:—					
6. (a) Persons aged 16-64 ...	37,581	2,417	34,776	3,383	78,157
(b) Persons aged 14-15 ...	—	2,055	—	3,650	5,705
Special Schemes:—					
7. Claimants to benefit ...	2,376	10	203	1	2,590
Total Insured Unemployed:—					
Aged 16-64 (items 1-3, 4 (a), 6 (a) and 7) ...	1,310,986	24,846	276,199	23,243	1,635,274
Aged 14-64 (items 1-4, 6 and 7) ...	1,310,986	36,149	276,199	36,775	1,660,109

## NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.‡

ANALYSIS FOR 25TH JANUARY, 1937, AND 14TH DECEMBER, 1936.

	25th January, 1937.			14th Dec., 1936.		
	Persons normally in Regular Employment.		Persons normally in Casual Employment.	Total.		Total.
	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Stopped.				
Great Britain.						
Men ...	1,134,015	115,016	69,564	1,318,595	1,305,382	
Boys ...	48,442	2,432	162	51,036	40,949	
Women ...	199,292	62,077	1,856	263,225	241,771	
Girls ...	52,208	4,143	16	56,367	40,617	
Total ...	1,433,957	183,668	71,598	1,689,223	1,628,719	
Great Britain and Northern Ireland.						
Men ...	1,185,145	116,323	72,251	1,373,719	1,358,455	
Boys ...	50,617	2,451	153	53,231	43,085	
Women ...	214,270	65,831	1,879	281,980	259,535	
Girls ...	53,131	4,285	16	57,432	41,598	
Total ...	1,503,163	188,890	74,309	1,766,362	1,702,673	

## VACANCIES NOTIFIED TO, AND FILLED BY EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.§

(GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.)

	Five weeks ended 25th Jan., 1937.¶		Period 21st Jan., 1936, to 25th Jan., 1937.			
	Vacancies 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.
Men ...	135,371	123,587	1,739,416	+ 155,848	1,600,666	+ 126,318
Boys ...	39,759	32,008	371,937	+ 45,704	286,707	+ 24,444
Women ...	67,379	51,463	752,714	+ 53,753	564,670	+ 24,629
Girls ...	36,514	29,216	336,248	+ 33,810	257,102	+ 18,330
Total ...	279,023	236,274	3,206,315	+ 289,115	2,709,145	+ 193,721

\* In addition to those persons who had claims admitted for benefit under the agricultural scheme, some persons who are classified, on page 65, as insured under that scheme at July, 1936, and unemployed at 25th January, had claims for agricultural benefit under consideration; and some others were claiming benefit under the general scheme, in virtue of contributions paid during periods of employment in industries other than agriculture.

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

‡ See explanation on page 62.

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

¶ Six weeks in respect of Northern Ireland and Juvenile Employment Bureaux.

¶ "Vacancies Filled" include certain types of cases (described as Class B engagements) in which the work of the Exchanges was limited; for instance, obtaining for an employer former employees or placing the same men in relief work in alternate weeks. During the five weeks ended 25th January, 1937, the average number of such placings of men and women was 8,139 per week.

## EMPLOYMENT IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

## COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT at 25th January, 1937, showed a further improvement as compared with 14th December, 1936, but was still slack on the whole.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 15.4 at 25th January, 1937, as compared with 16.4 at 14th December, 1936, and 19.5 at 20th January, 1936. The percentage wholly unemployed decreased by 0.5 (from 14.3 to 13.8) and the percentage temporarily stopped by 0.5 (from 2.1 to 1.6).

The numbers and percentages unemployed among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the respective areas at 25th January, 1937, and the increases or decreases as compared with 14th December, 1936, and 20th January, 1936, are shown in the following Table:—

Area.	Insured Persons aged 16-64 recorded as Unemployed at 25th Jan., 1937.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Total Percentages as compared with a		Month before.		Year before.	
	Numbers.	Percentages.	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals).	Temporarily Stopped.	Total.	Month before.	Year before.	
Great Britain ...	123,645	14,764	13.8	1.6	15.4	- 1.0	- 4.1	
England and Wales ...	107,818	13,844	13.7	1.7	15.4	- 1.0	- 3.9	
Scotland ...	15,827	920	14.8	0.9	15.7	- 0.8	- 5.5	
Principal Districts in England and Wales:—								
Northumberland ...	5,148	134	10.6	0.3	10.9	- 0.4	- 4.4	
Durham ...	16,710	553	13.4	0.4	13.8	- 0.9	- 7.3	
Cumberland and Westmorland ...	3,686	25	40.8	0.3	41.1	- 0.7	- 7.4	
Yorkshire ...	13,785	4,995	9.2	3.4	12.6	- 2.1	- 4.5	
Lancashire and Cheshire ...	11,795	1,270	16.1	1.7	17.8	- 0.6	- 2.5	
Derbyshire ...	3,542	297	6.6	0.5	7.1	- 1.3	- 2.6	
Notts. and Leicester ...	5,094	254	8.9	0.5	9.4	- 1.9	- 2.2	
Staffs., Worcester and Salop ...	693	73	4.8	0.5	5.3	- 0.2	- 1.2	
Glos. and Somerset ...	4,145	619	7.1	1.0	8.1	- 0.5	- 2.2	
Kent ...	1,048	582	10.2	5.7	15.9	- 3.0	- 0.2	
Wales and Monmouth ...	308	43	4.1	0.6	4.7	+ 0.2	- 0.8	
Total ...	40,178	4,966	22.2	2.7	24.9	- 0.1	- 2.9	

The following Table shows, for the principal coal mining districts, the total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 23rd January, 1937, and the average number of days worked per week\* during the preceding fortnight, as shown by returns obtained by the Mines Department. Small numbers of workpeople employed at coal mines in raising or handling minerals other than coal are included in the totals.

Districts.	Total Number of Wage Earners on Colliery Books.			Average Number of Days worked per week* at the Mines.		
	23rd Jan., 1937.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		Fort- night ended 23rd Jan., 1937.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Days.	Days.	Days.
ENGLAND AND WALES :						
Northumberland ...	44,564	+ 0.5	+ 1.1	5.50	- 0.01	- 0.01
Durham ...	110,806	+ 1.1	+ 3.6	5.40	- 0.01	- 0.01
Cumberland and West morland ...	5,070	+ 0.4	+ 3.8	5.65	- 0.01	+ 0.03
South Yorkshire ...	96,114	- 0.2	+ 1.1	4.55	- 0.31	- 0.49
West Yorkshire ...	41,487	- 0.6	- 3.1	5.45	+ 0.46	- 0.07
Lancs. and Cheshire ...	59,699	- 0.7	+ 0.4	5.34	+ 0.02	- 0.24
Derbyshire ...	43,899	+ 0.3	- 3.8	4.95	+ 0.28	- 0.01
Notts. and Leicester ...	52,863	- 0.0	+ 1.9	5.23	+ 0.44	+ 0.06
Warwick ...	16,942	- 0.6	+ 3.1	5.76	+ 0.20	- 0.07
North Staffordshire...	23,006	- 0.2	+ 2.0	5.40	- 0.09	- 0.18
Staffs. and Worcs. and Salop ...	27,749	- 0.5	- 2.5	5.56	- 0.03	- 0.37
Glos. and Somerset ...	8,913	- 0.7	- 2.5	5.60	- 0.01	- 0.08
Kent ...	7,226	- 0.6	- 0.7	5.48	+ 0.02	- 0.01
North Wales ...	9,713	+ 0.8	+ 8.6	5.68	- 0.04	- 0.08
South Wales and Mon. mouth ...	125,744	+ 0.2	- 3.5	5.67	+ 0.01	- 0.12
England and Wales.	673,795	+ 0.1	- 0.3	5.32	+ 0.04	- 0.14
SCOTLAND :						
Mid and East Lothians ...	12,575	- 1.9	+ 0.8	5.86	+ 0.03	+ 0.07
Fife and Clackmannan ...	22,418	- 0.2	+ 4.6	5.71	+ 0.05	+ 0.02
Rest of Scotland ...	51,706	- 1.6	+ 2.8	5.80	- 0.09	+ 0.12
Scotland ...	86,699	- 1.3	+ 3.0	5.79	- 0.04	+ 0.10
GREAT BRITAIN ...	760,494	- 0.1	+ 0.1	5.37	+ 0.03	- 0.11

The average number of coal winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 23rd January, 1937, was 0.41 of a day per week, of which 0.25 of a day was due to want of trade.

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

The corresponding figures for the fortnight ended 19th December, 1936, were 0.45 and 0.29 of a day per week, respectively, and for the fortnight ended 25th January, 1936, 0.32 and 0.20 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 23rd January, 1937, as reported to the Mines Department, was 18,342,600 tons, as compared with 19,618,200 tons in the four weeks ended 19th December, 1936, and 19,135,900 tons in the four weeks ended 25th January, 1936.

## IRON MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during January was fairly good, and much 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 11.3 at 25th January, 1937, the same as at 14th December, 1936, as compared with 17.7 at 20th January, 1936.

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

Districts.	Number of Workpeople employed at Mines included in the Returns.		Average No. of Days worked per week at the Mines.*		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	Fortnight ended 23rd Jan., 1937.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	Fortnight ended 23rd Jan., 1937.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	Month before.	Year before.
			Per cent.	Per cent.	Days.	Days.
Cleveland ...	2,978	+ 1.0	+ 16.1	5.88	...	+ 0.02
Cumberland and Lancashire ...	1,818	+ 4.2	+ 3.1	5.47	- 0.56	+ 0.25
Other Districts ...	1,861	+ 2.5	+ 10.2	5.83	+ 0.32	- 0.09
ALL DISTRICTS	6,657	+ 1.5	+ 10.7	5.75	- 0.07	+ 0.06

## SHALE MINING.

THE number of workpeople employed at the West Lothian mines during the fortnight ended 23rd January, 1937, by firms making returns, was 1,996, a decrease of 3.2 per cent. as compared with December, 1936, and of 0.4 per cent. as compared with January, 1936.

The average number of days worked per week\* at the mines making returns was 6.12 in January, 1937, as compared with 5.96 in December, 1936, and 5.93 in January, 1936.

## PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during January showed little change as compared with the previous month,



## IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

EMPLOYMENT during January showed little change as compared with the previous month, but was much better than a year ago.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 11.7 at 25th January, 1937, as compared with 12.1 at 14th December, 1936, and with 19.4 at 20th January, 1936.

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

DEPARTMENTS.	No. of Workpeople employed by Firms making returns.		Aggregate number of Shifts.*		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
	Week ended 23rd Jan., 1937.	Month before.	Week ended 23rd Jan., 1937.	Month before.	Year before.	Per cent.
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces ...	8,679	+ 1.1	51,331	+ 1.4	+ 11.7	
Puddling Forges ...	887	- 21.8	4,307	- 20.9	- 9.2	
Rolling Mills ...	25,515	- 1.5	138,756	- 2.2	- 6.8	
Forging and Pressing ...	1,435	- 4.4	8,292	- 4.9	- 28.5	
Founding ...	8,840	+ 0.7	51,299	+ 0.1	+ 14.9	
Other Departments	11,787	+ 1.1	67,689	+ 1.2	+ 2.2	
Mechanics, Labourers ...	16,529	+ 1.9	96,426	+ 1.8	+ 17.8	
<b>TOTAL</b> ...	<b>73,732</b>	<b>- 0.5</b>	<b>418,100</b>	<b>- 0.7</b>	<b>+ 10.1</b>	

DISTRICTS.	No. of Workpeople employed by Firms making returns.		Aggregate number of Shifts.*		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
	Week ended 23rd Jan., 1937.	Month before.	Week ended 23rd Jan., 1937.	Month before.	Year before.	Per cent.
Northumberland, Durham, and Cleveland ...	12,721	+ 4.4	73,374	+ 4.6	+ 14.9	
Sheffield, Rotherham, Leeds, Bradford, etc.	21,857	- 1.8	123,827	- 2.2	+ 10.6	
Cumberland, Lancs. and Cheshire ...	5,364	- 3.6	28,726	- 4.1	- 0.6	
Staffordshire ...	5,974	+ 1.2	33,493	- 0.7	+ 7.2	
Other Midland Counties ...	6,054	- 1.0	34,973	- 0.9	+ 3.5	
Wales and Mon. ...	10,233	- 0.1	58,200	+ 0.5	+ 11.3	
<b>Total, England and Wales...</b>	<b>62,619</b>	<b>- 0.1</b>	<b>354,895</b>	<b>- 0.3</b>	<b>+ 9.5</b>	
Scotland ...	11,113	- 2.6	63,205	- 2.8	+ 13.6	
<b>TOTAL</b> ...	<b>73,732</b>	<b>- 0.5</b>	<b>418,100</b>	<b>- 0.7</b>	<b>+ 10.1</b>	

The average number of shifts\* during which the works were open was 5.7 in the week ended 23rd January, 1937, the same as in December, 1936, compared with 5.6 in January, 1936.

The production of steel ingots and castings, as shown in returns from the British Iron and Steel Federation, amounted to 998,900 tons in January, 1937, as compared with 1,019,200 tons in December, 1936, and with 911,700 tons in January, 1936.

## TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES.

In the tinplate industry employment continued to improve; it was considerably better than in January last year. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 16.3 at 25th January, 1937, as compared with 17.5 at 14th December, 1936, and 34.8 at 20th January, 1936. In steel sheet manufacture employment showed little change.

The following Table shows the number of mills in operation at those works in respect of which returns were received for the week ended 23rd January, 1937, as compared with a month before and a year before:—

Works.	Number of Works Open.		Number of Mills in Operation.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	Week ended 23rd Jan., 1937.	Month before.	Week ended 23rd Jan., 1937.	Month before.	Year before.	Per cent.
Tinplate ...	61	+ 2	355	+ 9	+ 59	
Steel Sheet ...	12	+ 5	103	...	+ 30	
<b>TOTAL</b> ...	<b>73</b>	<b>+ 2</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>+ 9</b>	<b>+ 89</b>	

## ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT during January continued good on the whole. It improved in marine engineering, and in constructional engineering, and was fair in both sections; some decline occurred in motor vehicle manufacture, mainly owing to seasonal slackness, but employment was good in this section. It continued very good in electrical engineering, good in general engineering, and moderate in textile engineering. A continued shortage of some classes of skilled workers was reported from certain districts.

Compared with a year ago, employment was better in all sections

\* 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.

Of the industry and in all administrative divisions except Northern Ireland, where there was a slight decline.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) at 25th January, 1937, among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, and the increase or decrease as compared with a month before and a year before:—

Division.	Numbers of Insured Workpeople, aged 16-64, Unemployed at 25th January, 1937.						Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a	
	General Engineering, Iron and Steel Founding.	Electrical Engineering.	Marine Engineering.	Constructional Engineering.	Motor Vehicles, Cycles, and Aircraft.	TOTAL.	Month before.	Year before.
London ...	3,216	557	92	195	2,348	6,408	+ 560	- 1,993
South-Eastern ...	1,056	178	141	112	941	2,428	+ 173	- 1,175
South-Western ...	999	112	281	100	3,978	5,470	+ 2,892	+ 426
Midlands ...	3,120	673	24	493	4,646	8,956	+ 438	- 6,397
North-Eastern ...	5,023	142	221	195	663	6,244	- 91	- 4,886
North-Western ...	11,548	1,063	136	370	1,745	14,862	- 677	- 8,875
Northern ...	3,463	469	1,978	774	576	7,260	- 218	- 6,306
Scotland ...	6,899	271	1,600	1,158	1,009	10,928	+ 136	- 5,375
Wales ...	761	96	27	133	422	1,499	+ 18	- 872
Northern Ireland ...	1,011	74	783	66	442	2,376	- 159	+ 190
<b>Great Britain and Northern Ireland</b> ...	<b>37,096</b>	<b>3,635</b>	<b>5,283</b>	<b>3,656</b>	<b>16,761</b>	<b>66,431</b>	<b>+ 3,072</b>	<b>- 34,063</b>

Percentages Unemployed at 25th January, 1937.									
London ...	3.1	3.0	22.4	3.5	3.5	3.3	+ 0.3	- 1.7	
South-Eastern ...	3.1	1.9	4.0	13.8	2.6	2.9	+ 0.2	- 1.9	
South-Western ...	2.8	3.6	3.8	9.1	9.5	6.1	+ 3.2	- 0.5	
Midlands ...	3.4	2.1	16.0	5.3	4.3	3.7	+ 0.2	- 2.9	
North-Eastern ...	13.3	2.9	13.2	10.1	4.7	6.1	- 0.1	- 5.3	
North-Western ...	11.0	4.9	15.6	9.6	7.1	9.5	- 0.1	- 6.1	
Northern ...	10.7	6.5	14.3	13.9	13.4	11.5	- 0.3	- 10.2	
Scotland ...	10.3	7.7	10.5	17.7	8.2	10.4	+ 0.1	- 5.8	
Wales ...	17.2	14.3	7.5	13.8	16.5	15.9	+ 0.2	- 5.5	
Northern Ireland ...	16.4	17.2	12.1	47.1	16.5	15.0	- 1.0	+ 0.2	
<b>Great Britain and Northern Ireland</b> ...	<b>6.6</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>+ 0.3</b>	<b>- 3.9</b>	
<i>Ditto, Dec., 1936</i> ...	<i>6.6</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>11.6</i>	<i>10.3</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>6.0</i>	—	—	
<i>Ditto, Jan., 1936</i> ...	<i>11.3</i>	<i>5.9</i>	<i>19.2</i>	<i>16.2</i>	<i>7.4</i>	<i>10.2</i>	—	—	

On the North-East Coast employment continued to improve in marine engineering, but was still slack; it remained moderate in general engineering in that area. In Yorkshire and Lincolnshire employment in general engineering improved slightly and was good. In Lancashire and Cheshire employment improved and was moderate in general engineering and in textile engineering; it was fairly good in motor vehicle manufacture. In Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry employment showed little change in general and electrical engineering, and was very good in both sections; it declined slightly but was good in motor vehicle manufacture and in constructional engineering. Employment was still good in the Nottingham, Derby and Leicester district. In London and the Southern Counties, with the exception of a decline in motor vehicle manufacture in the South-Western Division, employment was generally very good. The principal centres of aircraft manufacture remained busy and employment was very good.

In Scotland employment continued moderate in marine engineering and in general engineering. Employment continued bad in Wales; it improved in Northern Ireland, especially in marine engineering, but was still bad on the whole.

## SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

EMPLOYMENT during January showed a slight improvement on the whole as compared with December; improvements in the London and Northern Divisions and in Northern Ireland more than offset a decline in other areas. Shortages of certain classes of skilled men were reported in some districts. Compared with January, 1936, employment was better in all areas except Northern Ireland.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, at 25th January, 1937, and the increases or decreases as compared with the 14th December, 1936, and with 20th January, 1936:—

Division.	Insured Workpeople aged 16-64 Unemployed at 25th Jan., 1937.		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Numbers Unemployed as compared with a		Percentage Unemployed at 25th Jan., 1937.		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentage Unemployed as compared with a	
	Month before.	Year before.	Month before.	Year before.	Month before.	Year before.	Month before.	Year before.
London ...	1,409	- 205	- 857	15.8	- 2.3	- 8.8		
South-Eastern ...	443	+ 6	- 200	8.6	+ 0.1	- 4.7		
South-Western ...	1,945	+ 73	- 1,252	7.8	+ 0.3	- 5.7		
Midlands ...	62	+ 12	- 9	36.5	+ 7.1	- 2.9		
North-Eastern ...	1,490	+ 83	- 182	26.8	+ 1.5	- 4.7		
North-Western ...	5,696	+ 205	- 2,940	24.7	+ 0.9	- 10.9		
Northern ...	13,187	- 629	- 5,303	37.0	- 1.7	- 16.6		
Scotland ...	12,557	+ 56	- 5,354	29.7	+ 0.1	- 14.0		
Wales ...	2,047	+ 291	- 751	42.1	+ 6.0	- 13.4		
Northern Ireland ...	3,922	- 729	- 2,029	35.3	- 6.6	+ 14.8		
<b>Great Britain and Northern Ireland</b> ...	<b>42,768</b>	<b>- 837</b>	<b>- 14,819</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>- 0.5</b>	<b>- 10.2</b>		

## COTTON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT showed a further improvement in January; it was fair at most centres, and much better than a year ago.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the industry as a whole, was 11.4 at 25th January, 1937, as compared with 12.4 at 14th December, 1936, and with 17.6 at 20th January, 1936. The reduction in the number unemployed was partly due to vacancies caused by sickness. In the preparing and spinning departments the corresponding percentages were 11.1, 11.4, and 17.1; in the manufacturing department they were 11.7, 13.5, and 18.2.

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

DEPARTMENTS.	Number of Workpeople.		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.	
	Week ended 23rd Jan., 1937.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.	Week ended 23rd Jan., 1937.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.
Preparing ...	10,956	- 4.4	18,680	+ 1.1
Spinning ...	22,078	- 2.6	36,998	+ 1.6
Weaving ...	19,960	- 2.8	33,214	- 0.3
Other ...	6,800	- 2.0	14,771	- 1.8
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>59,794</b>	<b>- 2.9</b>	<b>103,663</b>	<b>+ 0.4</b>

DISTRICTS.	Number of Workpeople.		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.	
	Week ended 23rd Jan., 1937.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.	Week ended 23rd Jan., 1937.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.
Ashton ...	4,618	- 2.0	7,910	+ 5.4
Stockport, Glossop and Hyde ...	4,763	- 1.8	7,863	+ 1.6
Oldham ...	8,992	- 6.2	17,504	+ 1.7
Bolton and Leigh ...	10,295	- 2.9	17,319	- 0.8
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood and Todmorden ...	5,614	- 5.0	10,001	- 2.3
Manchester ...	4,086	- 4.6	6,973	+ 1.6
Preston and Chorley ...	4,421	- 1.6	7,446	+ 1.2
Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen ...	3,721	- 0.7	6,270	+ 2.0
Burnley and Padiham ...	3,259	- 0.6	6,163	+ 1.0
Colne and Nelson ...	2,420	- 1.4	4,918	- 3.2
Other Lancashire Towns ...	2,932	+ 0.4	3,814	- 2.2
Yorkshire Towns ...	1,888	- 2.4	3,189	+ 3.6
Other Districts ...	2,785	- 1.3	4,293	- 1.6
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>59,794</b>	<b>- 2.9</b>	<b>103,663</b>	<b>+ 0.4</b>

Returns from firms employing about 59,200 workpeople in the week ended 23rd January, 1937, showed that 3 per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in that week, losing 9½ 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 showed little general change as compared with December, but was rather better than a year ago. At Stockport it was good with cardroom workers and in the weaving department. Employment at Glossop continued good.

In the Oldham district the improvement both in the spinning and in the manufacturing departments continued; many spinning firms have restarted work, and in the manufacturing department a shortage of weavers was again reported in the velvet section. In both departments employment was better than a year ago. Spinning mills at Royton were well employed.

At Bolton employment continued moderate with spinners and cardroom workers, and good with weavers, winders and warpers. At Leigh employment continued generally good. At Bury it showed little general change. Employment at Heywood was fair. At Rochdale the improvement reported in December was maintained.

At Preston, Burnley, Padiham, and Colne employment showed little general change. At Blackburn, Darwen, Accrington, and Great Harwood there was a slight improvement, and employment was considerably better than a year ago. At Nelson employment showed a slight improvement. In the Rossendale Valley employment was fair in the ordinary grey cloth trade, but there was much under-employment in the waste cloth trade.

In Yorkshire employment with doublers was very good; with spinners it showed an improvement and was good. Employment at Todmorden continued good.

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of 56 Employment Exchanges in the principal cotton trade centres in Lancashire and Cheshire at 25th January, 1937:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 25th January, 1937.					Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with a month before.
	Wholly Unemployed.		Temporarily Stopped.		Total.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.		
Card and Blowing Room ... ..	1,130	1,816	173	777	3,896	— 611
Spinning ... ..	6,676	1,710	1,555	672	10,613	— 651
Beaming, Winding and Warping ...	1,117	2,839	573	2,485	7,014	— 900
Weaving ... ..	3,781	7,478	509	968	12,736	— 3,529
Other Processes ...	722	214	104	91	1,131	— 10
Total ... ..	13,426	14,057	2,914	4,993	35,390	— 5,701

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

## WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT showed a slight decline during January, but remained good on the whole. Overtime was largely worked at some centres, especially in the spinning department. Shortages of labour were again reported in many districts.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the woollen and worsted industry was 7.1 at 25th January, 1937, compared with 6.4 at 14th December, 1936, and with 9.3 at 20th January, 1936. In the carpet section, the corresponding percentages were 4.5, 4.6, and 5.6.

Worsted Section.—Employment declined slightly, but remained good in most districts, though it was not quite up to the level of January, 1936.

Returns from employers for the week ended 23rd January, 1937, showed that, in the worsted section as a whole, 12 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were on short time\* in that week, losing 9½ hours each on the average, and 15½ per cent. were on overtime, averaging 6 hours each. In the *sorting, combing and preparing* departments, 19 per cent. were on short time, losing 16½ hours each on the average, and 15 per cent. were on overtime, averaging 8 hours each. In the *spinning* department 13½ per cent



Districts:†	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 23rd Jan., 1937.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index Figure, 1926 = 100.	Week ended 23rd Jan., 1937.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index Figure, 1926 = 100.
<b>WORSTED SECTION:</b>						
Bradford ...	32,140	+ 1.9	88.0	61,006	+ 0.9	76.3
Huddersfield ...	7,006	+ 5.4	84.3	14,095	+ 6.0	78.5
Halifax ...	7,927	+ 3.7	77.4	13,659	+ 1.9	74.4
Leeds ...	7,891	+ 1.7	91.8	14,548	+ 0.0	94.8
Keighley ...	7,018	+ 4.5	89.2	12,482	+ 2.5	92.6
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	3,179	+ 2.9	106.7	4,481	+ 6.8	98.0
<b>Total—West Riding ...</b>	<b>65,161</b>	<b>+ 2.9</b>	<b>87.3</b>	<b>120,271</b>	<b>+ 1.9</b>	<b>80.4</b>
West of England and Midlands ...	4,469	+ 3.0	89.0	7,784	+ 6.3	79.7
Lancashire ...	347	+ 0.3	120.6	643	+ 0.5	123.2
Scotland ...	2,596	+ 4.3	107.4	3,987	+ 8.9	143.6
<b>Total—Worsted ...</b>	<b>72,373</b>	<b>+ 2.9</b>	<b>88.1</b>	<b>132,685</b>	<b>+ 2.4</b>	<b>81.5</b>
<b>WOOLLEN SECTION:</b>						
Huddersfield ...	11,163	+ 5.6	97.8	25,682	+ 4.8	99.7
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	8,257	+ 5.0	82.7	16,320	+ 4.6	93.8
Leeds ...	8,193	+ 3.1	103.3	18,071	+ 0.5	115.1
Halifax and Calder ...	2,566	+ 2.7	99.6	5,626	+ 3.2	91.5
Bradford ...	1,179	+ 1.2	93.9	2,625	+ 1.2	88.3
<b>Total—West Riding ...</b>	<b>31,358</b>	<b>+ 4.4</b>	<b>95.5</b>	<b>68,324</b>	<b>+ 3.0</b>	<b>103.2</b>
Lancashire ...	4,184	+ 3.3	89.9	8,365	+ 1.2	91.2
West of England, Midlands and Wales ...	3,673	+ 1.7	85.6	6,859	+ 3.9	100.5
Scotland ...	11,221	+ 4.9	84.9	19,122	+ 6.8	80.8
<b>Total—Woollen ...</b>	<b>50,436</b>	<b>+ 4.2</b>	<b>91.7</b>	<b>102,670</b>	<b>+ 3.7</b>	<b>96.8</b>
<b>CARPET SECTION ...</b>	<b>12,672</b>	<b>+ 1.6</b>	<b>140.1</b>	<b>24,003</b>	<b>+ 5.8</b>	<b>141.3</b>
<b>Total—Wool Textile Industry ...</b>	<b>135,481</b>	<b>+ 3.3</b>	<b>92.3</b>	<b>259,358</b>	<b>+ 3.2</b>	<b>90.8</b>

The following Table shows, by districts and by departments, the percentage decreases in the numbers employed in the week ended 23rd January, 1937, by those firms who supplied returns for the purpose of the foregoing Table (excluding the carpet section), as compared with the week ended 19th December, 1936:—

Districts:	Percentage Decrease (—) in numbers employed as compared with previous month. (—, without a figure, signifies "few or no workpeople returned.")				
	Wool Sorting and Combing.	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).
<b>WORSTED SECTION:</b>					
Bradford ...	+ 2.3	+ 1.8	+ 1.2	+ 3.8	+ 1.9
Rest of W. Riding ...	+ 2.6	+ 3.2	+ 5.4	+ 3.7	+ 3.7
Rest of Gt. Britain ...	+ 1.9	+ 2.7	+ 4.2	+ 4.0	+ 3.3
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>+ 2.3</b>	<b>+ 2.6</b>	<b>+ 3.4</b>	<b>+ 3.8</b>	<b>+ 2.9</b>
<b>WOOLLEN SECTION:</b>					
Huddersfield ...	—	+ 4.6	+ 6.1	+ 6.0	+ 5.6
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	—	+ 2.6	+ 6.5	+ 4.4	+ 5.0
Leeds ...	—	+ 2.1	+ 4.3	+ 1.9	+ 3.1
Rest of W. Riding ...	—	+ 5.3	+ 0.3	+ 2.0	+ 2.2
Rest of Gt. Britain ...	—	+ 2.0	+ 5.5	+ 3.9	+ 3.9
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>+ 3.1</b>	<b>+ 5.2</b>	<b>+ 4.0</b>	<b>+ 4.2</b>

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of 17 Employment Exchanges in the principal wool textile trade centres at 25th January, 1937:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 25th January, 1937.					Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with a month before.
	Wholly Unemployed.		Temporarily Stopped.		Total.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.		
Wool Sorting... ..	76	5	73	6	160	— 9
Wool Washing and Preparing ... ..	326	62	272	73	733	+ 29
Wool Combing ... ..	189	167	480	341	1,177	+ 44
Wool Carding ... ..	284	15	270	23	592	+ 40
Woolen Spinning ... ..	166	15	173	80	434	+ 119
Worsted Drawing and Spinning ... ..	220	393	113	538	1,264	+ 69
Woolen Winding and Warping ... ..	33	7	88	30	158	— 2
Worsted Winding and Warping ... ..	54	69	113	313	549	+ 55
Woolen Weaving ... ..	57	48	103	485	693	+ 9
Worsted Weaving ... ..	73	50	35	167	325	+ 109
Other Processes ... ..	578	29	410	121	1,138	+ 1
Total ... ..	2,056	860	2,130	2,177	7,223	+ 158

\* See footnote † in second column, page 57.

† Most of the districts are indicated by the names of their principal towns, but neighbouring towns and areas are included in each case.

## BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT showed a slight improvement in January. Short time was still largely worked, but not to the same extent as in December.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 12.9 at 25th January, 1937, as compared with 14.0 at 14th December, 1936, and with 14.8 at 20th January, 1936.

The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who made returns. The reduction in numbers employed was partly due to absences of workpeople through sickness.

Districts.	Number of Workpeople.			Total wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 23rd Jan., 1937.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a month before.	Year before.	Week ended 23rd Jan., 1937.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a month before.	Year before.
<b>England and Wales:—</b>						
London ...	1,625	+ 0.2	6.4	3,498	+ 0.7	2.3
Leicester ...	8,327	+ 2.1	0.9	18,768	+ 2.0	2.2
Leicester Country District ...	3,612	+ 4.9	6.2	7,136	+ 8.1	12.5
Northampton ...	4,826	+ 0.5	0.0	10,159	+ 2.2	5.5
Higham, Rushden and District ...	6,094	+ 3.9	1.5	14,421	+ 4.5	2.8
Kettering and District ...	4,692	+ 2.2	4.3	10,676	+ 3.9	4.1
Rest of Northants ...	1,310	+ 3.8	5.9	2,696	+ 6.3	4.4
Stafford and District ...	2,426	+ 1.5	0.2	5,194	+ 6.7	0.8
Norwich and District ...	5,562	+ 7.3	9.0	10,901	+ 11.9	4.6
Bristol, Kingswood and District ...	1,194	+ 4.4	5.8	1,827	+ 13.5	14.6
Leeds and District ...	1,470	+ 1.9	1.5	3,258	+ 5.8	3.4
Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley) ...	6,837	+ 6.2	3.0	11,935	+ 5.5	0.9
Birmingham and District ...	842	—	4.0	1,688	+ 3.6	1.5
Other parts of England and Wales ...	4,666	+ 0.2	1.6	8,504	+ 1.7	3.6
<b>England and Wales ...</b>	<b>53,483</b>	<b>+ 0.9</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>110,661</b>	<b>+ 1.4</b>	<b>3.9</b>
<b>Scotland ...</b>	<b>1,950</b>	<b>+ 1.9</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>4,331</b>	<b>+ 2.9</b>	<b>1.0</b>
<b>Great Britain ...</b>	<b>55,433</b>	<b>+ 1.0</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>114,992</b>	<b>+ 1.2</b>	<b>3.7</b>

Returns from firms employing about 52,600 workpeople in the week ended 23rd January, 1937, showed that 36½ per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in that week, losing 8 hours each on the average; while nearly 10 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 3 hours each on the average. The Bristol and Kingswood district, and Northampton, again showed an exceptional amount of short-time working.

Seasonal slackness continued in East London; in North London employment remained good, and there was an unsatisfied demand for skilled women workers.

At Leicester employment showed a considerable improvement and was good with women workers. In the Leicestershire country district employment varied from fair to moderate.

At Northampton employment was moderate. At Kettering and Desborough it was fair; at Daventry, slack. At the other Northamptonshire centres there was a seasonal decline in the slipper manufacturing section, but in other sections there was an improvement; some of the firms in the Rushden and Wollaston districts which had been on short time were able to resume full time working.

At Stafford and at Norwich there was a marked improvement, and at Stafford more workpeople were on overtime than on short time in the week ended 23rd January.

In the Bristol and Kingswood district employment continued slack; nearly all the workpeople covered by the employers' returns were on short time, losing 17 hours each on the average. At Leeds employment declined, and was slack with most firms. In the Lancashire slipper trade the seasonal slackness continued, though there was a slight improvement at Bacup and at Rawtenstall, the two principal centres.

Employment remained good at Kilmarnock; it declined and was slack at Edinburgh; it declined also at Maybole, where it was stated to be worse than it had been for many years.

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 25th January, 1937:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding casuals) on the Registers at 25th January, 1937.					Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with a month before.
	Wholly Unemployed.		Temporarily Stopped.		Total.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.		
Boot and Shoe M'f're ...	158	36	107	36	337	+ 4
Preparing Dept. ...	315	8	152	12	487	+ 93
Rough Stuff Dept. ...	564	5	872	6	1,447	+ 629
Clicking Dept. ...	19	453	28	910	1,410	+ 908
Closing Dept. ...	1,820	36	1,295	40	3,191	+ 308
Making Dept. ...	1,211	422	798	257	2,588	+ 198
Finishing Dept. ...	272	146	1,098	980	2,496	+ 52
Slipper Making ...	17	1	6	—	24	+ 2
Clog Making ...	745	—	57	2	804	+ 38
Repairing and Hand Sewn Work ...						
TOTAL ...	5,121	1,107	4,413	2,243	12,884	+ 2,120

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

## BRICK INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in January continued fairly good. It was much better than in January, 1936.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 9.8 at 25th January, 1937, as compared with 10.2 at 14th December, 1936, and 15.2 at 20th January, 1936.

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

Districts.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 23rd Jan., 1937.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a month before.	Year before.	Week ended 23rd Jan., 1937.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a month before.	Year before.
<b>Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire</b>	1,731	+ 2.9	+ 3.2	4,359	+ 4.6	+ 1.2
<b>Midlands and Eastern Counties ...</b>	<b>8,721</b>	<b>+ 0.2</b>	<b>+ 6.1</b>	<b>24,058</b>	<b>+ 2.7</b>	<b>+ 8.8</b>
<b>South and South-West Counties and Wales ...</b>	<b>1,887</b>	<b>+ 0.8</b>	<b>+ 5.1</b>	<b>4,726</b>	<b>+ 2.4</b>	<b>+ 8.0</b>
<b>Scotland ...</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>+ 4.1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>+ 2.6</b>	<b>+ 2.1</b>
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>12,502</b>	<b>+ 0.7</b>	<b>+ 4.5</b>	<b>33,591</b>	<b>+ 2.9</b>	<b>+ 7.6</b>

Returns from employers relative to short-time and overtime working showed that, of 12,460 workpeople employed by firms furnishing information, nearly 3 per cent. were working overtime to the extent of 7½ hours each on the average. The amount of short-time working was very small.

## BUILDING.

EMPLOYMENT at 25th January showed a slight seasonal decline, on the whole, as compared with 14th December, though some improvement was recorded in the North of England.

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

The Table below shows the numbers and percentages unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) at 25th January, 1937, among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, together with the increase or decrease in the percentages unemployed as compared with the previous month and with January, 1936. The figures for both January and December, 1936, however, were affected by adverse weather conditions which interrupted outdoor employment at those dates.

