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

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

THERE was a marked improvement in employment in April.

Insured Persons in work.—It is estimated that at 19th April, 1937, the number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain, exclusive of persons within the agricultural scheme, was approximately 11,394,000. This was 152,000 more than at 15th March, 1937, and 609,000 more than at 27th April, 1936.

Numbers Unemployed (excluding Persons normally in Casual Employment).—At 19th April, 1937, there were 1,254,646 persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain who were out of a situation. This was 104,910 less than at 15th March, 1937, and 243,933 less than at 27th April, 1936. The total on 19th April, 1937, was made up of 987,031 men, 39,257 boys, 185,776 women, and 42,582 girls.

Numbers Temporarily stopped.—At 19th April, 1937, there were registered as unemployed in Great Britain, 84,701 men, 1,906 boys, 39,554 women, and 2,494 girls who were on short time or otherwise temporarily suspended from work. The total of 128,655 was 39,022 less than at 15th March, 1937, and 118,617 less than at 27th April, 1936.

Numbers unemployed normally in Casual Employment.—At 19th April, 1937, there were on the registers in Great Britain 69,279 men, 152 boys, 1,696 women, and 15 girls who normally seek a livelihood by means of jobs of short duration. The total of 71,142 was 2,826 less than at 15th March, 1937, and 14,237 less than at 27th April, 1936.

Applicants for Benefit or Allowances.—The total of 1,454,443 persons on the registers at 19th April, 1937, included 621,082 persons with claims admitted for insurance benefit, 30,674 claimants whose position under the conditions relating to contributions paid and benefit received had not been determined, and 5,973 persons who had been disqualified for short periods from receiving benefit. There were also 611,790 persons (not included in any of the foregoing classes) with applications authorised for unemployment allowances, 3,423 persons with applications for unemployment allowances under consideration, and 181,501 other persons, of whom 43,733 were juveniles under 16 years of age. The persons with claims admitted for insurance benefit included 2,455 for whom payment of unemployment allowances in supplementation of benefit had been authorised.

The extension of the scheme of unemployment assistance as from 1st April, 1937, has enabled considerable numbers of persons to qualify for unemployment allowances who, before that date, were not entitled to apply.

Percentages Unemployed.—Among insured workpeople, aged 16-64 (excluding persons within the

agricultural scheme), the percentage unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 10·8 at 19th April, 1937, as compared with 11·8 at 15th March, 1937, and 13·6 at 27th April, 1936. For males alone the percentage at 19th April, 1937, was 12·1, and for females 7·2. At 15th March, 1937, the corresponding percentages were 13·3 and 7·7, and at 27th April, 1936, they were 15·4 and 8·9.

Industries in which the Principal Variations occurred.—The improvement in employment between 15th March and 19th April was most marked in building, public works contracting and stone-quarrying (in which employment in March was adversely affected by bad weather), in coal mining, ship building and repairing, the engineering, metal goods, motor vehicle, cycle and aircraft industries, the distributive and tailoring trades, and the road transport, port transport, and hotel and boarding house services. There was also a seasonal improvement in agriculture.

WAGES.

In the industries for which statistics are regularly compiled by the Department, the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in April resulted in an increase of over £95,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 827,000 workpeople. No important decreases were reported.

The principal groups of workpeople affected by the increases were coal miners in Northumberland, Yorkshire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Warwickshire, North Staffordshire, South Wales and Monmouthshire, and Scotland; female workers employed in engineering establishments in Great Britain and Northern Ireland; pottery workers; workpeople employed in the manufacturing section of the cotton industry; and vehicle builders and wheelwrights.

The changes so far reported in the first four months of 1937 are estimated to have resulted in a net increase of about £287,000 per week in the full-time rates of wages of 2,699,000 workpeople, and in a net decrease of about £10,300 in those of 87,000 workpeople.

COST OF LIVING.

At 1st May the average level of retail prices of the commodities taken into account in the statistics compiled by the Ministry of Labour (including food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, and miscellaneous items) was approximately 52 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, as compared with 51 per cent. at 1st April, and 44 per cent. at 1st May, 1936. For food only the corresponding percentage increases were 36, 35 and 25, respectively.

TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in April was 115. In addition, 11 disputes which began before April 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 79,000, and the aggregate duration of the disputes in April is estimated at about 480,000 working days.

REPORT OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR FOR THE YEAR 1936.

In the Thirteenth Annual Report of the Ministry of Labour,* particulars are given of the work of the Ministry during the year 1936.

Employment.—It is stated in a general review of the state of employment during the year that three facts stand out from a study of the employment position during 1936. There was an exceptionally sharp rise in the numbers available for employment; large increases took place in the numbers in employment; and a marked decrease occurred in the numbers unemployed. From March, 1936, onwards the numbers of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain, exclusive of agricultural workers, exceeded all previous records, reaching a total of 11,132,000 in December, 1936, or just over half a million more than in the preceding December. At the close of the year, the number of persons registering as unemployed was 1,629,000, or nearly 250,000 below the total for the previous December.

As in the three previous years the improvement was general, but the heavy incidence of unemployment in the North and in Wales, as compared with the remainder of the country, persists, and, on the average, unemployment in Wales during 1936 was more than twice as severe as in the country as a whole. Briefly, while one-half of the total insured population is in the north and Wales, those areas account for two-thirds of the total unemployment.

The Report also refers to the work of the Commissioners for the Special Areas, and summarises their estimated financial commitments (including expenditure) on 31st December, 1936.

The Work of the Exchanges as Employment Agencies.—The number of vacancies notified in 1936 was 3,102,758, nearly 200,000 more than in 1935, and the number of vacancies filled was 2,624,213, over 110,000 more than in 1935. This represents a percentage of 84·6 of vacancies filled in 1936, as compared with a percentage of 86·3 in 1935; the increased difficulties of meeting the demands of employers owing to the lack of applicants on the registers possessing the qualifications and experience required are reflected in the smaller percentage for 1936.

A Table is published in the Report which groups the principal industries under 32 heads, and gives, for each group, the number of engagements of wholly unemployed workpeople made through the exchanges, expressed as a percentage of the total number of such engagements. The overall percentage was 28·9, and it is stated in the Report that, while there is a continued increase in the use of the exchanges for labour engagement, there is no doubt that the range of their effective service could, with advantage to industry, be extended over a wider field.

Special reference is made in the Report to the filling of vacancies in the following trades and industries:—building and contracting; hotel and catering; engineering and the construction of vehicles; and agricultural employment. Particulars are also given of the number of vacancies "cleared" by circulation to exchanges other than those in the district in which the work was available, and of the advances of fares made to workpeople towards meeting the expenses of travelling to other districts.

The Report refers to the special arrangements made for supplying seasonal labour for agricultural work in Jersey, and for holiday resorts during the periods of pressure; to an extension of the co-operation between the joint supply organisation for the engagement of merchant seamen and the employment exchange service, and also the supply of personnel for ships proceeding to the whaling grounds of the Antarctic; to the schemes for industrial transference, and for the resettlement on the land of unemployed workers and their dependants from the Special Areas; to the placing of ex-regular sailors, soldiers and airmen and other ex-service men in employment; and to the work of the Local Employment Committees, the Standing Advisory Committee for the Port Transport Industry, the King's Roll National Council, etc.

Training and Instructional Centres; and Welfare Schemes for the Unemployed.—The number of training places provided at the training centres increased during the year from 4,245 to 6,255. The additional places were mainly in the engineering and building trades. A total of 10,693 men completed a course of training in 1936, and of these 10,398, or over 97 per cent., entered employment.

The number of men admitted to instructional centres and summer camps during the year was 20,872, of whom 3,830 entered employment.

The Ministry's physical training activities were expanded during the year. The Ministry continued to co-operate with the Central Committee on Women's Training and Employment in the provision of training for unemployed women and girls; it also continued the grant to the National Council of Social Service towards the cost of assisting and encouraging local voluntary efforts on behalf of unemployed persons in occupational centres, welfare centres, etc.

Boys and Girls.—In spite of the fact that the total juvenile population was higher than in 1935 by approximately 150,000 there was a marked improvement during 1936 in juvenile employment conditions, the average monthly live register of unemployed juveniles being 105,915 (of whom 54,567 were boys and 51,348 girls), or 12,563 less than in 1935. Tables of the distribution of juvenile unemployment for each of the divisions show that three-quarters of the total was in the north of England, Scotland, and Wales, a position which corresponds almost exactly with that of 1935.

The Report refers to the arrangements for giving advice to boys and girls with regard to choice of employment, and gives particulars of the placing of boys and girls in employment.

The number of juveniles transferred during 1936 under the juvenile transference scheme reached the record total of 15,407, as compared with 10,024 in 1935. The Report gives particulars of the arrange-

* Cmd. 5431. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2s. 6d. net (2s. 8d. post-free).

ments made for the accommodation and welfare of transferred juveniles, also of the opening of further transfer centres and camps, the object of which is to improve the physical condition of juveniles before taking up employment in an area away from home. Reference is also made to the short courses of vocational training for boys and girls, and to the extension of the co-operation on the part of local education authorities in the transfer of juveniles.

The aggregate number of boys and girls who attended junior instruction centres and classes during the year was about 191,000. Reductions in most areas in the numbers of unemployed juveniles caused the attendances for the last quarter of the year to be substantially below those for the corresponding period in 1935.

Unemployment Insurance and Unemployment Assistance.—The Unemployment Insurance (Agriculture) Act, 1936, which extended the unemployment insurance scheme to agriculture (including horticulture and forestry), and the Unemployment Assistance (Temporary Provisions) (Extension) Act, which extended to 31st March, 1936, the period of operation of the Act requiring the payment of grants to local authorities in consequence of the postponement of the "second appointed day" for the purposes of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1934, received the Royal Assent during the year. At the close of the year it was estimated that about 600,000 persons were insured under the agricultural insurance scheme.

The "standstill" arrangements for determining and assessing the needs of applicants for unemployment assistance allowances, which were effected by the Unemployment Assistance (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1935, were terminated on 15th November, 1936, by an Order made on 15th July, 1936; and new Determination of Need and Assessment of Needs Regulations were made on 26th July, 1936, to operate from 16th November, 1936. An Order was made on 28th July, 1936, naming 1st April, 1937, as the "second appointed day" for the purposes of the Unemployment Act, 1934.

The Report describes the administration of the unemployment insurance scheme under various headings; also the administration of Unemployment Assistance and the proceedings of the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee.

Industrial Relations.—The improvement in the industrial position gave rise to widespread movements for increases in wages, and to greater trade union activity resulting from strengthened organisation. Although, however, there were more disputes than in any year since 1920, they mostly affected individual undertakings, and in most cases were of short duration.

The smoothness with which adjustments in working conditions were generally made affords further evidence of the effectiveness of the various forms of joint machinery, and of the resolve of employers' and workpeople's organisations to use constitutional methods of settlement. On the other hand, many of the stoppages of work which took place were of an unofficial character, and the Report comments at some length on this class of stoppages.

The Ministry was concerned with differences and disputes between employers and workpeople in a wide range of industries. Wherever possible an endeavour was made to incorporate in any settlement reached better provision for the avoidance and proper negotiation of future difficulties. Considerable attention was also given to strengthening and establishing proper joint machinery for the negotiation of wages and working conditions and the settlement of differences, where there was evidence that the existing methods were inadequate.