OCCUPATIONS.	Esti- mated Numbers aged 16-64 Insured at July, 1936.	Numbers aged 16-64 Unem- ployed at 25th Jan., 1937.	Numbers included in previous column who were Temporarily Stopped.	Per- centage Unem- ployed.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in Percentages as compared with a	
					Month before.	Year before.
<b>CARPENTERS ...</b>	<b>142,740</b>	<b>12,089</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>+ 1.1</b>	<b>+ 4.9</b>
<b>Bricklayers ...</b>	<b>97,570</b>	<b>7,353</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>+ 3.4</b>	<b>+ 18.8</b>
<b>Masons ...</b>	<b>22,200</b>	<b>2,681</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>+ 0.9</b>	<b>+ 14.8</b>
<b>Slaters and Tilers ...</b>	<b>8,840</b>	<b>1,035</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>+ 0.5</b>	<b>+ 20.4</b>
<b>Plasterers ...</b>	<b>34,550</b>	<b>3,688</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>+ 0.2</b>	<b>+ 19.6</b>
<b>Painters ...</b>	<b>134,540</b>	<b>42,869</b>	<b>2,554</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>+ 4.9</b>	<b>+ 6.9</b>
<b>Plumbers ...</b>	<b>41,250</b>	<b>3,926</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>+ 2.2</b>	<b>+ 2.6</b>
<b>Labourers to above and Builders' Labourers ...</b>	<b>291,350</b>	<b>43,697</b>	<b>1,948</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>+ 1.1</b>	<b>+ 12.1</b>
<b>Navvies, etc., and General Labourers ...</b>	<b>106,300</b>	<b>32,854</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>30.9</b>	<b>+ 0.5</b>	<b>+ 15.2</b>
<b>All other occupa- tions ...</b>	<b>140,340</b>	<b>32,437</b>	<b>1,110</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>+ 0.3</b>	<b>+ 4.4</b>
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>1,019,680</b>	<b>182,609</b>	<b>8,530</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>+ 0.2</b>	<b>+ 10.2</b>
<b>DIVISIONS.</b>						
London ...	243,010	39,387	83	16.2	+ 1.8	+ 3.7
South-Eastern ...	128,370	15,273	198	11.9	+ 1.3	+ 4.0
South-Western ...	118,960	15,353	513	12.9	+ 1.3	+ 6.1
Midlands ...	127,390	15,528	1,329	12.2	+ 0.3	+ 17.5
North-Eastern ...	81,770	14,710	2,100	18.0	+ 4.9	+ 20.1
North-Western ...	123,380	29,154	1,855	23.6	+ 1.3	+ 15.0
Northern ...	49,250	12,455	789	25.3	+ 3.0	+ 16.2
Scotland ...	95,500	20,569	1,317	22.0	+ 1.4	+ 16.1
Wales ...	33,510	11,144	330	33.3	+ 1.4	+ 9.6
Northern Ireland ...	20,540	9,031	16	44.0	+ 3.2	+ 8.1
<b>Great Britain and Northern Ireland ...</b>	<b>1,019,680</b>	<b>182,609</b>	<b>8,530</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>+ 0.2</b>	<b>+ 10.2</b>

## BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

Returns as to the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were approved during January have been received from 141 Local Authorities (representing towns with a population of 17,247,000 in 1931). These returns show that in January, 1937, plans were passed for buildings with an estimated cost of £7,980,500, as compared with £8,813,000 in January, 1936.

An analysis of the figures for January, 1937, by districts and by classes of buildings is given on page 80 of the present issue.

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

## POTTERY INDUSTRY.



London.—Employment declined and remained slack. The following Table shows the average daily number of dock labourers employed at docks and wharves in respect of which returns were received; the figures exclude stevedores, lightermen, etc., and do not purport to indicate the total number of dock labourers employed in the port :—

Period.	Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London.			
	In Docks.	At Wharves making Returns.	Total.	Total, Docks and Principal Wharves.
	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship-owners, etc.		
Week ended—				
2nd Jan., 1937 ...	3,819	2,003	5,822	12,330
9th " " ...	4,295	1,705	6,000	12,469
16th " " ...	4,290	1,679	5,969	12,212
23rd " " ...	4,537	1,756	6,293	12,608
30th " " ...	4,567	1,926	6,493	12,921
Average for 5 weeks ended 30th Jan., 1937 ...	4,301	1,814	6,115	12,508
Average for Dec., 1936 ...	4,599	2,035	6,634	13,402
Average for Jan., 1936 ...	3,996	1,895	5,891	12,441

Tilbury.—The average daily number of dock labourers employed during January was 859, compared with 1,138 in December, 1936, and with 996 in January, 1936.

North-East Coast.—Employment showed little change at most of the ports, and remained generally moderate.

Mersey.—Employment at Liverpool remained steady; at Garston it declined sharply. At Salford it improved and was good on the whole.

The average weekly number of dock labourers registered at the clearing houses under the Liverpool Docks Scheme as employed in the four weeks ended 29th January, 1937, was 12,402, compared with 12,659 in December, 1936, and with 11,983 in January, 1936. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was £33,736 in the four weeks ended 29th January, 1937, compared with £35,068 in December, 1936, and with £32,277 in January, 1936.

Other Ports in England and Wales.—Employment at Cardiff showed no appreciable change; at Swansea it improved considerably, and was generally fair. Employment at Bristol and Avonmouth showed a seasonal decline. At Southampton it declined, while at Plymouth there was little change.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—Employment at Glasgow and Grange-moat was moderate. At Dundee it continued good; at Leith it declined and was moderate. Employment at Belfast showed little change and was good.

## SEAMEN.

EMPLOYMENT among seamen during January declined and was slack on the whole. Among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the shipping service, the percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) at 25th January, 1937, was 24.0, compared with 24.7 at 14th December, 1936, and 30.5 at 20th January, 1936.

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 during January :—

Principal Ports.	Number of Seamen* shipped in		
	January, 1937.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	Year before.
		Month before.	Year before.
<b>ENGLAND AND WALES:</b>			
Liverpool† ...	9,246	+ 704	- 119
Manchester ...	687	- 45	+ 97
London ...	7,773	- 332	- 803
Southampton ...	4,225	- 2,441	- 2,021
Sunderland ...	1,541	- 460	- 380
Tyne Ports ...	258	+ 96	+ 113
Middlesbrough ...	181	- 140	- 203
Hull ...	1,245	+ 363	+ 473
Bristol‡ ...	659	- 149	+ 96
Newport, Mon. ...	410	- 138	- 194
Cardiff§ ...	2,171	- 355	- 13
Swansea ...	717	+ 299	+ 101
<b>SCOTLAND:</b>			
Leith ...	302	+ 46	+ 48
Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth ...	335	- 66	- 261
Glasgow ...	2,255	- 36	- 40
<b>NORTHERN IRELAND:</b>			
Belfast ...	234	+ 8	+ 56
TOTAL for above Ports ...	32,239	- 2,646	- 3,055

\* 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 25th January, 1937. In certain cases (e.g., Birmingham, Sheffield, Liverpool, Glasgow, Edinburgh, etc.) the figures cover more than one Exchange area.

Area.	Number of Persons on Register at 25th January, 1937.				Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in totals as compared with	
	Men.	Wo-men.	Ju-ven-iles.	Total.	14th Dec., 1936.	20th Jan., 1936.
<b>London Division</b> ...	154,194	37,489	7,949	199,632	+ 26,483	- 48,106
<b>South-Eastern Division</b> ...	68,673	15,187	6,169	90,029	+ 11,557	- 14,225
Brighton ...	3,821	1,208	363	5,392	+ 643	- 32
Chatham ...	2,365	587	231	3,183	+ 382	- 1,321
Ipswich ...	2,082	267	143	2,492	+ 704	- 786
Norwich ...	5,431	813	159	6,403	+ 78	- 348
Rest of Division ...	54,974	12,312	5,273	72,559	+ 9,750	- 11,738
<b>South-Western Division</b> ...	84,621	13,657	7,534	105,812	+ 12,586	- 23,860
Bristol ...	13,386	2,286	1,576	17,248	+ 2,298	- 3,239
Plymouth ...	6,561	1,101	484	8,146	+ 557	- 1,265
Portsmouth ...	5,627	1,189	753	7,569	+ 981	- 1,915
Reading ...	2,483	393	177	3,053	+ 504	- 710
Southampton ...	5,259	686	289	6,234	+ 975	- 2,755
Swindon ...	1,038	139	157	1,334	+ 435	- 711
Rest of Division ...	50,267	7,865	4,098	62,228	+ 6,836	- 13,265
<b>Midlands Division</b> ...	122,490	35,673	5,274	163,437	+ 7,924	- 72,716
Birmingham ...	13,541	4,554	192	18,287	+ 2,538	- 10,257
C Coventry ...	2,695	470	49	3,214	+ 91	- 1,820
Cradley Heath and Halesowen ...	1,140	411	22	1,573	+ 117	- 1,924
Derby ...	2,762	842	205	3,810	+ 451	- 699
Leicester ...	5,989	3,489	97	9,575	+ 37	- 3,419
Nottingham ...	3,160	734	61	3,955	+ 295	- 459
Nottingham ...	10,993	1,957	263	13,213	+ 237	- 3,810
Smethwick ...	979	403	16	1,398	+ 241	- 1,283
Stoke-on-Trent ...	12,872	6,288	368	19,528	+ 27	- 7,035
Walsall ...	3,172	867	97	4,136	+ 443	- 2,697
West Bromwich ...	1,087	155	14	1,256	+ 64	- 1,348
Wolverhampton ...	3,800	924	151	4,875	+ 366	- 3,713
Rest of Division ...	60,300	14,584	3,738	78,622	+ 3,691	- 34,252
<b>North-Eastern Division</b> ...	137,857	24,776	8,836	171,469	- 23	- 58,157
Barnsley ...	7,601	534	721	8,856	- 128	- 1,516
Bradford ...	8,109	2,460	144	10,713	+ 76	- 2,360
Doncaster ...	1,926	474	82	2,482	+ 26	- 1,074
Doncaster ...	3,688	500	812	5,000	+ 360	- 1,398
Grimsby ...	5,504	595	726	6,825	+ 314	- 568
Halifax ...	1,809	605	34	2,448	+ 6	- 1,303
Huddersfield ...	2,056	599	68	2,723	+ 288	- 1,963
Hull ...	13,158	1,632	925	15,715	+ 1,768	- 1,534
Leeds ...	15,276	3,362	234	18,872	+ 1,109	- 7,599
Lincoln ...	2,403	378	241	3,022	+ 216	- 1,016
Rotherham ...	2,654	354	398	3,406	+ 116	- 2,371
Sheffield ...	17,855	3,308	313	21,476	+ 363	- 13,480
Wakefield ...	2,982	686	218	3,886	+ 488	- 1,047
York ...	2,937	532	82	3,551	+ 1,021	- 1,273
Rest of Division ...	48,899	8,757	3,848	61,504	+ 3,123	- 18,559
<b>North-Western Division</b> ...	244,546	71,027	18,386	333,959	- 3,715	- 101,631
Accrington ...	2,498	1,555	214	4,267	+ 303	- 2,857
Ashton-u-Lyne ...	3,494	1,110	162	4,766	+ 50	- 789
Barrow ...	1,705	391	181	2,277	+ 189	- 2,530
Birkenhead ...	7,972	995	575	9,542	+ 609	- 2,903
Blackburn ...	6,510	5,373	512	12,395	+ 466	- 4,465
Blackpool ...	5,153	2,978	539	8,670	+ 246	- 1,274
Bolton ...	6,632	1,926	232	8,790	+ 289	- 5,065
Burley ...	3,904	2,670	311	6,885	+ 1,060	- 3,391
Bury ...	1,866	1,215	133	3,214	+ 48	- 942
Chorley ...	2,132	564	98	2,794	+ 348	- 1,021
Liverpool ...	66,146	10,619	7,230	83,995	+ 3,812	- 9,300
Manchester ...	28,654	9,236	972	38,862	+ 351	- 11,747
Nelson ...	2,749	1,026	127	3,899	+ 7	- 575
Oldham ...	6,779	1,957	130	8,866	+ 1,051	- 5,986
Preston ...	4,879	1,900	403	7,182	+ 3	- 3,603
Rochdale ...	3,586	560	71	4,217	+ 911	- 1,937
St. Helens ...	5,901	808	641	7,050	+ 301	- 1,034
Salford ...	8,090	2,688	306	11,084	+ 49	- 4,485
Stockport ...	3,999	1,730	198	5,927	+ 107	- 2,615
Warrington ...	2,815	599	246	3,660	+ 184	- 1,744
Wigan ...	8,338	1,100	360	10,108	+ 372	- 1,917
Rest of Division ...	59,054	20,117	4,745	83,916	+ 4,079	- 31,351
<b>Northern Division</b> ...	149,677	12,562	16,789	179,028	- 869	- 56,244
Darlington ...	2,666	295	289	3,250	+ 4	- 1,748
Gateshead ...	7,970	1,019	904	9,893	+ 580	- 2,708
Hartlepool ...	6,538	421	821	7,780	+ 29	- 2,363
Middlesbrough ...	8,869	748	1,098	10,715	+ 813	- 4,181
Newcastle-on-Tyne ...	17,211	2,602	1,855	21,668	+ 994	- 6,677
South Shields ...	8,932	557	1,027	10,516	+ 238	- 2,846
Stockton-on-Tees ...	6,058	421	875	7,354	+ 158	- 3,020
Sunderland ...	15,376	1,527	1,593	18,496	+ 579	- 5,645
Rest of Division ...	76,057	4,972	8,327	89,356	+ 2,314	- 27,156
<b>Scotland Division</b> ...	207,278	42,615	21,449	271,342	+ 5,947	- 61,022
Aberdeen ...	7,489	1,215	566	9,270	+ 1,001	- 1,933
Clydebank ...	2,514	505	358	3,377	+ 75	- 1,239
Dundee ...	8,759	4,999	408	14,166	+ 103	- 1,732
Edinburgh ...	16,796	2,981	703	20,480	+ 601	- 4,518
Glasgow ...	68,248	14,438	6,902	89,588	+ 4,254	- 17,140
Greenock ...	5,336	895	609	6,840	+ 63	- 2,214
Motherwell ...	4,537	608	779	5,924	+ 16	- 1,695
Paisley ...	3,479	690	295	4,464	+ 21	- 1,746
Port Glasgow ...	1,670	308	154	2,132	+ 82	- 1,200
Rest of Division ...	88,450	15,976	10,675	115,101	+ 87	- 28,185
<b>Wales Division</b> ...	149,259	10,224	15,017	174,500	+ 614	- 38,839
Cardiff ...	11,747	2,013	1,219	14,979	+ 832	- 3,060
Llanelli ...	2,457	206	294	2,957	+ 204	- 1,236
Newport ...	5,646	497	547	6,690	+ 404	- 1,310
Swansea ...	10,521	960	1,476	12,957	+ 101	- 3,410
Rest of Division ...	118,888	6,548	11,481	136,917	+ 930	- 24,614
<b>Northern Ireland</b> ...	55,124	18,755	3,260	77,139	+ 3,185	- 6,900
Belfast ...	26,927	10,404	1,908	39,239	+ 231	- 3,067
Londonderry ...	3,269	1,129	272	4,670	+ 301	- 102
Lurgan ...	1,331	1,495	50	2,876	+ 400	- 203
Lisburn ...	1,299	420	60	1,779	+ 91	- 159
Newry ...	1,966	267	50	2,283	+ 15	- 107
Rest of Northern Ireland ...	20,332	5,040	911	26,283	+ 1,98	- 3,466
<b>Great Britain and Northern Ireland</b> ...	1,373,719	281,980	110,663	1,766,362	+ 63,686	- 463,599

[Percentage rates of unemployment for each of about 760 towns in Great Britain are given in the Monthly "Local Unemployment Index."]

## PRINCIPAL VARIATIONS IN NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED.

THE Table below indicates, for Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the industries in which the numbers of insured persons, aged 16-64, recorded as unemployed at 25th January, 1937, differed from the figures for 14th December, 1936, to the extent of 1,500 or more :—

Industries.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Numbers recorded as Unemployed at 25th January, 1937, as compared with 14th December, 1936.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Distributive Trades ... ..	+ 8,265	+ 17,672	+ 25,937
Agriculture ... ..	+ 6,370	+ 1,171	+ 7,541
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. ... ..	+ 3,472	+ 794	+ 4,266
Printing, Publishing and Book- binding ... ..	+ 1,729	+ 1,737	+ 3,466
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Con- fectionery ... ..	+ 3,028	+ 175	+ 3,203
Hosiery ... ..	+ 210	+ 2,347	+ 2,557
Building ... ..	+ 410	+ 2,135	+ 2,545
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc. ...	+ 2,471	+ 25	+ 2,496
"Other" Food Industries ... ..	+ 771	+ 1,574	+ 2,345
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc. ...	+ 1,374	+ 958	+ 2,332
Service ... ..	+ 948	+ 1,088	+ 2,036
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc. ... ..	+ 670	+ 1,248	+ 1,918
Metal Industries not separately specified ... ..	+ 846	+ 884	+ 1,730
Port Transport (Docks, Wharves, etc.) ... ..	+ 1,663	- 20	+ 1,643
Harbour, River and Canal Service Total, Docks, Harbours, etc. ...	- 13	+ 13	...
Woolen and Worsted ... ..	+ 1,650	+ 7	+ 1,643
...	+ 758	+ 784	+ 1,542
Linen ... ..	- 232	- 1,352	- 1,584
Stone Quarrying and Mining ...	- 2,262	- 1	- 2,263
Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	- 2,293	+ 5	- 2,288
Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait) ... ..	- 461	- 1,946	- 2,407
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc. ...	+ 89	- 707	- 618
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.) ... ..	- 824	- 2,889	- 3,713
Total, Cotton ... ..	- 735	- 3,096	- 4,331
Coal Mining... ..	- 8,308	- 2	- 8,310
Net variation for above Industries	+ 18,681	+ 25,693	+ 44,374
Total variation for all Insured Industries :—			
Excluding Agriculture ... ..	+ 19,445	+ 35,348	+ 54,793
Including Agriculture ... ..	+ 25,815	+ 36,519	+ 62,334



## UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED INDUSTRIES.

THE statistics here presented show, industry by industry, the estimated number of persons aged 16-64, insured against unemployment at July, 1936, and the total number and percentage of such persons unemployed on 25th January, 1937, distinguishing those wholly unemployed (i.e., out of a situation) from those temporarily stopped (i.e., suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment).

The Unemployment Insurance Acts provide, subject to certain exceptions, for the compulsory insurance against unemployment of substantially all employed persons. The principal classes excepted are persons aged 65 and over, persons employed otherwise than by way of manual labour at a rate of remuneration exceeding in value £250 per annum, private domestic servants, and outworkers. Persons employed by local public authorities, railways and certain other public utility undertakings, members of the police forces, and persons with rights under a statutory superannuation scheme may, in certain circumstances, also be excepted. Prior to September, 1934, juveniles under 16 years of age were also excepted, and they are excluded from the statistics in these Tables; particulars of the numbers of these juveniles recorded as unemployed at 25th January, 1937, are given on pages 66 and 67.

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 page 54 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 54.

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 64 and 65 it should be borne in mind that the percentage rates of unemployment at December, 1936, and January, 1937, have been calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers of insured persons at the beginning of July, 1936; while the figures for January, 1936, and 1935, are calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers insured at July, 1935, and 1934, respectively. In an industry in which a relatively large change occurs during one or more years in the estimated number of insured workpeople, this change may have an important effect on the relative percentage rates of unemployment.

## I. INSURED PERSONS AGED 16-64, EXCLUSIVE OF AGRICULTURAL WORKERS,\* RECORDED AS UNEMPLOYED AT 25th JANUARY, 1937.

INDUSTRY.	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.									GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.								
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.			WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED, TEMPORARY STOPPAGES AND CASUALS.			TOTAL.			TOTAL.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<b>Fishing</b> ... ..	10,288	145	10,433	161	45	206	10,449	190	10,639	10,374	189	10,563						
<b>Mining :—</b>																		
Coal Mining ... ..	123,136	551	123,687	14,744	20	14,764	137,880	571	138,451	137,839	570	138,409						
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	1,065	—	1,065	159	—	159	1,224	—	1,224	1,213	—	1,213						
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ...	705	1	706	13	—	13	718	1	719	716	1	717						
Stone Quarrying and Mining ...	6,471	1	6,472	1,591	1	1,592	8,062	9	8,071	6,471	8	6,479						
Slate Quarrying and Mining ...	560	1	561	117	—	117	677	1	678	677	1	678						
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	942	123	1,065	737	4	741	1,679	132	1,811	1,626	132	1,758						
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	1,554	11	1,565	247	6	253	1,801	17	1,818	1,611	17	1,628						
<b>Total, Mining</b> ... ..	134,433	700	135,133	17,608	31	17,639	152,041	731	152,772	150,153	729	150,882						
<b>Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :—</b>																		
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	1,821	6	1,827	123	—	123	1,944	6	1,950	1,944	6	1,950						
Artificial Stone and Concrete ...	2,893	78	2,971	559	9	568	3,452	87	3,539	3,406	86	3,492						
Cement, Limestones and Whiting ...	907	19	926	208	3	211	1,115	22	1,137	1,009	22	1,031						
<b>Total, N.-M. Mining Products</b>	5,621	103	5,724	890	12	902	6,511	115	6,626	6,359	114	6,473						
<b>Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making</b> ...	8,212	527	8,739	1,267	122	1,389	9,479	649	10,128	8,939	649	9,588						
<b>Pottery, Earthenware, etc.</b> ... ..	3,236	2,225	5,461	2,533	4,572	7,105	5,769	6,797	12,566	5,758	6,793	12,551						
<b>Glass :—</b>																		
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass) ... ..	1,928	286	2,214	593	78	671	2,521	364	2,885	2,501	364	2,865						
Glass Bottles ... ..	2,286	176	2,462	875	51	926	3,161	227	3,388	3,161	227	3,388						
<b>Total, Glass</b> ... ..	4,214	462	4,676	1,468	129	1,597	5,682	591	6,273	5,662	591	6,253						
<b>Chemicals, etc. :—</b>																		
Chemicals ... ..	6,439	1,019	7,458	454	164	618	6,893	1,183	8,076	6,796	1,181	7,977						
Explosives ... ..	540	198	738	5	9	14	545	207	752	545	207	752						
Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc. ...	1,050	222	1,272	62	22	84	1,112	244	1,356	1,106	243	1,349						
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc. ...	3,861	1,048	4,909	638	132	770	4,499	1,180	5,679	4,458	1,159	5,617						
<b>Total, Chemicals, etc.</b> ... ..	11,390	2,487	13,877	1,159	327	1,486	13,049	2,514	15,563	12,905	2,590	15,495						
<b>Metal Manufacture :—</b>																		
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) ... ..	1,755	6	1,761	291	1	292	2,046	7	2,053	2,045	7	2,052						
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc. ...	13,426	122	13,548	6,370	14	6,384	19,796	136	19,932	19,791	136	19,927						
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. Tin Plates ... ..	2,238	128	2,366	426	16	442	2,714	144	2,858	2,674	144	2,818						
Iron and Steel Tubes ... ..	1,940	151	2,091	2,179	196	2,375	4,466	4,119	8,585	4,119	416	4,535						
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes ...	2,097	54	2,151	1,163	6	1,169	3,260	60	3,320	3,257	60	3,317						
<b>Total, Metal Manufacture</b> ... ..	15,322	212	15,534	5,077	34	5,111	20,339	246	20,585	20,324	246	20,570						
<b>Engineering, etc. :—</b>																		
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding ... ..	30,383	1,343	31,726	4,958	412	5,370	35,341	1,755	37,096	34,337	1,748	36,085						
Electrical Engineering ... ..	2,870	545	3,415	168	52	220	3,638	297	3,935	3,638	297	3,935						
Marine Engineering, etc. ... ..	4,913	23	4,936	346	1	347	5,283	4,478	9,761	5,283	4,478	9,761						
Constructional Engineering ... ..	3,202	28	3,230	425	1	426	3,627	23	3,650	3,651	23	3,674						
<b>Total, Engineering</b> ... ..	41,368	1,939	43,307	5,897	466	6,363	47,265	2,405	49,670	45,343	2,393	47,736						
<b>Construction and Repair of Vehicles :—</b>																		
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc. ... ..	11,594	819	12,413	4,135	213	4,348	15,729	1,032	16,761	15,296	1,023	16,319						
Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc. ...	1,181	80	1,261	81	12	93	1,262	82	1,344	1,180	91	1,271						
<b>Total, Vehicles</b> ... ..	12,775	900	13,675	4,216	225	4,441	16,991	1,114	18,105	16,476	1,114	17,590						
<b>Shoebuilding and Shoe Repairing</b> ...	39,970	150	40,120	2,626	22	2,648	42,596	172	42,768	38,677	169	38,846						

\* Statistics relating to unemployment among workers insured under the agricultural scheme are given on page 65.

INDUSTRY.	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.									GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.								
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.			WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED, TEMPORARY STOPPAGES AND CASUALS.			TOTAL.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
<b>Other Metal Industries :—</b>																		
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding ... ..	5,097	302	5,399	1,547	160	1,707	6,644	462	7,106	6,595	462	7,057						
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ...	3,693	64	3,757	173	1	174	3,866	65	3,931	3,506	62	3,568						
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc.	4,732	3,776	8,508	452	634	1,086	5,184	4,410	9,594	5,113	4,407	9,520						
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files ...	2,002	632	2,634	829	234	1,063	2,831	866	3,697	2,813	866	3,679						
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	1,004	480	1,484	214	87	301	1,218	567	1,785	1,218	567	1,785						
Brass and Allied Metal Wares ... ..	783	384	1,167	120	92	212	903	476	1,379	902	476	1,378						
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	843	31	874	52	1	53	895	32	927	878	32	910						
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	1,137	623	1,760	436	313	749	1,573	936	2,509	1,558	935	2,493						
Metal Industries not separately specified	9,755	3,471	13,226	1,854	1,016	2,870	11,609	4,487	16,096	11,317	4,476	15,793						
<b>Total, Other Metals</b> ... ..	29,046	9,763	38,809	5,677	2,538	8,215	34,723	12,301	47,024	33,900	12,283	46,183						
<b>Textiles :—</b>																		
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc. ...	9,934	7,948	17,882	2,527	3,132	5,659	12,461	11,080	23,541	12,461	11,080	23,541						
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)	6,114	13,435	19,549	1,513	3,344	4,857	7,627	16,779	24,406	7,624	16,777	24,401						
<b>Total, Cotton</b> ... ..	16,048	21,383	37,431	4,040	6,476	10,516	20,088	27,859	47,947	20,085	27,857	47,942						
Woolen and Worsted	4,323	3,416	7,739	4,115	4,075	8,190	8,438	7,491	15,929	8,371	7,451	15,822						
Silk Manufacture and Artificial Silk Weaving ... ..	1,129	1,303	2,432	1,203	1,643	2,846	2,332	2,946	5,278	2,327	2,929	5,256						
Artificial Silk Yarn ... ..	1,356	563	1,919	930	204	1,134	2,286	767	3,053	2,285	767	3,052						
Linen ... ..	3,842	6,826	10,668	216	671	887	4,058	7,497	11,555	3,994	7,487	11,541						
Jute ... ..	2,318	4,014	6,332	74	128	202	2,392	4,142	6,534	2,392	4,142	6,534						
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. ...	852	1,428	2,280	120	258	378	972	1,686	2,658	805	1,686	2,658						
Hosiery ... ..	1,061	3,382	4,443	1,197	5,447	6,644	2,258	8,829	11,087	2,228	8,748	10,976						
Lace ... ..	340	534	874	172	357	529	679	666	1,345	679	665	1,344						
Carpet ... ..	1,297	2,439	3,736	172	1,345	1,517	1,469	3,784	5,253	1,512	3,784	5,253						
Other Textiles	5,617	2,585	8,202	7,209	2,202	9,411	12,826	4,787	17,613	11,749	3,262	15,011						
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	38,486	48,160	86,646	19,824	23,185	43,009	58,310	71,345	129,655	53,080	61,764	114,844						
<b>Total, Textiles</b> ... ..																		
<b>Leather and Leather Goods :—</b>																		
Tanning, Currying and Dressing ...	2,920	860	3,780	965	323	1,288	3,885	1,183	5,068	3,883	1,182	5,065						
Leather Goods ... ..	818	640	1,458	195	512	707	1,013	1,152	2,165	994	1,133	2,127						
<b>Total, Leather</b> ... ..	3,738	1,500	5,238	1,160	835	1,995	4,898	2,335	7,233	4,877	2,315	7,192						
<b>Clothing :—</b>																		
Tailoring ... ..	10,408	6,544	16,952	1,895	7,136	9,031	12,303	13,680	25,983	11,550	13,177	24,727						
Dress Making and Millinery ... ..	767	4,730	5,497	50	2,707	2,757	817	7,437	8,254	812	7,249	8,061						
Hats and Caps (Including Straw Plait)	793	1,241	2,034	844	1,725	2,569	1,637	2,966	4,603	1,637	2,963	4,600						
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. ...	696	5,929	6,625	100	3,814	3,914	796	9,743	10,539	606	4,870	5,476						
Other Dress Industries	422	636	1,058	173	813	986	595	1,449	2,044	587	1,441	2,028						
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs ...	7,363	2,168	9,531	5,153	2,783	7,936	12,516	4,951	17,467	12,220	4,926	17,146						
<b>Total, Clothing</b> ... ..	20,449	21,248	41,697	8,215	18,978	27,193	28,664	40,826	68,890	27,412	34,626	62,038						
<b>Food, Drink and Tobacco :—</b>																		
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc. ... ..	11,561	4,846	16,407	710	714	1,424	12,271	5,560	17,831	11,570	5,403	16,973						
Grain Milling ... ..	2,013	195	2,208	493	29	522	2,506	224	2,730	2,335	214	2,549						
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery ... ..	2,194	4,491	6,685	416	1,804	2,220	2,610	6,295	8,905	2,582	6,240	8,822						
Other Food Industries	8,433	9,186	17,619	669	1,091	1,760	9,102	10,277	19,379	8,881	10,184	19,065						
Drink Industries	6,450	2,340	8,790	436	610	1,046	6,886	2,950	9,836	6,519	2,925	9,444						
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff	698	1,189	1,887	30	401	431	723	1,590	2,313	700	1,436	2,136						
<b>Total, Food, Drink, etc.</b> ... ..	31,349	22,247	53,596	2,764	4,649	7,403	34,103	20,896	60,999	32,587	26,402	58,989						
<b>Woodworking, etc. :—</b>																		
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork	7,376	123	7,499	449	18	467	7,825	141	7,966	7,383	138	7,521						
Wood Boxes and Packing Cases ...	1,449	195	1,644	222	53	275	1,671	248	1,919	1,603	247	1,850						
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.	12,037	1,440	13,477	1,833	514	2,347	13,870	1,954	15,824	13,535	1,919	15,454						
Other Woodworking ... ..	2,003	361	2,364	501	157	658	2,504	518	3,022	2,390	489	2,879						
<b>Total, Woodworking, etc.</b> ... ..	22,865	2,119	24,984	3,005	742	3,747	25,870	2,861	28,731	24,911	2,793	27,704						
<b>Paper, Printing, etc. :—</b>																		
Paper and Paper Board ... ..	1,867	503	2,370	353	126	479	2,220	629	2,849	2,190	623	2,813						
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery ... ..	1,092	1,994	3,086	80	851	931	1,172	2,845	4,017	1,139	2,431	3,570						
Wall Paper Making ... ..	268	141	409	81	6	87	349	147	496	348	147	495						
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) ... ..	160	239	399	55	47	102	215	286	501	212	286	498						
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	14,814	5,232	20,046	614	934	1,548	15,428	6,166	21,594	15,043	5,953	20,996						
<b>Total, Paper, Printing, etc.</b> ... ..	18,201	8,109	26,310	1,183	1,964	3,147	19,384	10,073	29,457	18,932	9,440	28,372						
<b>Building and Contracting :—</b>																		
Building ... ..	173,763	316	174,079	8,513	17	8,530	182,276	333	182,609	173,257	321	173,578						
Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	123,913	35	123,948	2,144	1	2,145	126,057	36	126,093	120,425	35	120,460						
<b>Total, Building and Contracting</b> ... ..	297,676	351	298,027	10,657	18	10,675	308,333	369	308,702	293,682	356	294,038						
<b>Other Manufacturing Industries :—</b>																		
Rubber ... ..	3,205	1,526	4,731	381	347	728	3,586	1,873	5,459	3,575	1,870	5,445						
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc. ... ..	911	64	975	227	7	234	1,138	71	1,209	1,137	70	1,207						
Brushes and Brooms ... ..	642	275	917	192	177	369	834	452	1,286	806	450	1,256						
Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus ... ..	688	285	973	39	24	63	727	309	1,036	711	307	1,018						
Musical Instruments ... ..	945	443	1,388	212	17	229	1,157	460	1,617	1,149	457	1,606						
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	629	671	1,300	121	320	441	750	991	1,741	750	990	1,740						
<b>Total, Other Manufacturing</b> ... ..	7,020	3,264	10,284	1,172	892	2,064	8,192	4,156	12,348	8,128	4,144	12,272						
<b>Gas, Water and Electricity Supply</b> ... ..	18,293	169	18,462	547	6	553	18,840	175	19,015	18,326	162	18,488						
<b>Transport and Communication :—</b>																		
Railway Service ... ..	11,032	283	11,315	485	18	503	11,517	301	11,818	11,256	291	11,547						
Tramway and Omnibus Service ...	6,840	516	7,356	607	60	667	7,447	578	8,023	7,198	571	7,769						
Other Road Transport ... ..	30,304	328	30,632	1,614	15	1,629	31,918	343	32,261	30,629	336	30,965						
Shipping Service ... ..	32,778	686	33,464	341	28	369	33,119	714	33,833	32,351	709	33,060						
Dock, Harbour, Canal, etc. Service (Port Transport (Docks, Wharves, etc.) ... ..	42,191	77	42,268	944	1	945	43,135	78	43,213	41,451	77	41,528						
Harbour, River and Canal Service	2,853	43	2,896	192	10	202	3,050	53	3,103	2,827	53	2,880						
<b>Total, Docks, Harbours, etc.</b> ... ..	45,044	120	45,164	1,136	11	1,147	46,185	131	46,316	44,278	130	44,408						
Other Transport, Communication, etc.	3,186	168	3,354	108	34	142	3,294	202	3,496	3,230	202	3,432						
<b>Total, Transport, etc.</b> ... ..	122,189	2,101	124,290	4,291	166	4,457	133,480	2,267	135,747	128,942	2,259	131,181						
<b>Distributive Trades</b> ... ..	146,918	52,035	198,953	5,581	5,226	10,807	152,499	57,261	209,760	145,529	55,053	200,582						
<b>Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance</b> ... ..	9,211	971	10,182	249	23	272	9,460	994	10,454	9,033	976	10,009						
<b>Miscellaneous Trades and Services :—</b>																		
National Government Service ... ..	15,361	1,058	16,419	333	39	372	15,694	1,097	16,791	14,907	1,041	15,948						
Local Government Service ... ..	70,066	1,205	71,271	1,711	81	1,792	71,777	1,286	73,063	69,949	1,269	71,218						
Professional Services ... ..	5,504	1,767	7,271	245	84	329	5,749	1,851	7,600	5,562	1,805	7,367						
Entertainments and Sports ... ..	19,414	5,684	25,098	514	240	754	19,928	5,224	25,652	19,391	5,839							



INDUSTRY.	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.																			GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PER- CENTAGE AT 25TH JAN., 1937.*																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
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	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS, AGED 16-64, AT JULY, 1936.			WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).									TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.			INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENT- AGES* AS COMPARED WITH																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
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\* See last paragraph of text on page 62.

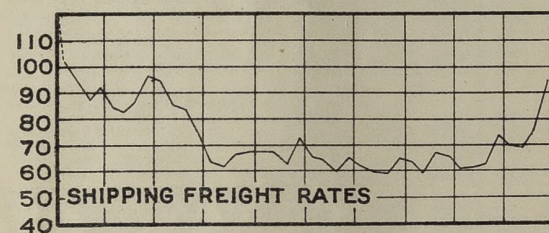
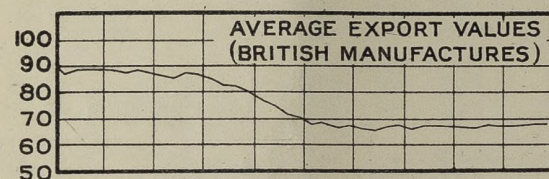
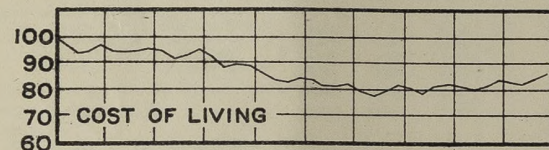
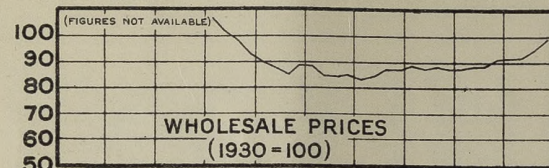


# CHARTS ILLUSTRATING THE COURSE OF TRADE OUTPUT, PRICES, WAGES, FINANCE AND EMPLOYMENT.

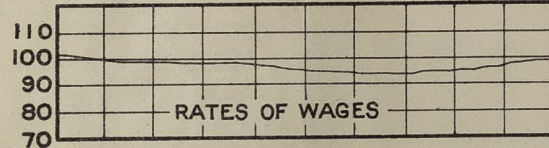
(EXCEPT WHERE OTHERWISE INDICATED THE AVERAGE FOR 1924 IS TAKEN AS = 100.)

1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936

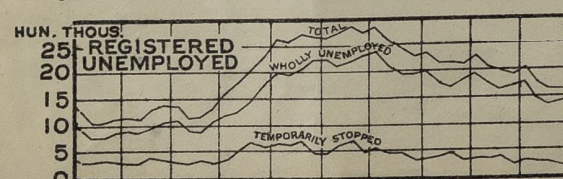
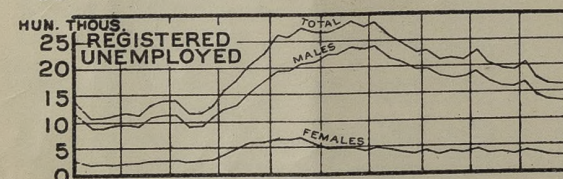
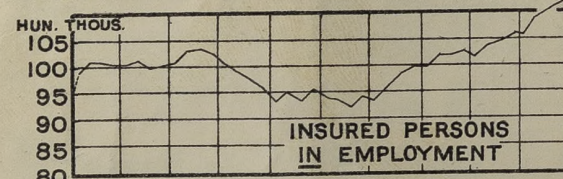
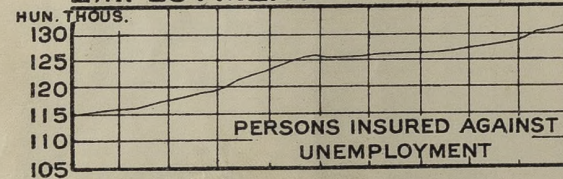
## PRICES



## WAGES



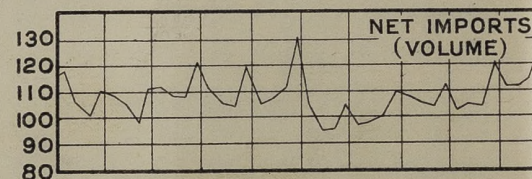
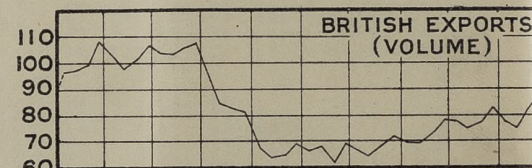
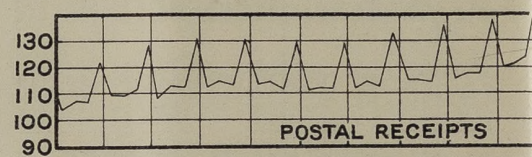
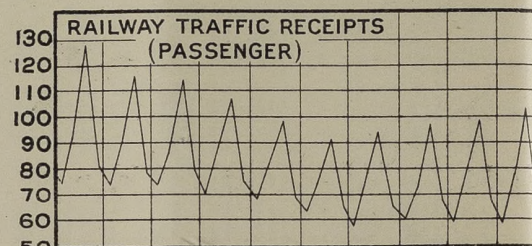
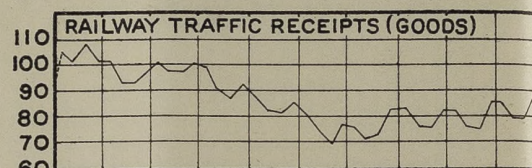
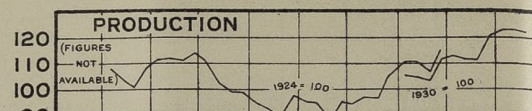
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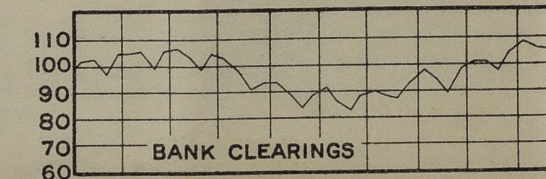
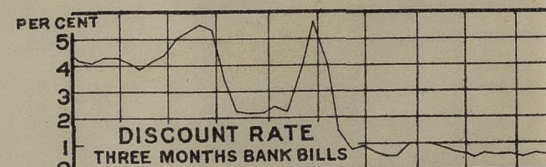
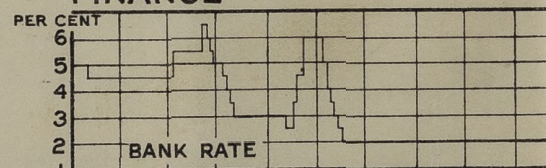
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## PRODUCTION AND TRADE



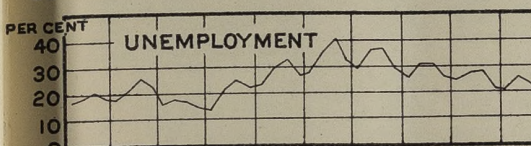
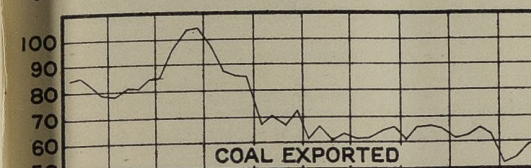
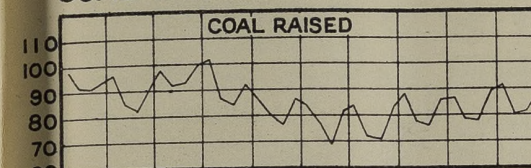
## FINANCE



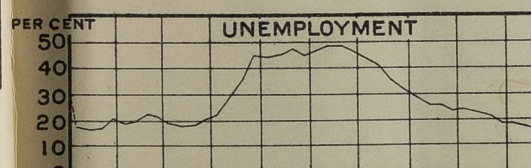
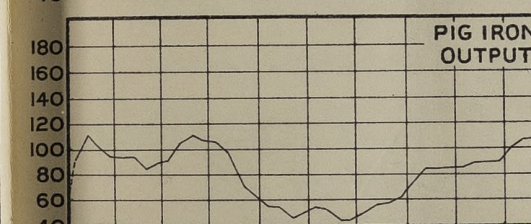
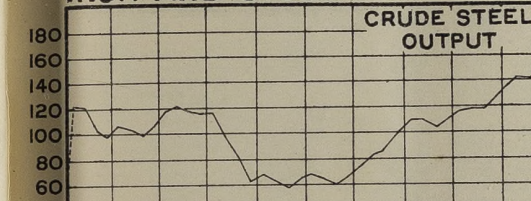
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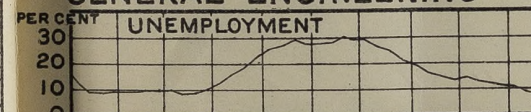
## COAL MINING



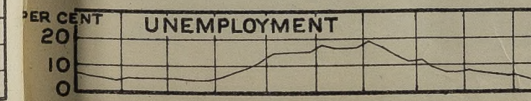
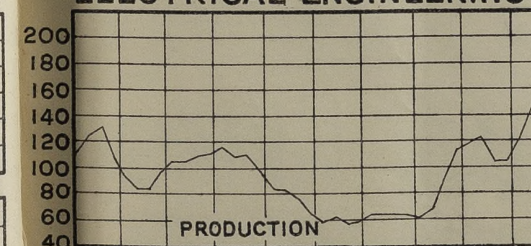
## IRON AND STEEL



## GENERAL ENGINEERING



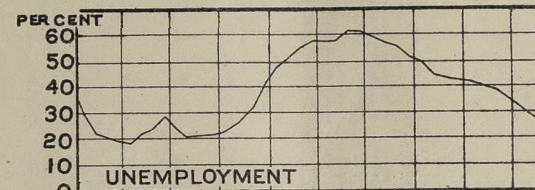
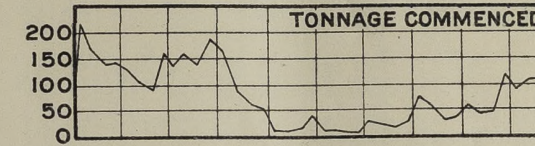
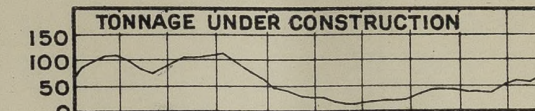
## ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING



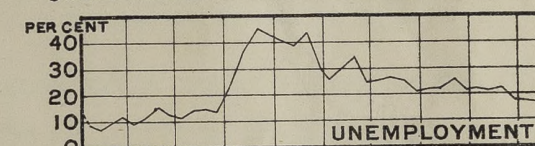
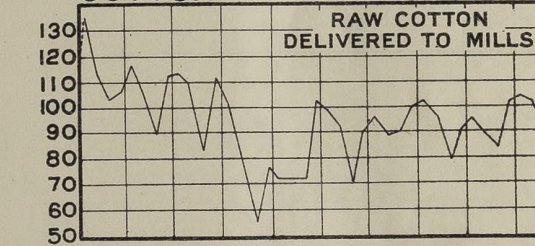
1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936

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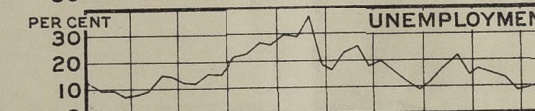
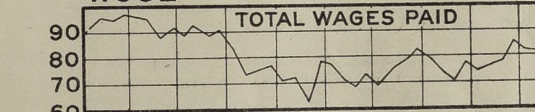
## SHIPBUILDING



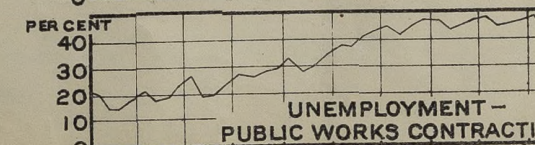
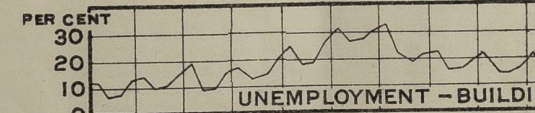
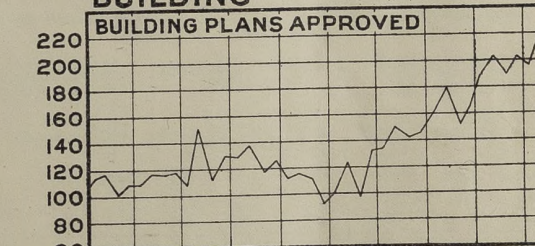
## COTTON



## WOOL



## BUILDING



1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936



INDUSTRY.	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS, AGED 16-64, AT JULY, 1936.			PERCENTAGES AT 25TH JANUARY, 1937.*									INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENTAGES* AS COMPARED WITH			GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PERCENTAGES AT 25TH JAN., 1937.*
				WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.						
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Females.	Total	Males	Females.	Total	Males	Females.	Total	
<b>Paper, Printing, etc. :-</b>																
Paper and Paper Board .....	46,850	15,420	62,270	4.0	3.3	3.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	4.7	4.1	4.6	+ 0.3	- 2.2	- 2.6	4.6
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery .....	24,140	43,860	68,000	4.5	4.5	4.5	0.4	2.0	1.4	4.9	6.5	5.9	+ 1.9	- 1.4	- 1.9	5.4
Wall Paper Making .....	4,950	2,150	7,100	5.4	6.6	5.8	1.7	0.2	1.2	7.1	6.8	7.0	+ 1.9	- 1.8	- 1.3	7.0
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) .....	3,730	4,920	8,650	4.3	4.9	4.6	1.5	0.9	1.2	5.8	5.8	5.8	+ 1.3	- 0.1	- 2.1	5.8
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding .....	187,880	92,600	280,480	7.9	5.7	7.1	0.3	1.0	0.6	8.2	6.7	7.7	+ 1.2	- 1.8	- 2.1	7.6
<i>Total, Paper, Printing, etc. ....</i>	<i>267,550</i>	<i>158,950</i>	<i>426,500</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>7.2</i>	<i>6.3</i>	<i>6.9</i>	+ 0.2	- 1.8	- 2.2	<i>6.7</i>
<b>Building and Contracting :-</b>																
Building .....	1,007,950	11,730	1,019,680	17.2	2.7	17.1	0.9	0.1	0.8	18.1	2.8	17.9	+ 0.2	- 10.2	- 7.2	17.4
Public Works Contracting, etc. ....	287,760	1,500	289,260	43.1	2.3	42.9	0.7	0.1	0.7	43.8	2.4	43.6	+ 0.8	- 8.2	- 5.9	42.9
<i>Total, Building and Contracting ...</i>	<i>1,295,710</i>	<i>13,230</i>	<i>1,308,940</i>	<i>23.0</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>22.8</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>23.8</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>23.6</i>	...	- 9.7	- 10.4	<i>23.0</i>
<b>Other Manufacturing Industries :-</b>																
Rubber .....	37,880	22,390	60,270	8.5	6.8	7.8	1.0	1.6	1.3	9.5	8.4	9.1	+ 0.1	- 3.7	- 6.0	9.0
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc. ....	11,970	2,400	14,370	7.6	2.7	6.8	1.9	0.3	1.6	9.5	3.0	8.4	+ 0.4	- 9.2	- 6.2	8.4
Brushes and Brooms .....	5,780	5,410	11,190	11.1	5.1	8.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	14.4	8.4	11.5	+ 0.7	- 2.7	- 5.7	11.3
Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus .....	23,080	10,840	33,920	3.0	2.6	2.9	0.1	0.3	0.2	3.1	2.9	3.1	+ 0.2	- 1.3	- 2.4	3.0
Musical Instruments .....	15,200	6,420	21,620	6.2	6.9	6.4	1.4	0.3	1.1	7.6	7.2	7.5	+ 2.0	- 5.7	- 3.4	7.4
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites .....	7,680	9,330	17,010	8.2	7.2	7.6	1.6	3.4	2.6	9.8	10.6	10.2	+ 3.4	- 2.3	- 2.8	10.2
<i>Total, Other Manufacturing ...</i>	<i>101,590</i>	<i>56,790</i>	<i>158,380</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>6.5</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>8.1</i>	<i>7.3</i>	<i>7.8</i>	+ 0.8	- 3.9	- 4.8	<i>7.8</i>
<b>Gas, Water and Electricity Supply ...</b>	<b>200,800</b>	<b>9,140</b>	<b>209,940</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>9.1</b>	+ 0.1	- 1.5	- 1.8	<b>9.0</b>
<b>Transport and Communication :-</b>																
Railway Service .....	147,260	8,900	156,160	7.5	3.2	7.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	7.8	3.4	7.6	...	- 3.0	- 4.4	7.5
Tramway and Omnibus Service .....	184,750	10,010	194,760	3.7	5.2	3.8	0.3	0.6	0.3	4.0	5.8	4.1	+ 0.2	- 1.1	- 1.8	4.1
Other Road Transport .....	210,060	9,140	219,200	14.4	3.6	14.0	0.8	0.2	0.7	15.2	3.8	14.7	+ 0.4	- 3.9	- 6.0	14.4
Shipping Service .....	134,860	6,230	141,090	24.3	11.0	23.7	0.3	0.5	0.3	24.6	11.5	24.0	+ 0.7	- 6.5	- 8.8	23.9
Dock, Harbour, Canal, etc. Service (not Transport) (Docks, Wharves, etc.) .....	137,290	1,280	138,570	30.7	6.0	30.5	0.7	0.1	0.7	31.4	6.1	31.2	+ 1.2	- 2.2	- 3.0	30.6
Harbour, River and Canal Service .....	24,350	550	24,900	11.7	7.8	11.7	0.8	1.8	0.8	12.5	9.6	12.5	...	- 3.6	- 1.2	12.1
<i>Total, Docks, Harbours, etc. ...</i>	<i>161,640</i>	<i>1,830</i>	<i>163,470</i>	<i>27.9</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>27.6</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>28.6</i>	<i>7.2</i>	<i>28.3</i>	+ 1.0	- 2.5	- 3.8	<i>28.0</i>
Other Transport, Communication, etc. ....	20,210	3,190	23,400	15.8	5.3	14.3	0.5	1.0	0.6	16.3	6.3	14.9	+ 1.5	- 1.6	- 2.8	14.8
<i>Total, Transport, etc. ....</i>	<i>858,780</i>	<i>39,300</i>	<i>898,080</i>	<i>15.0</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>14.6</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>15.5</i>	<i>5.8</i>	<i>15.1</i>	+ 0.2	- 3.6	- 5.3	<i>14.9</i>
<b>Distributive Trades .....</b>	<b>1,287,490</b>	<b>760,920</b>	<b>2,048,410</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>10.2</b>	+ 1.2	- 1.7	- 2.4	<b>10.0</b>
<b>Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance .....</b>	<b>177,960</b>	<b>84,040</b>	<b>262,000</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>4.0</b>	+ 0.1	- 0.6	- 1.0	<b>3.9</b>
<b>Miscellaneous Trades and Services :-</b>																
National Government Service .....	108,890	21,230	130,120	14.1	5.0	12.6	0.3	0.2	0.3	14.4	5.2	12.9	+ 0.2	- 1.6	- 2.6	12.7
Local Government Service .....	344,570	23,540	368,110	20.3	5.1	19.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	20.8	5.5	19.8	...	- 2.3	- 2.6	19.7
Professional Services .....	90,730	67,950	158,680	6.1	2.6	4.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	6.3	2.7	4.8	+ 0.3	- 0.6	- 0.9	4.7
Entertainments and Sports .....	83,440	48,260	131,700	23.3	11.8	19.1	0.6	0.5	0.5	23.9	12.3	19.6	+ 0.6	- 2.5	- 2.7	19.4
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc. Service .....	170,030	265,260	435,290	19.4	15.4	17.0	0.3	0.5	0.4	19.7	15.9	17.4	+ 0.5	- 1.4	- 1.7	17.1
Laundry Service .....	28,170	109,620	137,790	6.9	4.8	5.2	0.3	1.7	1.4	7.2	6.5	6.6	...	- 1.2	- 1.9	6.5
Job Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc. ....	10,610	17,770	28,380	8.8	5.9	7.0	1.8	1.1	1.3	10.6	7.0	8.3	+ 0.8	- 1.7	- 1.7	8.2
Other Industries and Services .....	106,950	55,270	162,220	29.1	5.9	21.2	1.0	0.8	1.0	30.1	6.7	22.2	+ 1.7	- 6.9	- 9.7	21.5
<i>Total, Miscellaneous ...</i>	<i>943,390</i>	<i>608,900</i>	<i>1,552,290</i>	<i>18.8</i>	<i>9.9</i>	<i>15.3</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>19.3</i>	<i>10.6</i>	<i>15.9</i>	+ 0.5	- 2.3	- 2.9	<i>15.6</i>
<b>TOTAL \$ .....</b>	<b>9,720,700</b>	<b>3,618,000</b>	<b>13,338,700</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>12.6</b>	+ 0.4	- 3.6	- 5.0	<b>12.3</b>

## II. INSURED AGRICULTURAL WORKERS RECORDED AS UNEMPLOYED AT 25th JANUARY, 1937.

The numbers, insured under the agricultural scheme, recorded as unemployed at 25th January, 1937, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland were as shown below :-

	Aged 14 & 15 years.	Aged 16 & 17 years.	Aged 18-20 years.	Aged 21-64 years.	Total.
Males ...	724	1,431	2,162	24,094	28,411
Females ...	241	625	779	6,403	8,048
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>965</b>	<b>2,056</b>	<b>2,941</b>	<b>30,497</b>	<b>36,459</b>

As explained in the November, 1936, issue of this GAZETTE (page 397), the information on which estimates of the total numbers of insured workers in particular industries are ordinarily based will not be obtainable, as regards agricultural workers, until after the next general exchange of unemployment books, in July, 1937. It will

not, therefore, be possible to compute exact percentages of unemployment, comparable with those given for other industries in the foregoing Table, until after that date. In the meantime, provisional estimates of the numbers insured at July, 1936, have been made on the basis of such particulars as are in the possession of the Department, and in the following Table these estimates are utilised for the purpose of approximate calculations of the percentages unemployed among persons, aged 16-64, in each of the groups for which particulars are available. It should be observed that the estimated numbers insured and the percentages unemployed are subject to revision in the light of the information which will be derived from the exchange of unemployment books next July. Comparable percentages of unemployment cannot be calculated for dates earlier than November, 1936, owing to the alteration in conditions caused by the operation of the benefit provisions of the Unemployment Insurance (Agriculture) Act, 1936.

Industry.	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.									Great Britain.			
	Estimated numbers of Insured Persons, aged 16-64, at July, 1936.			Numbers recorded as Unemployed at 25th January, 1937.			Approximate Percentages Unemployed.			Numbers recorded as Unemployed at 25th January, 1937.			Percentages. (Total.)
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Farming, Forestry, etc. ...	459,960	22,160	482,120	23,011	4,982	27,993	5.0	22.5	5.8	19,464	4,858	24,322	5.2
Market Gardening, Horticulture, etc. ...	60,820	10,650	71,470	3,249	2,784	6,033	5.3	26.1	8.4	3,182	2,784	5,966	8.4
Other Gardening ...	33,720	290	34,010	1,427	41	1,468	4.2	14.1	4.3	1,377	41	1,418	4.2
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>554,500</b>	<b>33,100</b>	<b>587,600</b>	<b>27,687</b>	<b>7,807</b>	<b>35,494</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>24,023</b>	<b>7,683</b>	<b>31,706</b>	<b>5.6</b>

Among insured agricultural workers aged 16-64, the numbers and approximate percentages recorded as unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 14th December, 1936, were: farming, forestry, etc., 20,695 (4.3%); market gardening, horti-

culture, etc., 5,958 (8.3%); other gardening, 1,300 (3.8%); total, 27,953 (4.8%). The increases between 14th December, 1936, and 25th January, 1937 are attributable to the seasonal decline in employment in agriculture and horticulture.

\* See last paragraph of text on page 62.

† For 28th January, 1935, separate figures are not available.

‡ The percentages for all industries and services combined for January, 1936, and January, 1935, used for these comparisons are the revised figures based on the estimated number insured at those dates—see the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1936, page 397. The percentages given for December, 1936, and January, 1937, are based on the numbers insured at July, 1936.

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

¶ Including 960 persons temporarily stopped (590 males and 370 females).



# JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

JUVENILES, UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES AND JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX AT 25TH JANUARY, 1937.

Division.	Boys.			Girls.		
	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.
London ...	1,712	2,222	3,934	2,095	1,920	4,015
South-Eastern ...	1,100	1,647	2,747	1,519	1,903	3,422
South-Western ...	1,621	1,583	3,204	2,291	2,039	4,330
Midlands ...	1,057	1,259	2,316	1,309	1,649	2,958
North-Eastern ...	1,663	2,016	3,679	2,840	2,317	5,157
North-Western ...	4,323	5,118	9,441	4,765	4,180	8,945
Northern ...	4,084	3,597	7,681	5,004	3,574	8,578
Scotland ...	4,810	6,112	10,922	5,205	5,322	10,527
Wales ...	4,070	3,112	7,182	5,023	2,812	7,835
Great Britain	24,440	26,596	51,036	30,651	25,716	56,367
N. Ireland ...	694	1,501	2,195	279	786	1,065
Gt. Britain and N. Ireland...	25,134	28,097	53,231	30,930	26,502	57,432

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 49.

INSURED JUVENILES, UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, RECORDED AS UNEMPLOYED AT 25TH JANUARY, 1937.

Division.	Boys.			Girls.		
	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.
London ...	1,487	2,513	4,000	1,956	2,485	4,441
South-Eastern ...	728	1,714	2,442	954	1,901	2,855
South-Western ...	593	1,489	2,082	837	1,866	2,703
Midlands ...	664	1,364	2,028	718	1,785	2,503
North-Eastern ...	748	1,782	2,530	1,197	2,110	3,307
North-Western ...	2,297	4,951	7,248	2,882	4,033	6,915
Northern ...	1,575	2,973	4,548	1,763	2,621	4,384
Scotland ...	2,268	5,527	7,795	2,364	4,541	6,905
Wales ...	943	2,523	3,466	861	1,900	2,761
Special Schemes	—	10	10	—	1	1
Great Britain	11,303	24,846	36,149	13,532	23,243	36,775
N. Ireland ...	507	1,653	2,160	276	877	1,153
Gt. Britain and N. Ireland	11,810	26,499	38,309	13,808	24,120	37,928

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

JUVENILES, UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT FIVE WEEKS ENDED 25TH JANUARY, 1937.\*

Division.	Number of Vacancies Filled.			Juveniles placed in first situation since leaving School.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
London ...	9,967	8,743	18,710	4,356	4,088	8,444
South-Eastern ...	2,358	1,972	4,330	1,099	902	2,001
South-Western ...	2,187	2,084	4,271	970	949	1,919
Midlands ...	5,012	4,605	9,617	2,975	3,033	6,008
North-Eastern ...	2,935	2,723	5,658	1,495	1,479	2,974
North-Western ...	4,447	4,359	8,806	2,057	1,913	3,970
Northern ...	1,747	1,596	3,343	708	601	1,309
Scotland ...	2,479	2,458	4,937	534	592	1,126
Wales ...	745	576	1,321	341	260	601
Great Britain	31,877	29,116	60,993	14,535	13,817	28,352

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

Division.	Week ended 20th January, 1937.				Month ended 20th January, 1937.			Total number of individuals who have attended Junior In- struction Centres and Classes† since 1st April, 1936.
	Junior Instruction Centres and Classes.				Other Educational Institutions.			
	No. of Centres.	No. of Classes	Average attendance.		No. of Insti- tutions.	Average attendance.		
			Boys.	Girls.		Boys.	Girls.	
London ...	4	2	258	99	11	10	5	4,901
S.-Eastern ...	9	4	346	409	2	4	10	3,336
S.-Western ...	10	2	307	466	44	59	131	6,427
Midlands ...	8	2	353	280	52	91	146	6,892
N.-Eastern ...	16	5	898	751	48	126	222	13,821
N.-Western ...	43	3	3,657	2,609	27	77	103	40,025
Northern ...	35	1	3,534	2,442	6	27	66	28,953
Scotland ...	32	7	3,503	2,444	103	552	522	35,818
Wales ...	27	1	2,489	1,069	13	15	104	16,952
Great Britain ...	184	27	15,345	10,569	306	961	1,309	157,125

\* Six weeks ended 25th January, 1937, in the case of Juvenile Employment Bureaux.  
† Comparable figures for other educational institutions are not available.

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

The following Table analyses by industries the numbers of insured boys and girls under 16 years of age (other than those insured under the agricultural scheme) recorded as unemployed in Great Britain, and in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, at 25th January, 1937:—

Industry.	Number of Insured Juveniles under 16 years of age recorded as Unemployed at 25th Jan., 1937.			
	Great Britain.		Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
<b>Fishing</b> ...	25	4	25	4
<b>Mining</b> :—				
Coal Mining ...	252	11	252	11
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining etc. ...	—	—	—	—
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ...	15	—	15	—
Stone Quarrying and Mining ...	2	1	2	1
Slate Quarrying and Mining ...	1	5	1	5
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	6	1	6	1
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits ...	—	—	—	—
<b>Non-Metalliferous Mining Products</b> :—				
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works ...	3	1	3	1
Artificial Stone and Concrete ...	37	10	37	10
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting ...	5	1	6	1
<b>Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc. Making</b> ...	77	8	77	9
<b>Pottery, Earthenware, etc.</b> ...	29	29	29	29
<b>Glass</b> :—				
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass) ...	19	33	19	33
Glass Bottles ...	9	27	9	27
<b>Chemicals, etc.</b> :—				
Chemicals ...	29	92	29	92
Explosives ...	2	11	2	11
Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc. ...	14	23	15	23
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc. ...	42	141	42	141
<b>Metal Manufacture</b> :—				
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) ...	—	—	—	—
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc. ...	41	3	41	3
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. ...	10	4	10	4
Tin Plates ...	17	7	17	7
Iron and Steel Tubes ...	17	1	17	1
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes ...	20	11	21	11
<b>Engineering, etc.</b> :—				
General Engineering: Engineers' Iron ...	383	101	386	101
Electrical Engineering ...	80	50	80	50
Marine Engineering, etc. ...	19	1	19	1
Constructional Engineering ...	35	2	35	2
<b>Construction and Repair of Vehicles</b> :—				
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft ...	179	24	188	24
Carriages, Carts, etc. ...	22	3	22	3
Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc. ...	21	1	21	1
<b>Ship Building and Ship Repairing</b> ...	208	1	214	1
<b>Other Metal Industries</b> :—				
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc. and General ...	78	24	80	24
Iron Founding and Contracting ...	71	6	77	6
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ...	161	252	162	252
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc. ...	28	23	28	23
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files ...	34	15	34	15
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. ...	9	20	9	20
Brass and Allied Metal Wares ...	12	—	12	—
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus ...	17	34	17	34
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc. ...	—	—	—	—
Metal Industries not separately specified ...	235	263	240	263
<b>Textiles</b> :—				
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc. ...	47	87	47	87
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.) ...	42	127	42	127
Total Cotton ...	89	214	89	214
Woolen and Worsted ...	40	149	40	150
Silk Manufacture and Artificial Silk ...	6	12	6	12
Weaving ...	9	41	9	41
Artificial Silk Yarn ...	10	32	10	32
Linen ...	20	25	20	25
Jute ...	15	38	15	39
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. ...	25	249	25	255
Hosiery ...	1	14	1	14
Lace ...	2	45	2	45
Carpets ...	28	134	28	138
Other Textiles ...	43	54	46	59
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc. ...	—	—	—	—
<b>Leather and Leather Goods</b> :—				
Tanning, Currying and Dressing ...	28	25	28	25
Leather Goods ...	27	69	29	69
<b>Clothing</b> :—				
Tailoring ...	76	455	78	463
Dress Making and Millinery ...	11	307	11	309
Hats and Caps (including Straw ...)	18	58	18	75
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. ...	7	332	11	435
Other Dress Industries ...	19	64	19	64
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs ...	152	123	156	124
<b>Food, Drink and Tobacco</b> :—				
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc. ...	241	627	248	630
Grain Milling ...	4	15	4	17
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery ...	34	662	34	662
Other Food Industries ...	74	661	75	661
Drink Industries ...	97	72	103	72
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff ...	9	47	10	49

# UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: ADJUDICATIONS BY THE STATUTORY AUTHORITIES.

THE Table below analyses for Great Britain for the period 1st to 30th January, 1937, inclusive, the decisions of Insurance Officers, of Courts of Referees and of the Umpire on doubtful claims for insurance benefit and unemployment allowances:—

## A.—DECISIONS OF INSURANCE OFFICERS.\*

	Men.	Women.	Juveniles.	Total.
<b>Claims allowed</b> :—				
Grounds on which Insurance Officers have power to disallow ...	4,325	1,039	175	5,539
Grounds on which Insurance Officers have not power to disallow ...	10,431	11,876	1,734	24,041
<b>Claims disallowed</b> :—				
Contributions conditions† :—				
(a) General Scheme ...	203	114	309	626
(b) Agricultural Scheme ...	52	20	5	77
Not unemployed ...	2,437	978	335	3,750
Other grounds on which Insurance Officers have power to disallow ...	4,111	1,291	233	5,635
<b>Total Claims disallowed</b> ...	6,803	2,403	882	10,088

## B.—DECISIONS OF COURTS OF REFEREES.\*

### (1) Appeals against Disallowances by Insurance Officers.

	Men.	Women.	Juveniles.	Total.
<b>Claims allowed</b> ...	124	27	—	151
<b>Claims disallowed</b> :—				
Contributions conditions† :—				
(a) General Scheme ...	23	4	3	30
(b) Agricultural Scheme ...	3	—	—	3
Not unemployed ...	539	45	6	590
Other grounds ...	557	94	18	669
<b>Total Claims disallowed</b> ...	1,122	143	27	1,292

### (2) Other Cases.

	Men.	Women.	Juveniles.	Total.
<b>Claims allowed</b> ...	3,834	3,535	618	7,987
<b>Claims disallowed</b> :—				
Contributions conditions† :—				
(a) General Scheme ...	23	7	7	37
(b) Agricultural Scheme ...	6	—	1	7
Not normally insurable and/or will not normally seek to obtain livelihood by means of insurable employment ...	1,504	503	—	2,007
Anomalies Regulations :—				
Class (b)—seasonal workers ...	194	1,017	13	1,224
Class (c)—normal employment not more than 2 days a week ...	30	68	4	102
Class (d)—married women ...	—	3,386	—	3,386
Employment left voluntarily without just cause ...	4,622	3,136	1,544	9,302
Employment lost through misconduct ...	2,490	790	690	3,970
Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to carry out written directions ...	1,061	1,793	343	3,197
Not capable of work, or not available for work ...	216	214	20	450
Other grounds ...	573	1,313	140	2,026
<b>Total Claims disallowed</b> ...	10,955	12,291	2,958	26,204

## C.—TRADE DISPUTE CASES.

	Claims Allowed.	Claims Disallowed.	Total.
<b>Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers</b> ...	1,932	1,571	3,503
<b>Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers dealt with by Courts of Referees</b> ...	36	59	95
<b>Total Appeals</b> ...	37	59	96

## D.—DEPENDANTS BENEFIT CASES.

	Men.	Women.	Juveniles.	Total.
<b>Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers</b> ...	6,554	2,944	9,498	
<b>Cases dealt with by Courts of Referees</b> :—				
(1) Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers ...	77	292	369	
(2) Other cases ...	51	105	156	

## E.—DECISIONS BY UMPIRE.

Appeals by the Chief Insurance Officer :—						
(1) Against allowances...	...	...	...	41	154	195
(2) Against disallowances...	...	...	...	127	64	191
Appeals by Associations...	...	...	...	28	76	104
Appeals by Claimants...	...	...	...	129	172	301
Total				...	...	...
				325	466	791



CUMULATIVE FIGURES, 1ST FEBRUARY, 1936, TO 30TH JANUARY, 1937.

	Claims Allowed.	Claims Disallowed.	Total.
<b>Decisions of Insurance Officers.</b>			
Contributions conditions* ... ..	15,118	6,494	21,612
Not unemployed... ..	24,434	38,912	63,346
Other grounds on which Insurance Officers have power to disallow ... ..	35,421	56,081	91,502
Grounds on which Insurance Officers have not power to disallow ... ..	295,856	—	295,856
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>370,829</b>	<b>101,487</b>	<b>472,316</b>
<b>Decisions of Courts of Referees.</b>			
(1) Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers:			
Contributions conditions* ... ..	113	429	542
Not unemployed... ..	778	3,490	4,268
Other grounds ... ..	1,455	8,517	9,972
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>2,346</b>	<b>12,436</b>	<b>14,782</b>
(2) Other Cases:			
Contributions conditions* ... ..	302	383	685
Not normally insurable and/or will not normally seek to obtain livelihood by means of insurable employment ... ..	5,924	21,955	27,879
Anomalies regulations ... ..	2,048	10,784	12,832
Class (b) ... ..	515	1,452	1,967
Class (c) ... ..	13,980	41,702	55,682
Class (d) ... ..	42,590	121,092	163,682
Employment left voluntarily without just cause ... ..	23,763	54,384	78,147
Employment lost through misconduct ... ..	11,658	37,883	49,541
Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment or failure to carry out written directions ... ..	791	4,202	4,993
Not unemployed... ..	5,320	22,855	28,175
Not capable of work or not available for work ... ..	1,267	8,008	9,275
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>108,158</b>	<b>324,700</b>	<b>432,858</b>
<b>Trade Dispute Cases.</b>			
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers ... ..	14,399	29,783	44,182
Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers dealt with by Courts of Referees ... ..	434	1,432	1,866
<b>Dependants' Benefit Cases.</b>			
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers ... ..	94,231	36,646	130,877
Cases dealt with by Courts of Referees:			
(1) Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers ... ..	1,279	4,454	5,733
(2) Other cases ... ..	884	2,012	2,896
<b>Decisions by Umpire.</b>			
Appeals by the Chief Insurance Officer:			
(1) Against Allowances ... ..	235	1,441	1,676
(2) Against Disallowances ... ..	949	695	1,644
Appeals by Associations ... ..	585	918	1,503
Appeals by Claimants ... ..	855	1,584	2,439
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>2,624</b>	<b>4,638</b>	<b>7,262</b>

## INDUSTRIAL TRANSFERENCE.

In continuation of particulars which appeared in the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1936 (page 418), the following Table shows the numbers of men, women, boys and girls transferred from the depressed areas to employment in other areas under the Industrial Transference Scheme during the years 1934, 1935, and 1936.

The areas from which people are transferred under the adult and under the juvenile Industrial Transference Schemes are not identical, but the areas of application in both schemes include the Special Areas as defined in the Special Areas (Development and Improvement) Act, 1934.