The Report refers to negotiations and settlements as regards wages both in the spinning and in the weaving sections of the cotton industry; to the recommendations of a Board of Enquiry into wages and hours of work in the wool textile industry; to the appointment of a Committee to examine the working conditions of road transport workers; to the results of a meeting of the Minister and representatives of employers' organisations in the distributive trades; to the results of discussions initiated by the Minister with representatives of certain industries involving the possibility of reducing working hours; to the proceedings of the Railway Staff National Tribunal; to the setting up of a Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal for dealing with questions affecting conditions of service of civil servants, which had hitherto been referred to the Industrial Court; and to the proceedings of the Joint Industrial Councils.

The Industrial Court issued 35 awards during the year; awards were given by single arbitrators in nine cases; and there were 80 conciliation settlements, of which 45 were industrial, and 35 were cases under the Road Traffic Act.

Trade Boards.—There was no change during the year 1936 in the list of trades to which the Trade Boards Acts are applied nor in the description of those trades. The number of trade boards and district trade committees remained at 47 and 27 respectively.

Thirteen trade boards met during the year and, with one exception, all meetings were for the primary purpose of dealing with questions of minimum rates. The Aerated Waters Board (England and Wales) met to discuss the possibility of extending the scope of the board. This board also circularised all employers in the trade on the undesirability of habitually engaging juvenile workers without prospect of permanent employment. There were fifteen meetings of administrative committees, 58 meetings of "permits" committees (which deal with applications for exemption from payment of the minimum rates to injured or infirm workers), and eight meetings of special committees appointed to deal with particular questions.

International Labour Organisation.—The Report gives an account of the proceedings at the twentieth, the twenty-first (maritime) and the twenty-second (maritime) sessions of the International Labour conference, and at four sessions of the Governing Body.

THE LONDON OMNIBUS DISPUTE.

INTERIM REPORT BY THE COURT OF INQUIRY.

AFTER protracted negotiations between the London Passenger Transport Board and the Transport and General Workers' Union on the subject of the conditions of employment of drivers and conductors in the London central omnibus services had failed to reach a settlement, the Transport and General Workers' Union gave notice to terminate their agreement with the Board, and the men engaged in those services ceased work on 30th April.

On the same day the Minister of Labour appointed a Court of Inquiry, under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, "to inquire into and report upon the questions of the hours of work, the working conditions and the circumstances of the employment of drivers and conductors in the London central omnibus services and the matters in issue between the London Passenger Transport Board and the Transport and General Workers' Union." The Inquiry was opened on 3rd May, and the Court presented an interim Report* on 6th May.

Mr. Ernest Bevin, the General Secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, presented the case for the omnibus drivers and conductors in support of their claim for a reduction of the working day from eight hours to seven-and-a-half hours, in both cases exclusive of meal times. The claim covered drivers and conductors in the London central omnibus services of the London Passenger Transport Board. The case for the Board was conducted by Mr. Frank Pick, the Vice-Chairman of the Board.

The conclusions of the Court of Inquiry, on the statements and evidence submitted to them, are thus summarised in the Report:—

(a) There is a widespread feeling among the London central omnibus workers that their work is unduly exacting in its conditions and injurious to their health in its effect; (b) the conditions chiefly complained of are: speeding up of services, too frequent alteration of schedules, irregularity of meal times, and, in some cases, inadequacy of standing times and of facilities at terminals; (c) conditions of employment have hitherto been governed by the terms of the Agreement of 1932, made before the establishment of the Transport Board, which Agreement was in its nature experimental and was brought into existence before the present intensified system of working was in full operation.

The Court express the opinion that some of the schedules which have originated since the 1932 Agreement, while strictly in accord with its terms, operate somewhat onerously upon the men and are not such as could have been accurately foreseen by the parties at the time the Agreement was reached.

The Court found agreement between the parties that in all the matters raised in the discussions that have taken place for the modification of the 1932 Agreement, other than the men's demand for a seven-and-a-half hour day, accommodation could have been found between the men's union and the Transport Board. They consequently feel that negotiations for the settlement of matters in difference, other than that of a reduction of the working day, should proceed at once in accordance with the method ordinarily adopted between the parties.

The Court regard the evidence before them on the subject of the claim for a seven-and-a-half hour day, which is based fundamentally on the grounds of injury to health, as inconclusive. Nevertheless they are of opinion that a *prima facie* case has been made out for further investigation by a properly qualified body specially constituted to deal with the matter. Should such a body find that the complaints as to injury to health made upon behalf of the men are substantiated, then, in the judgment of the Court, immediate and appropriate steps should be taken, either by reduction of hours and/or by such other measures as may be agreed, to meet the position.

In conclusion, the Court recognise that any recommendation under this head must inevitably place an increased liability upon the Transport Board; but, should satisfactory proof of the need for remedy be forthcoming, they think that the Board would be assured of the goodwill of the public when budgeting for any extra cost involved.

After the issue of the Interim Report further discussions took place, through the Ministry of Labour, between representatives of the Board and the Union, as a result of which the Board defined their position in regard to the Report and submitted certain proposals. These were considered by the Union and placed before the men concerned, but were rejected as a basis of settlement, and the stoppage continues.

THE SPECIAL AREAS (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1937.

THE Special Areas (Amendment) Act, 1937, received the Royal Assent on 6th May. The Act continues in force, until 31st March, 1939, the Special Areas (Development and Improvement) Act, 1934,† and enables further assistance to be given to the Special Areas and also, under certain conditions, to other areas.

A summary of the principal provisions of the Bill, which has now become an Act, was given in last month's issue of this GAZETTE, (page 135).