	1934.	1935.	1936.
<b>Men (18 years and over):—</b>			
Direct Transfers ... ..	3,787	7,667	12,819
Transfers through Government Training Centres ... ..	3,041†	4,353	5,760
Transfers through Instructional Centres ... ..	—	1,359	1,512
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>6,828</b>	<b>13,379</b>	<b>20,091</b>
<b>Women (18 years and over):—</b>			
Direct Transfers ... ..	4,250	6,171	7,790
Trainees ... ..	170	179	218
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>4,420</b>	<b>6,350</b>	<b>8,008</b>
<b>Boys (under 18 years):—</b>			
All Occupations ... ..	1,661	5,376	8,699
<b>Girls (under 18 years):—</b>			
Industrial Occupations ... ..	505	1,151	3,564
Domestic Service:—			
Trainees ... ..	1,551	1,742	2,373
Non-Trainees ... ..	1,456	1,755	—
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>3,512</b>	<b>4,648</b>	<b>5,937</b>
<b>Grand Total ... ..</b>	<b>16,421</b>	<b>29,753</b>	<b>42,735</b>

The numbers of cases in which assistance was given towards the removal from the Depressed Areas of the dependants and household effects of transferred workers were 1,308 in 1934, 3,761 in 1935 and 10,179 in 1936.

\* See footnote † in second column on page 67.  
† Separate figures not available.

## POOR RELIEF IN JANUARY.

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

THE number of persons\* relieved on one day† in January, in the forty-seven selected areas named below, was 805,476, or 2·2 per cent. more than in the previous month, and 5·7 per cent. less than in January, 1936. The numbers relieved at these three dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 487, 477 and 516 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

In the forty-three selected areas in England and Wales the number relieved in January was 607,996, an increase of 2·5 per cent. as compared with a month earlier, and 7·4 per cent. less than in January, 1936. In the four areas in Scotland the number relieved was 197,480, or 1·2 per cent. more than in the previous month, and 0·3 per cent. less than in January, 1936.

Recipients of indoor relief in the forty-seven areas in January numbered 77,540, or 1·2 per cent. more than in the previous month, and 5·3 per cent. less than a year ago. Recipients of outdoor relief numbered 727,936, or 2·3 per cent. more than in the previous month, and 5·8 per cent. less than in January, 1936.

Of the forty-seven areas, forty-one showed slight increases in the proportion of the population in receipt of relief in January, as compared with December, five areas showed decreases, while in one area there was no change. Compared with January, 1936, forty-one areas showed decreases in the proportion in receipt of relief and five areas showed increases, while in one area there was no change.

	Number of persons* in receipt of Poor Relief on one day† in January, 1937.			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with a	
	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.	Month before.	Year before.
<b>ENGLAND AND WALES.</b>					
County of London	26,401	90,706	117,107	280	+ 8 — 32
Birkenhead ... ..	856	8,287	9,143	612	+ 6 — 59
Birmingham ... ..	4,518	15,095	19,613	193	+ 7 — 20
Blackburn ... ..	833	3,735	4,568	386	+ 1 — 26
Bolton ... ..	832	4,823	5,655	323	+ 2 — 31
Bradford ... ..	1,073	7,352	8,425	288	+ 26 — 64
Brighton ... ..	670	2,431	3,101	210	+ 6 — 8
Bristol ... ..	2,086	7,533	9,619	233	+ 1 — 12
Burnley ... ..	360	3,889	4,249	456	+ 9 — 18
Cardiff ... ..	1,158	12,170	13,328	602	+ 11 — 48
Coventry ... ..	430	1,776	2,206	117	+ 1 — 10
Croydon ... ..	729	6,102	6,831	282	+ 21 + 3
Derby ... ..	610	3,306	3,916	278	+ 11 + 3
East Ham ... ..	650	4,471	5,121	378	+ 23 + 4
Gateshead ... ..	605	8,931	9,536	787	+ 4 — 31
Huddersfield ... ..	520	1,851	2,371	206	+ 9 — 18
Kingston-upon-Hull ... ..	1,702	20,884	22,586	701	+ 3 — 29
Leeds ... ..	1,238	19,014	20,252	416	+ 6 — 47
Leicester ... ..	861	5,154	6,015	230	+ 8 — 29
Liverpool ... ..	4,530	88,096	92,626	1,085	+ 18 — 58
Manchester ... ..	3,034	41,862	44,896	504	+ 13 — 50
Middlesbrough ... ..	364	4,965	5,329	381	+ 1 — 33
Newcastle-on-Tyne ... ..	828	18,581	19,409	663	+ 9 — 96
Norwich ... ..	777	8,003	8,780	704	+ 13 — 54
Nottingham ... ..	1,105	10,673	11,778	420	+ 8 — 17
Oldham ... ..	878	4,198	5,076	381	+ 4 — 46
Plymouth ... ..	485	6,258	6,743	351	+ 13 — 11
Portsmouth ... ..	885	3,130	4,015	160	+ 2 — 25
Preston ... ..	552	2,555	3,107	267	+ — 9
St. Helens ... ..	379	5,975	6,354	588	+ 51 — 26
Salford ... ..	519	9,418	9,937	473	+ 7 — 22
Sheffield ... ..	1,359	36,245	37,604	722	+ 38 — 58
Southampton ... ..	1,298	4,782	6,080	343	+ 10 — 26
Southend-on-Sea ... ..	308	3,094	3,402	252	+ 16 — 31
South Shields ... ..	686	4,423	5,114	457	+ 31 + 27
Stockport ... ..	658	1,885	2,543	195	+ 1 — 25
Stoke-on-Trent ... ..	1,825	9,135	10,960	400	+ 8 + 7
Sunderland ... ..	723	15,303	16,026	866	+ 9 — 17
Swansea ... ..	506	8,077	8,583	521	+ 16 — 10
Wallasey ... ..	283	2,290	2,573	266	+ 1 — 6
Walsall ... ..	293	3,155	3,448	325	+ 25 — 40
West Ham ... ..	2,145	14,308	16,453	608	+ 35 — 41
Wolverhampton ... ..	576	2,842	3,418	242	+ 6 — 7
<b>Totals for above 42 County Boroughs</b>	<b>44,827</b>	<b>446,062</b>	<b>490,889</b>	<b>471</b>	<b>+ 11 — 33</b>
<b>Totals, London and 42 Boroughs ...</b>	<b>71,228</b>	<b>536,768</b>	<b>607,996</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>+ 10 — 32</b>
<b>SCOTLAND.</b>					
Glasgow ... ..	4,780	149,154	153,934	1,378	+ 5 — 9
Edinburgh ... ..	715	22,249	22,964	498	+ 24 — 14
Dundee ... ..	347	9,699	10,046	567	+ 18 + 65
Aberdeen ... ..	470	10,066	10,536	609	+ 20 — 37
<b>Totals for above 4 Scottish Burghs</b>	<b>6,312</b>	<b>191,168</b>	<b>197,480</b>	<b>1,024</b>	<b>+ 12 — 6</b>
<b>Totals for all 47 areas above ...</b>	<b>77,540</b>	<b>727,936</b>	<b>805,476</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>+ 10 — 29</b>

## UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

The usual Table giving particulars of the income and expenditure of the Unemployment Fund will be found on page 80.

\* The figures include dependants, but exclude persons in receipt of outdoor medical relief only and casuals. In England and Wales, rate-aided patients in mental hospitals and, in Scotland, lunatics and mental defectives, are also excluded.  
† 23rd January in Salford, 30th January in the rest of England and Wales, and 15th January in Scotland.

## EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

[N.B.—The following paragraphs include an abstract of such official and other information as is available with regard to the state of employment abroad, in order to indicate, as far as possible, the fluctuations in employment in each country from period to period. The bases of the statistics published in the various countries are, however, not the same as those of the statistics relating to this country; and therefore the figures quoted below cannot properly be used with those on pp. 53–54 to compare the actual level of employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland with that in other countries.]

## GERMANY.§

THERE was a further sharp seasonal increase in unemployment during January. The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as unemployed at 31st January, 1937, was 1,853,320,\* as compared with 1,478,862† at the end of December, 1936, and 2,520,499 at the end of January, 1936.

At 31st January, 1937, 1,159,287\* persons were in receipt of standard unemployment benefit or emergency benefit, as compared with 896,033† at the end of December, 1936, and 1,536,518 at the end of January, 1936.

The total number of unemployed given above includes 177,830\* able-bodied persons who were in receipt of poor relief at 31st January, 1937, as compared with 164,880 at the end of December, 1936, and 373,810 at the end of January, 1936.

## FRANCE.||

There was an increase in unemployment during January. The total number of persons remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 465,051, as compared with 447,046 at the end of December, 1936, and 522,634 at the end of January, 1936.

## BELGIUM.¶

A sensible decline in unemployment occurred during October. Returns received by the National Employment and Unemployment Office from approved unemployment insurance funds with a total membership of 936,921 showed that 10·8 per cent. of these were totally unemployed in October, 1936, as compared with 11·4 per cent. in September, 1936, and 14·6 per cent. in October, 1935. In addition, 8·0 per cent. were employed intermittently in October, 1936, as compared with 8·5 per cent. in September, 1936, and 10·6 per cent. in October, 1935. In October, 1936, 12·3 per cent. of the aggregate possible working days were lost through unemployment; in the preceding month the percentage was 12·9, and in October, 1935, 18·7.

## NETHERLANDS.\*\*

Figures compiled by the State Department of Unemployment Insurance and Employment Exchanges show that, of 457,068 members of subsidised unemployment funds making returns for the week ended 28th November, 1936, 29·5\* per cent. were unemployed during the whole week and 3·9\* per cent. for less than 6 days. In the corresponding week of the preceding month the percentages were 28·7† and 4·3†, and in the last week of November, 1935, 30·4‡ and 6·7‡. At the end of November, 1936, 434,269 applicants for work were registered at public Employment Exchanges, of whom 419,480 were unemployed; at the end of the previous month the corresponding totals were 409,113 and 394,444, and at the end of November, 1935, 432,708 and 415,180.

## SWITZERLAND.††

There was a further increase in unemployment during December. At the end of that month, 104,842 applications for employment (73·0 per thousand of the employed population according to the census of 1930) were registered at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 96,541 (67·2 per thousand) at the end of November, 1936, and 118,775 (83·0 per thousand) at the end of December, 1935. Offers of situations at the dates mentioned above numbered 964, 1,010 and 998, respectively.

## AUSTRIA.‡‡

Unemployment continued to increase during December. The total number of persons in receipt of unemployment benefit at the end of the month was 290,452 (112,047 in Vienna), as compared with 257,063 at the end of November, 1936, and 284,914 at the end of December, 1935.

## HUNGARY.§§

There was a slight decline in unemployment during November. The number of applications for work registered at Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 50,371, as compared with 50,655 at the end of October, 1936, and 52,674 at the end of November, 1935.

\* Provisional figure. † Revised figure. ‡ Unrevised figure.  
§ *Arbeits- und Arbeitslosigkeit*, 11th February, 1937. Berlin.  
|| *Bulletin du Marché du Travail*, 5th February, 1937. Paris.  
¶ *Bulletin Mensuel de l'Office National du Placement et du Chômage*, 15th December, 1936. Brussels.  
\*\* *Maandchrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek*, 31st December, 1936. The Hague.  
†† *La Vie Economique*, January, 1937. Berne.  
‡‡ *Statistische Nachrichten*, 27th January, 1937. Vienna.  
§§ *Magyar Statisztikai Szemle*, December, 1936. Budapest.

## POLAND.§

Unemployment increased sharply during November. The number of applicants for work remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 339,395, as compared with 282,239 at the end of October, 1936, and 308,916 at the end of November, 1935.

## CZECHOSLOVAKIA.||

Unemployment continued to increase seasonally during January. The total number of applicants for work remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 668,381,\* as compared with 619,143† at the end of December, 1936, and 850,010 at the end of January, 1936.

## SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

Unemployment increased in Denmark during January, in Sweden during December, and in Norway during November.

*Denmark.*¶—According to returns received by the Danish Statistical Department from approved unemployment funds with a total membership of 421,268, 33·0\* per cent. of this membership were unemployed at the end of January, 1937, as compared with 29·9 per cent. at the end of December, 1936, and 27·7 per cent. at the end of January, 1936.

*Norway.*\*\*—Returns furnished by ten trade unions with a total membership of 76,194 show that 18·8 per cent. of this membership were unemployed at the end of November, 1936, as compared with 16·8 per cent. at the end of October, 1936, and 22·0 per cent. at the end of November, 1935.

*Sweden.*††—Of a total of approximately 518,000 members covered by the returns of the reporting trade unions, 17·5\* per cent. were unemployed at the end of December, 1936, as compared with 11·9‡ per cent. at the end of the previous month, and 21·3 per cent. at the end of December, 1935.

## UNITED STATES.‡‡

According to returns received by the Bureau of Labour Statistics from employers, covering over one-half of the aggregate number of wage-earners in manufacturing industries, the number of workpeople employed at the middle of November, 1936, showed very little change as compared with the previous month. Aggregate weekly earnings in these establishments rose during the same period by about 1·3 per cent. If the average monthly index of employment in manufacturing industries for the three years 1923–1925 be taken as 100, the corresponding index for November, 1936, was 96·6, as compared with 96·5§§ for the previous month, and 88·7§§ for November, 1935.

The number of applicants on the registers of public Employment Exchanges comprised in or affiliated to the United States Employment Service declined by 7·8 per cent. to 6,300,707\* between 30th November and 31st December, 1936. This figure includes a large number of persons provided with employment on public relief work schemes.

Reports received by the American Federation of Labour from affiliated trade unions in 24 cities showed that in December, 1936, 13\* per cent. of the membership of these unions covered by the returns were unemployed, as compared with 12 per cent. in November, 1936, and 23 per cent. in December, 1935.

## IRISH FREE STATE.||||

The number of persons on the live registers of the Employment Exchanges rose from 98,340 at 21st December, 1936, to 100,177 at 25th January, 1937. At the end of January, 1936, the corresponding figure was 144,764.

## CANADA.¶¶

There was a seasonal contraction in employment at the beginning of January. The total number of workpeople employed at 1st January, 1937, by 10,034 firms from which returns were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was 985,078, as compared with 1,044,411 at the beginning of December, 1936. 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, 1937, was 103·8, as compared with 110·1 at 1st December, 1936, and 99·1 at 1st January, 1936.

## NEW ZEALAND.\*\*

Unemployment declined during November. At 21st November, 1936, the number of unemployed males remaining on the registers of the Government Employment Bureaux was 35,467. In addition, there were 6,874 persons in full-time employment subsidised by the Employment Promotion Fund. The corresponding figures at 24th October, 1936, were 39,056 and 7,084, and at 23rd November, 1935, 35,979 and 21,267, respectively.

\* Provisional figure. † Revised figure. ‡ Unrevised figure.  
§ *Wiadomości Statystyczne*, 15th January



## 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 rates of wages reported to have come into operation in January in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate increase of about £61,150 in the weekly full-time wages of 998,000 workpeople and in a decrease of £6,560 in those of 67,100 workpeople.

The particulars are analysed by industry groups below:—

Industry Group.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by		Estimated Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Mining and Quarrying ...	162,400	7,000	£ 11,850	£ 50
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. ...	49,900	—	5,700	—
Engineering and other Metal ...	427,500	—	21,900	—
Textile ...	115,500	60,000	9,300	6,500
Transport ...	180,700	100	7,100	10
Other ...	62,000	—	—	—
Total ...	998,000	67,100	61,150	6,560

The principal increases in the mining and quarrying group affected coal miners in Cumberland, Nottinghamshire, Warwickshire, Cannock Chase and Scotland, and in each case consisted of an increase in the percentage addition to basis rates. Other workpeople whose wages were increased were ironstone miners in Cleveland and Northamptonshire, limestone quarrymen in Northamptonshire and in Durham, and granite quarrymen in Leicestershire. The decrease concerned coal miners in Leicestershire.

In the brick, pottery, glass, chemical, etc., group the principal increases affected workpeople employed in the heavy chemical and allied industries by firms who are constituents of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., the increase for men on time work amounting to ½d. per hour; and workpeople engaged in cement manufacturing in Great Britain, for whom the increase was ½d. per hour for men, and ¼d. per hour for women workers and juveniles. Other increases affected firebrick makers in Scotland, and juveniles in the drug and fine chemical industry.

The principal increase in the metal group affected men employed in the engineering and in certain other metal trades, and consisted of an increase of 1s. per week in war bonus. Other increases in this group affected blastfurnacemen in Cleveland, Durham, Cumberland, North and South Staffordshire, Northamptonshire, South Wales and Monmouthshire and the West of Scotland; steel makers at Sheffield; bobbin and shuttle makers; and certain workpeople engaged in the light edge tool trade in Sheffield.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decrease in italics.)
Fishing	Fleetwood ...	1 Jan.	First and second engineers employed on steam fishing vessels.	Restoration of the remaining half of the reduction in poundage (payable on net earnings of vessel) made in September, 1932. Rates after change: first engineers, 68s. 3d. per week, plus 3d. in the £ net; second engineers, 59s. 6d., plus 2d. in the £ net.
	Milford Haven ...	1 Jan.	Crews of steam trawlers:— Mates ... Firemen ... Shore workers ...	"Trip money" payable per £100 of gross earnings increased from 10s. to 12s. 6d. Grant of ½d. in the £ on net earnings of vessel. Rate after change: 55s. per week plus ½d. in the £ net. Increase of 2s. per week for landing men and of 6d. per day for casual men. Rates after change: landing men, 53s. per week; casual men, 10s. 6d. per day.
	Cumberland ...	First making-up day after 28 Dec., 1936.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	Increase of 4·5 in the percentage addition to basis rates, making the percentage 27·†
Coal Mining	Cannock Chase ...	1 Jan.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines, other than engine winders, deputies and firemen, examiners and shotlighters.	Increase of 1·09 in the percentage addition to basis rates, making the percentage 43·09 for surface workers not handling coal and 41·09 for all other workers.†
	Leicestershire ...	1 Jan.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	Decrease of 0·42 in the percentage addition to basis rates, leaving the percentage 37·17·§
	Nottinghamshire ...	1 Jan.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	Increase of 5·31 in the percentage addition to basis rates, making the percentage 59·22·
	Warwickshire ...	1 Jan.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	Increase of 1 in the percentage addition to basis rates, making the percentage 61 at the majority of the collieries, also subsistence wage paid at the majority of the collieries increased by ½d. per shift to 7s. 5½d. and 8s. 5½d. per shift for adult able-bodied surface workers and underground workers respectively.¶
	Scotland ...	1 Jan.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	Increase of 6·25 in the minimum percentage addition to basis rates, making the minimum percentage 106·25.**

\* The particulars of numbers affected and amount of change in weekly wages exclude changes affecting Government employees, agricultural labourers, shop assistants and clerks, for which classes the information available is not sufficient to form a basis for statistics. Where information is available, however, details of changes in the current rates of wages of these classes are shown in the list of principal changes recorded. The estimates of the effects of the changes on weekly wages are based on normal conditions of employment, and do not take into account the effect of short-time working, etc.

† This increase was granted under the terms of a decision of the Independent Chairman of the District (Wages) Board for the Cumberland District.

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

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

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

¶ Flat-rate additions are also paid of 1s. per day to workers 21 years of age and over and of 6d. per day to other workers. At four collieries a lower percentage is payable; the percentage addition is 4s. at two collieries, 5s. at one colliery and 5s. at another.

\*\* Flat-rate additions are also paid of 9d. per shift to male workers 18 years of age and over and of 4½d. per shift to other male workers, with proportionate additions for female workers. Subsistence allowances are also paid to surface workers.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Other Mining and Quarrying.	Cleveland ...	25 Jan.	Ironstone miners ...	Increase* of 4·3 in the percentage addition to standard rates, making the percentage 67·3. Rates after change for labourers: 3s. 10d. to 4s. 1d. per shift, plus 67·3 per cent.†
	Northamptonshire (excluding Corby), Banbury and District	Pay preceding 1st pay day in Feb. 25 Jan.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen	Increase* of 1 in the percentage addition to standard rates, making the percentage 24.
	Northamptonshire (excluding Corby), South and West Durham.	1 Jan.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen	Increase* of 4·3 in the percentage addition to standard rates, making the percentage 67·3. Rates after change for labourers: 3s. 10d. to 4s. 1d. per shift, plus 67·3 per cent.
	Leicestershire ...	1 Jan.	Limestone quarrymen	Increase* of 4·3 in the percentage addition to standard rates, making the percentage 67·3. Rates after change for labourers: 3s. 10d. to 4s. 1d. per shift, plus 67·3 per cent.
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Manufacture.	England and Wales†	1st pay day in Jan. 1 Jan.	Granite quarrymen	Increases of ¼d. per hour for dayworkers and a corresponding amount for pieceworkers. Rate after change for labourers: 1s. 0½d. per hour.
	Stourbridge ...	1 Jan.	Boys and youths ...	Adoption of national scale of wages, starting at 14s. per week at 14 and 15 years of age and increasing each year to 42s. at 20 years.‡
	Scotland ...	1 Jan.	Female workers ...	Adoption of national scale of wages, starting at 14s. per week at 14 and 15 years of age and increasing each year to 28s. 6d. at 18 years and over.‡
Cement Manufacture.	Great Britain ...	1st full pay week in Jan.	Female workers employed in the firebrick industry.	Increase of 1s. 6d. (28s. 6d. to 30s. 0d.) per week for timeworkers, with a proportionate increase for pieceworkers.‡
	Belfast ...	1 Jan.	Workpeople employed in the cement manufacturing industry (except bricklayers, joiners and other skilled tradesmen).	Increases for timeworkers of 3s. per week for men and women, of 1s., 1s. 6d. or 2s. per week for boys, and of 2s. per week for girls, and corresponding flat increases for pieceworkers. Rates after change for timeworkers: men 21 years of age and over, 49s.; women 18 years of age and over, 23s. 6d. to 29s. 6d.
Glass Working	Great Britain ...	1st full pay week in Jan.	Glaziers ...	Flat increases of ¼d. per hour for adult male workers and of ½d. per hour for males under 21 years of age and for females.¶
	Great Britain ...	1 Jan.	Workpeople employed in the heavy chemical and allied industries:— Adult male timeworkers ...	Increase of ¼d. per hour for putty glaziers (1s. 7½d. to 1s. 7½d.).
	Great Britain ...	4 Jan.	Adult female timeworkers (except in the explosives and allied section). Adult male pieceworkers (except in the explosives and allied section). Boys and youths (except in the explosives and allied section). Girls (except in the explosives and allied section). Adult females and juveniles (male and female) employed in the explosives and allied section.	Increase of 5 per cent. on piece rates. Increases ranging from 7½d. per hour at 14, 15 and 16 years of age to 1½d. at 18, 19 and 20 years. Rates after change: 3½d. at 14, increasing each year to 9½d. at 20 years. Increases of 7½d. per hour at 14, 15 and 16 years of age and of 3½d. at 14, increasing each year to 7d. at 20 years. Increase of 7½d. per hour.
Chemical, etc., Manufacture.	Great Britain ...	1st full pay in Jan.	Juveniles employed in the manufacture and wholesale distribution of chemicals, drugs, druggists' sundries, proprietary medicines and essences.	Increases of from 6d. to 2s. 6d. per week for male juveniles, and of 1s. to 2s. per week for female juveniles. Rates after change: males—12s. at 14 years of age increasing to 39s. at 20 years; females—12s. at 14 years of age increasing to 27s. at 20 years.**
	England and Wales	3 Jan.	Rotating shift workers employed at blastfurnaces and at coke ovens adjacent thereto.	Addition of 10·66 per cent. to total shift earnings as part compensation for loss of earnings due to the reduction in hours from 56 to 48 per week; the remaining loss of earnings, viz., 6 per cent., to be borne by the workpeople concerned.††
	Cleveland and Durham	3 Jan.	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	Increase* of 1·5 in the percentage addition to standard rates, making the percentage 13·5.
Pig Iron and Iron and Steel Manufacture.	Tees-side ...	3 Jan.	Cokemen and by-product workers	Increase* of 3·75 in the percentage addition to standard rates, making the percentage 25.
	West Cumberland and North Lancashire.	2nd full pay in Jan. As from 1st full pay day in week beginning 28 Dec., 1936.	Skilled engineers, etc., employed on maintenance work at blastfurnaces.	War bonus increased by 1s. per week for those workpeople employed at associated works whose wages have in the past been regulated by wages movements in the engineering industry.
	West Cumberland and North Lancashire.	As from 1st full pay day in week beginning 28 Dec., 1936.	Skilled engineers, etc., employed on maintenance work at blastfurnaces and at iron and steel works.	Increase of 1s. per week in base rate. Rate after change: 45s. base per week, plus the current sliding-scale percentage of 26·75, plus tonnage bonus.
Pig Iron and Iron and Steel Manufacture.	North Lincolnshire ...	28 Dec., 1936.	Skilled engineers, etc., employed on maintenance work at blastfurnaces.	War bonus increased by 1s. per week.
	Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire	1st making-up day in Jan. Pay preceding 1st pay day in Feb. 11 Jan.	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	Increase* of 0·25 in the percentage addition to standard rates, making the percentage 20·25.
	North Staffordshire	1st making-up day in Jan. Pay preceding 1st pay day in Feb. 11 Jan.	Workpeople (including those engaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	Increase* of 1 in the percentage addition to standard rates, making the percentage 24.
Pig Iron and Iron and Steel Manufacture.	Northamptonshire (excluding Corby).	1st making-up day in Jan. Pay preceding 1st pay day in Feb. 11 Jan.	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	Increase* of 2 in the percentage addition to standard rates, making the percentage 8·††
	South Staffordshire	1st making-up day in Jan. Pay preceding 1st pay day in Feb. 11 Jan.	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	Increase* of 2 in the percentage addition to standard rates, making the percentage 8·††
	South Wales and Monmouthshire.	1 Jan.	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces and in melting shops and iron and steel rolling mills.	Increases of amounts varying from 1s. per week for those previously in receipt of 43s. per week, to 1d. for those previously in receipt of 49s. 9d. per week.
Pig Iron and Iron and Steel Manufacture.	South Wales and Monmouthshire.	1 Jan.	Engineers and other craftsmen employed at blastfurnaces and in iron and steel works (except Siemens steel works in South-West Wales).	Increase of 3s. 9d. per week of 47 hours for journeymen, with proportionate increases for all other grades of men covered by the South Wales Allied Skilled Trades Agreement. Rates after change for journeymen: Dowlais—Cardiff works, 70s. 4d.; other works, 68s. 9d.
	West of Scotland ...	31 Jan.‡‡	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	Increase* of 3 in the percentage addition to standard rates, making the percentage 8.

\* Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.

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

‡ These scales are embodied in agreements made by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Clay Industries, which provide that the scales shall not operate so as to reduce the present earnings of any operative concerned; they do not apply to certain districts (including Peterborough, Birmingham, and Stourbridge) nor to stockbrick makers (mainly Kent).

§ This increase is not to apply to new entrants after 1 January, 1937.

|| This increase took effect under a decision made by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Cement Manufacturing Industry.

¶ This increase applied to workers employed by firms (other than the metal group), including lime workers at Buxton, who are constituents of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., whose rates of wages have hitherto been regulated by decisions of the late Chemical Trade Joint Industrial Council, and to any, in addition, who are not covered by other specific arrangements or agreements for the regulation of wages.

\*\* These increases effect a restoration of reductions made in July, 1931.

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

‡‡ The percentage addition to standard rates remained unaltered at 10 for workpeople in receipt of basis rates up to and including 5s. 6d. per shift.

§§ This increase took effect from the pay starting nearest 1 February—in most cases this was 31 January.



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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Pig Iron and Iron and Steel Manufacture— <i>contd.</i>	Sheffield ...	1st full pay period in week beginning 28 Dec., 1936.	Adult workers employed in open hearth and electric melting departments, rolling mills, forges and press shops, with ancillary men and servicemen. Adult workers employed in crucible steel melting departments.	Consolidated shift war bonus of 3s. 2d. per shift increased to 3s. 4d. per shift.  Consolidated shift war bonus increased by 2d. per shift, making bonus 2s. 2d. per shift for productive workers and 3s. 4d. per shift for datal workers, the percentage bonus of 17.5 on the datal and tonnage earnings of productive workers remaining unchanged. War bonus increased by 1s. per week.
	South Yorkshire (certain firms).	As from 1st full pay day in week beginning 28 Dec., 1936.	Daymen 21 years of age and over on a 47-hour week (and under engineering industry conditions) employed in steel melting departments (Siemens, electric and crucible furnaces), heavy rolling mills, hire rolling mills, forges and tilting shops.	War bonus increased by 1s. per week.
	West of Scotland ...	As from 1st full pay day in week beginning 28 Dec., 1936.	Skilled engineers, etc., employed on maintenance work in steel works.	War bonus increased by 1s. per week.
	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	As from 1st full pay day in week beginning 28 Dec., 1936.	Adult male workers employed in the engineering and allied* industries (except those whose wages are regulated by wage movements in other industries, e.g., building, electrical contracting, outside steelwork erecting, etc.).	War bonus increased by 1s. per week.
	Bolton ...	4 Jan.	Toolmakers, markers-off, and inspectors.	Adoption of skilled fitters rate plus bonus of 4s. per week for markers-off and inspectors, and of skilled fitters rate plus bonus of 5s. per week for toolmakers. War bonus increased by 1s. per week.
Engineering, Founding, Shipbuilding, Ship-repairing, etc.	Great Britain and Northern Ireland (except Southampton, Cowes, Thames, Falmouth, Bristol Channel & Mersey).†	As from 1st full pay day in week beginning 28 Dec., 1936.	Fitters, turners, etc., employed in shipyards whose wages have in the past been regulated by wage movements in the engineering industry.	Increase of 1s. per week. Rates after change: fitters, turners, brass finishers and smiths, 68s.; sheet metal workers, 66s.; machinists, 59s.; smiths' strikers, 56s.; engineers' labourers, 52s.
	Hull‡ ...	As from 1st full pay day in week beginning 28 Dec., 1936.	Fitters, turners, sheet metal workers, etc. employed on repairs of fishing vessels.	Increase of 1s. per week for adult workers.
	Grimsby§ ...	As from 1st full pay day in week beginning 28 Dec., 1936.	Workpeople employed in ship-repairing.	Increase of 1s. per week. Rates after change: moulders, 62s.; other mechanics, 65s.; labourers, 45s.
	Portsmouth   ...	As from 1st full pay day in week beginning 28 Dec., 1936.	Mechanics and labourers employed in the shipbuilding, engineering, etc., industries.	Increase of 3s. per week. Rate after change: fitters, turners, copper-smiths, brass finishers, moulders (iron and brass), patternmakers, 64s.
	Cowes ...	Beginning of first full pay week after 7 Dec., 1936.	Engineers and machinists employed in shipbuilding and marine engineering.	War bonus increased by 1s. per week.
Railway Workshops.	Great Central Section of the L. & N.E. Railway and the Cheshire Lines. Northern Ireland ...	As from 1st full pay day in week beginning 28 Dec., 1936.	Railway shopmen whose wages have in the past been regulated by wage movements in the engineering industry.	Increase of 1s. per week.
	England and Wales	As from 1st full pay day in week beginning 28 Dec., 1936.	Skilled railway shopmen...	Increase** of 1s. per week for male workers 21 years of age and over and of 6d. per week for female workers 18 years and over. Rates after change: higher-skilled men, 59s. 6d.; lesser-skilled men, 50s.; labourers, 40s.; women, 23s. 6d.
	Lancashire ...	As from 1st full pay day in week beginning 28 Dec., 1936.	Shuttlemakers ...	Increase** of 4 in the percentage addition to basis rates, making the percentage 31. Minimum daywork rate after change for journeymen: 1s. per hour, plus 31 per cent. (1s. 3.72d. per hour).
Bobbin and Shuttle Manufacture.	Lancashire ...	First pay day in Jan.	Apprentices to shuttlemakers ...	Increase** of 4 in the percentage addition to basis rates, making the percentages 31 above basis piece rates and 15.5 above basis time rates. Time rates after change: 9s. per week at 14 years, increasing annually to 21s. at 20 years, plus in each case 15.5 per cent.
	Yorkshire ...	As from 1st full pay day in week beginning 28 Dec., 1936.	Shuttlemakers ...	Increase** of 4 in the percentage addition to basis rates, making the percentage 29. Minimum daywork rate after change for journeymen: 1s. per hour, plus 29 per cent. (1s. 3.48d. per hour).
	Sheffield ...	Beginning of first full pay period after 9 Jan.	Saw makers, grinders, etc...	Bonus addition to earnings of male workers 21 years of age and over increased from 16s. to 17s. per week.
Edge Tool, etc., Manufacture.	Sheffield ...	Pay day in week ending 9 Jan.	Grinders, hardeners, forgers and handlers employed in the light edgetool trade.	Increase of 1s. per week in bonus to male workers 21 years of age and over.
Malleable Ironfounding.	Willenhall, Staffs. ...	1 Jan.	Adult male workers ...	Increases of 1s. per week for dayworkers and of 2½ per cent. for pieceworkers.
Tube Manufacture.	West of Scotland ...	Pay week commencing 4 Jan.	Workpeople (excluding fitters, turners, bricklayers, etc.) employed in tube manufacture.	Increases of 2s. 6d. per week for those 21 years of age and over, of 1s. 6d. per week for youths 18 and under 21 years, and of 1s. per week for boys 16 and under 18 years. Minimum rate after change for adult timeworkers, 43s. 6d.
	West of Scotland ...	As from 1st full pay day in week beginning 28 Dec., 1936.	Skilled tradesmen (fitters, turners, etc.) employed in tube manufacture.	War bonus increased by 1s. per week.
	Sheffield and Chesterfield.	As from 1st full pay day in week beginning 28 Dec., 1936.	Adult male workers ...	War bonus increased by 1s. per week.

\* Workpeople in the allied industries include those employed by federated firms in railway carriage and wagon building, pressed steel motor-body work, constructional engineering (shop workers only), sheet metal working, gas meter making, scale, beam and weighing machine making in various districts in Great Britain; in the drop forging and stamping, cycle, small arms, small tools, steel casement and sash window, ammunition, axle and spring, cast-iron hollow-ware, furnace, grate and stove, malleable ironfounding, nut and bolt, nail, tank, spring, tube and wire rope, etc., trades in the Birmingham and Wolverhampton districts; in aircraft manufacture at Southampton, Portsmouth and Cowes, and in spindle and flyer making in Yorkshire, Lancashire, Cheshire and at Belfast.

† This increase affected workpeople employed by firms affiliated to the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation; the Employers' Associations at Hull, Grimsby and Portsmouth referred to in subsequent footnotes are not affiliated to this Federation.

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

§ This increase affected workpeople employed by members of the Grimsby Ship Repairers' Association.

|| This increase affected workpeople employed by members of the Portsmouth and District Engineering and Shipbuilding Employers' Association.

¶ The wages of semi-skilled and unskilled workers remained unaltered.

\*\* Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decrease in italics.)
Constructional Engineering.	Teesside (certain non-federated firms). West of Scotland ...	As from 1st full pay day in week beginning 28 Dec., 1936.	Adult male workers employed in engineering, boilermaking, bridge-building, etc., shops. Adult male workers employed in bridgebuilding and structural engineering.	War bonus increased by 1s. per week.  Increase of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: sheeters, 1s. 6½d.; erectors, 1s. 5½d.; erectors' helpers, 1s. 3½d.
	Sheffield ...	As from 1st full pay day in week beginning 28 Dec., 1936.	Smiths and strikers employed on daywork in laminated spring manufacture.	Increase of 1s. per week. Rates after change: smiths, 66s.; strikers, 52s.
Spring Manufacture.	Accrington, Bury and Rochdale.	As from 1st full pay day in week beginning 28 Dec., 1936.	Adult male spring makers and grinders.	Increase of 1s. per week (62s. to 63s.).
Screw Manufacture.	Birmingham and District.	As from 1st full pay day in week beginning 28 Dec., 1936.	Adult male workers ...	War bonus increased by 1s. per week.
Machine Rivet, Bolt and Nut Manufacture.	Atherton and District (Federated firms).	As from 1st full pay day in week beginning 28 Dec., 1936.	Adult male workers employed in the bolt and nut making trade.	War bonus increased by 1s. per week.
	Scotland ...	As from 1st full pay day in week beginning 28 Dec., 1936.	Fitters, turners, etc., employed in the machine rivet, bolt and nut making trade.	War bonus increased by 1s. per week.
Woolen and Worsted Spinning.	Yorkshire ...	Pay day in the week ending 16 Jan. 1st full pay period in Jan.	Roller coverers employed in the worsted spinning industry.	Adoption of standard rate of wages of 56s. per week, involving an increase of 5s. 6d. per week.
	South of Scotland*...	As from 1st full pay day in week beginning 28 Dec., 1936.	Workpeople employed in the woollen industry.	Cost-of-living percentage addition to weekly base rates for time-workers and pieceworkers increased from 39½ to 45½ (in the case of weavers, drawers, tuners and tuners' assistants paid according to uniform piece price lists the prices are subject to a further fixed percentage of 2½, making the total percentage addition 48½).
Linen Manufacture	Belfast ...	1st full pay day in week beginning 28 Dec., 1936.	Mechanics and hacklesetters ...	Increase of 1s. per week. Rates after change: mechanics, 68s. 2d.; hacklesetters, 64s. 5d.
Jute Manufacture.	Dundee ...	1st full pay day in week beginning 28 Dec., 1936.	Workpeople employed in the jute industry (except those whose wages are regulated by wage movements in other industries).	Addition of 4½ per cent. to existing minimum rates pending the fixation of new minimum rates by the Jute Trade Board.
	Dundee ...	1st full pay day in week beginning 28 Dec., 1936.	Skilled mechanics, joiners and other skilled and semi-skilled mechanical workers employed in the jute industry.	Increase of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: fitters and turners, 1s. 3½d.; blacksmiths, 1s. 4½d.; joiners and pattern-makers, 1s. 4½d., plus 1s. per week tool money; tin-smiths and copper-smiths, 1s. 4½d.; moulders, 1s. 5½d.; shop labourers, 11½d. to 1s. 0½d.
Hosiery Manufacture.	Various districts in the Midland Counties.†	1st pay day in Jan.	All classes of workpeople employed in the manufacture of hosiery (except dyers, trimmers, etc.).	Bonus of 6d. in the shilling reduced; to 5d. in the shilling.
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Finishing, etc.	Yorkshire (majority of firms) and certain firms in Lancashire.‡	1st pay day in Feb.	Workpeople employed in the dyeing and finishing trades.	Cost-of-living wage increased¼ from 48 per cent. to 51 per cent. on basic rates for timeworkers, from 38½ per cent. to 40½ per cent. for pieceworkers (except pressers) and from 28½ per cent. to 30½ per cent. for hand pressers. Minimum weekly rates after change for timeworkers: ** adult male process workers, 32s., plus 51 per cent.; women 18 years and over, 20s., plus 51 per cent.
	Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire (majority of firms), and certain firms in Yorkshire; also Scotland.††	1st pay day in Feb.	Workpeople employed in the bleaching, dyeing, calico printing and finishing trades (except waste bleachers, machine calico printers, engravers and mechanics, firemen, etc.).	Cost-of-living wage increased¼ from 15s. 4d. to 16s. 4d. per week for male timeworkers, 21 years and over; from 14s. 11d. to 15s. 10d. for male pieceworkers, 21 years and over; from 9s. 1d. to 9s. 8d. per week for women 18 years and over in Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire, and 21 years and over in Scotland; and by proportionate amounts for juveniles. Minimum rates after change for timeworkers: ** Lancashire, etc. male workers, 21 years and over, 30s., plus 16s. 4d.; women 18 years and over, 20s., plus 9s. 8d.; Scotland—male workers, 21 years and over, 27s., plus 16s. 4d.; women, 21 years and over, 17s., plus 9s. 8d.
	Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire (majority of firms) and certain firms in Yorkshire. Middleton ...	1st pay day in Feb.	Firemen, engine tenters, oilers and greasers and assistant firemen employed in bleaching, dyeing, etc., works.	Increase¼ of 1s. per week. Minimum rate after change for firemen, 52s. 10d.
Hebden Bridge ...	Hebden Bridge ...	1st pay day in Feb.	Workpeople employed in the dyeing and finishing trades (except reellers).	Cost-of-living wage increased¼ from 48 per cent. to 51 per cent. for male dyers; from 15s. 4d. to 16s. 4d. per week for male polishers, and from 9s. 1d. to 9s. 8d. for female polishers; and by varying amounts for juveniles. Minimum weekly rates after change for timeworkers: ** men, 21 years and over—dyers, 32s., plus 51 per cent.; polishers, 30s., plus 16s. 4d.; women polishers, 23s. 6d., plus 9s. 8d.
	Yorkshire and Lancashire.	As from 1st full pay day in week beginning 28 Dec., 1936.	Mechanics, etc., employed in dye-works whose wages are regulated by wages movements in the engineering industry.	Cost-of-living wage increased¼ from 15s. 4d. to 16s. 4d. per week for men 21 years and over; from 9s. 1d. to 9s. 8d. for women 18 years and over; and by varying amounts for juveniles. Minimum rates after change: ** men, 21 years and over, 31s., plus 16s. 4d.; women, 18 years and over, 28s. 6d., plus 9s. 8d.
	Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire and Scotland.	1st pay day in Feb.	Engravers, etc., employed in calico print works.	Cost-of-living wage increased¼ from 22s. 5d. to 23s. 4d. per week for men 21 years and over; from 13s. 9d. to 14s. 3d. for women; and by proportionate amounts for youths.

\* Principally Peebles, Galashiels, Earliston, Selkirk, Dumfries, Langholm, Hawick, Jedburgh, Innerleithen, Walkerburn and Newtown St. Boswells.

† Including Leicester, Loughborough, Nottingham, Mansfield, Sutton-in-Ashfield, Ilkeston, Derby, Hinckley and Coventry districts.

‡ This change took effect as a result of a revision of the cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.

§ 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).



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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Baking	Various towns in Yorkshire.*	1st pay day in Jan.	Bakers and confectioners (other than those employed by co-operative societies):— Adult male workers ... .. Male juniors ... .. Female workers ... ..	Adoption of minimum weekly rates of 46s. for packers and cleaners and 48s. for general labourers, the rates for other classes remaining unchanged, viz., 60s. for tablehands, 65s. for doughmixers and ovenmen and 70s. for foremen. Adoption of scale of minimum weekly rates, starting at 26s. at 17 years of age and increasing each year to 38s. at 20 years. Adoption of scales of minimum weekly rates for skilled and unskilled workers, starting at 19s. and 16s. at 17 years of age, and increasing each year to 35s. and 30s. 6d. respectively at 21 years and over; forewomen, 42s.
	Plymouth and District.	30 Jan.	Bakers and confectioners (other than those employed by co-operative societies):— Adult male workers ... .. Male juniors or apprentices ... .. Female workers ... ..	Adoption of minimum weekly rates of 66s. per week for singlehands, of 60s. per week for tablehands, and of 46s. 6d. per week for allied workers. Adoption of scale of minimum weekly rates, starting at 10s. at 14 years of age, increasing each year to 26s. 6d. at 20 years. Adoption of scales of minimum weekly rates for skilled and unskilled workers, starting at 9s. at 14 years of age, increasing each year to 27s. and 24s. respectively at 21 years.
	Rhondda, Pontypridd and District.	7 Dec. 1936.	Bakers and confectioners (other than those employed by co-operative societies):— Adult male workers ... .. Male youths ... .. Female workers ... ..	Adoption of minimum weekly rates of 66s. for first and single hands; 62s. for second hands and doughmakers; 60s. for tablehands; 50s. plus commission (minimum 57s.) for vanmen, and 57s. for bread checkers and all other adult workers. Adoption of scale of weekly rates, starting at 16s. at 17 years of age, and increasing each year to 34s. at 20 years. Adoption of scale of weekly rates of 10s. during 1st year in bakery, and increasing each year to 21s. at 5th year and 28s. (minimum) for those 21 years of age. Increase of 2s. per week for adult male workers and of 1s. or 1s. 6d. per week for youths, women and girls. Rates after change include: male workers 21 years and over—labourers, 58s.; loaders and stowers, 61s.; shiftmen, 62s.; lorry drivers, 68s.; steersmen, 63s.; carters—one-horse, 58s., two-horse, 60s. Youths—15s. at 14 years of age increasing each year to 50s. 6d. at 20 years. Female workers—15s. at 14 years of age increasing each year to 36s. 6d. at 21 years.
Brewing	Burton-on-Trent ...	Pay day in week ending 9 Jan.	Brewery workers ... ..	Increase of 2s. per week for adult male workers with a proportionate increase for youths, and of 1s. per week for women. Minimum rates after change for general labourers: London, 58s.; Brith and Weybridge, 53s.; Avonmouth, Beverley, Bristol, Gloucester, Grimsby, Hull, Liverpool, Manchester, Rochester, and Selby, 52s.; Aberdeen, Brigg, Burntisland, Dundee, Edinburgh, Gainsborough, Glasgow, Greenock, Leith, Lincoln and Southampton, 50s.; Colchester, Driffield and Ipswich, 49s.; King's Lynn, 46s.†
Seed Crushing and Compound Cake Manufacture.	Great Britain†	1st full pay week in Jan.	Workpeople employed in the seed crushing and compound cake manufacturing industry (except those whose wages are regulated by wages movements in other industries).	Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4d.).
Mill-Sawing	Bristol, Cardiff, Newport, Swansea, and Gloucester.	1st full pay day in Jan.	Regular labourers employed by timber importers.	Increase of 1d. per hour for journeymen, and of proportionate amounts for apprentices and improvers. Minimum rates after change: sanders (single band) and packers, 1s. 3½d.; other journeymen, 1s. 6½d.
	Nottingham and district.	1st pay day in Jan.	Cabinet makers, carvers, chair makers, polishers, machinists, upholsterers, sanders by hand or machine and packers.	Increase of 1d. per hour.
	Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Wednesbury, West Bromwich, Dudley, Walsall and Berkswell.	Pay day in week ending 9 Jan.	Upholsterers and women polishers Timeworkers ... .. Pieceworkers ... .. Cabinet trade section ... ..	Increase of 1d. per hour for adult male workers, of ½d. per hour for adult female workers and of proportionate amounts for juveniles. Minimum rates after change: men, 1s. 6½d.; women, 9½d. Increase of 2½ per cent. on current rates. Increase of 1d. per hour for adult workers and scale of wages adopted for juvenile workers other than indentured apprentices. Minimum rates after change include: machinists (four-cutter and spindle hands), 1s. 10d.; cabinet makers, chair makers, other machinists and carvers, 1s. 9d.; male polishers, japanners, and chair shapers, 1s. 8½d.; hand sandpaperers, 1s. 6d.; packers and porters in wholesale establishments, 1s. 6d. and 1s. 4½d. respectively; female polishers, 1s. 1½d.; women caners, 1s. 1d.
Furniture Manufacture.	London (area within a radius of 15 miles from Charing Cross).	1 Jan.	Upholstery trade section ... ..	Increase of 1d. per hour (2d. per hour in the carpet and blinds section for those previously in receipt of 1s. 7d.) for journeymen and journeywomen timeworkers, of 5 per cent. for pieceworkers, unindentured apprentices and improvers, and scale of wages adopted for juvenile workers other than indentured apprentices. Minimum rates after change: journeymen, 1s. 9d.; journeywomen, 1s.
	Bristol, Cheltenham, Gloucester and Yatton.	1st pay day in Jan.	Cabinet makers, carvers, chair makers, polishers, upholsterers, machinists and sandpaperers.	Increase of 1d. per hour. Rate after change for skilled men, 1s. 6½d.
Coopering	Great Britain ...	1st pay day in Jan.	Apprentices ... ..	Adoption of national scheme of registration and scale of wages for apprentices engaged on timework, ranging from one-sixth of journeymen's time rate for those aged 15-16, to two-thirds of journeymen's time rate at 20-21 years.‡
Paper Manufacture.	England (except West of England).	1 Jan.	Female workers aged 18 years and over employed in paper mills (excluding those employed in hand-made paper mills and board mills).	Increase of 1d. per hour in the minimum rate for time-workers, and of proportionate amounts for pieceworkers. Minimum rate after change for timeworkers, 7d.‡
	Scotland, West of England and Wales.	1 Jan.	Workpeople employed in paper mills (excluding those employed in hand-made paper mills and board mills).	Increases in minimum rates of 1d. per hour for male timeworkers aged 21 years and over, of ½d. per hour for female timeworkers aged 18 years and over, of ½d. or 1d. for juvenile timeworkers and of proportionate amounts for pieceworkers.‡ Minimum rates after change: male workers 21 years and over—paper making—Class I occupations: shiftworkers, 1s. 4½d. Class II: shiftworkers, 1s. 1½d.; dayworkers, 11½d. Class III: shiftworkers, 1s. 0½d.; dayworkers, 11½d. Female workers 18 years of age and over, 6½d.†
	Bury and Blackburn district.	Pay day in week ending 9 Jan.	Skilled engineers employed in paper mills.	Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. 6d. to 1s. 6½d.).

\* Including Barnsley, Bradford, Doncaster, Halifax, Harrogate, Huddersfield, Hull, Leeds, Rotherham, Sheffield, Wakefield and York.

† The agreement under which these rates have been adopted provides that a reduction of 2s. in the rates stated is permissible until the 1st March, 1937.

‡ This increase took effect under an arrangement made by the Joint Industrial Council for the Seed Crushing and Compound Cake Manufacturing Industry.

§ These arrangements are in accordance with a national apprenticeship agreement approved by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Cooperage Industry.

|| These increases took effect under an agreement between the Employers' Federation of Papermakers of the United Kingdom and the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding and Paper Workers (Papermaking Section). The agreement also provides that, as from 1 July 1937, workpeople employed in paper mills in Scotland, the West of England and Wales shall receive further increases in minimum rates which will have the effect of raising these rates to the level of the minima agreed for the rest of Great Britain.

¶ The new minimum rates for workers employed in coating mills are 1s. 2½d. and 1s. 0½d. for shiftworkers and dayworkers respectively, in Class I occupations; for other occupations in coating mills the rates are the same as those quoted above.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in <i>italics</i> .)
Building	Aberdeen ... ..	1 Jan.	Painters ... ..	Increase of 1d. per hour due to re-classification of the area to Grade A. Rate after change, 1s. 7d.
	Peterhead ... ..	1 Jan.	Painters ... ..	Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. 5½d. to 1s. 6d.).
Public Works Contracting.	Barnes, Beddington and Wallington, Finchley, Friern Barnet, Hayes and Harlington and Heston and Isleworth.	1st full pay week in Jan.	Men employed by public works contractors.	Increase of 1d. per hour, resulting from the regrading of these areas (from lowest to second grade) by the Public Works Conciliation Board for the London Area. Rate after change for labourers, 1s. 2d.
Electrical Contracting.	Scotland*	1 Jan.	Journeymen electricians employed by electrical contractors.	Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. 6d. to 1s. 6½d.).
Monumental Masonry.	Aberdeen ... ..	1 Jan.	Monumental masons and polishers	Increase of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: granite cutters, turners, scabblers and toolsmiths, 1s. 5½d.; hand polishers, leading bedsetters and sawmen, 1s. 4½d.†
	Edinburgh and district.	1 Jan.	Monumental masons and polishers	Increase of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: monumental masons, 1s. 6½d.; polishers, 1s. 5½d.†
Waterworks Undertakings.	Certain undertakings in the South Midlands Area.‡	1st pay week in Jan.	Adult male manual workers, except those whose wages are regulated by wages movements in other industries.	Increase of 9d. per week for Grade D Areas, of 8d. per week for Grades C and B Areas, and of 7d. per week for Grade A Areas. Minimum rates after change for labourers: Grade D Areas, 51s.; Grade C, 49s. 5d.; Grade B, 47s. 8d.; Grade A, 41s. 8d.
Marine Transport.	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	1 Jan.	Deck and engine-room and catering department ratings on monthly articles.	Restoration of the remaining one-quarter of the reduction made in January, 1932, resulting in an increase of 4s. 6d. per month with the following exceptions: ordinary seamen with between 1 and 2 years' sea service, 2s. 3d. per month; not less than 2 years' sea service, 3s. per month; trimmers with less than 1 month's sea service, 2s. 6d. per month. Monthly rates after change include (with food found in addition): able seamen, £9; firemen, £9 10s.; ordinary seamen with 1 to 2 years' sea service, £4 10s.; 2 years' sea service and over, £5 17s. 6d.; assistant stewards and stewardesses on passenger liners, £3 5s.‡
			On weekly articles ... ..	Restoration of the remaining one-quarter of the reduction made in January, 1932, resulting in an increase of 1s. 6d. per week with the following exceptions: ordinary seamen, 10d. per week; trimmers with less than 1 month's sea service, 1s. per week; and certain classes in the catering department, 3d. to 1s. 5d. per week according to rating. Weekly rates after change (food not provided) include: able seamen and firemen, 62s.; ordinary seamen, 43s. 9d.‡
			Sea-going plumbers... ..	Increase of 4s. 6d. per month. Monthly rates after change (with food found in addition): on vessels up to 10,000 tons gross, £12 10s.; from 10,001 to 12,000 tons gross, £13 10s.; from 12,001 to 25,000 tons gross, £14 10s.; over 25,000 tons gross, £15 10s.
Railway Service	Great Britain ...	1 Jan.	Stewards' night watchmen serving in port and off articles.	Increase of 3d. per night (9s. 9d. to 10s.‡).
			Certain workers in Conciliation Grades† and most workers employed under conciliation conditions at docks and on dredgers, tugboats and passenger steamers, who entered adult grades in the permanent service prior to 1st February, 1926.	Increase of 1s. per week or such less amount as will bring these grades up to the sliding-scale bonus applicable prior to 1st July, 1931.
			Railway Police Force (constables, sergeants, detectives, and detective-sergeants).	Increase of 1s. per week.
Commercial Road Transport.	Bristol ... ..	1st pay day in week ending 9 Jan.	Female workers (except part-time employees).	Increase of 1s. per week for adults and of 6d. per week for juniors.
			Female crossing keepers (wives of company's servants).	Increase of 6d. per week.
			Female part-time employees ... ..	Increase of 6d. per week for those on basis rates up to 9s. 11d. per week, and of 9d. per week for those on basis rates of 10s. and over.
Port, Harbour and River Authorities.	Various Port, Harbour and River Authorities in Great Britain.††	As from 1st full pay day in week beginning 28 Dec., 1936.	Road transport workers ... ..	Decrease of 1s. per week for drivers (except drivers of vehicles of 1 ton up to 30 cwt. carrying capacity for whom the decrease is 6s. per week), and of 1s. 6d. for attendants and mates. Rates after change: vehicles not exceeding 1 ton carrying capacity, 55s. 6d.; 1 ton and up to 30 cwt., 55s. 6d.; 30 cwt. up to 2 tons, 62s. 6d.; over 2 tons and up to 3½ tons, 67s. 6d.; over 3½ tons carrying capacity and up to 12 tons gross laden weight, 68s.; attendants and mates, 60s.**
			Workpeople employed under engineering and allied industries conditions.	Increase of 1s. per week.
Government Industrial Establishments.	Great Britain ...	27 or 28 Dec.	Various classes of men employed in H.M. Dockyards and other Admiralty Establishments:— Men in receipt of Standard bonus of 16s. per week.	Bonus increased to 17s. per week.
			Other workmen (excluding tradesmen and others whose wages are regulated by those paid in their own industries):— Men on a 7-day basis ... .. Yardcraftmen ... ..	Bonus increased from 18s. 8d. to 19s. 10d. Bonus increased from 18s. 1d. to 19s. 3d. in London and from 16s. 11d. to 18s. 1d. elsewhere.
			Skilled men in the London Area on a 7-day basis. Semi-skilled and unskilled men in the London Area. Semi-skilled and unskilled men in the London Area (on a 7-day basis). Certain classes on consolidated rates (night watchmen, shipkeepers, caretakers, etc.).	Bonus increased from 18s. to 19s. per week. Bonus increased from 21s. to 22s. 2d. per week. Bonus increased from 17s. to 18s. per week. Bonus increased from 19s. 10d. to 21s. Increase of 1s. per week.

\* This increase applied mainly to workers employed by firms who are members of the Electrical Contractors' Association of Scotland.

† A further increase of 1d. is to operate as from 1 June, 1937.

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

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

¶ These increases are in accordance with decisions arrived at by the National Maritime Board and effect, together with the increases in March, 1935, February and July, 1936, a complete restoration of the reduction made in January, 1932.

† The conciliation grades affected were mainly porters (grade 2); station lampmen; crossing keepers; capstanmen (class 2) and cranemen (outside London); shed shunt horse drivers (rural); goods depot porters (outside London); callers off (class 2); permanent way sub-gangers and undermen (outside London); shed labourers in loco. department; carriage cleaners, washers, oilers and greasers; chief linemen (rural) and signal and telegraph labourers (outside London).

\*\* The weekly rate for drivers of vehicles of over 12 tons and up to 22 tons gross laden weight remains unaltered at 70s.

†† Including the Port of London Authority, the harbour authorities of Blyth, Mersey, Ipswich, Dover, Leith, Dundee, Greenock, Aberdeen and Belfast, and the river authorities of Tyne, Tees and Ribble.



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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Government Industrial Establishments—contd.	Great Britain	Beginning of pay week commencing on or next following 28 Dec. 1936.	Men employed in War Department Establishments (including those at Naval Dockyard Stations) who are paid on an engineering trade (or similar) basis.	Bonuses increased by 1s. per week, making bonuses 18s. or 19s. in London and 17s. elsewhere.
	Great Britain	28 Dec. 1936.	Crews of War Department vessels...	Bonus increased by 1s. 2d. per week to 19s. 3d. in London and to 18s. 1d. elsewhere.
	London	28 Dec. 1936.	Men employed in Air Ministry Establishments, who are paid on an engineering trade basis.	Bonuses increased by 1s. per week, making bonuses 17s., 18s., or 19s. for timeworkers.
	Provincial districts in Great Britain.	28 Dec. 1936.	Adult male engineering staff of H.M. Office of Works:— Engineering fitters, attendants, stokers, turncocks and lift attendants. Engineering fitters, attendants, labourers, lift attendants, stokers, etc.	Bonuses increased by 1s. per week, making bonuses 19s. for fitters, 18s. for attendants, stokers, and turncocks, and 16s. for lift attendants. Bonus increased from 16s. to 17s. per week.
Local Authorities (Non-Trading Services).	Certain authorities in Northumberland and Durham.*	1 Jan.	Manual workers ...	Increase of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per hour. Minimum scheduled rates after change for general labourers: Grade A Areas, 1s. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; Grade B Areas, 1s. 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
	Chester-le-Street	1st pay in Jan.	Manual workers employed by the Rural District Council.	Cost-of-living bonus increased from 43 per cent. to 51 per cent., making, with special 5 per cent. on basic rates, a total of 56 per cent. above basic rates. Weekly rate after change for scavengers: 63s. 8d. inclusive of bonus.
	Darlington	6 Jan.	Manual workers (except paviors and masons).	Increase of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per hour. Rates after change: general labourers and sweepers, 1s. 1d.; refuse collectors, 1s. 2d.
	Eston	1 Jan.	Manual workers (except paviors) ...	Increase of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per hour. Rates after change: roadmen, 9s. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per day; refuse collectors, 1s. 2d. per hour; road sweepers, 1s. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
	Middlesbrough	1st full pay week in Jan.	Manual workers (except paviors) ...	Increase of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per hour. Rates after change: general yard and road labourers, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; road scavengers and sweepers, 1s. 1d.; refuse collectors, 1s. 2d.
	West Hartlepool	1st pay in Jan.	Manual workers ...	Increase of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per hour. Rates after change: yard and road labourers, and refuse collectors, 1s. 2d.; road sweepers, 1s. 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; general labourers, 1s. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
Fellmongering	Hertfordshire	4 Jan.	Manual workers employed by the County Council.	Increase of 5s. per week. Rate after change, 38s. $\frac{1}{4}$
	England and Wales	1 Jan.	Adult male workers...	Increase for timeworkers of 1d. per hour, also increase of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per dozen skins on certain classes of piecework. Minimum rates after change: skilled, 1s. 2d.; semi-skilled, 1s. 0d.; unskilled, 11d.
Retail Distribution.	Various towns in Great Britain, excluding London and the Metropolitan Police Area (certain firms).§	1st pay day following 1 Jan.	Workpeople employed in the retail distributive trades:— Assistants and clerks ... Packers ... Porters ...	Adoption of minimum rates, involving increases of varying amounts for some workers. Minimum weekly rates after change:— Male workers—15s. at 16 years of age, increasing each year to 43s. at 21 years and to 60s. at 25 years; female workers—12s. at 16 years of age, increasing each year to 28s. at 21 years and to 36s. at 24 years. Male workers—15s. at 16 years of age, increasing each year to 43s. at 21 years and to 53s. at 23 years; female workers—11s. at 16 years of age, increasing each year to 28s. at 21 years and to 32s. at 23 years. Male workers—15s. at 16 years of age, increasing each year to 41s. at 21 years; female workers—11s. at 16 years of age, increasing each year to 25s. at 21 years.
	Northern District (England).	3 Jan.	Workpeople employed in the milk distributive trade by Co-operative Societies  :— Foremen ... Male sterilisers ... Roundsmen (driving motor vehicles of unladen weight one ton or over). Male clerks ... Male shop assistants ... All other male workers ... Roundswomen ... Female clerks ... All other female workers ...	Adoption of new scales of minimum rates, resulting in increases of varying amounts. Minimum weekly rates after change for the classes named respectively:— 70s. or 73s. 16s. 6d. at 14 years of age, increasing each year to 63s. at 22 years and over. 26s. at 17 years of age, increasing each year to 61s. at 24 years and over. 13s. 6d. at 14 years of age, increasing each year to 64s. at 24 years and over. 12s. at 14 years of age, increasing each year to 61s. at 24 years and over. 12s. at 14 years of age, increasing each year to 59s. at 24 years and over. 24s. at 14 years of age, increasing each year to 43s. at 21 years and over. 13s. 6d. at 14 years of age, increasing each year to 37s. at 21 years and over. 13s. 6d. at 14 years of age, increasing each year to 34s. at 21 years and over.

## PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING JANUARY, 1937.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Agriculture	Kesteven and Lindsey Divisions of Lincolnshire.	31 Jan.	Male agricultural workers (other than those employed wholly or mainly as waggoners, shepherds or stockmen).	Weekly number of hours beyond which overtime rates become payable under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, reduced from 51 to 50 in summer, the winter hours (48) remaining unchanged.
Pig Iron Manufacture.	England and Wales	3 Jan.	Rotating shift workers employed at blastfurnaces and at coke ovens adjacent thereto.	Normal working week for shift-workers reduced from an average of 7 shifts (56 hours) to 6 shifts (48 hours).
Local Authorities (Non-Trading Services).	Hertfordshire	4 Jan.	Manual workers employed by the County Council.	Adoption of 48-hour week all the year round instead of 50 hours in summer and 48 in winter.¶

\* The Authorities affected are mainly those affiliated to the Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities (Non-Trading Services) in Northumberland and Durham.  
† Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.  
‡ See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."  
§ This change affected workers employed by members of the London Employers' Association, Ltd., and is the result of an agreement dated November, 1936, between this Association and the National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen and Clerks.  
|| The Co-operative Societies affected are those affiliated to the District Hours and Wages Board in the Northern Section of the Co-operative Union, Ltd.  
¶ See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages."

## TRADE DISPUTES IN JANUARY.\*

*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 70, as compared with 49 in the previous month, and 38 in January, 1936. In these 70 new disputes about 12,000 workpeople were directly involved, and 4,700 workpeople indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition, about 13,200 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 13 disputes which began before January, and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 83, involving 29,900 workpeople, and resulting in a loss, during January, estimated at 306,000 working days.

*Causes.*—Of the 70 disputes beginning in January, 19, directly involving 2,100 workpeople, arose out of demands for advances in wages, 3, directly involving 200 workpeople, out of proposed wage reductions, and 18, directly involving 1,500 workpeople, on questions as to working hours; 15, directly involving 4,200 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 5, directly involving 800 workpeople, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 5, directly involving 500 workpeople, on questions of trade union principle. One small dispute was due to sympathetic action.

*Results.*—Final settlements of disputes which terminated during January have been effected in the case of 55 new disputes, directly involving 10,900 workpeople, and 8 old disputes, directly involving

9,700 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 6, directly involving 600 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 33, directly involving 7,600 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 24, directly involving 12,400 workpeople, resulted in a compromise. In the case of 8 other disputes, directly involving 900 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

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

Industry Group.	Number of Disputes in progress in month.			Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress in month.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress in month.
	Started before beginning of month.	Started in month.	Total.		
Mining and Quarrying...	3	25	28	21,700	260,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding ...	3	12	15	2,600	11,000
Textile ...	2	11	13	2,100	9,000
Building, etc. ...	3	8	11	1,300	8,000
Other ...	2	14	16	2,200	18,000
Total, January, 1937 ...	13	70	83	29,900	306,000
Total, December, 1936 ...	27	49	76	29,300	195,000
Total, January, 1936 ...	15	38	53	16,900	114,000

## PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING JANUARY.

Occupations† and Locality.	Approximate Number of Workpeople Involved.		Date when Dispute		Cause or Object.	Result.
	Directly.	Indirectly.‡	Began.	Ended.		
FISHING:— Third hands, deck hands, firemen, cooks, skippers, mates, and engineers, with porters and other ancillary shore workers—North Shields.	750–1,000‡		1937. 4 Jan.	1937. 22 Jan.§	For increase in wages of 1s. 6d. per day and for all the money received from the sale of roes, etc.	Work resumed pending negotiations.
COAL MINING:— Underground and surface workpeople—near Doncaster (one colliery). Colliery workpeople—near Doncaster (three collieries).	2,831 5,976	486 1,356	1936. 9 Nov. 28 Dec.	27 Jan. 27 Jan.	Dispute respecting guaranteed shift rate for coal-face men working with mechanical conveyors. In sympathy with the workpeople involved in the above dispute.	Increase of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per ton conceded for both hand-got and machine-cut coal filled on conveyors; position to be reviewed at the end of four months, following a joint investigation into conditions during that period.
Colliery workpeople—near Bawtry, Nottinghamshire (one colliery).	747	181	16 Nov.	...	Dispute between two trade unions regarding representation of workpeople.	No settlement reported.
Colliery workpeople—near Pontefract (one colliery).	1,963	15	1937. 27 Jan.	28 Jan.	For the reinstatement of four colliers who had been dismissed after they had refused to pay a fine imposed for filling dirty coal.	Work resumed on conditions existing prior to stoppage.
GLASS BOTTLE MAKING:— Various classes of machine operatives, warehousemen and labourers—near Rotherham (one firm).	250	200	25 Jan.	27 Jan.	Against the relegation of two youths to their normal duties after temporary employment on higher graded work.	Amicable settlement effected.
Forkers and other workpeople—Irvine, Ayrshire (one firm).	53	123	26 Jan.	29 Jan.	Claim on the part of forkers for an increase in wages of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per hour.	Work resumed pending negotiations which resulted in an increase of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per hour.
ENGINEERING, ETC.:— Workpeople employed in aircraft manufacture—Wolverhampton (one firm).	446	...	19 Jan.	28 Jan.	Questions concerning rates and method of payment for piecework, and the employment of trainees.	Work resumed on conditions existing prior to stoppage; thereafter questions at issue referred to a local conference, and an amicable settlement effected.
Workpeople employed in lift, etc. manufacture—London, S.E. (one firm).	514	...	25 Jan.	27 Jan.	Dispute arising out of the dismissal of a female employee.	Work resumed on conditions existing prior to stoppage.
TINPLATE MANUFACTURE:— Millmen and other workpeople—Swansea (one firm).	288	600	1936. 18 Dec.	4 Jan.	Against suspension of a millman for alleged breach of regulations.	Work resumed on advice of trade union officials.
TEXTILE TRADES:— Drawers, winders and other workpeople employed in worsted spinning—near Wakefield (one firm).	320	...	31 Dec.	12 Jan.	Dispute arising out of workpeople's contention that pieceworkers had not received the full advance in wages due under recent county agreement.	Amicable settlement effected.
Little piecers, extra piecers and other workpeople employed in cotton spinning—Royton, Lancs.	450	500	1937. 13 and 14 Jan.	14–19 Jan.	Dissatisfaction on the part of little and extra piecers with the increase in wages granted to them under the terms of the recent wages agreement for the cotton spinning industry.	Work resumed at same wage rates as before stoppage.
PAPER MAKING:— Workpeople employed in paper mill—near Aberdeen (one firm).	200	...	1936. 30 Sept.¶	9 Jan.	For recognition of workpeople's trade union, and for improvements in wages and other working conditions.	Improvements effected in wages and other conditions; trade union recognition not conceded.
BUILDING:— Bricklayers—London, S.W. (one firm).	250	...	1937. 19 Jan.	20 Jan.	Against the payment of extra wages to selected men, and for improved messroom accommodation.	Payment of extra wages discontinued and messroom accommodation improved.

\* Disputes involving less than 10 workpeople, and those which lasted less than one day, have, as usual, been omitted from the statistics, except when the aggregate duration (i.e., number of workpeople multiplied by number of working days, allowing for workpeople replaced by others, etc.), exceeded 100 days.  
† The occupations printed in italics are those of workpeople indirectly involved, i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes. The statements of cause and result do not apply to these workpeople.  
‡ Estimate only. The number of men directly involved was about 230.  
§ Certain crews resumed work before this date, but a general resumption of work did not take place until 25th January.  
|| Estimated number.  
¶ A section of the workpeople (engineers and blacksmiths) ceased work on 30th September, and the remainder on 5th Oct.



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

## Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

All Items included	...	...	51%
Food only	...	...	35%

## FOOD.

At 1st February the general level of the retail prices of food in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was slightly lower than at 1st January. This was chiefly due to reductions in the prices of eggs; there were also slight decreases in the average prices of butter, cheese and bacon. On the other hand, fish, bread and flour, potatoes and margarine were, on the average, slightly dearer than at 1st January.

As a net result of all the changes recorded, the average increase over the level of July, 1914, in the retail prices of the articles of food included in these statistics was 35 per cent. at 1st February, 1937, as compared with 36 per cent. at 1st January, 1937, and 30 per cent. at 1st February, 1936.

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

Article.	Average Price (per lb. unless otherwise indicated— to the nearest 1d.)			Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) at 1st Feb., 1937, as compared with	
	July, 1914.	1st Jan., 1937.	1st Feb., 1937.	July, 1914.	1st Jan., 1937.
Beef, British—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.	d.
Ribs	0 10	1 1	1 1	+ 3	...
Thin Flank	0 6	0 7	0 7	+ 0	...
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—					
Ribs	0 7	0 8	0 8	+ 1	...
Thin Flank	0 4	0 4	0 4	...	...
Mutton, British—					
Legs	0 10	1 3	1 3	+ 4	...
Breast	0 6	0 7	0 7	+ 1	...
Mutton, Frozen—					
Legs	0 6	0 9	0 9	+ 3	...
Breast	0 4	0 3	0 3	- 0	...
Bacon (streaky)*	0 11	1 2	1 2	+ 3	- 0
Flour	per 7 lb.	0 10	1 3	+ 5	+ 0
Bread	per 4 lb.	0 5	0 9	+ 3	+ 0
Tea	...	1 2	2 1	+ 7	+ 0
Sugar (granulated)	...	0 2	0 2	+ 0	+ 0
Milk	per quart	0 3	0 6	+ 3	...
Butter—					
Fresh	...	1 2	1 3	+ 0	...
Salt	...	1 2	1 1	- 0	...
Cheese†	...	0 8	0 10	+ 1	...
Margarine	...	0 7	0 6	- 0	+ 0
Eggs (fresh)	each	0 1	0 2	+ 0	- 0
Potatoes	per 7 lb.	0 4	0 7	+ 2	+ 0

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

Article	Average Percentage Increase or Decrease (-) at 1st Feb., 1937, as compared with July, 1914.				Corresponding General Average for 1st Jan., 1937.
	Large Towns (Populations over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	Per cent.	
Beef, British—	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Ribs	34	35	34	35	...
Thin Flank	6	8	7	7	...
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—					
Ribs	17	24	21	20	...
Thin Flank	-11	-4	-7	-8	...
Mutton, British—					
Legs	44	47	46	45	...
Breast	14	14	14	14	...
Mutton, Frozen—					
Legs	43	40	42	42	...
Breast	-9	-1	-5	-5	...
Bacon (streaky)*	28	28	28	29	...
Fish	129	104	117	105	...
Flour	46	46	46	43	...
Bread	61	57	59	57	...
Tea	43	34	39	38	...
Sugar (granulated)	21	14	18	15	...
Milk	88	93	90	90	...
Butter—					
Fresh	...	8	4	4	...
Salt	...	-3	-5	-4	...
Cheese†	...	10	12	15	...
Margarine	...	-16	-12	-16	...
Eggs (fresh)	...	36	35	73	...
Potatoes	...	70	42	53	...
All above articles of Food (Weighted Percentage Increase)	35	34	35	36	...

\* If this kind is seldom dealt with in a locality, the returns quote the prices of another kind locally representative.  
† The description of cheese for which prices are quoted is in most cases Canadian or New Zealand, but in some districts the returns quote the prices of another kind locally representative.

## RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT.

As regards rents, enquiries which have been made into the changes which have taken effect under the Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Acts indicate that the average increase in the controlled rents (including rates) of working-class dwellings between July, 1914, and 1st February, 1937, was approximately 51 per cent. When decontrolled rents are also included, the combined average increase, as compared with July, 1914, in controlled and decontrolled 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, 1937, was about 95 per cent.

In the fuel and light group the prices of coal were on the average about 90 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. The average price of gas was between 45 and 50 per cent. above the pre-war level. For the fuel and light group as a whole (including coal, gas, oil, candles and matches) the average increase at 1st February, as compared with July, 1914, was between 75 and 80 per cent.

## ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in pre-war working-class family expenditure, allowance being also made for the increase in the prices of soap, soda, domestic ironmongery, brushware and pottery, tobacco, fares and newspapers (averaging between 70 and 75 per cent.), the resultant general average increase for 1st February, 1937, is approximately 51 per cent. over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 51 per cent. at 1st January, 1937, and 47 per cent. at 1st February, 1936.