* Cmd. 5454. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (1½d. post-free).
† 25 and 26 Geo. 5, ch. 1, H.M. Stationery Office; price 3d. net (3½d. post-free). See the issues of this GAZETTE for December, 1934 (page 438) and January, 1935 (page 12).

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

PROPOSED EXTENSION: NON-PRIVATE DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

THE Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee have before them draft Regulations, to be described as the "Unemployment Insurance (Insurable Employments) Regulations," submitted to them by the Minister of Labour for consideration and report: see page 206 of this GAZETTE. The effect of the Regulations, if made, will be to apply unemployment insurance to a number of persons who are now excluded because they are held to be employed by way of domestic service in a trade or business not carried on for gain.

Persons held to be employed by way of domestic service fall into three main groups:—(i) those in private domestic service, *i.e.*, working in a private household; (ii) those employed by a Government Department or public or local authority, or by or under any association, club, institution, religious body, society, or similar body of persons whose work is not carried on for the purposes of gain, or by any other employer otherwise than for the personal service of himself and his household and otherwise than in a business run for gain; and (iii) those employed in hotels, restaurants and similar businesses carried on for gain.

The first of these three groups is now excepted from unemployment insurance and is not affected by the draft Regulations. The third group is already included under unemployment insurance. It is the second group that is in question in these draft Regulations.

The nature of this second group can be illustrated by examples. At present attendants, porters and messengers, as well as special classes, like stokers and bakers, employed by Government Departments or local authorities, and cooks, waitresses, kitchen hands and the like employed by such organisations as the Navy, Army and Air Force Institute, or by a Sailors' Home, are excluded from unemployment insurance, though if they were doing similar work in business undertakings carried on for profit they would be included. A club steward, waiter or other servant employed in a proprietary club, run for gain, is now insured, while a similar servant employed in a members' club is not insured. A housekeeper, waitress or housemaid employed in a hotel is insured, while if she is in a hostel or institution maintained by a charitable body, she is not insured. A whole-time cleaner employed in a restaurant is insured, while if she is employed in a Government Department, a school, college or a church hall, she is not insured. A gatekeeper, watchman or motor van driver is insured, if employed in connection with a factory, but not if employed in a hospital, workhouse or infirmary.

Under section 3 (2) (b) of the Unemployment Insurance Act of 1935 the Minister of Labour has power by Regulations to include in the unemployment insurance scheme a class of persons employed in excepted employments where it appears to the Minister that the terms and conditions of service and the nature of the work performed by that class are so similar to those of a class of persons in insurable employment as to result in anomalies. On the information at present before him it has appeared to the Minister that distinctions, such as those illustrated above, between persons engaged in domestic work in undertakings run for gain and not so run result in anomalies justifying the use of his powers under section 3 (2) (b) of the Act. Regulations have been drafted accordingly, to include in insurance all persons employed by way of domestic service in any "trade or business," even though it is not a trade or business carried on for purposes of gain. For this purpose the expression "business" is defined in the draft Regulations as including "the exercise and performance by a Government Department or a public or local authority of its powers and duties, and the operations or activities of any association, club, institution, religious body, society or any similar body of persons; and, in the case of any other employer, every occupation, profession or calling in which the employer may from time to time be engaged, other than an occupation which has for its object the provision of what is necessary for the personal comfort, convenience, amusement, or pleasure of the employer, his family or his friends." The number of persons who would be brought into insurance under the Regulations is estimated at 200,000.

Before making the Regulations, however, the Minister is required to refer them to the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee for consideration and report; and the Committee are prepared to receive any representations with respect to the draft Regulations by or on behalf of the persons affected, which may be sent to them in writing by 1st June, 1937. Copies of the draft Regulations can be obtained from the Secretary, Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee (Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, London, S.W.1), to whom also any representations should be sent.

PRIVATE OUTDOOR DOMESTIC SERVICE.

The Minister of Labour has referred to the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee for consideration and advice the question of insuring against unemployment private outdoor domestic servants. The Committee will collect evidence on the subject and make a recommendation to the Minister. Private gardeners were brought into the agricultural scheme of unemployment insurance in 1936, and are not affected by the present enquiry. The largest classes of private outdoor domestic servants who are not insured against unemployment are private chauffeurs, grooms and gamekeepers.

The Statutory Committee invite the expression of opinion upon the desirability of including such persons under unemployment insurance, from the employers of outdoor domestic servants and from persons or organisations of persons engaged in outdoor domestic service. Communications should be addressed to The Secretary, Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee, Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, London, S.W.1.

AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN OCTOBER, 1935.

IV.—WOODWORKING INDUSTRY; OTHER MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES; BUILDING, ETC.; MINING AND QUARRYING (OTHER THAN COAL MINING); TRANSPORT AND STORAGE; PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES; GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

In the February issue of this GAZETTE, particulars were given of the scope and nature of an enquiry made by the Ministry of Labour into average weekly earnings and hours of labour in October, 1935, and statistics were published in that and the March and April issues summarising the results of the enquiry for certain groups of industries. In the following Tables, similar particulars are given for the industries above specified.

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

As enquiry forms were sent to all firms, in the industries covered, who employed more than 10 workpeople, but only to about 20 per cent. of the smaller firms, the proportions of returns received are higher 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 pages 175-6 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 those workpeople; (c) the proportion of workpeople who, in the week ended 12th October, 1935, were working less than the normal week, and the average hours lost by those workpeople in that week; and (d) the proportion who, in that week, worked more than the normal weekly hours, and the average time worked in excess of the normal hours by those workpeople during that week. The figures in the last column of the Table show the average hours worked per head, computed from the data given in the preceding columns relating to normal weekly hours, short time, and hours worked in excess of the normal week, respectively.

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 for all these causes, the figures relating to hours actually worked would usually have been somewhat lower, on average, than those shown in the Table.