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

## SUMMARY TABLE: 1920 to 1937.

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

Average Percentage Increase since July, 1914—All Items. (Food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, etc.)												
Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1920	125	130	130	132	141	150	152	155	161	164	176	169
1921	165	151	141	133	128	119	119	122	120	110	103	99
1922	92	88	86	82	81	80	84	81	79	78	80	80
1923	78	77	76	74	70	69	69	71	73	75	75	77
1924	77	79	78	73	71	69	70	71	72	76	80	81
1925	80	79	79	75	73	72	73	73	74	76	76	77
1926	75	73	72	68	67	68	70	72	74	79	79	79
1927	75	72	71	65	64	63	66	64	65	67	69	69
1928	68	66	64	64	64	65	65	65	65	66	67	68
1929	67	65	66	62	61	60	61	63	64	65	67	67
1930	66	64	61	57	55	54	55	57	57	56	57	55
1931	53	52	50	47	47	45	47	45	45	45	46	48
1932	47	47	46	44	43	42	43	41	41	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
1937	51	51										

## NOTE.

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

## RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

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

## I.—FOOD.

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

Country.	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*					Latest figures available.
	July, 1933.	July, 1934.	July, 1935.	July, 1936.	Per cent.	Rise. Date.
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	Per cent. 18	Per cent. 22	Per cent. 26	Per cent. 29	Per cent. 35	1937. 1 Feb.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.						
Austria (Vienna)	4	0	2	0	0	Jan. 1936.
Czechoslovakia (Prague)	562	553	585	575	561	Dec. June
Egypt (Cairo)†	1	18	19	...	12	Nov.
Finland	777	726	779	762	791	Jan., '37
France (Paris)	408	391	325	362	468	Nov.
" (other towns)	392	370	305	352	409	Nov., '37
Germany	14	20	23	24	21	Sept.
Holland (Amsterdam)††	17	23	28	29	290	Sept., '35
Italy	293	264	282	...	44	Nov.
Norway	32	33	40	...	76	Apr.
Spain (Madrid)†	79	81	76	...	77	Nov., '35
Sweden†	65	68	72	...	34	Jan., '37
Switzerland	23	25	32	35	26	Dec.
United States	16	15	15	20	31	Dec.
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &c.						
Australia	16	19	25	27	30	Nov. Dec.
Canada	-5*	1	3	9	14	Dec.
India (Bombay): Native families	-5*	-13*	-7*	-7*	-5*	Dec.
Irish Free State	29	34	40	45	55	Nov. Dec.
New Zealand	4	11	18	25	30	Dec.
South Africa	-2*	3	2	1	0	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 REQUIREMENTS, AS COMPARED WITH JULY, 1914.\*

Country.	Items on which computation is based.	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*					Latest figures available.
		July, 1933.	July, 1934.	July, 1935.	July, 1936.	Per cent.	Rise. Date.
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	A,B,C,D,E	Per cent. 38	Per cent. 41	Per cent. 43	Per cent. 46	Per cent. 51	1937. 1 Feb.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.							
Austria (Vienna)	A,B,C,D,E	5	4	5	4	5	Jan. Jan., '33
Belgium	A,B,C,D,E	595	554	554	574	608	Dec. Jan., '37
Czechoslovakia (Prague)	A,B,C,D,E	596	593	610	606	604	Dec. Jan., '37
Denmark	A,B,C,D,E	60	66	73	74	75	Nov.
Egypt (Cairo)...	A,B,C,D,E	24	27	30	30	29	Nov.
Finland	A,B,C,D,E	883	850	878	871	897	Nov. 4th Qr.
France (Paris)	A,B,C,D,E	416	411	369	404	440	Jan., '37
Germany	A,B,C,D,E	18	22	24	25	25	Jan., '37
Holland (Amsterdam)††	A,B,C,D,E	37	40	36	31	34	Nov. July-
Italy	A,B,C,D,E	250	229	248	...	248	Dec., '35
" (Milan)	A,B,C,D,E	347	320	330	...	334	Sept., '35
" (Rome)	A,B,C,D,E	314	283	300	...	296	Sept., '35
Norway	A,B,C,D,E	48	48	51	55	55	Nov.
Sweden	A,B,C,D,E	53	55	56	58	57	Oct.
Switzerland	A,B,C,D	31	29	28	30	34	Jan., '37
United States	A,B,C,D,E	30	37	40	43	44	Sept.
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &c.							
Australia	A,B,C,D,E	18	19	22	25	25	3rd Qr. Dec.
Canada	A,B,C,D,E	20	22	23	26	29	Dec.
India (Bombay): Native families	A,B,C,D	3	-3*	1	1	3	Dec.
Irish Free State	A,B,C,D,E	49	52	56	59	66	Dec.
New Zealand	A,B,C,D,E	27	29	33	37	41	Dec.
South Africa	A,B,C,D,E	14	16	16	16	16	Dec.

\* Exceptions to this are: Egypt, January, 1913, to July, 1914; Italy (all items), Milan and Rome, January to June, 1914; Switzerland, June, 1914; Belgium, April, 1914; Germany, 1913-1914; Holland, 1911-1913; Spain, South Africa, 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 these figures.  
†† Figure for June.  
\* A = Food; B = House-Rent; C = Clothing; D = Fuel and Light; E = Other or Miscellaneous Items.  
† Figure for 3rd Quarter. †† Figure for August.  
‡ Figure for July to December.  
‡‡ The figures for 1936 are on a revised basis.

## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

THE number of workpeople, other than seamen, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, whose deaths from accidents in the course of their employment occurred or were reported in January, was 167, as compared with 200\* in the previous month, and with 207 in January, 1936. Fatal accidents to seamen reported in January numbered 71, as compared with 49 in the previous month, and with 55 in January, 1936.

## RAILWAY SERVICE.

Brakesmen, Goods Guards	2
Engine Drivers, Motormen	3
Firemen	...
Guards (Passenger)	...
Permanent Way Men	5
Porters	...
Shunters	...
Mechanics	...
Labourers	...
Other Grades	...
Contractors' Servants	...

## TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE

Underground	63
Surface	5
TOTAL, MINES	68

## MINES.

Quarries over 20 feet deep	8
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pottery and Glass	1
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc.	5
Metal Extracting and Refining	...
Metal Conversion and Founding (including Rolling Mills and Tube Making)	15
Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking, etc.	3
Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motor and other Vehicles, and Aircraft Manufacture	3

## TOTAL, MINES

Quarries over 20 feet deep	8
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pottery and Glass	1
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc.	5
Metal Extracting and Refining	...
Metal Conversion and Founding (including Rolling Mills and Tube Making)	15
Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking, etc.	3
Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motor and other Vehicles, and Aircraft Manufacture	3

## TOTAL, MINES

Quarries over
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## BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

## I.—STATISTICS FOR JANUARY, 1937.

RETURNS as to the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were approved during January have been received from 141\* of the 146 Local Authorities which supply such information to the Department. The returns received from these 141 Authorities (representing towns with a total population of 17,247,000 in 1931) are summarised in the following Table, in which are also given comparisons with January, 1936, in respect of the same 141 Authorities :—

District.	Dwelling Houses.	Factories and Work-shops.	Shops, Offices, Ware-houses and Other Business Premises.	Churches, Schools and Public Buildings.	Other Buildings; and Additions and Alterations to existing Buildings.	Totals; and Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) compared with Jan., 1936.
ENGLAND AND WALES—	£	£	£	£	£	£
Northern Counties*	59,300	51,600	10,600	7,500	45,600	174,600
Yorkshire ...	602,800	69,800	146,400	91,800	95,200	1,005,600
Lancs. & Cheshire	362,200	112,100	144,400	27,000	153,500	799,200
North and West-Midland Counties*	950,100	219,500	384,500	145,700	189,400	1,889,200
South-Midland and Eastern Counties*	321,400	9,600	10,200	27,000	18,800	387,000
Outer London†	1,002,500	125,800	138,400	140,300	199,400	1,606,400
South-Eastern Counties*	371,600	2,100	90,100	50,900	146,800	661,500
South-Western Counties	124,500	3,800	148,800	170,000	15,500	462,600
Wales and Mon.	92,200	54,400	6,600	4,300	34,200	191,700
SCOTLAND ...	377,100	132,000	16,600	118,300	158,300	802,300
TOTAL, Jan., 1937	4,263,700	780,700	1,096,600	782,800	1,056,700	7,980,500
Total, Jan., 1936	5,224,500	474,900	941,500	663,600	808,500	8,813,000

## II.—STATISTICS FOR THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1936.

## (a) Estimated Cost.

Particulars are now available, for the whole of the 146 Authorities covered by the Department's enquiries, with regard to the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were passed during October to December, 1936. The following Table summarises the figures, and compares the totals with those for the fourth quarter of 1935 :—

District, and Aggregate Population (in thousands) at Census of 1931,† of 146 Areas to which the figures relate.	Dwelling Houses.	Factories and Work-shops.	Shops, Offices, Ware-houses and Other Business Premises.	Churches, Schools and Public Buildings.	Other Buildings; and Additions and Alterations to existing Buildings.	Totals; and Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) compared with Oct., Dec., 1935.
ENGLAND AND WALES—	£	£	£	£	£	£
Northern Counties (974)	852,700	54,300	60,200	158,100	148,500	1,273,800
Yorkshire (2,479)	2,611,700	101,400	256,800	486,500	351,700	3,808,100
Lancs. & Cheshire (3,091)	1,988,200	222,100	168,200	571,700	285,000	3,242,200
North and West-Midland Counties (3,213)	3,627,500	986,200	527,600	471,900	606,500	6,219,700
South-Midland and Eastern Counties (697)	966,900	75,200	132,200	267,400	94,900	1,536,600
Outer London† (2,702)	3,853,600	456,100	424,800	144,800	509,100	5,388,400
South-Eastern Counties (1,138)	1,564,900	40,400	227,700	34,000	348,400	2,215,400
South-Western Counties (452)	563,400	3,000	91,100	52,300	70,800	780,600
Wales and Mon. (830)	347,100	9,400	5,600	74,300	54,400	490,800
SCOTLAND (2,234)	1,465,200	28,500	158,800	607,200	473,400	2,733,100
TOTALS (17,810):—	£	£	£	£	£	£
Oct., 1936 ...	6,034,800	549,700	581,600	720,500	1,099,000	8,985,600
Nov., 1936 ...	6,410,900	799,900	672,400	895,900	899,600	9,678,700
Dec., 1936 ...	5,395,500	634,000	799,000	1,251,800	944,100	9,024,400
Oct.-Dec, 1936	17,841,200	1,983,600	2,053,000	2,868,200	2,942,700	27,688,700
Oct.-Dec., 1935...	20,522,100	1,760,000	2,209,500	2,132,000	2,850,600	29,474,200

## (b) Number of Dwelling Houses.

The number of dwellings for which plans were approved by the 146 Local Authorities in the fourth quarter of 1936 was 37,758, as compared with 41,782 in the fourth quarter of 1935. For December alone the number was 11,543, as compared with 10,853 in December, 1935.

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

## UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

THE following Table shows, approximately, the income and expenditure of the Fund\* for the periods of five weeks ended 30th January, 1937, four weeks ended 26th December, 1936, and four weeks ended 25th January, 1936 :—

	Five weeks ended 30th Jan., 1937.	Four weeks ended 26th Dec., 1936.	Four weeks ended 25th Jan., 1936.
I. INSURANCE ACCOUNTS.			
(1) General Account.			
Contributions received from :—	£	£	£
Employers ...	2,129,000	1,550,000	1,752,000
Employed persons ...	2,074,000	1,494,000	1,713,000
Exchequer ("Equal thirds") ...	2,098,000	1,518,000	1,733,000
Miscellaneous Receipts ...	—	—	—
Total Income ...	6,301,000	4,562,000	5,198,000
Benefit ...	3,698,000	2,570,000	3,744,000
Cost of Administration ...	449,000	529,000	352,000
Accrued Charge for Debt Service† ...	480,000	385,000	384,000
Miscellaneous Payments ...	45,000	43,000	20,000
Total Expenditure ...	4,672,000	3,527,000	4,500,000
Debt Outstanding‡ ...	104,741,000	104,741,000	105,510,000
(2) Agricultural Account.§			
Contributions received from :—			
Employers ...	44,000	47,000	—
Employed persons ...	43,000	47,000	—
Exchequer ("Equal thirds") ...	44,000	47,000	—
Total Income ...	131,000	141,000	—
Benefit ...	69,000	31,000	—
Cost of Administration ...	16,000	18,000	—
Total Expenditure ...	85,000	49,000	—
II. TRANSITIONAL PAYMENTS ACCOUNT.			
Unemployment Allowances and Transitional Payments and Cost of Administration¶ ...	3,820,000	2,937,000	3,492,000

## LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

## Trade Board Acts, 1909-1918.

## GENERAL WASTE MATERIALS RECLAMATION TRADE (GREAT BRITAIN).

An employer pleaded not guilty to charges of underpaying a male worker and failing to keep adequate records, but was fined £10 on the first charge and £2 on the second. He was also ordered to pay three guineas costs and £36 arrears of wages.—*Re v. Thomas David William Barnes. Portsmouth Police Court. 8th January, 1937.*

## MILK DISTRIBUTIVE TRADE (ENGLAND AND WALES).

An employer, pleading guilty to charges of underpaying two male workers, was fined 10s., and ordered to pay £59 6s. 11d. arrears of wages.—*Re v. Theodora Lilian Newman. Guildhall, Kingston. 14th January, 1937.*

## TRADE BOARDS ACTS.

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

## NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

## Boot and Shoe Repairing Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal D. (49), dated 20th January, 1937, to vary general minimum time rates, guaranteed time rates, general minimum piece rates, and overtime rates for certain classes of male and female workers, and to fix additional general minimum piece rates and overtime rates.

Objection period expires 19th March, 1937.

## Jute Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal J. (58), dated 27th January, 1937, to vary general minimum time rates, guaranteed time rates, piece work basis time rates, and overtime rates for male and female workers.

Objection period expires 26th March, 1937.

\* A detailed account of the Fund is presented to Parliament annually. (See H.C. 34 of 1936, for the period ended 31st March, 1935.)

† Includes adjustment for the period 1st April to 28th November.

‡ 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.

§ The income and expenditure on the Agricultural Account during the 30 weeks ended 28th November, 1936, were approximately:—Contributions received (a) from employers, £215,000, (b) from employed persons, £214,000, (c) from Exchequer, £214,000. Benefit, £11,000; cost of administration, £80,000. Contributions were payable from 4th May, 1936, and benefit from 5th November, 1936.

¶ The cost is borne in full by the Exchequer. The figures do not include the cost of administration borne on the separate Vote of the Unemployment Assistance Board. As from 7th January, 1935, the Transitional Payments Scheme was replaced by the provisions of the Unemployment Assistance Act, 1934 (see page 12 of the January, 1935, issue of this GAZETTE).

## 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 purpose of determining disputed claims to benefit. His decisions\* are final.

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

The following recent decision is of general interest :—

## Case No. 629/37 (26.1.37).

SECTION 25 OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1935.—FOURTH STATUTORY CONDITION—ATTENDANCE AT AN AUTHORISED COURSE—CLAIMANT, WHO ADMITTED LACK OF INTEREST IN COURSE, WAS REPORTED BY INSTRUCTOR NOT TO BE TRYING TO LEARN AND WAS REQUIRED BY MANAGER OF THE CENTRE TO DISCONTINUE ATTENDANCE: CLAIMANT'S CONDUCT HELD TO AMOUNT TO "MISBEHAVIOUR" AND CLAIMANT NOT DEEMED TO HAVE DULY ATTENDED COURSE FOR PERIOD OF SIX WEEKS FOR WHICH PERIOD BENEFIT WAS DISALLOWED.

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

Decision.—"On the facts before me my decision is that from 20th August to 30th September, 1936 (both dates included), the claimant without good cause failed duly to attend at an authorised course of instruction in accordance with the requirement of the Minister of Labour.

"Parliament has attached importance to the attendance of unemployed persons at authorised courses of instruction, and it has stated the reason why such persons should be required to attend such courses (see section 25 (1) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935).

"On 22nd July, 1936, the claimant received the following notice :—  
"In accordance with section 25 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935, you are hereby required :—(i) To attend an authorised course of instruction at Wallsend centre for the period of 26 weeks as from Thursday, 23rd July, 1936, or for such shorter period as may hereafter be required; (ii) throughout the whole of the said course, or during such periods as you are required to attend, to comply with the rules in force for the time being applicable to persons attending the said course."

"In accordance with that requirement the claimant on 23rd July, 1936, attended at the authorised course named in the notice, and he commenced a course of instruction in bricklaying. On 17th August, 1936, the instructor, who was teaching the claimant bricklaying, reported that the claimant was not interested in training, and that he was not trying to learn the trade in which he was receiving instruction. On the following day the claimant was interviewed by the chief instructor to whom he stated that he had no interest in bricklaying, and that he wished to terminate his training. He was subsequently interviewed on the same day by the centre manager in the presence of the chief instructor and another officer of the centre, when he stated that he was not interested in training.

"In view of the claimant's admissions and the instructor's report that he was not trying to learn, the claimant was required to discontinue his attendance at the course on 19th August, 1936.  
"On 20th August, 1936, the claimant made a claim for benefit, which was referred to the Court of Referees for a decision under section 25 (2) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935. The claimant attended at the Court and stated 'I do not like bricklaying. I was not interested,' and the Court found that he had 'no good cause for not attending course,' and it disallowed benefit for the period of the course, that is to say, from 20th August, 1936, to 22nd January, 1937.

"By subsection (2) of section 25 of the Act of 1935 'For the purpose of the fourth statutory condition, an insured contributor, who by reason of his misbehaviour while attending at an authorised course has been required to discontinue his attendance thereat during any period, shall not be deemed to have duly attended at the course or to have good cause for not so attending during that period, or during such part thereof as may be determined on any subsequent claim to benefit.' The jurisdiction of the Court of Referees and of the Umpire under section 25 (2) of the Act was considered in Decision 13101/34, and as that decision has not been reported its effect may usefully be stated herein. In that decision it was said that it is not open to the Court of Referees or to the Umpire to decide whether what the claimant did warranted his being required to discontinue his attendance at the course. That is a matter for the decision of the manager of the course, who is responsible for the discipline and well-being of the centre. The Court and the Umpire, however, must decide whether the act of the claimant, which brought about his being required to discontinue his attendance at the course,

amounted to 'misbehaviour' within the meaning of that word in section 25 (2). If they find that it did, they must then determine, having regard to the nature and degree of the misbehaviour, the length of the period (not extending beyond the date on which the requirement of the Minister ceased to be operative) during which the claimant may not be deemed duly to have attended at the course in accordance with the requirement, or to have had good cause for not so attending.

"The two questions therefore which arise under that subsection are :—(i) Was the act for which the claimant was required to discontinue his attendance at the course 'misbehaviour'?; and (ii), if it was, for what period shall he not be deemed to have duly attended at the course or to have good cause for not so attending?

"It is to be observed that the expression used in section 25 (2) is 'misbehaviour', whereas two sections later in the Act the expression 'misconduct' occurs. A person has misbehaved if he has behaved improperly, and when construing the word 'misbehaviour' in section 25 (2) it is legitimate to enquire whether the claimant's behaviour was improper having regard to the purpose for which he was required to attend at the course of instruction. He was required to attend at the course 'for the purpose of giving him an opportunity of becoming fit or keeping fit for entry into or return to regular employment' (section 25 (1)). If a person will not interest himself in the trade which he is being taught in order to effect the purpose for which he is attending the course, and will not endeavour to learn that trade, he is in my view guilty of 'misbehaviour' within the meaning of that word in section 25 (2) of the Act. Furthermore it is necessary in order to effect the purpose aforesaid that rules of conduct should be framed and observed. One of the rules at the course is that 'work should be properly and diligently performed,' and breach of this rule amounts to improper behaviour or 'misbehaviour.' Breach of a rule framed to maintain discipline at the course has been held to be 'misbehaviour,' as breach of that rule had an adverse effect on the general conduct and well-being of the course of instruction (see Decision 12559/34\*).

"If, as the instructor reported and the claimant did not deny, the latter was not trying to learn the trade in which he was being instructed, and would not take an interest in his work, he was thwarting the purpose for which he had been required to attend the course, and he was breaking the rule which I have quoted above, and this amounted to 'misbehaviour' within the meaning of that expression in section 25 (2) of the Act (see Decision 1347/35, not reported).

"In these circumstances the question arises for what period after 19th August, 1936, should the claimant not be deemed to have duly attended the course in accordance with the Minister's requirement, or to have good cause for not so attending.

"In Decision 13101/34, it was said 'The duration of such period would depend upon the nature and degree of the misbehaviour.' In Case 1347/35, in which the facts closely resembled those of this case, the period was fixed as one of six weeks, and in my view that is the period in this case during which it may not be deemed that the claimant duly attended at the course in accordance with the Minister's requirement."

## UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE STATUTORY COMMITTEE.

## REPORT ON DRAFT BENEFIT (AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS.

The Report of the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee on the draft Unemployment Insurance (Benefit) (Amendment) Regulations, 1937, which were referred to the Committee by the Minister of Labour, has been published.†

The purpose of the regulations is to amend Regulation 12 of the Unemployment Insurance (Benefit) Regulations, 1936.† Regulation 12 enables a period of sickness to be counted for the purpose of the waiting time for unemployment benefit; but under a decision of the Umpire its effect for that purpose was limited. The purpose of the draft Regulations is to restore the position to what was originally intended.

The Committee are satisfied that it is desirable to amend Regulation 12 in the manner proposed, and they recommend that the regulations should be made in the form in which they were submitted to the Committee.

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

## Recent Proceedings.

## CIVIL SERVICE ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL.

CLERICAL ASSISTANTS, GRADE I; ESTABLISHED TYPISTS AND SHORTHAND-TYPISTS; AND CLERICAL OFFICERS IN THE GENERAL CLERICAL CLASS.—The Civil Service Clerical Association submitted a claim that, where an officer performs the duties of a higher grade for a period in excess of the annual leave appropriate to that grade, extra remuneration should be paid in accordance with Industrial Court Award No. 1418. That award laid down that, where an officer substitutes for one or more officers in a higher grade through absence on leave for a period in excess of a qualifying period of six months, such officer shall be paid an allowance equivalent to 20 per cent. of his or her salary for such excess period. The Tribunal decided against the claim.—Award No. 1; dated 27th January, 1937.

\* See Vol. XIII, Umpire's Selected Decisions, p. 82. (Pamphlet No. 12/1934.)  
† H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (1½d. post-free).  
‡ Statutory Rules and Orders, 1936, No. 809. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (1½d. post-free).



## CONCILIATORS, SINGLE ARBITRATORS, AND AD HOC BOARDS OF ARBITRATION APPOINTED BY THE MINISTER OF LABOUR.

**WATERWORKS UNDERTAKINGS: DONCASTER.**—A difference having arisen between the trade union side of the Yorkshire District Joint Industrial Council for the Waterworks Undertakings Industry and the corporation of the county borough of Doncaster, concerning the application of the grading scheme of the Yorkshire District Council, which fixes a scale of wages according to the population supplied by the undertakings, the Minister was invited to appoint an independent chairman to preside over the arbitration panel appointed by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Waterworks Undertakings Industry for the purpose of adjudicating upon the difference. Mr. V. R. Aronson was appointed under the Conciliation Act, 1896, to be the independent chairman. As the members of the panel were unable to come to a unanimous decision, it fell to him, as chairman, to make an Award. In his Award, dated 16th January, 1937, Mr. Aronson decided that the Doncaster Corporation were entitled to pay all workmen within the scope of the scheme the grade B rates of pay, which apply to waterworks undertakings supplying a population of less than 90,000 and more than 20,000.

## OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

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

**ALIENS.**—*A return of alien passengers, excluding transmigrants, landed, embarked, and refused leave to land, in the United Kingdom during the three months ended 31st December, 1936.* Home Office. [Cmd. 5176 III; price 1d.]

**CHOICE OF CAREERS.**—*Choice of Career Series, No. 14 (revised).* Dentistry. Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publication; price 3d.]

**FACTORIES.**—*Factories Bill, 1937. Memorandum showing the extent to which the Bill differs from the existing law.* Home Office. [Cmd. 5366; price 3d.]; see page 49 of this GAZETTE.

**INDUSTRIAL AND PROVIDENT SOCIETIES.**—*Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year 1935, Part 3. Industrial and provident societies.* [S.O. publication; price 2s. 6d.]

**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 1936.* Mines Department. [S.O. publication; price 2d.]

**STATISTICAL ABSTRACT.**—*Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom for each of the fifteen years 1913 and 1922 to 1935. Eightieth number.* Board of Trade (in conjunction with the Ministry of Labour and the Registrars-General). [Cmd. 5353; price 6s. 6d.]

**UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.**—(i) *Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935 and 1936. Report of the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee on the Draft Unemployment Insurance (Benefit) (Amendment) Regulations, 1936.* 27th January, 1937. Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publication; price 1d.] See page 81 of this GAZETTE. (ii) *Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935. Selected decisions given by the Umpire on claims for benefit during the months of November and December, 1936.* U.I. Code 8B. Pamphlets Nos. 11 and 12, 1936. Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publications; price 2d. each.]

## GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

### LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, JANUARY, 1937.

#### ADMIRALTY.

**Accumulators:** D.P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell. **Air Compressors:** Fullerton Hodgart & Barclay, Ltd., Paisley; Reavell & Co., Ltd., Ipswich—Sub-contractors for Electrical Equipment, Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich—Sub-contractors for Pressure Gauges, Dewrance & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—George Waller & Son, Ltd., Stroud, Glos.—Sub-contractors for Electrical Gear, W. H. Allen, Sons & Co., Ltd., Bedford—Rotherham Forge & Rolling Mills Co., Rotherham.—**Air Drying and Cooling Plant:** Reavell & Co., Ltd., Ipswich—Sub-contractors for Electrical Gear, Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich. **Alternators, Motor:** Electro Dynamic Construction Co., Ltd., St. Mary Cray.—**Asbestos Goods:** Turner Bros. Asbestos Co., Ltd., Rochdale.—**Batteries and Cells:** Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Manchester; D.P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell; Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Enfield.—**Batteries, Dry:** Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Blankets:** John Berry & Sons, Buckfast.—**Blocks, Wood Paving:** Jewson & Sons, Ltd., Norwich.—**Boiler, Horizontal Cylindrical, Multi-tubular:** John Thompson (Wolverhampton), Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Bottle Rack Stowage:** Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Boxes, Fuze:** Brownlee & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Lawson & Co. (Govan), Ltd., Glasgow.—**Boxes, Junction:** Highton & Son, Ltd., London, E.—**Brackets, Bearings, etc.:** F. Wigglesworth & Co., Ltd., Shipley, Yorks.—**Bricks, Stock and Facing:** Colthurst Symons & Co., Ltd., Bridgewater.—**Brushes, Shaving:** C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham.—**Brushes, Steel Wire:** J. & R. Whyte, Glasgow; Greening & Sons, Ltd., Hayes; Wm. Turner, Hemel Hempstead; Topham & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Leng & Sons, Birmingham; Riddell Cousland & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Mechanical Appliances Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Brushes, Tooth:** "Addis," Hertford; Bidwell, Bidwell & Co., Ltd., Axminster; W. R. Tilbury & Son, London, E.—**Buses, Leyland:** A. Burns, London, S.W.—**Cabinets, Ice:** Marco Refrigerators, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Cabinet Work:** Binns, Ltd., South Shields; De La Pre Components, Ltd., Northampton; J. Elliott & Sons, High Wycombe.

—**Cable Installation:** Pirelli General Cable Works, Ltd., Southampton.—**Capstans and Generator:** Sir William Arrol & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Carpets, Rugs and Mats:** Carpets Trades, Ltd., Kidderminster; Tomkinson's, Ltd., Kidderminster; Thos. Bond & Sons, Ltd., Stourport.—**Chairs:** Lightalloys, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Chain Cable:** J. Westwood & Sons, Cradley Heath; N. Hingley & Sons, Ltd., Netherton, Dudley.—**Cleaning Cloths, Cotton:** J. C. Ley & Sons, Old Radford.—**Cooling Machinery:** J. & E. Hall, Ltd., Dartford.—**Coils, W/T:** Aeronautical & General Instruments, Ltd., Croydon; Gambrells, Rowse & Snoden, Ltd., London, S.W.; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Condensers:** Marconi's W/T Co., Ltd., Chelmsford; H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, S.E.; British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Helsby; Dubilier Condenser Co. (1925), Ltd., London, W.; Telegraph Condenser Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Copper Ingots:** British Metal Corporation, London, E.C.—**Contactors:** Everett Edgecumbe & Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—**Cranes:** Cowans Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Carlisle; Clarke Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead-on-Tyne; Sir William Arrol & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Thos. Smith & Sons (Rodley), Ltd., Rodley; Clyde Crane & Engineering Co., Ltd., Mossend; Stothert & Pitt, Ltd., Bath—Sub-contractors for Motors, English Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Brook Motors, Ltd., Glasgow; British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby; Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich—Sub-contractors for Control Gear, Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton; E.M.B. Co., Ltd., West Bromwich.—**Cranks, Main Engine:** Wm. Jessop & Sons, Sheffield.—**Cross Connectors and Grips Bridge:** W. H. Tildesley, Ltd., Willenhall.—**Cutters:** J. S. White & Co., Ltd., Cowes.—**Distilling Machinery:** Buckley & Taylor, Ltd., Oldham.—**Drafting Machines:** Evershed & Vignoles, Ltd., London, W.—**Drilling Machines:** Kitchen & Wade, Ltd., Halifax—Sub-contractors for Motors, Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich—Sub-contractors for Control Gear, Igran Electric Co., Ltd., Bedford.—**Fan Units:** Mawdsleys, Ltd., Dursley—Sub-contractors, Thermotank, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Firebricks:** Morgan Crucible Co., Ltd., Dalry, Ayrshire; J. T. Price & Co., Ltd., Stourbridge; H. Foster & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Burn Fireclay Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Consett Iron Co., Ltd., Consett.—**Fittings, Electric Light:** Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Fittings, W/T:** General Electric Co., Ltd., Wembley.—**Flour:** S. Edward & Son, Bishops Stortford; Parker Bros. (Mildenhall), Ltd., Mildenhall; P. Trant & Sons, Ltd., Kingsbridge; Spillers, Ltd., Avonmouth and Cardiff; P. Mumford & Son, London, S.E.—**Frames for W/T Racks:** J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Furnaces, Forging and Plate:** Dowson Mason Gas Plant Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Galleys Ranges, Electric:** General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Generating Machinery, Electric:** Davey Paxman & Co. (Colchester), Ltd., Colchester.—**Generating Sets:** Crossley Bros., Ltd., Manchester.—**Generator, Diesel:** Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., Lincoln.—**Generators, Motor:** Veritys, Ltd., Aston, Birmingham; Gilbert Austin, Ltd., Glasgow; W. Mackie & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Grips, Bulldog:** Charles Richards & Sons, Ltd., Wednesbury.—**Heating Elements:** Simplex Electric Co., Ltd., Oldbury.—**Hides, Upholstery:** Isoco Rubber & Waterproofing Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Holders and Mountings for W/T Valves:** Aeronautical & General Instruments, Ltd., Croydon; Veritys, Ltd., Birmingham; Gambrells, Rowse & Snoden, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Hose, Leather Suction:** S. E. Norris & Co., Ltd., Dagenham.—**Huts, Temporary:** Browne & Lilly, Ltd., Reading.—**India Rubber Gear:** Avon Rubber Co., Ltd., Melksham; Clyde Rubber Works Co., Ltd., Renfrew; Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Manchester; Greengate & Irwell Rubber Co., Ltd., Manchester; Leyland & Birmingham Rubber Co., Ltd., Leyland; North British Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh; Castle Rubber Co., Ltd., Warrington.—**Lanterns:** Oldham & Son, Ltd., Denton, Manchester; Chadburn (Ship) Telegraph Co., Ltd., Bootle.—**Lathes:** John Lang & Sons, Ltd., Johnstone—Sub-contractors for Motors, Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester—Sub-contractors for Control Gear, Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton—H. W. Ward & Co., Ltd., Birmingham—Sub-contractors for Electrical Gear, British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby—Denham's Engineering Co., Ltd., Halifax. Sub-contractors for Electrical Gear, Metro-Vick Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester—Ward Haggas & Smith, Ltd., Keighley. Sub-contractors for Electrical Gear, British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby—George Swift & Sons, Ltd., Halifax.—**Leggings, Web:** M. Wright & Sons, Ltd., Quorn; Mills Equipment Co., Ltd., London, N.—**Life Floats:** Butterfield Co., London, E.; Notts Life Floats, Ltd., Frome.—**Linseed Oil, Boiled and Raw:** Younghusband Barnes & Co., London, S.E.; Smith Bros. & Co., London, E.—**Lockers, Kit, Aluminium:** Milners Safe Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—**Locomotive, Steam:** Andrew Barclay Sons & Co., Ltd., Kilmarnock.—**Loudspeakers:** Parmeko, Ltd., Leicester.—**Marmalade:** Crosbie's Pure Food Co., Ltd., Southall.—**Mixing Machines:** Morton Machine Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Motor Boats:** J. S. White & Co., Ltd., Cowes; British Power Boat Co., Hythe; Vosper, Ltd., Portsmouth; Sittingbourne Shipbuilding Co., Sittingbourne; Ferry Engine Co., Ltd., Southampton.—**Motors and Ventilators:** Small Electric Motors, Ltd., Beckenham.—**Oil, Edible:** London Oil Buyers Corporation, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Oilskin Clothing:** Chamberlins, Ltd., Norwich; Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Great Yarmouth; M. Barr & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Operating Gear, Bow Cap:** MacTaggart Scott & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—**Overcoats, Seamen's:** Milns Cartwright & Reynolds, Ltd., London, E.; Rego Clothiers, Ltd., London, N.; J. Hammond & Co. (1922), Ltd., Newcastle, Staffs.; J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E., and/or Swindon.—**Panels, W/T:** Marconi's W/T Co., Ltd., Chelmsford.—**Pickles:** J. Stephens, Sons & Co., Ltd., Gloucester.—**Pins, Split:** Joseph Nichols & Son, Ltd., Birmingham; Thos. P. Hawkins & Son, Ltd., Birmingham; Guest Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., Birmingham; Cooper & Turner, Ltd., Sheffield; David Powis & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Pitometer Log Gear:** British Pitometer Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Propellers:** J. Stone & Co., London, S.E.—**Propeller Shafts:** Ince Forge Co., Ltd., Wigan.—**Pumps, Boat:** Sir James Laing & Sons, Ltd., Sunder-

land.—**Pumps:** G. & J. Weir, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Pyjama Suits:** James Bennett & Co. (Warrington), Ltd., Warrington.—**Radio Goniometer:** Aeronautical & General Instruments, Ltd., Croydon.—**Rags, Cotton, Coloured:** S. D. Harrison & Sons, Ltd., London, E.—**Railway Materials:** Robert Hudson, Ltd., Leeds; Cargo Fleet Iron Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—**Receiving Models:** Aeronautical & General Instrument, Ltd., Croydon; Marconi's W/T Co., Ltd., Chelmsford; H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Reels:** Sir J. Laing & Sons, Ltd., Sunderland.—**Regulators, Boiler Feed Water with Equipment:** G. & J. Weir, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Resistances:** Cressall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Zenith Electric Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—**Rods, High Tensile Brass:** Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—**Screw Machine, Motor-Driven, Automatic:** Butterworth British Automatic Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Rochdale—Sub-contractors for Electrical Gear, British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby.—**Soap, Hard:** J. Knight, Ltd., London, E.—**Steel Sashes:** Rustproof Metal Window Co., Ltd., Chester.—**Steelwork:** Cleveland Bridge & Engineering Co., Ltd., Darlington; W. Bain & Co., Ltd., Coatbridge.—**Steering Gear:** Donkin & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—**Switches:** Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Telephone Gear:** A. Graham & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; General Electric Co., Ltd., Salford.—**Telescopes:** W. Ottway & Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Tin, Ingot:** Vivian Younger & Bond, London, E.C.—**Tin, Phosphor:** J. & J. Hughes, Birmingham.—**Tractors:** Wingrove & Rogers, Ltd., Liverpool—Sub-contractors for batteries, Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Manchester—Drewry Car Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Transformers:** Foster Engineering Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Traps, Steam:** Walker Crosswell & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Trucks for Mines and Sinks:** Robert Hudson, Ltd., Leeds.—**Tubes, Steel:** Scaffolding (Great Britain), Ltd., London, S.W.; Chesterfield Tube Co., Ltd., Chesterfield.—**Valve Benches:** Mullard Radio Valve Co., Ltd., Mitcham.—**Valves, Engine Induction:** Brown Bros. & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—**Valves, "Peet":** J. Blakeborough & Sons, Ltd., Brighouse.—**Valves, Safety with Equipment:** Cockburns, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Voltmeters:** Everett Edgecumbe & Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—**V.S.G. Units for Capstan Gear:** Clarke Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead.—**Waistbelts, Seamen's:** Frenchs, Ltd., London, E.; Barrow Hepburn & Gale, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Welding Equipment:** Quasi Arc Co., Ltd., London, E.; Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich.—**Whalers:** J. S. White & Co., Ltd., Cowes.—**Wind Speed and Direction Instruments:** Elliott Bros. (London), Ltd., London, S.E.—**Winches:** Herbert Morris, Ltd., Loughborough; Stothert & Pitt, Ltd., Bath; Clarke Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead.—**Wire Ropes, Steel:** R. Hood Haggie & Son, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Dixon, Corbitt, Ltd., Gateshead; British Ropes, Ltd., Cardiff; British Ropes, Ltd., Gateshead; Glaholm & Robson, Ltd., Sunderland; D. Morgan Rees & Sons, Ltd., Cardiff; Binks Bros., Ltd., London, E.; Whitecross Co., Ltd., Warrington.