Shift-work.—In certain of the industries for which particulars are given, considerable proportions of the workpeople were employed on shift-work. The following Table shows the number of shift-workers employed by the firms who supplied information, with an analysis according to the average number of shifts worked per week:—

| Industry. | Total number of shift-workers covered. | Numbers on 8-hour shifts working on average per week:— | | | | Numbers working on other systems. |
|-----------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------------------------------|
| | | 5½ Shifts. | 5¾ Shifts. | 6 Shifts. | 7 Shifts. | |
| Rubber goods (including rubber boots and shoes) ... | 4,500 | 2,500 | — | 1,314 | — | 686 |
| Iron ore mining and quarrying ... | 2,709 | 571 | 1,287 | 565 | 27 | 259 |
| Gas supply: Local authorities ... | 4,065 | — | — | 1,847 | 2,176 | 42 |
| Other ... | 9,221 | — | — | 224 | 8,729 | 268 |
| Water supply: Local authorities ... | 561 | — | — | 338 | 153 | 70 |
| Other ... | 1,603 | — | — | 1,441 | 132 | 30 |
| Electricity supply: Local authorities ... | 4,675 | — | — | 4,251 | 78 | 346 |
| Other ... | 2,572 | — | — | 2,120 | 54 | 398 |

In each of these industries the normal length of the shift was, with few exceptions, 8 hours. Among those working on systems other than those specified, a considerable proportion were working an average of 5, 5½ or 6¾ shifts of 8 hours and a smaller number were working shifts in excess of 8 hours. In the case of 174 workers in rubber goods, and 2,462 in iron ore mining and quarrying, the Saturday morning shift was 6 hours. For the purpose of the above Table, work performed on a Saturday by these workers is reckoned as a full shift. In the case of 3,671 workers in rubber goods manufacture, 1,552 in iron ore mining and quarrying, 1,532 in gas supply (local authorities) and 1,033 in gas supply (other), there was a recognised meal interval, usually of 20 to 30 minutes, included in the shift.

Increases in Rates of Wages since October, 1935.—In a number of industries for which particulars are given below, rates of wages have been increased since the date (October, 1935) to which the enquiry related. In the furniture making, mill sawing, and packing case making industries rates of wages have been increased by varying amounts in different districts and there have also been increases in the vehicle building, coopering, basket making, and brush and broom making industries, and in the piano making industry in London. In the building industry craftsmen have received an increase of 1d. per hour and labourers ½d. or 1d. per hour, in the civil engineering industry there has been an increase of ½d. per hour, and in the electrical contracting industry an increase of ¼d. per hour in England and Wales and ½d. per hour in Scotland. In the mining and quarrying industries there have been increases in various districts. In the transport group drivers and adult conductors of municipal trams and omnibuses in the provinces have received an increase of 2s. 6d. per week and workers on trams and trolley-buses in London an increase of 4s. per week. In the gas industry workers of 18 years and over have received an increase of ½d. per hour or 4d. per shift, with proportionate increases for pieceworkers, and there have been increases for workers in waterworks undertakings in several areas and for those engaged in the non-trading departments of a large number of local authorities. Men in Government industrial establishments have received increases amounting generally to 3s. per week.

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

| INDUSTRY. | Total number of workpeople covered by returns received. | Average weekly earnings of all workpeople 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. | |
| Woodworking Industries:— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mill sawing and joinery:— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Firms employing 10 or more workers ... | 46,787 | 51 5 | 31,958 | 61 1 | 9,716 | 19 10 | — | 196 | 25 10 | 59 | 15 3 |
| Firms employing less than 10 workers ... | 2,142 | 48 11 | 1,495 | 58 3 | 453 | 20 6 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Coopering ... | 1,996 | 55 3 | 1,581 | 64 5 | 366 | 19 7 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Wooden box and packing case making ... | 6,396 | 44 10 | 3,508 | 62 2 | 1,624 | 18 7 | 574 | 32 3 | 288 | 16 6 | |
| Basket making ... | 1,496 | 31 3 | 438 | 49 8 | 123 | 21 11 | 326 | 25 3 | 280 | 15 11 | |
| Cabinet and furniture making, upholstery, etc.:— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Firms employing 10 or more workers ... | 63,443 | 50 6 | 30,379 | 66 5 | 11,853 | 24 4 | 5,440 | 35 4 | 2,052 | 15 7 | |
| Firms employing less than 10 workers ... | 2,290 | 47 7 | 1,393 | 59 10 | 459 | 18 11 | 199 | 33 8 | 44 | 11 4 | |
| Bedding and mattress making (not wire) ... | 7,372 | 37 11 | 1,583 | 61 5 | 725 | 21 4 | 2,716 | 36 0 | 1,023 | 16 7 | |
| House and shop fitting, etc. ... | 12,739 | 63 4 | 8,699 | 74 11 | 1,896 | 24 0 | 460 | 31 1 | 148 | 17 5 | |
| Carriage, cart, etc., building and repairing:— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Firms employing 10 or more workers ... | 24,648 | 58 1 | 15,505 | 71 4 | 4,421 | 23 10 | 771 | 30 11 | 258 | 15 6 | |
| Firms employing less than 10 workers ... | 1,341 | 48 1 | 955 | 57 6 | 287 | 18 4 | 16 | 35 0 | — | — | |
| Other woodworking:— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Firms employing 10 or more workers ... | 19,001 | 45 11 | 9,424 | 61 1 | 3,365 | 18 8 | 1,450 | 30 8 | 799 | 13 9 | |
| Firms employing less than 10 workers ... | 2,328 | 44 4 | 1,376 | 58 0 | 606 | 18 10 | 131 | 26 3 | 60 | 13 4 | |
| Total, Woodworking ... | 191,979 | 51 2 | 108,294 | 65 1 | 35,894 | 21 11 | 12,290 | 33 10 | 5,011 | 15 7 | |

* Except in the case of those shift-workers for whom no definite interval for meals was recognised. See paragraph relating to "shift-work," in second column.

I.—AVERAGE EARNINGS IN THE WEEK ENDED 12TH OCTOBER, 1935 (continued).

| INDUSTRY. | Total number of workpeople covered by returns received. | Average weekly earnings of all workpeople 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. |
| Other Manufacturing Industries, etc.:— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rubber goods (including rubber boots and shoes) ... | 38,973 | 47 4 | 16,370 | 67 10 | 3,794 | 29 6 | 8,206 | 31 2 | 2,602 | 16 11 |
| Pianos and organs ... | 4,870 | 60 3 | 2,734 | 74 10 | 683 | 23 5 | 88 | 29 7 | 41 | 16 1 |
| Other musical instruments ... | 496 | 56 3 | 334 | 71 6 | 51 | 17 8 | 86 | 27 8 | 13 | 15 1 |
| Linoleum, oilcloth, etc. ... | 8,190 | 50 11 | 6,622 | 57 3 | 1,014 | 23 5 | 351 | 29 7 | 143 | 12 5 |
| Bone, horn, ivory, tortoiseshell and celluloid ... | 7,555 | 42 9 | 2,963 | 63 1 | 1,071 | 27 3 | 1,831 | 32 9 | 962 | 17 8 |
| Buttons ... | 3,012 | 33 0 | 360 | 67 2 | 210 | 27 5 | 874 | 26 9 | 407 | 17 1 |
| Ornamental feather dressing, etc., and artificial flowers ... | 2,116 | 32 6 | 366 | 59 8 | 108 | 23 11 | 1,212 | 31 4 | 407 | 14 5 |
| Brooms and brushes ... | 6,966 | 36 6 | 1,783 | 59 8 | 505 | 22 9 | 2,087 | 30 10 | 953 | 16 11 |
| Photographic plates, films and papers ... | 2,292 | 38 7 | 902 | 59 10 | 214 | 22 6 | 644 | 25 8 | 292 | 15 8 |
| Photographic and cinematograph instruments and apparatus ... | 519 | 52 2 | 240 | 74 9 | 84 | 28 1 | 61 | 27 6 | 30 | 12 8 |
| Toys, games and sports requisites ... | 15,491 | 36 2 | 3,003 | 64 4 | 1,635 | 20 11 | 3,592 | 28 2 | 2,319 | 15 10 |
| Tin and copper mining ... | 1,078 | 39 1 | 306 | 67 6 | 114 | 19 4 | 439 | 35 0 | 219 | 17 11 |
| Jewel cases and fancy boxes ... | 949 | 36 5 | 108 | 65 4 | 33 | 19 5 | 347 | 30 9 | 166 | 13 6 |
| Photography, cinematography and film printing ... | 4,076 | 53 3 | 1,434 | 89 9 | 381 | 25 4 | 1,086 | 32 3 | 402 | 14 9 |
| Metal scrap breaking ... | 541 | 45 11 | 193 | 55 3 | 122 | 21 6 | — | — | — | — |
| Waste reclamation ... | 4,236 | 33 4 | 1,274 | 54 6 | 330 | 23 1 | 1,696 | 25 5 | 432 | 17 2 |
| Other ... | 36,705 | 43 8 | 15,552 | 63 3 | 3,465 | 23 4 | 7,503 | 30 2 | 3,493 | 15 9 |
| Total, Other Manufacturing, etc. ... | 138,065 | 43 11 | 54,750 | 64 11 | 13,814 | 25 1 | 30,103 | 30 1 | 12,905 | 16 3 |
| Building, etc.:— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Building ... | 339,463 | 57 0 | 250,505 | 61 5 | 35,731 | 21 7 | 791 | 30 0 | 126 | 16 0 |
| Public works contracting ... | 41,498 | 56 9 | 24,769 | 56 6 | 1,160 | 31 7 | 27 | 37 9 | — | — |
| Electrical contracting ... | 7,024 | 54 2 | 4,042 | 73 6 | 2,262 | 20 2 | 52 | 28 6 | 15 | 20 0 |
| Total, Building, etc. ... | 387,985 | 56 11 | 279,316 | 61 2 | 39,153 | 21 9 | 870 | 30 2 | 141 | 16 6 |
| Mining and Quarrying (other than Coal):— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Iron ore mining and quarrying ... | 6,905 | 50 11 | 6,097 | 53 1 | 531 | 24 6 | — | — | — | — |
| Tin and copper mining ... | 1,180 | 52 11 | 754 | 57 11 | 116 | 29 10 | — | — | — | — |
| Stone quarrying ... | 21,928 | 49 1 | 18,286 | 51 3 | 1,734 | 26 3 | 41 | 30 9 | 11 | 16 4 |