#### WAR OFFICE.

**Air Charging Plant:** Reavell & Co., Ltd., Ipswich.—**Air Compressors, Trailer:** Air Pumps, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Aluminium Ingot:** British Aluminium Co., Ltd., Warrington; A. Ellis & Sons, Wakefield.—**Apparatus, Cable Laying:** J. M. Dangerfield & Sons, London, S.E.—**Bags, Pin and Valises:** T. Briggs (London), Ltd., London, N.; Waring & Gillow, London, W.—**Base Rolling Machines:** T. White & Sons, Ltd., Paisley.—**Bedsteads and Chairs, Camp:** E. Atkins, Ltd., Alperton.—**Bedsteads, Barrack:** Whitfields Bedsteads, Ltd., Birmingham; C. Bryant & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; A. Phillips, Ltd., Birmingham; Hoskins & Sewell, Ltd., Birmingham; J. & J. Taunton, Ltd., Birmingham; Evered & Co., Ltd., Smethwick.—**Belts, M.G.:** Mills Equipment Co., Ltd., London, N.—**Belts, Waist:** Barrow, Hepburn & Gale, Ltd., London, S.E.; Blackman Leather Goods Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Blankets:** J. Walker & Sons, Ltd., Mirfield and Dewsbury; H. D. Lee & Sons, Ltd., Earlsheaton; Wormalds & Walker, Ltd., Dewsbury; Dodgson & Hargreaves, Ltd., Leeds.—**Boots and Shoes:** Adams Bros. (Raunds), Ltd., Raunds; G. T. Hawkins, Ltd., Northampton.—**Boots, Gum:** North British Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—**Boxes, Steel:** Rustproof Metal Window Co., Ltd., Chester.—**Bronze Rod:** Manganese Bronze & Brass Co., Ltd., Ipswich; C. Clifford & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Brooms, Sweeping:** C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham.—**Brushes, Clothes and Polishing:** Davis Burrow & Sons, Ltd., Leeds.—**Brushes, Floor, etc.:** C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham.—**Brushes, Hair:** C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham.—**Brushes, Tooth:** W. R. Tilbury & Son, London, E.; R. Addis & Son, Hertford; Bidwell, Bidwell & Co., Ltd., Axminster.—**Cable:** British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescott; Callenders Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., Leigh; General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Liverpool Electric Cable Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—**Cambric, Cotton:** Hollins Mills Co., Manchester.—**Canvas:** Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen; M. C. Thomson & Co., Ltd., Arbroath; Anderson & Chalmers, Arbroath; F. Webster & Sons, Ltd., Arbroath; Baxter Bros. & Co., Dundee; Boase Spinning Co. (1920), Ltd., Dundee.—**Caps, Field Service:** L. Silberston & Sons, London, E.—**Caps, Forage:** L. Silberston & Sons, London, E.; J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.; Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, W. R. Z. Bloomfield, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Caps, Glengarry:** J. L. Currie & Co., Kilmarnock; R. Mackie & Co., Stewarton.—**Cases:** Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Norwich; Watt Torrance (Woolwich), Ltd., London, S.E.; C. W. Norris, Ltd., Farnworth.—**Cases, Palliase:** C. Groom, Ltd., London, E.; T. Briggs (London), Ltd., London, N.—**Cast Iron Fittings:** J. Thompson (Wolverhampton), Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Chairs, Nesting:** Cox & Co., London, S.W.—**Chassis:** T.S. Motors, Ltd., Maidstone; Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Chemical Apparatus, etc.:** Baird & Tatlock (London), Ltd., London, E.—**Cloth, Silk:** E. Wilman & Sons, Ltd., Hadfield; Ireland & Wishart, Ltd., Kirkcaldy.—**Clothing, K.D.:** H. Lotery & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; T. Briggs (London),

Ltd., London, N.; J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.C. and/or Swindon; J. Hammond & Co. (1922), Ltd., Newcastle, Staffs.—**Cotton, Waste:** Redmayne & Isherwood, Ltd., Kirkham.—**Covers, Waterproof:** J. T. Inglis & Sons, Ltd., Dundee.—**Cranes:** H. Morris, Ltd., Loughborough.—**Curtains, Sandfly and Mosquito:** T. Briggs (London), Ltd., London, N.—**Cylinders, Iron:** Baldwins, Ltd., London, E.; F. Francis & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Diaphragms:** A. Carus & Sons, Ltd., Darwen and Blackburn.—**Dough Mixing Machines:** Baker, Perkins, Ltd., Peterborough.—**Drawers, Cellular, Short:** E.H.P. (Hadleigh), Ltd., Hadleigh.—**Drawers, Cotton:** Nottingham Manfg. Co., Ltd., Loughborough; I. & R. Morley, Heanor.—**Drill:** Kiernan, Son & Co., Ltd., Manchester; J. H. Greenhow & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Hickson, Lloyd & Knight, Ltd., Manchester; J. & J. Ashton, Ltd., Hyde; Horrocks, Crewdon & Co., Ltd., Preston.—**Drop Forgings:** Smethwick Drop Forgings, Ltd., Smethwick.—**Drums, Cable:** Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; J. Sankey & Sons, Ltd., Bilston.—**Felt, Sheet:** Bury Felt Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Bury; Mitchells, Ashworth, Stansfield Co., Ltd. (R. Ashworth Branch), Waterfoot.—**Fluxed Binder and Bituminous Emulsion:** Berry Wiggins & Co., Ltd., Weaste; British Bitumen Emulsions, Ltd., Slough.—**Forges, Field, Heavy:** W. Allday & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Framing Bars:** Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Furnaces:** Lucas Furnaces, Ltd., Birmingham; Gibbons Bros., Ltd., Dudley.—**Gas and Air Mixing Apparatus:** B. L. Barter, London, N.W.—**Generators:** Electro Dynamic Constn. Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Grinding Machines:** B.S.A. Tools, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Hessian:** J. Lowson, Junr., & Co., Ltd., Forfar; Jute Industries, Ltd., Dundee.—**Hose, Canvas:** G. Angus & Co., Ltd., Burtham; F. Reddaway & Co., Ltd., Pendleton; Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen; Ravenhose, Ltd., Salford; W. Rose Hose Co., Ltd., Salford.—**Jackets and Trousers:** A. Miller, London, S.E.—**Kettles, Camp:** F. Francis & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Lace:** Hobson & Sons, Ltd., London, W.—**Lagging:** Newalls Insulation Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Lamps, Brazing:** Pryke & Palmer & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Lathes:** Timbrell & Wright Machine Tool & Eng. Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Churchill, Redman, Ltd., Halifax; A. Herbert, Coventry; Holbrook Machine Tool Co., Ltd., London, E.; J. Lang & Sons, Johnstone.—**Locomotives:** Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., Lincoln.—**Locomotive Boiler:** R. & W. Hawthorn Leslie & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—**Machines, Disc Facing:** Oldfield & Schofield Co., Ltd., Halifax.—**Machine Testing:** A. Macklow Smith, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Mattresses and Pillows:** E.H.P. (Hadleigh), Ltd., Hadleigh; T. Briggs (London), Ltd., London, N.—**Metal Rod:** Delta Metal Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; I.C.I. Metals, Ltd., Birmingham; Manganese Bronze & Brass Co., Ltd., Ipswich.—**Milling Cutters and Slotting Saws:** A. Balfour & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Sanderson Bros. & Newbould, Ltd., Sheffield; C. Churchill, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Milling Machines:** Soag Machine Tools, Ltd., London, S.E.; J. Parkinson & Sons, Ltd., Shipley; A. Herbert, Ltd., Coventry.—**Motor Cars:** Rootes, Ltd., Coventry.—**Motors, Electric:** Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., Leeds.—**Nickel:** H. Gardner & Co., Ltd., Clydach.—**Oil, Linseed:** Younghusband, Barnes & Co., London.—**Pig Iron:** Millom & Askam Hematite Iron Co., Ltd., Millom.—**Poles, Telegraph:** East & Sons, Ltd., Berkhamstead.—**Pontoons:** Saunders-Roe, Ltd., E. Cowes.—**Portable Runways:** H. Morris, Ltd., Loughborough.—**Presses:** Taylor & Challen, Ltd., Birmingham; D. Smith, Ltd., Wolverhampton; Greenwood & Batley, Ltd., Leeds.—**Refrigerating Plant:** J. & E. Hall, Ltd., Dartford.—**Re-sitting Furnaces:** British Furnaces, Ltd., Chesterfield.—**Rifling Bar Outfits:** Craven Bros. (Manchester), Ltd., Reddish.—**Rope, Galvanised:** Martin Black Co. (Wire Ropes), Ltd., Coatbridge.—**Rope, Towing, Steel:** Edge & Sons, Ltd., Shifnal.—**Rugs, Bonnet:** Adam & Lane & Neeve, Ltd., London, E.—**Sanitary Appliances:** B. Finch & Co., Ltd., Farnley.—**Semi-Annealing Machines:** J. Holroyd & Co., Ltd., Milnrow.—**Shallows:** C. B. Brook & Co., Ltd., Drighlington.—**Sheets, Cotton:** J. Hoyle & Sons, Ltd., Bacup; Stott & Smith, Ltd., Manchester.—**Silk, Parachute:** Grout & Co., Ltd., Great Yarmouth; Courtaulds, Ltd., Halstead.—**Socks, Worsted:** A. Yates & Co., Leicester; H. L. Driver, Ltd., Leicester; Hall & Son, Stoke Golding; Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Great Yarmouth.—**Solder:** E. Austin & Sons (London), Ltd., London, E.—**Springs:** Morris Springs, Ltd., Wolverhampton; A.P. Springs, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Steel Billets:** Darlington Forge, Ltd., Darlington.—**Steel, Fabric, Reinforcement:** R. Hill & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; Rom River Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Steel, Medium Tensile:** Park Gate Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Rotherham.—**Steel, Nickel, Billets:** W. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Steel, Racking:** Waddells (Stratford Steel Equip.), Ltd., London, E.—**Steel, Round:** Kayser, Ellison & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; United Steel Co., Ltd. (Steel, Peck & Tozer), Sheffield; Park Gate Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Rotherham; Colvilles, Ltd., Motherwell; Cargo Fleet Iron Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—**Steel Tubes:** Alma & Cranmore Tube Co., Ltd., Wednesbury.—**Stockinette:** I. & R. Morley, Heanor.—**Surgical Instruments:** Mayer & Phelps, Ltd., London, W.; Down Bros., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Switches:** Elliott Bros. (London), Ltd., London, S.E.—**Telescopes:** Cooke, Troughton & Simms, Ltd., York; Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Crayford.—**Tents and Parts:** T. Briggs (London), Ltd., London, N.; W. Smith (Poplar), Ltd., London, E.; Waring & Gillow (1932), Ltd., London, W.—**Ticken:** J. Johnson & Sons, Belfast.—**Towels, Hand:** Hay & Robertson, Dunfermline.—**Tractors and Trailers:** Scammell Lorries, Ltd., Watford.—**Trailer, Transporter:** Cranes, Ltd., Dereham.—**Transformers, Rotary:** W. Mackie & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Tyres, Covers and Tubes:** Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.—**Valves, W.T.:** Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.—**Vests, Gymnastic:** Stevens & Pedley, Nottingham.—**Vests, Woollen:** S.D. Stretton & Sons, Ltd., Leicester.—**Vices, Bench:** Steel Nut & J. Hampton, Ltd., Wednesbury.—**Water and Oil Cooling Units:** Spiral Tube & Components Co., Derby.—**Weights, Brass:** E. Pres-



ton, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Building and Works Services, etc.**: Fort George—Tiling of Dining Room: Toffolo, Jackson & Co., Glasgow. Stirling—Artificers Work: Milne & Co., Glasgow. Berwick-on-Tweed—Alterations to Regimental Institute: J. Manderson & Son, Dunbar. Lichfield, Whittington Barracks—Artificers Work: W. Willets & Son, Dudley. Pontefract—Term Contract: T. Feather & Co., Ltd., Bradford. Leicester—Term Contract: T. Feather & Co., Ltd., Bradford. Lincoln—Term Contract: F. Hossack & Son, Ruskington.—Catterick, Waitwith Camp—Improvements: J. R. Surtees, Catterick Camp. Woolwich, R.A.S.C. Workshops—Construction of garage floor, etc.: Old Forge Estates, Ltd., Sidcup. Woolwich, Royal Herbert Hospital—Provision of Rubber Flooring: St. Helens Cable & Rubber Co., Ltd., Slough. Shorncliffe—Miniature Rifle Ranges: H. Goodsell, Maidstone. Dover—Married Officers' Quarters: H. Goodsell, Maidstone. Canterbury—M.T. Garage: Rice & Sons, Ltd., Margate. Vauxhall Camp, Didoct—Taking Down and Re-erecting Huts—Blake Bros., Didoct. Oxford, Cowley Barracks—Erection of Educational Room: Boshers (Cholsey), Ltd., Cholsey. Perham Down, Windmill Hill Camp—Re-conditioning Huts: W. E. Chivers & Sons, Ltd., Devizes. Larkhill—Construction of Sergeants' Mess and Double Storied Barrack Blocks: Staverton Builders, Ltd., Totnes. Blackdown—Erection of Officers' Messes, etc.: Crosby & Co., Ltd., Farnham. Sheerness—Plastering: H. Goodsell, Maidstone. Sheerness—Two Garages: H. Goodsell, Maidstone. Longmoor, Mafeking Barracks—Sergeants' Messes: J. B. Edwards & Co. (Whyteleafe), Ltd., London, W. Maidstone—Double Storied Barrack Blocks: Ashford Builders Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Didoct—Construction of Married Soldiers' Quarters: J. Smallbone & Sons, Ltd., Strealey. Strensall Camp—Barrack Blocks, etc.: G. Dougill & Sons, Ltd., Darlington. Heatherhouse Lane, Irvine—Erection of Quarters, Type "B": J. Laidlaw & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow. Gosport—Improve Married Soldiers' Quarters: G. Riches, Fareham. Woolwich—Artificers' Work: H. Goodsell, Maidstone. Woolwich, Royal Herbert Hospital—Erect Married Soldiers' Quarters: Old Forge Estates, Ltd., Sidcup. Canterbury—Erection of Dining Room and Cookhouse: G. Lewis & Sons (Dover), Ltd., Dover. Netley—Construction of Married Soldiers' Quarters: H. G. Ross & Sons, Ltd., Southampton. Chilwell—Structural Steelwork: Wright, Anderson & Co., Ltd., Gateshead. Transport Contract: Road Transport (M.T.) Tidworth-Bulford-Larkhill District: H. N. Pitt & Co., Amesbury.

## AIR MINISTRY.

**Accumulators**: Batteries, Ltd., Redditch.—**Accumulators, Type "B"**: Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Manchester; Oldham & Son, Ltd., Manchester.—**Aero Engines, etc.**: Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—**Aero Engine Bearings**: Ransome & Marles Bearing Co., Ltd., Newark.—**Aero Engines, Research Work, Tests, etc.**: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—**Aero Engine Spares**: D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.; Gillett Stephen & Co., Ltd., Great Bookham.—**Aero Engine Spares, Tests, etc.**: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—**Aero Engine Tests**: Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry.—**Aero Engine Tests, Spares, etc.**: Rolls Royce, Ltd., London, W.—**Aircraft**: Boulton Paul Aircraft, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Aircraft Conversion Sets**: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—**Aircraft Spares**: A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex; Vickers (Aviation), Ltd., Weybridge; Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; Supermarine Aviation Works (Vickers), Ltd., Southampton; Boulton Paul Aircraft, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Aircraft Tests, etc.**: Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex.—**Aircraft Test Specimens**: Handley Page, Ltd., London.—**Airscrews**: Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex; De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Edgware.—**Airscrew Spares**: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—**Albion Chassis**: Albion Motors, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Alternators 125 K.W.**: English Electric Co., Ltd., Stafford.—**Aluminium**: British Aluminium Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Aluminium Union, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Ammeters and Voltmeters**: Howard Butler, Ltd., Walsall.—**Armour Plate**: Hadfields, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Auto Controls**: R. B. Pullin & Co., Brentford.—**Auxiliary Power Units Repairs**: A.B.C. Motors, Ltd., Walton-on-Thames.—**Bases**: Vickers Armstrongs, Ltd., London, S.W.; Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Norwich; R. & J. Park, Ltd., London, E.C.; J. Gerrard & Sons, Ltd., Manchester; G. Darvell & Sons, Ltd., Chorley Wood.—**Basins, Lavatory, C. 1**: McDowall & Co., Falkirk.—**Blocks, Terminal**: Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Lissen, Ltd., London, N.—**Boxes**: Vickers Armstrongs, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Boxes, Fuse**: Oliver Pell Control, Ltd., London, N.W.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Buildings and Works Services**: Dhibban, Iraq; Heating and Hot Water Supply: Brightside Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Birmingham. West Raynham, Norfolk; Preparation of Landing Ground: En Tout Cas Co., Ltd., Leicester. Bulk Petrol Storage at Penrhos Caerns, West Freugh, Wigtownshire and Woodsford, Dorset: Rigg & Remington, London, S.W. Linton, Yorks; External Services: Howard Farrow, Ltd., London, N.W. Ternhill; Underground Cables: Overhead, Ltd., London, S.W. Mount Batten; Artificers' Works: Staverton Builders, Ltd., Totnes. Cardington; Annexes: J. Ray, Ltd., Letchworth. Watton, Norfolk, Basingbourne, Cambs.; Clothing of Sheds: F. Perks & Son, Ltd., Long Eaton. Sealand; Foundation for C. Type Shed: T. Lowe & Sons, Ltd., London, W. Usworth; Artificers' Works: Cussins (Contractors), Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—**Canvas, Proofed**: Woods, Son & Co., London, E.C.—**Canvas, Duck**: Sir Elkannah Armitage & Son, Ltd., Salford.—**Canvas, Hessian**: Low and Bonar, Ltd., Dundee.—**Caps, Flying, High Altitude**: Wareings (Northampton), Ltd., Northampton.—**Carts, Hand**: Taskers of Andover ('32), Ltd., Andover.—**Cine Camera, Vinten, 35 m.m.**: W. Vinten, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Compasses**: Heath & Co., London, S.E.; H. Browne & Son, Barking; Dent & Co., & Johnston, Linwood, Renfrewshire;

H. Hughes & Son, Ltd., London, E.C.; Kelvin Bottomley & Baird, Glasgow.—**Computers Height and Air Speed MK1**: London Name Plate Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Conduits and Conduit Accessories**: Barton Conduits, Ltd., Walsall.—**Connectors Nos. 1 and 3**: D. H. Bonella & Son, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Controls, Remote**: Ferranti, Ltd., Hollinwood; Aeronautical & General Instruments, Ltd., Croydon.—**Co-operation Flying**: Aberdeen Airways, Ltd., Dyce; North Eastern Airways, Ltd., Croydon; Olley Air Service, Ltd., Croydon; Air Commerce, Ltd., Heston, Hounslow; Wrightways, Ltd., Croydon; Croydon Airways, Ltd., Croydon.—**Cooking Equipment**: Aga Heat, Ltd., Smethwick.—**Cord**: W. Barbour & Sons, Ltd., Lisburn.—**Correctors**: Laurence Scott & Electro Motors, Ltd., Norwich.—**Covers, Ear Complete**: Robinson & Ensum, Ltd., London, E.—**Covers, Waterproof**: J. T. Inglis & Sons, Ltd., Dundee.—**Cranes, Petrol, Electric**: Ransomes & Rapier, Ltd., Ipswich; H. Morris, Ltd., Loughborough.—**Crates**: J. Gerrard & Son, Ltd., Manchester; Nottingham Mills Co., Ltd., Nottingham.—**Crossley Chassis**: Crossley Motors, Ltd., Manchester.—**D/F Equipment**: Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Dinghies**: R.F.D. Co., Ltd., Guildford; Siebe Gorman & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; P. B. Cow & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Drawing Instruments**: E. R. Watts & Son, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Drilling Machines**: Adcock & Shipley, Leicester.—**Extinguishers, Fire**: Minimax, Ltd., Feltham.—**Fencing and Gates**: Bayliss Jones & Bayliss, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Filters**: Benton & Stone, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Flares**: Platt Bros. & Co., Ltd., Oldham; Rippingilles Albion Lamp Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Flares, Aircraft**: Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Flowmeters**: Short & Mason, Ltd., London, E.—**Fordson Tractor Gear**: W. J. Reynolds (Motors), Ltd., London, E.—**Gaiters, Dust Excluding**: J. B. Brooks & Co., Birmingham; S. E. Norris & Co., Dagenham.—**Gas Starter Spares**: Amal, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Gauges, Fuel Pressure**: Barnet Instruments, Ltd., Barnet; Korec Depth Gauge Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Negretti & Zambra, London, E.C.—**Gauges, Interchangeability**: Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth Aircraft, Ltd., Coventry; Westland Aircraft, Ltd., Yeovil.—**Generating Sets**: Mawdsley's, Ltd., Dursley.—**Gyro Azimuths**: R. B. Pullin & Co., Brentford.—**Hangars, Transportable**: P. & W. McLellan, Ltd., Glasgow; Head Wrightson & Co., Ltd., Thornaby-on-Tees; Braithwaite & Co. (Engineers), Ltd., Newport, Mon.; Cleveland Bridge & Engineering Co., Darlington; Palmer's Hebburn Co., Ltd., Hebburn; Motherwell Bridge & Engineering Co., Motherwell; Teesside Bridge & Engineering Co., Middlesbrough.—**Hillman Hawk 15 cwt. Chassis**: Rootes, Ltd., London, W.—**Hillman Hawk Saloons**: Rootes, Ltd., London, W.—**Hose, Fabric**: Tuck & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Indicators, D/F Loops**: Plessey Co., Ltd., Ilford.—**Indicators, Engine Speed**: S. Smith & Sons (M.A.), Ltd., London, N.W.; Short & Mason, Ltd., London, E.; Record Electric Co., Ltd., Altrincham.—**Jackets**: L. Silberston & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; J. Hammond & Co. (1922), Ltd., Newcastle, Staffs.; J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.—**Laminated Spring Drawbar Gear**: Brookhouse & Co., West Bromwich.—**Lamps, Glim**: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Lamps, Identification**: Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.; D. H. Bonella & Son, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Lamps, Navigation**: Rotax, Ltd., London, N.W.; Johnson & Phillips, London, S.E.; General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Lathes**: Holbrook M/o Tool Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Meters, Petrol**: Geo. Kent, Ltd., Luton.—**Parachute Spares**: Irving Airchute Co., Ltd., Letchworth.—**Petrol Pumps and Fittings**: Zwicky, Ltd., Slough.—**Plugs**: Oliver Pell Control, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Pumps, Motor Driven**: Drysdale & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Rags, Wool**: Motor Rag Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Receivers, W/T**: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.; Plessey Co., Ltd., Ilford.—**Rectifiers, Metal**: Westinghouse Brake & Signal Co., Ltd., London, N.—**Ropes, Towing, Steel**: Crawhall & Sons, Ltd., Gateshead; Geo. Elliott & Co., Ltd., Cardiff.—**Sanitary Fittings**: J. & R. Howie, Ltd., Kilmarnock; J. S. & F. Folkard, Ltd., Hanley; Gummers, Ltd., Rotherham.—**Serge, Blue Grey**: J. Harper & Sons, Bradford; P. Womersley & Sons, Leeds; H. Booth & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; J. W. Whitworth, Ltd., Luddenden Foot; T. & H. Harper, Ltd., Bradford; R. Gaunt & Sons, Ltd., Farsley; Fox Bros., Ltd., Welington, Somerset; J. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd., Holmfirth; A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Ltd., Farsley.—**Sewage Ejector Equipment**: Hughes & Lancaster, Ltd., Wrexham.—**Shirting**: H. Sharples & Co., Ltd., Radcliffe (Recr. & Manager); J. Bentley & Sons (Radcliffe), Ltd., Manchester; J. C. Howarth, Ltd., Manchester.—**Sound Film**: Gee Films, Ltd., London, W.—**Spectacles**: Clement Clarke, Ltd., London, W.—**Steel Bars**: Whitehead Iron Steel Co., Newport, Mon.—**Steel Sheets**: Baldwins, Ltd., Manchester; F. Braby & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Steel Sheets, Terne**: Robt. Byass & Co., Ltd., Port Talbot.—**Steel Sheets, Tinned**: Baldwins, Ltd., Stourport-on-Severn.—**Switchboards**: British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby.—**Switchboxes**: Phoenix Tel. & Elec. Works, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Switches**: D. H. Bonella & Son, Ltd., London, N.W.; Rotax, Ltd., London, N.W.; Lissen, Ltd., London, N.—**Switches, Magnetic Relay**: Rotax, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Tanks, Petrol, 400 gallon**: Thompson Bros. (Bilston), Ltd., Bilston.—**Teletypewriter Equipment**: Creed & Co., Ltd., Croydon.—**Thermometers, Radiator**: Short & Mason, Ltd., London, E.; S. Smith & Son (M.A.), Ltd., London, N.W.—**Thimble Tube Boilers**: Clarkson Thimble Tube Boiler Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Towers W/T Steel**: Painter Bros., Ltd., Hereford.—**Transmitter Receivers**: Plessey Co., Ltd., Ilford.—**Transmitters, Type 77 and Spares**: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., New Southgate.—**Transmitters, W/T**: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.; Plessey Co., Ltd., Ilford.—**Unions, Casing**: Plessey Co., Ltd., Ilford.—**Wavemeters, etc.**: Aeronautical & General Instruments, Ltd., Croydon.—**Wheels, Aero, etc.**: Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Wheels, Aero**: Palmer Tyre Co., London, S.W.—**Wipers, Windscreen**: Houdaille Hydraulic Suspension Co., London, S.W.—**Wires, Streamline**: A. Lee & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield.—**W/T Masts,**

**Telescopic**: Accles & Pollock, Ltd., Birmingham.—**W/T D.F. Receivers**: Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., London, W.C.

## POST OFFICE.

**Apparatus, Telegraphic**: Bratt Colbran, Ltd., Wembley; Creed & Co., Ltd., Croydon; G. A. Harvey & Co. (London), Ltd., London, S.E.; Power Equipment Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—**Apparatus, Telephonic**: Automatic Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Brimsdown; Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., Beeston, Notts.; Ferranti, Ltd., Manchester; General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry; B. W. Johnson & Sons, Nailsworth; Phoenix Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.; Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Apparatus, Testing and Protective**: Chamberlain & Hookham, Ltd., Birmingham; Electro Dynamic Construction Co., Ltd., St. Mary Cray; Gillett & Johnston, Ltd., Croydon; Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.; Record Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester; Standard Fuse Co., Ponders End; Venner Time Switches, Ltd., New Malden; Westinghouse Brake & Signal Co., Ltd., Chippendale.—**Apparatus, Wireless**: A. C. Cossor, Ltd., London, N.—**Arms, Wood**: J. H. Ashton, Ltd., Salford; British Australian Timber Co., Ltd., London, E.; Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd., London, E.; Calders, Ltd., London, S.E.; W. W. Hayward Bros. & Co., London, E.; Millars' Timber & Trading Co., Ltd., Purfleet; D. Roberts, Son & Co. (Bootle), Ltd., Liverpool.—**Blocks, Wood**: A. Bailey, Stone, Staffs.—**Boards, Distributing**: Revo Electric Co., Ltd., Tipton.—**Bodies, Motor**: Thos. Harrington, Ltd., Hove.—**Brackets**: Bert Birks & Co., Cradley Heath.—**Cable**: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescott; Connollys (Blackley), Ltd., Manchester; General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry; Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.; London Electric Wire Co. & Smiths, Ltd., London, E.; Pirelli-General Cable Works, Ltd., Southampton; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.; United Telephone Co., Ltd., Dagenham.—**Calcium Carbide**: Acetylene Corporation of Great Britain, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Capping, Steel**: R. A. Skelton & Co., Wednesbury.—**Castings, Joint Box**: Dudley & Dowell, Ltd., Cradley Heath.—**Cells, Leclanche**: Ferguson Battery Co., Ltd., Slough; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Cells, Secondary**: Tungstone Accumulator Co., Ltd., Market Harborough.—**Chains**: Renold & Coventry Chain Co., Ltd., Coventry.—**Clamps, Eccentric**: Bullers, Ltd., Tipton.—**Clothing, Uniform**: D. Gurteen & Sons, Ltd., Haverhill; John Hammond & Co. (1922), Ltd., Newcastle, Staffs.; Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Great Yarmouth.—**Covers, Tyre**: Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Erdington.—**Cranes for Lorries**: Herbert Morris, Ltd., Loughborough.—**Ducts**: Sutton & Co. (Overseal), Ltd., Ashby-de-la-Zouch; Turners Asbestos Cement Co., Farnworth, Lancs.—**Fittings, Electric Light**: Hailwood & Ackroyd, Ltd., Morley, Yorks; Revo Electric Co., Ltd., Tipton; Sigma Electrical Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Insulators**: J. Bourne & Son, Denby; Bullers, Ltd., Milton, Staffs.; Thomas De la Rue & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Eboneston Industries, Ltd., London, S.E.; Litholite Insulators and St. Albans Mouldings, Ltd., Watford; Taylor Tunncliffe & Co., Ltd., Stone, Staffs.—**Line, Sash**: British Ropes (Southern Sales), Ltd., Charlton.—**Metal Date Stamps**: C. V. A. Jigs, Moulds & Tools, Ltd., Hove.—**Motors, Electric**: Croydon Engineering Co., Ltd., Croydon.—**Motor Lorries**: Scammell Lorries, Ltd., Watford.—**Rectifiers**: Westinghouse Brake & Signal Co., Ltd., Chippendale.—**Rock Drilling Machines**: George Cohen, Sons & Co., Ltd., Leicester.—**Screws for Wood**: Nettlefold & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Solder**: H. J. Enthoven & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.; Tyne Solder Co., Felling.—**Tents, Joiners**: Adam, Lane & Neeve, Ltd., London, E.—**Thread**: Henry Campbell & Co., Ltd., Belfast.—**Thrust Boring Machines**: Hydraulic Engineering Co., Ltd., Chester.—**Armoured Cable Underground Work**: Fochabers-Buckie; Christie & Middleton, Ltd., Banchoy.—**Carrier Cables Scheme**: London-Cambridge; Pirelli-General Cable Works, Ltd., Southampton.—**Carrier Current Equipment for Carrier System No. 4**: London-Oxford Cables Nos. 2 and 3; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Cabling and Loading Coils**: Kirkcaldy-Dunfermline: United Telephone Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-contractor for Kirkcaldy-Dunfermline: Automatic Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Loading Coils; Epping-Bishops Stortford No. 2: United Telephone Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-contractor for Epping-Bishops Stortford: Salford Electrical Instruments, Ltd., Salford, for Loading Coils.—**Cabling, Loading Coils and Terminations**: Glasgow-Inverary-Oban, Lancaster-Barrow-Kendal: United Telephone Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-contractor for Glasgow-Oban and Lancaster-Kendal: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E., for Loading Coils; Hull-Grimby No. 3: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Conduit Laying, etc.**: Ballymena-Londonderry (Section V), Sudbury-Long-Melford, Colwyn Bay-Caernarvon (Section V), Winesham (Suffolk), Old Colwyn-Abergele (Section II), Summerton (Oxford), Niton-Ventnor, Giffnock (Development Work): Norwest Construction Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Woburn Sands, Cowden and Iden (Kent and E. Sussex): C.D.L. Construction Co., Ltd., Egham; St. Ives (Cornwall): A. H. Dingle, Redruth; Sheringham-Fakenham (Section II): F. W. Shanks, Hinstanton; Sheringham-Fakenham (Section III), Ashdown (Essex), Hockliffe and Whipsnade: A. R. Cleghorn & Co., Norwich; Old Colwyn-Abergele (Section I), Pwllheli-Morfa Nevin (Sections I and II), Colwyn Bay-Caernarvon (Sections I, II, III, IV): W. Willets & Son, Ltd., Dudley; Paiswick (Glos.), "A" Callington (Cornwall), "B" Crownhill Torr (Devon): A. Thomson & Co., (London), Ltd., London, E.C.; Tenterden, Dartford, Largs, Fitcham-Fakenham (Section I): G. Wimpey & Co., Ltd., London, W.; Fitcham-Fakenham (Section II): W. P. & P. G. Hayes, Ltd., Warrington; Walthamstow North-Larkwood, Bracknell and

Wokingham (Bucks), Ravensbourne (Bromley): J. E. Billings & Co., Ltd., Wallington; Hunts Cross and Gateacre (Liverpool), Burnall, Delph-Springhead-Saddleworth: W. Pollitt & Co., Ltd., Bolton; Margate-Ramsgate-Broadstairs, Stoke Bishop (Bristol), Iwer-Colnbrook (Bucks), Bournemouth (Central): J. Cochrane & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W.; Old Colwyn-Abergele (Section III), Birmingham-Worcester-Gloucester: S. Hutton & Co., Ltd., Northwich; Hounslow (High Street Road Widening), Gallows Corner-Southend-on-Sea (Section II): W. & C. French, Ltd., Buckhurst Hill; Liverpool (Oldhall Street and Brook Street): H. Farrow, Ltd., London, N.W.; Paignton-Colley End Road, Norwich (North): Hodge Bros. (Contra.), Ltd., Birmingham; Westminster and St. Marylebone: O. C. Summers, London, N.; Ballywalter, Kircubbin, Newtownards and Helen's Bay: J. E. Cull, Belfast; Roundhay and Leeds (Central): S. Wray & Co., Bradford; Bury St. Edmunds-Great Barton: A. E. Sparrow & Son, Colchester; Glasgow-Maryhill: Christie and Middleton, Ltd., Banchoy; Dyce and Bucksburn: G. Duncan & Co., Inverness; North Berwick: C. G. Dobson, Ltd., Edinburgh.—**Electric Skip Hoist, Band Conveyor, etc.**: King Edward Building Post Office (London) Railway: Sovex Limited, Erith.—**Lifts**: Western Central District Post Office, W.C. (Renewals and Modifications of Lifts A, B, D, E and F), Edinburgh Head Post Office Installation of Lift No. 11: W. Wadsworth & Sons, Ltd., Bolton; Mount Pleasant New Garage and Branch Office, Leeds (Basinghall Street) Telephone Exchange (Renewal of Lift No. 1 and Recovery of Lift No. 2): Evans Lifts, Ltd., Leicester.—**Telephone Exchange Equipment**: East (Belfast) (Automatic Extension), Birmingham Trunk and Toll (Extension No. 1), Ballymena (Northern Ireland) (Automatic Extension), Central (Belfast) (Automatic Extension): Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Arkwright (Nottingham) (Automatic Extension), Universal Grinding Wheel Co., Ltd., Stafford (P.A.B.X.), Supermarine Aviator, Ltd., Woolston, Southampton (P.A.B.X.), Wrexham (Automatic Extension), Staningley (Leeds) (Automatic Extension), Manchester Trunk (Extension No. 4 2 V.F. Signalling), Brookwood Unit (Automatic Extension): Automatic Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Combe Down (Bath) (Unit Automatic Extension), Bayswater (London) (Automatic Extension), Ilkington (Halifax), Hop (London) (Modification of Line Finder Equipment), Ealing (London) (Modification of Line Finder Equipment), Waterloo (London) (Modification of Line Finder Equipment), Waterloo (London) (Automatic Extension), Cuffley: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.; Sale (Manchester) (Automatic Extension), Poynton (Manchester): General Electric Co., Ltd., Stoke, Coventry; North (Dundee) (Power Plant): General Electric Co., Ltd., Stoke, Coventry. Sub-Contractors for North, D.P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell, for Battery; Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Rectifier; East (Dundee) (Power Plant): General Electric Co., Ltd., Stoke, Coventry. Sub-Contractors for East, D.P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell, for Batteries; Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Rectifier; Water Jones & Co., London, S.E., for Ringing Machine; Garston: General Electric Co., Ltd., Stoke, Coventry; Priory (Birmingham) (Automatic Extension), Grange-wood (London) (Modification of Line Finder Equipment), Euston (London) (Modification of Line Finder Equipment), Cromer (Power Plant): Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors for Cromer, Pritchett & Gold & E.P.S. Co., Ltd., London, S.W., for Batteries; Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Motor Generators; Wanstead (London) (Modification of Line Finder Equipment), Leatherhead, Paignton (Torquay): Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Telephonic Repeater Equipment**: London (Faraday Building S. Block) (Extension 14): Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.; Birmingham (Extension No. 1), Cambridge, Canterbury (Extension No. 7), Bristol (Extension No. 9): General Electric Co., Ltd., Stoke, Coventry.—**Voice Frequency Telegraph Equipment**: London (Faraday Building S.) (V.F. Terminal) (Extension 15), Leeds (Extension 6), Scarborough Telephone Exchange, Liverpool (Extension 4), Glasgow (Extension 9): Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.