| Stone cutting, dressing and turning ... | 7,109 | 57 8 | 5,374 | 64 1 | 857 | 25 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Slate mining and quarrying ... | 8,388 | 43 10 | 5,420 | 45 1 | 674 | 24 11 | — | — | — | — |
| Slate cutting, dressing and turning ... | 400 | 49 8 | 272 | 56 2 | 37 | 25 11 | 19 | 25 3 | — | — |
| Salt mining and salt works ... | 3,918 | 49 1 | 2,590 | 60 9 | 215 | 27 6 | 691 | 29 10 | 371 | 17 11 |
| Salt mining and salt works ... | 10,445 | 49 9 | 8,695 | 52 7 | 956 | 28 3 | — | — | — | — |
| Clay, sand, gravel and chalk pits ... | 10,445 | 49 9 | 8,695 | 52 7 | 956 | 28 3 | — | — | — | — |
| Other mining and quarrying etc. ... | 5,708 | 58 1 | 4,283 | 56 1 | 427 | 30 6 | — | — | — | — |
| Total, Mining and Quarrying (other than Coal) | 65,981 | 50 6 | 51,771 | 53 4 | 5,547 | 26 6 | 751 | 29 7 | 332 | 17 11 |
| Transport and Storage:— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cartage and haulage contracting:— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Firms employing 10 or more workers ... | 36,369 | 58 6 | 25,913 | 63 6 | 3,044 | 26 4 | 134 | 27 2 | 13 | 16 11 |
| Firms employing less than 10 workers ... | 2,671 | 53 2 | 2,272 | 55 11 | 213 | 27 6 | 14 | 34 3 | — | — |
| Omnibus and motor coach services (other than Local Authorities) ... | 70,167 | 71 0 | 60,538 | 74 4 | 2,395 | 25 10 | 1,966 | 32 9 | 25 | 22 5 |
| Tramway services (other than Local Authorities) ... | 19,246 | 74 6 | 18,365 | 76 1 | 322 | 31 9 | 372 | 48 6 | 18 | 24 5 |
| Tramway and omnibus services (Local Authorities) ... | 66,614 | 63 9 | 62,427 | 65 6 | 2,260 | 25 8 | 710 | 33 8 | 16 | 16 3 |
| Harbours, docks, canals, etc. ... | 22,698 | 68 5 | 21,634 | 70 6 | 766 | 22 11 | 216 | 24 3 | — | — |
| Warehousing and cold storage ... | 13,857 | 49 1 | 9,088 | 60 6 | 1,532 | 21 0 | 2,031 | 29 9 | 672 | 16 2 |
| Total, Transport and Storage | 231,622 | 65 6 | 200,237 | 69 1 | 10,532 | 25 3 | 5,443 | 32 4 | 744 | 16 7 |
| Public Utility Services:— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gas Supply:— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Local Authorities ... | 27,408 | 60 10 | 24,495 | 63 2 | 1,169 | 23 4 | 258 | 24 4 | — | — |
| Other ... | 66,841 | 62 2 | 41,322 | 64 9 | 4,326 | 24 3 | 579 | 28 7 | 10 | 18 0 |
| Water Supply:— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Local Authorities ... | 14,109 | 57 1 | 13,128 | 58 5 | 244 | 29 2 | 55 | 21 10 | — | — |
| Other ... | 9,464 | 62 5 | 8,473 | 63 6 | 154 | 26 6 | 29 | 24 2 | — | — |
| Electricity Supply:— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Local Authorities ... | 45,629 | 65 2 | 42,757 | 67 8 | 2,470 | 26 10 | 244 | 27 5 | 15 | 16 0 |
| Other ... | 18,658 | 64 2 | 15,517 | 68 7 | 1,456 | 22 7 | 152 | 24 4 | — | — |
| Local Authorities (non-trading services) ... | 268,726 | 50 9 | 228,017 | 53 2 | 4,716 | 27 8 | 16,818 | 28 3 | 438 | 15 2 |
| Total, Public Utility Services | 450,835 | 55 6 | 373,709 | 57 10 | 14,535 | 25 8 | 18,135 | 28 2 | 463 | 15 5 |
| Government Industrial Establishments | 101,676 | 66 2 | 92,360 | 69 9 | 7,0 | | | | | |