## H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

**Paper**: James Brown & Co., Ltd., Penicuik; Robert Craig & Sons, Ltd., Caldercruix; James Cropper & Co., Ltd., Kendal; Dowdells, Ltd., Derby; East Lancashire Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Radcliffe; Empire Paper Mills, Ltd., Greenhithe; Guard Bridge Paper Co., Ltd., Fife; Olives Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Bury; Wiggins, Teape & Alex Pirie (Sales), Ltd., Chorley and Ivybridge.—**Printing, Ruling and Binding**: Group 691 (1937) Jobwork Printing: McCordqudale & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Advice Notes and Forms: J. Corah & Sons, Ltd., Loughborough. Booklets, P.O.S.B.: Purnell & Sons, Ltd., Paulton. Unemployment Insurance Cards (Wallet Pattern): McCordqudale & Co., Ltd., Wolverton. Cards Tp. 25B: Fisher Clark & Co., Ltd., Boston. Manila Covers U.A.B.: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., Dunstable; Pearce & Gardner, Ltd., Manchester. **Miscellaneous**: Cord, Sisal: Dixon Corbitt, Ltd., Gateshead. Envelopes Thick Buff, London and Northern Area: John Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead. Envelopes (Making) Contract M., London: Smith & Young, London, S.E. Pencils, "H.B.": British Pens, Ltd., Keswick. Tags, India: Faire Bros. & Co., Ltd., Leicester. Typewriters: Barlock (1925) Co., Basford; Imperial Typewriter Co., Ltd., Leicester.

## H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS.

**Building Services**: Abercorn Telephone Exchange—Erection: A. Roberts & Co., Ltd., London, W. Alveston Telephone Exchange—Erection: Wheelton Brothers, Belper. Ariel House, 336-337, Strand—Adaptations: Higgs & Hill, Ltd., London, E.C. Arnold (Notts) Employment Exchange—Erection: F. Evans & Sons, Nottingham. Barnet Post Office—Sorting Office Extensions: Payne Bros., Watford. Barnstaple Telephone Exchange—Erection:



Stansell & Son, Taunton. Basford Telephone Exchange—Alterations & Extension: T. Long & Sons, Ltd., Nottingham. Battersea Rise Branch Post Office—Alterations: Soole & Son, Ltd., Richmond, Surrey. Buckingham Palace—Alterations for Service Lift: Higgs & Hill, Ltd., London, E.C. Chorley Filling Factory—Erection: Sir Lindsay Parkinson & Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Dartford Telephone Exchange—Erection: Hansard, Ltd., London, W. Eastwood Park, Falfield—Erection of Annex: Soper & Ayers, Ltd., Exeter. Epsom, Surrey, County Court—Erection: H. Taylor & Son (Epsom), Ltd., Epsom. Flagpoles—Supply, Fixing, etc., at various Buildings: Piggett Bros., & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; J. Edgington & Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; B. Edgington (Silver & Edgington, Ltd.), London, E.C. Kidderminster Telephone Exchange—Erection: Edgar Crowder, Ltd., Birmingham. Kidsgrove (Staffs) Employment Exchange—Erection: Cooper Bros. (Builders), Ltd., Macclesfield. Lancaster House, Liverpool—Steelwork: P. & W. MacLellan, Ltd., Glasgow. Leyton Employment Exchange—Erection: Hammond & Miles, Ltd., Ilford. Liverpool Exchange Branch Post Office—Alterations: C. & G. L. Desoer, Ltd., Liverpool. Llangollen, N. Wales—Alterations and Additions: Rice, Jones & Son, Llangollen. Loanda H.B.M. Consulate—Joinery, etc.: J. Sadd & Sons, Ltd., Maldon. Lowestoft Head Post Office—Reconstruction Work in Public Office: D. Leighton & Son, Ltd., Lowestoft. The Mall, Constitution Hill and Hyde Park—Supply and Erection of Venetian Masts, etc.: J. Mowlem & Co., London, S.W. Ministry of Labour Training Centre, Crumlin—Tutments for Oakdale: Harrison Smith Buildings, Ltd., Birmingham. National Physical Laboratory, Teddington—Extension to Acoustics Building: Hansard, Ltd., London, W. Oakengates (Shropshire) Employment Exchange—Erection: W. B. & F. T. Archer, Birmingham. Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton—Extension of Z.P. Building: A. E. Jukes & Son, Ltd., Southampton. Petworth Telephone Exchange—Erection: W. Brydier & Sons, Petworth. Reading Head Post Office—Joinery in Public Office: D. Burkle & Son, Ltd., London, N. Southampton Telephone Exchange—Alterations and Additions to Switch Room: A. E. Jukes & Son, Ltd., Southampton. Tate Gallery—Alterations to Lavatories and to S.W. Staircase: Holland & Hannen & Cubitts, Ltd., London, S.W. Tate Gallery—Reconstruction of Basement floors: Higgs & Hill, Ltd., London, E.C. Twyford Telephone Exchange—Erection: J. H. Chandler, Ltd., Winchester. **Painting Services:** Aston Cross Telephone Exchange and Ministry of Labour Divisional Office and Employment Exchange, Birmingham—Internal Painting: J. E. Harper & Son, Ltd., Birmingham. Birmingham Post Office Stores—External & Internal Painting: R. Skevington & Sons, Derby. Natural History Museum Spirit Building—Internal Painting Work: F. W. Holleyman, London, S.W. **Engineering Services:** Chorley Filling Factory—Drilling Machines: A. A. Jones & Shipman, Ltd., Leicester; Mixing Machines: G. Porteous & Sons (Leeds), Ltd., Leeds; Filling Machines: Greenwood & Batley, Leeds; Radial Drilling Machines: F. Town & Sons, Halifax; Sliding, Surfacing and Screwing Lathes: Holbrook Machine Tool Co., Ltd., London, E.; J. Lang & Sons, Ltd., Johnstone. Department of Scientific & Industrial Research, Kean Street, Drury Lane—Refrigerating Plant: J. & E. Hall, Ltd., Dartford. Eastwood Park, Falfield—Heating and Hot Water Service: G. Carey & Son, Bath. Harrow H.M. Stationery Office—Motor Converter Set: Bruce Peebles & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh. **Miscellaneous:** Boxes—Airmen's: Hampton Timber Co., Hampton. Bunting: Eccles Spinning & Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Manchester. Cabinets—Steel Vertical Filing: Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Dartford; Roneo, Ltd., London, W.C. Chairs—Bow Back Windsor: Owen Haines & Son, High Wycombe; Anthony Tavernier, Bristol. Cotton Rags: W. C. Jones, Ltd., Manchester. Cupboards—Dormant Claims: Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Dartford. Cushions for Stands for Coronation: Hampton & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W. Door Furniture—Cast Brass: J. Parkes & Sons, Ltd., Willenhall. Flags: E. Riley & Co., Ltd., Leeds. Glazed Sliding and Hinged Doors: F. Sage & Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Island Stacks and Tables: Sankey-Sheldon (Harris & Sheldon, Ltd.), London, E.C. Linen: Robert Stocks & Co., Ltd., Kirkcaldy; W. Lumsden & Son, Freuchie; A. Blyth & Co., Kirkcaldy. Porcelain Enamelled Table Tops: Marco Porcelain Enamel Products (Marco Refrigerators, Ltd.), London, S.W. Sanitary Fittings—Pedestal Closets: J. Knowles & Co. (London), Ltd., London, S.E. Sanitary Fittings—Waste Pipe Units: Kay & Co. (Engineers), Ltd., Bolton. Shirts: Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Great Yarmouth. Slats for Storage Racks: E. Cattle, Ltd., London, N.W. Steel Book Shelving: Roneo, Ltd., London, W.C. Steel Trunk Ticket Cabinets: Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Dartford. Storage Cabinets—Natural History Museum: Bath Cabinet Makers' Co., Ltd., Bath. Tables—Constructors: Wake & Dean, Ltd., Bristol. Table Racks—Steel: Walls, Ltd., Birmingham. Tables—Repetition: Leicester Cabinet Co., Ltd., Leicester; Wake & Dean, Ltd., Bristol. Tables: G. Betjemann & Sons, Ltd., London, N. Table Standards: G. Forrest & Son, London, E.C. Trays—Paper, Oak, Mahogany: F. Troy & Co., Ltd., London, N.W. Urinals: Pickup, Ltd., Bolton, Lancs. Water Waste Preventing Cisterns for W.C.'s: Woodhouse & Co., Ltd., Doncaster. W.C. Seats: F. East & Co., Ltd., Dundee.

## CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

**Alternating Current Generator:** Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester. **Automatic Exchange:** Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, W. **Band Instruments:** Boosey & Hawkes, Ltd., London, W. **Banians:** Atkins Bros., Hinckley. **Boots:** J. Horrell & Son, Ltd., Wellingborough. **Brass Containers:** V. & R.

Blakemore, Birmingham. **British Reinforced Concrete Fabric:** British Reinforced Concrete Eng. Co., Ltd., Stafford. **Bronze Wire, etc.:** Whitecross Co., Ltd., Warrington. **Cable:** Callenders Cable & Constrn. Co., Ltd., London, E.C. **Cables and Joint Boxes, etc.:** Telegraph Construction & Maintenance Co., Ltd., London, E.C. **Carriage and Wagon Tyres:** Taylor Bros. & Co., Ltd., Manchester. **Cement:** Cement Marketing Co., London, S.W. **Chassis:** Dennis Brothers, Ltd., Guildford. **Chlorination Plant:** Paterson Engineering Co., Ltd., London, W.C. **Chromador Bridges:** Dorman Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough. **C.I. Water Pipes:** Staveley Coal & Iron Co., Ltd., Huddersfield. **C.I. Piping:** Stanton Ironworks Co., Ltd., Nottingham. **Clip Bolts:** Nuts & Bolts (Darlaston), Ltd., Darlaston. **Cloth, etc.:** Turtle & Pearce, London, S.E. **Concrete Mixers, etc.:** Winget, Ltd., Rochester. **Copper Ingots:** Thomas Bolton & Sons, Ltd., London, W. **Copper Wire:** Whitecross Co., Ltd., Warrington; Southern Rolling & Wire Mills, Ltd., St. Mary Cray. **Cotton Duck:** Gourock Ropework Co., Ltd., Port Glasgow. **Damp Proof Course:** G. M. Callender & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. **Diesel Roller:** Wallis & Stevens, Ltd., Basingstoke. **Diesel Rollers, etc.:** Aveling-Barford, Ltd., Grantham. **Drainage Pumps for Graving Dock:** W. H. Allen, Sons & Co., Ltd., Bedford. **Dry Core Cable:** Callenders Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., London, E.C. **Fishing Boat:** Bergius Co., Ltd., Glasgow. **Flags, etc.:** Porter Brothers, Liverpool. **Galvanized W.I. Water Pipes:** Wellington Tube Works, Ltd., Tipton. **Gardner Engines, etc.:** Drewry Car Co., Ltd., London, E.C. **Gardner Engine Spares:** Norris, Henty & Gardner, Ltd., Patricroft. **Gauze, Lint, etc.:** Vernon & Co., Ltd., Preston. **Generating Plant:** Petters, Ltd., Yeovil. **Ice Making Plant:** J. & E. Hall, Ltd., Dartford. **Khaki Drill:** Langworthy Brothers & Co., Ltd., Salford. **Lathes:** Reynolds & Wilson, London, S.W. **Lead Pipes:** Quirk, Barton & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. **Lighting Fittings:** Troughton & Young, Ltd., London, S.W. **Locomotive Frame:** North British Locomotive Co., Ltd., Glasgow. **Locomotive Tyres:** T. Firth & J. Brown, Ltd., Sheffield; Monk Bridge Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Leeds. **M.S. Rods:** Whitehead Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Newport, Mon. **M.S. Sheets:** J. Lysaght, Ltd., Bristol. **M.S. Steel:** Whitehead Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Newport, Mon. **Microscope Accessories:** Adair, Dutt & Co., Ltd., London, W. **Mild Round Steel:** Whitehead Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Newport, Mon. **Motor Cycle:** Triumph Engineering Co., Ltd., Coventry. **Novarsenobillon, etc.:** Pharmaceutical Specialties (May & Baker, Ltd.), Dagenham. **Outlet Valves:** Hurst, Nelson & Co., Ltd., Motherwell. **Paint:** Torbay Paint Co., London, S.W. **Paper:** Portals, Ltd., Whitechurch. **Pick Helves, etc.:** V. & R. Blakemore, Birmingham. **Pig Iron:** Wm. Baird & Co., Ltd., Glasgow. **Pitch Pine Logs:** C. Leary & Co., London, E.C. **Portable Measuring Equipment:** Marconi-Ekco Instruments, Ltd., London, W.C. **Printing Paper:** Thomas & Green, Ltd., Woburn Green; Empire Paper Mills, Ltd., London, E.C. **Pulv. Quinine Sulphate, etc.:** Howards & Sons, Ltd., Ilford. **Pumping Sets:** Harland Engineering Co., Ltd., Alloa. **Quinine:** Howards & Sons, Ltd., Ilford. **Railing and Gates:** Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, Ltd., London, E.C. **Repeaters, etc.:** General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry. **Roadmaking Plant, etc.:** Bristowes Machinery, Ltd., London, N. **Safety Fuse:** Nobel's Explosives Co., Ltd., London, S.W. **Seed Potatoes:** J. Johnson & Son, Ltd., Liverpool. **Sewerage Pipes, etc.:** J. Oakes & Co. (Riddings Collieries, Ltd.), Jacksdales. **Sewer Pipes, etc.:** Doulton & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. **Spindles, etc.:** Siemens Bros., Ltd., London, S.E. **Steel Doors and Windows:** Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, W.C. **Steel Framed Windows:** H. Hope & Sons, Ltd., Smethwick. **Steel Poles:** Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow. **Steel Sleepers:** Colvilles, Ltd., Glasgow; United Steel Cos., Ltd., Workington. **Steel Sleepers, etc.:** Guest, Keen, Baldwins Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., London, E.C. **Steel Sleeper Keys:** Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., London, E.C. **Steel Tubing, etc.:** Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow. **Steelwork, etc. for Bridge:** Motherwell Bridge & Engineering Co., Ltd., Motherwell. **Stoneware, Pipes, etc.:** Doulton & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. **Switches and Crossings (Manufacture):** Darlington Railway Plant & Foundry Co., Ltd., Darlington. **Telephone Material:** Siemens Brothers & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. **Telephone Apparatus:** General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry. **Telephone Material:** Bullers, Ltd., London, E.C. **Telephone Switchboards, etc.:** Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., London, W.C. **Tin Ingots:** Capper, Pass & Son, Ltd., Bristol. **Touring Cars:** Austin Motor Co., Ltd., Birmingham. **Vent Pipes, etc.:** Sinclair Iron Co., Ltd., London, W. **W.P. Insulators:** Taylor, Tunnick & Co., Hasley. **Water Tanks:** Hurst, Nelson & Co., Ltd., Motherwell. **White Metal:** J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.

## NOTICE.

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

		1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Wholesale Prices. Average of Board of Trade Wholesale Prices Index Numbers (Average of 1930 = 100).	1st Qr.	Figures not available.			106.5	89.7	88.5	83.7	88.7	87.8	91.7
	2nd "				101.9	87.9	84.8	87.6	88.1	92.2	
	3rd "				98.4	84.8	84.4	87.3	88.2	88.7	
	4th "				93.6	88.8	84.9	87.6	91.3	98.9	
Cost of Living. Average of Ministry of Labour Cost- of-Living Index Numbers (July, 1914 = 100).	1st Qr.	171.0	165.3	165.2	162.2	150.7	146.2	139.8	140.5	141.3	146.2
	2nd "	164.2	164.5	160.8	155.0	146.3	142.8	136.5	138.3	140.0	144.3
	3rd "	165.2	165.2	163.3	156.5	145.3	141.7	139.8	142.3	143.3	146.7
	4th "	168.5	167.2	166.5	155.5	146.7	143.0	142.5	143.7	146.7	150.5
Do. expressed as percentage of 1924 average.	1st Qr.	97.8	94.5	94.5	92.7	86.2	83.6	79.9	80.3	80.8	83.6
	2nd "	93.9	94.1	91.9	88.6	83.6	81.6	78.0	79.1	80.0	82.5
	3rd "	94.5	94.5	93.4	89.5	83.1	81.0	79.9	81.4	81.9	83.9
	4th "	96.3	95.6	95.2	88.9	83.9	81.8	81.5	82.2	83.9	86.0
Export Values of British Manufactures. Value as declared, Million £	1st Qr.	134.3	147.2	145.1	128.6	78.4	70.2	69.1	72.4	82.3	82.8
	2nd "	136.7	139.4	138.9	110.5	72.0	72.8	65.9	73.3	78.3	79.1
	3rd "	141.3	144.6	146.2	105.0	70.7	63.9	71.6	77.6	82.2	87.7
	4th "	151.6	147.7	143.5	96.8	71.0	68.7	75.2	81.6	86.0	91.3
Value at 1930 Prices, Million £	1st Qr.	Figures not available.†			124.7	83.8	84.9	86.0	90.4	102.1	102.1
	2nd "				110.3	79.2	87.8	82.5	89.8	97.7	
	3rd "				105.7	81.5	79.2	88.3	95.1	101.0	
	4th "				100.2	83.5	85.0	92.2	101.0	106.0	
Index Number of Average Values. (Average of 1924 = 100).	1st Qr.	85.4	77.5	68.5	66.5	66.4	66.8	67.2	66.8	67.2	
	2nd "	83.0	75.3	68.7	66.2	67.6	66.4	67.6	66.4	67.6	
	3rd "	82.3	71.9	66.8	67.1	67.6	67.6	67.6	67.6	67.6	
	4th "	80.0	70.4	66.9	67.6	67.6	67.6	67.6	67.6	67.6	
Shipping Freight Rates. Average of Chamber of Shipping Index* expressed as percentage of 1924 average.	1st Qr.	103.6	84.2	93.6	63.6	67.0	65.4	62.0	63.3	60.2	69.5
	2nd "	95.1	82.4	85.1	61.7	66.8	64.0	59.4	59.4	60.6	69.0
	3rd "	86.9	85.6	83.4	66.2	62.4	59.9	59.1	66.9	62.6	75.3
	4th "	92.5	96.2	75.0	66.8	72.6	64.6	64.6	65.4	73.7	94.2
Index Number of Rates of Wages. (Average of 1924 = 100).	1st Qr.	101.1	99.1	99	98.1	97.1	95	94	94	95	97.1
	2nd "	101	99	99	98.1	97	95	94	94.1	95	98
	3rd "	100	99	98.1	98.1	96	94.1	94	94.1	96	98.1
	4th "	100	99	98.1	98	95.1	94.1	94	94.1	96	99
Estimated Total Numbers aged 16-64 insured against Unemployment in Great Britain. Quarterly Averages. Thousands.	1st Qr.	11,493	11,599	11,786	11,995	12,380	12,572	12,595	12,663	12,745	12,936
	2nd "	11,518	11,624	11,822	12,115	12,467	12,545	12,682	12,766	12,766	13,015
	3rd "	11,541	11,694	11,870	12,197	12,550	12,556	12,631	12,702	12,797	13,080
	4th "	11,565	11,750	11,923	12,290	12,620	12,576	12,648	12,724	12,860	13,137
Estimated Numbers of insured Persons in Employment in Great Britain (ex- cluding persons unemployed, sick or directly involved in trade disputes). Quarterly Averages. Thousands.	1st Qr.	9,851	10,028	10,048	10,033	9,320	9,421	9,332	9,961	10,128	10,535
	2nd "	10,094	10,073	10,277	9,880	9,487	9,375	9,621	10,170	10,364	10,879
	3rd "	10,076	9,978	10,309	9,724	9,353	9,200	9,807	10,191	10,453	11,053
	4th "	10,038	9,997	10,245	9,552	9,525	9,396	9,966	10,231	10,564	11,118
Registered Unemployed in Great Britain. Quarterly Averages. Thousands.	1st Qr.	1,259	1,149	1,353	1,543	2,622	2,666	2,845	2,303	2,255	2,022
	2nd "	1,031	1,119	1,133	2,045	2,714	2,714	2,573	2,110	2,030	1,746
	3rd "	1,050	1,288	1,152	2,045	2,734	2,843	2,397	2,115	1,960	1,630
	4th "	1,107	1,355	1,281	2,297	2,668	2,757	2,268	2,109	1,901	1,621
Males	1st Qr.	1,034	956	1,105	1,175	1,973	2,197	2,362	1,933	1,886	1,656
	2nd "	869	933	916	1,302	1,956	2,251	2,157	1,773	1,686	1,436
	3rd "	865	1,045	919	1,508	2,068	2,363	2,034	1,750	1,624	1,332
	4th "	919	1,103	1,020	1,720	2,118	2,319	1,941	1,758	1,576	1,330
Females	1st Qr.	225	193	248	368	649	463	483	370	407	367
	2nd "	172	186	217	460	618	463	416	337	344	310
	3rd "	185	243	233	537	666	480	363	365	336	298
	4th "	188	252	261	577	550	438	327	351	325	291
Wholly Unemployed (Males and Females)	1st Qr.	965	884	1,084	1,179	1,993	2,197	2,332	1,967	1,913	1,742
	2nd "	746	837	885	1,260	1,966	2,102	2,079	1,737	1,711	1,488
	3rd "	740	916	869	1,411	2,061	2,150	1,937	1,681	1,618	1,372
	4th "	827	1,031	1,007	1,726	2,198	2,265	1,932	1,797	1,679	1,429
Temporarily Stopped (Males and Females)	1st Qr.	294	265	269	364	629	469	513	336	342	280
	2nd "	285	282	248	502	608	412	494	373	319	258
	3rd "	310	372	283	634	673	693	460	434	342	258
	4th "	280	324	274	571	470	492	336	312	222	192
Industrial Production—Board of Trade Index Number. (1924 = 100 for 1927-34; 1930 = 100 for 1934-6)	1st Qr.	106.8	109.3	110.6	111.0	94.6	95.0	94.8	105.7	113.0	122.9
	2nd "		103.6	112.0	103.1	92.1	94.3	96.7	104.6	111.5	122.9
	3rd "		100.2	110.7	99.5	89.3	87.4	96.8	103.2	110.7	121.7
	4th "		108.4	114.0	99.0	97.3	95.0	105.0	111.9	120.7	120.7
Railway Traffic Receipts—Goods. Average amount weekly—Great Britain, Thousand £	1st Qr.	2,127	2,034	2,018	2,002	1,759	1,614	1,518	1,669	1,648	1,711
	2nd "	2,058	1,866	1,963	1,809	1,657	1,493	1,413	1,526	1,530	1,601
	3rd "	2,181	1,879	1,955	1,748	1,627	1,396	1,452	1,521	1,516	1,598
	4th "	2,052	1,955	2,016	1,861	1,709	1,548	1,657	1,655	1,730	1,773
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr.	105.8	101.1	100.3	99.6	87.5	80.3	75.5	83.0	81.9	85.1
	2nd "	102.3	92.8	97.6	90.0	82.4	74.2	70.3	75.9	76.1	79.6
	3rd "	108.4	93.4	97.2	86.9	80.9	69.4	72.2	75.6	75.4	79.5
	4th "	102.0	97.2	100.2	92.5	85.0	77.0	82.4	82.3	83.0	88.2
Railway Traffic Receipts—Passenger. Average amount weekly—Great Britain, Thousand £	1st Qr.	1,274	1,268	1,287	1,205	1,163	1,090	984	1,028	1,007	1,166
	2nd "	1,594	1,553	1,591	1,390	1,304	1,202	1,089	1,057	1,045	1,345
	3rd "	2,204	2,008	1,963	1,841	1,693	1,566	1,623	1,664	1,700	1,762
	4th "	1,594	1,356	1,355	1,300	1,184	1,114	1,130	1,151	1,160	1,221
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr.	74.2	73.3	73.3	70.2	67.8	63.5	57.3	60.5	58.7	59.2
	2nd "	92.9	90.5	87.7	87.6	81.0	74.0	75.1	73.3	78.4	78.3
	3rd "	128.4	117.0	114.3	107.3	98.7	91.3	94.6	97.0	99.1	102.2
	4th "	81.2	79.0	79.0	75.8	69.0	64.9	65.9	67.1	67.6	71.2
Postal Receipts. Average amount daily, Thousand £	1st Qr.	119.5	125.7	124.1	129.2	129.9	127.0	128.2	131.3	132.2	137.5
	2nd "	122.7	125.4	129.3	131.5	130.8	128.1	130.7	131.4	134.8	139.5
	3rd "	122.2	126.2	129.1	129.6	127.1	127.4	128.5	130.6	134.7	141.7
	4th "	139.9	147.9	150.3	149.6	148.6	148.5	148.8	150.8	156.8	168.6
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr.	104.3	109.7	108.3	112.8	113.4	110.9	111.9	114.6	115.3	120.0
	2nd "	107.1	109.4	111.9	114.8	114.2	111.8	114.1	114.7	117.6	121.8
	3rd "	106.7	110.2	112.6	113.2	110.9	111.2	112.2	114.0	117.6	123.6
	4th "	122.1	129.1	131.2	130.5	129.7	129.7	133.4	136.2	139.5	147.2
British Exports (Volume, all com- modities). Value as declared, Million £	1st Qr.	170.5	181.9	181.2	164.1	103.3	92.3	89.7	94.7	105.5	106.1
	2nd "	171.9	175.3	177.6	140.7	95.8	94.7	85.6	95.0	101.0	101.8
	3rd "	176.2	179.7	184.7	136.3	93.2	84.1	93.1	99.3	105.3	112.2
	4th "	190.6	188.6	185.9	129.7	98.2	93.9	99.5	106.9	114.0	120.6
Value at 1930 prices, Million £	1st Qr.	Figures not ava. table.			158.9	110.9	109.7	109.7	115.4	129.3	129.2
	2nd "				140.2	105.6	112.4	105.9	115.0	124.6	123.1
	3rd "				137.2	106.2	112.4	105.9	115.0	124.6	123.1
	4th "				134.5	114.1	113.8	120.1	130.4	138.7	144.3
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr.	96.0	67.0	66.3	66.3	69.7	78.1	78.0			
	2nd "	84.7	63.8	67.9	64.0	69.5	75.2	74.4			
	3rd "	82.9	64.1	61.9	68.7	73.0	77.6	81.4			
	4th "	81.2	68.9	68.7	72.6	78.7	83.8	87.1			
Net Imports (Volume, all com- modities). Value as declared, Million £	1st Qr.	289.5	276.5	275.9	259.0	192.5	177.3	146.5	168.8	164.5	184.5
	2nd "	261.5	261.3	268.3	233.4	189.6	154.2	148.6	164.3	166.0	185.9
	3rd "	258.1	256.7	268.6	224.9	191.0	149.7	155.6	164.1	168.4	192.1
	4th "	286.3	280.8	298.3	239.8	224.3	169.5	175.2	182.9	201.9	226.0
Value at 1930 prices, Million £	1st Qr.	Figures not available.†			240.4	227.8	226.1	209.1	233.3	222.1	241.0
	2nd "				230.1	231.2	205.0	212.3	227.1	227.2	242.3
	3rd "				226.6	241.5	205.9	212.4	227.5	227.5	242.8
	4th "				230.0	243.9	227.5	239.0	242.5	260.8	276.6
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr.	105.8	106.3	94.2	97.6	104.4	104.5	111.4			
	2nd "	104.2	111.1	94.7	99.9	104.3	104.1	113.9			
	3rd "	119.6	130.5	104.6	109.9	111.5	119.9	127.2			
	4th "										
Bank Rate. Date of Change and Rate per cent.		— 5 21 Apr. 4†	41 no change).	7 Feb. 5† 26 Sep. 6† 31 Oct. 6† 12 Dec. 5†	6 Feb. 4† 6 Mch. 4† 21 Nov. 3† 1 May 3	14 May 2† 23 July 4† 30 July 4† 21 Sep. 6	18 Feb. 5 10 Mch. 4† 17 Mch. 3† 21 Apr. 3† 12 May 2† 10 June 2	2 (no change).	2 (no change).	2 (no change).	2 (no change).



		1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Discount Rate. Three Months Bank Bills. Quarterly Average, per cent.	1st Qr.	4½	4½	5	3½	2½	4½	½	1	½	½
	2nd "	4½	3½	5½	2½	2½	1½	½	½	½	½
	3rd "	4½	4½	5½	2½	3½	1½	½	½	½	½
	4th "	4½	4½	5½	2½	5½	1½	1	½	½	½
Bank Clearings (Metropolitan, Country Cheque and Provincial (England and Wales)). Average amount daily, Million £	1st Qr.	21.0	21.6	22.0	21.2	19.3	18.8	18.6	20.2	20.8	22.4
	2nd "	21.2	21.7	21.4	20.4	18.4	17.6	18.2	19.5	20.8	22.1
	3rd "	20.1	20.5	20.5	18.8	17.3	17.1	18.0	18.6	20.2	21.7
	4th "	21.7	21.8	21.6	19.4	18.3	18.2	19.3	20.4	21.8	24.2
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr.	101.4	104.3	106.3	102.4	93.2	90.8	89.9	97.6	100.5	108.2
	2nd "	102.4	104.8	103.4	98.6	88.9	85.6	87.9	94.2	100.5	106.8
	3rd "	97.1	99.0	99.0	90.8	83.6	82.6	87.0	89.9	97.6	104.8
	4th "	104.8	105.3	104.3	93.7	88.4	87.9	93.2	98.6	105.3	116.9
Coal Mining—Coal Raised. Average quantity of saleable coal raised monthly, Million tons.	1st Qr.	22.0	21.4	22.0	22.6	19.2	18.7	18.7	19.9	19.4	20.4
	2nd "	20.5	18.9	20.5	19.3	17.9	17.4	16.0	17.5	17.7	17.8
	3rd "	20.3	18.4	20.8	18.8	17.1	15.5	15.7	17.0	17.4	18.0
	4th "	20.9	20.4	22.2	20.5	19.3	18.2	18.6	19.2	19.9	19.9
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr.	98.8	96.3	98.9	101.7	86.1	83.8	84.1	89.4	87.0	91.6
	2nd "	92.3	85.1	92.0	86.8	80.4	78.1	72.0	78.5	79.4	80.1
	3rd "	91.4	82.9	93.6	84.4	76.6	69.5	70.5	76.6	78.0	80.9
	4th "	93.7	91.8	99.8	92.1	86.6	81.9	83.3	86.5	89.5	89.6
Coal Mining—Coal Exported.* Average quantity of coal exported monthly, Million tons.	1st Qr.	4.4	4.0	4.4	5.0	3.5	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.7
	2nd "	4.4	4.2	5.0	4.5	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.4	3.2	2.8
	3rd "	4.2	4.1	5.3	4.4	3.4	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.0
	4th "	4.1	4.3	5.4	4.4	3.7	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.0
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr.	84.9	78.0	85.2	97.4	67.6	61.4	61.2	60.4	61.0	51.9
	2nd "	85.8	81.5	97.1	87.8	70.5	67.2	61.8	65.7	62.3	53.7
	3rd "	82.2	80.7	104.0	85.8	67.1	60.6	64.2	66.1	65.3	59.3
	4th "	78.9	84.6	104.7	85.1	72.2	63.2	66.3	65.0	62.6	59.2
Coal Mining—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	1st Qr.	16.4	17.9	15.9	13.5	23.1	27.6	29.4	25.7	24.4	20.5
	2nd "	18.0	21.6	17.6	20.8	29.8	35.3	36.1	30.6	27.4	25.7
	3rd "	20.3	26.1	16.7	24.9	33.0	40.6	36.7	30.5	28.2	22.9
	4th "	18.2	23.2	14.8	22.4	26.9	32.5	29.4	25.8	21.0	18.0
Iron and Steel—Crude Steel Output. Average quantity monthly, Thousand tons.	1st Qr.	835.7	728.0	799.8	793.5	462.9	457.7	501.6	751.0	789.7	943.4
	2nd "	827.3	701.9	827.8	665.0	420.5	436.5	559.3	751.4	810.7	971.0
	3rd "	702.4	677.9	802.0	553.4	395.5	410.1	595.9	706.6	806.4	957.9
	4th "	667.5	733.9	788.7	430.1	447.3	448.0	677.4	744.2	874.0	1,027.0
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr.	122.3	106.5	117.0	116.1	67.7	67.0	73.4	109.9	115.6	138.0
	2nd "	121.1	102.7	121.1	97.3	61.5	63.9	81.8	109.9	118.6	142.1
	3rd "	102.8	99.2	117.4	81.0	57.9	60.0	87.2	103.4	118.0	140.2
	4th "	97.7	107.4	115.4	62.9	65.5	65.6	99.1	108.9	127.9	150.3
Iron and Steel—Pig Iron Output. Average quantity monthly, Thousand tons.	1st Qr.	559.2	568.0	558.0	640.6	337.5	329.7	296.5	453.1	519.5	604.6
	2nd "	683.8	572.8	641.3	598.7	331.2	314.5	336.7	513.0	538.2	645.0
	3rd "	611.1	503.9	672.8	442.2	280.3	270.8	355.4	510.6	540.1	650.7
	4th "	577.1	542.8	654.4	382.6	303.7	275.9	385.8	516.1	544.4	661.6
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr.	91.8	93.3	91.6	105.2	55.4	54.1	48.7	74.4	85.3	99.3
	2nd "	112.3	94.1	105.3	98.3	54.4	51.7	55.3	84.2	88.4	105.9
	3rd "	100.3	85.4	110.5	72.6	46.0	44.5	58.4	83.9	88.7	106.9
	4th "	94.8	89.1	107.5	62.8	49.9	45.3	63.3	84.7	89.4	108.7
Iron and Steel—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	1st Qr.	17.5	19.5	18.8	22.9	44.1	46.5	43.9	28.7	23.8	18.8
	2nd "	16.5	20.0	17.8	29.1	45.0	48.2	40.9	25.5	23.1	16.9
	3rd "	17.6	23.2	18.6	35.5	47.2	48.2	35.9	25.3	21.2	14.9
	4th "	20.7	21.2	20.5	44.4	44.7	46.5	31.5	23.5	18.8	12.8
General Engineering—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	1st Qr.	12.7	9.7	10.0	12.7	25.8	27.8	29.4	19.2	14.3	10.7
	2nd "	9.9	9.6	9.1	15.1	27.4	28.3	26.1	16.0	13.2	8.8
	3rd "	9.4	10.0	9.5	18.4	29.4	30.3	23.9	14.4	12.1	7.6
	4th "	9.7	9.9	10.1	22.8	27.7	29.8	20.9	13.9	11.1	6.6
Electrical Engineering. Average of Index of Activity ex- pressed as percentage of 1924 average.†	1st Qr.	113.6	92.5	104.1	116.4	84.1	59.9	64.1	62.0	119.9	121.6
	2nd "	124.8	84.4	105.4	109.0	82.0	62.8	65.2	69.0	121.6	145.1
	3rd "	131.1	84.1	107.6	109.4	75.7	56.8	64.8	92.2	105.5	168.2
	4th "	109.0	98.1	111.1	97.5	65.2	58.9	64.1	112.5	105.5	181.9
Electrical Engineering—Unemploy- ment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	1st Qr.	6.5	4.7	5.1	5.7	14.5	17.2	18.9	11.3	7.7	5.6
	2nd "	5.2	4.8	4.6	7.2	14.6	16.3	16.7	8.8	6.9	4.4
	3rd "	4.7	5.1	4.0	9.1	14.6	16.0	13.7	7.1	6.0	3.6
	4th "	4.4	5.0	4.2	10.9	15.0	16.2	11.4	6.9	5.4	3.3
Shipbuilding—Merchant Vessels under construction at end of Quarter. Million gross tons.	1st Qr.	1.22	1.44	1.36	1.61	0.69	0.37	0.25	0.48	0.56	0.84
	2nd "	1.39	1.20	1.45	1.39	0.56	0.28	0.29	0.59	0.56	0.85
	3rd "	1.54	1.09	1.45	1.12	0.42	0.24	0.30	0.60	0.53	0.93
	4th "	1.58	1.24	1.56	0.91	0.40	0.23	0.33	0.60	0.74	0.96
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr.	84.6	100.1	94.3	112.2	48.2	25.9	17.5	33.4	38.6	58.5
	2nd "	96.6	83.6	101.0	96.7	38.6	19.5	20.0	40.8	38.9	59.0
	3rd "	106.8	75.7	100.7	77.6	29.0	16.6	21.1	42.0	36.9	64.5
	4th "	109.8	86.4	108.4	63.2	27.8	15.7	23.0	41.5	51.6	67.0
Shipbuilding—Merchant Vessels com- menced during Quarter. Thousand gross tons.	1st Qr.	579.8	341.8	362.4	426.6	32.7	25.7	77.3	203.0	144.4	232.5
	2nd "	437.1	279.0	428.4	230.5	23.4	23.0	50.1	146.7	108.1	282.3
	3rd "	370.1	244.6	360.1	160.7	38.7	10.8	39.7	76.9	119.0	293.2
	4th "	377.5	431.8	499.0	132.0	104.8	7.4	74.7	93.4	311.1	272.5
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr.	220.8	130.2	138.0	162.5	12.4	9.8	29.4	77.3	55.0	88.6
	2nd "	166.5	106.2	163.1	87.8	8.9	10.6	19.1	55.8	41.2	107.5
	3rd "	140.9	93.1	137.1	61.2	14.7	4.1	15.1	29.3	45.3	111.7
	4th "	143.8	164.4	190.0	50.3	39.9	2.8	28.4	35.6	118.5	103.8
Shipbuilding, Ship Repairing and Marine Engineering—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	1st Qr.	30.1	18.4	23.5	22.4	46.8	57.2	59.6	50.1	42.1	32.8
	2nd "	22.0	21.5	20.1	26.1	52.0	58.0	56.6	45.1	40.0	28.6
	3rd "	20.1	24.1	20.5	31.9	55.8	60.9	55.0	43.1	38.8	