II.—HOURS OF LABOUR* IN THE WEEK ENDED 12TH OCTOBER, 1935 (continued).

| INDUSTRY. | Number of workpeople covered by returns received. | Proportions of workpeople whose normal weekly hours* were:— | | | | | | | Average normal hours.* | Proportions of workpeople on short-time. | Average hours lost by those on short-time. | Proportions of workpeople working more than the normal weekly hours. | Average hours worked by those workpeople in excess of the normal week. | Average hours worked by all workpeople.* |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|------|-------------|-----------|-----------|------|----------|------------------------|------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| | | Less than 44. | 44. | 44½ to 46½. | | | 48. | Over 48. | | | | | | |
| | | | | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | | | | | | | | |
| Other Manufacturing Industries, etc. :— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rubber goods (including rubber boots and shoes) ... {Day-work | 34,382 | 1.6 | 3.4 | 8.2 | 18.8 | 1.2 | 56.7 | 10.1 | 47.6 | } 16.8 | 8.0 | 35.3 | 7.5 | 48.6 |
| ... {Shift-work | 4,580 | 35.8 | 2.4 | 41.5 | 3.2 | — | 9.2 | 9.9 | 44.4 | | | | | |
| Pianos and organs ... | 4,710 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 4.8 | 71.3 | 1.4 | 3.7 | 15.9 | 47.5 | 10.4 | 6.1 | 38.9 | 7.8 | 49.9 |
| Other musical instruments ... | 496 | 9.3 | — | 8.1 | 24.2 | 14.7 | 33.4 | 4.8 | 47.6 | 14.6 | 9.2 | 39.9 | 7.2 | 49.1 |
| Linoleum, oilcloth, etc. ... | 8,190 | 1.8 | — | 2.6 | 35.1 | 1.3 | 54.4 | 19.8 | 47.1 | 5.7 | 12.6 | 8.1 | 3.8 | 46.6 |
| Bone, horn, ivory, tortoiseshell and celluloid ... | 7,544 | 4.7 | 0.8 | 19.6 | 36.4 | 0.7 | 18.0 | 19.8 | 47.1 | 9.8 | 7.2 | 35.5 | 7.1 | 48.8 |
| Buttons ... | 2,973 | 10.2 | 2.2 | 6.7 | 12.1 | 5.3 | 62.7 | 0.8 | 47.1 | 14.6 | 8.6 | 12.1 | 3.7 | 46.3 |
| Ornamental feather dressing, etc., and artificial flowers ... | 2,107 | 6.5 | 12.0 | 30.9 | 8.2 | — | 1.7 | 12.6 | 46.7 | 1.2 | 21.0 | 42.2 | 9.1 | 50.3 |
| Brooms and brushes ... | 6,833 | 6.6 | 3.2 | 12.9 | 15.3 | 12.0 | 26.3 | 4.1 | 46.5 | 16.0 | 9.8 | 39.4 | 6.1 | 47.3 |
| Photographic plates, films and papers ... | 2,292 | — | 5.2 | 4.4 | 53.3 | 8.4 | 20.4 | 8.3 | 47.2 | 1.0 | 22.6 | 16.2 | 5.3 | 47.8 |
| Photographic and cinematograph instruments and apparatus ... | 516 | 1.9 | 13.0 | 15.3 | 55.5 | — | — | 1.7 | 12.6 | 46.7 | 1.2 | 21.0 | 42.2 | 9.1 |
| Toys, games and sports requisites ... | 15,391 | 0.9 | 3.1 | 11.1 | 31.2 | 6.4 | 37.1 | 10.2 | 47.4 | 11.9 | 7.7 | 29.6 | 6.2 | 48.2 |
| Tobacco pipes ... | 1,078 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 8.7 | 11.1 | — | 34.4 | 36.7 | 47.8 | 6.1 | 11.1 | 52.7 | 5.5 | 50.0 |
| Jewel cases and fancy boxes ... | 846 | — | — | — | 15.1 | — | 81.5 | 3.4 | 48.0 | 1.5 | 3.5 | 79.7 | 5.3 | 52.2 |
| Photography, cinematography and film printing ... | 3,800 | 9.0 | 25.0 | 21.6 | 25.1 | 1.6 | 7.2 | 10.5 | 46.2 | 4.6 | 12.8 | 26.8 | 9.6 | 47.9 |
| Metal scrap breaking ... | 541 | 4.6 | 1.3 | 2.4 | 19.2 | 0.9 | 39.8 | 31.8 | 48.3 | 3.7 | 13.2 | 22.2 | 5.6 | 49.1 |
| Waste reclamation ... | 4,161 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 9.9 | 5.3 | 18.2 | 59.2 | 3.7 | 47.5 | 15.0 | 8.7 | 10.6 | 5.5 | 46.8 |
| Other ... | 34,685 | 4.2 | 11.0 | 14.6 | 30.7 | 2.2 | 24.2 | 13.0 | 47.0 | 8.0 | 10.5 | 26.1 | 6.6 | 47.9 |
| Total, Other Manufacturing, etc. ... | 135,045 | 4.2 | 5.5 | 12.4 | 26.4 | 3.4 | 37.5 | 10.6 | 47.2 | 12.2 | 8.6 | 30.0 | 6.9 | 48.2 |
| Building, etc. :— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Building ... {Summer time | 309,417 | 0.1 | 40.1 | 32.4 | 4.2 | 0.7 | 2.5 | 20.0 | 46.5 | 10.6† | 8.9† | 19.3† | 6.1† | 46.7† |
| ... {Winter time | 39,259 | 11.5 | 70.2 | 7.2 | 4.9 | 0.9 | 1.5 | 3.8 | 44.3 | 12.9 | 10.8 | 11.3 | 7.8 | 48.4 |
| Public works contracting ... | 6,669 | 1.0 | 8.3 | 13.3 | 10.4 | 1.7 | 3.1 | 65.8 | 48.9 | 4.2 | 11.3 | 25.2 | 8.6 | 48.7 |
| Electrical contracting ... | 6,669 | 1.0 | 8.3 | 13.3 | 10.4 | 1.7 | 3.1 | 65.8 | 48.9 | 4.2 | 11.3 | 25.2 | 8.6 | 48.7 |
| Total, Building, etc. ... | 355,345 | 0.2 | 35.7 | 29.8 | 6.0 | 0.9 | 2.6 | 24.8 | 46.8 | 10.8 | 9.1 | 18.5 | 6.3 | 46.9 |
| Mining and Quarrying (other than Coal) :— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Iron ore mining and quarrying ... {Day-work | 4,192 | 1.7 | 2.3 | 26.7 | 53.0 | 0.8 | 9.7 | 5.8 | 46.8 | } 18.2 | 8.0 | 16.9 | 8.3 | 45.4 |
| ... {Shift-work | 2,709 | 41.1 | 22.1 | 29.5 | 1.6 | — | 2.4 | 3.3 | 43.4 | | | | | |
| Tin and copper mining ... | 1,180 | 17.9 | 0.8 | 70.8 | 2.5 | — | 5.3 | 2.7 | 44.8 | 3.1 | 20.1 | 10.2 | 13.7 | 45.6 |
| Stone quarrying ... | 21,501 | 5.5 | 11.1 | 12.9 | 13.3 | 1.3 | 31.7 | 24.2 | 47.3 | 26.5 | 9.8 | 11.1 | 7.1 | 45.6 |
| Stone cutting, dressing and turning | 7,038 | 0.8 | 69.3 | 13.9 | 3.6 | 0.4 | 2.1 | 9.9 | 45.0 | 7.0 | 10.1 | 21.0 | 7.3 | 45.9 |
| Slate mining and quarrying ... | 8,347 | 21.8 | 6.5 | 23.1 | 42.5 | 1.4 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 45.6 | 20.3 | 5.2 | 1.8 | 5.5 | 44.7 |
| Slate cutting, dressing and turning | 3,178 | 30.7 | 14.7 | 1.5 | 34.0 | — | — | 19.1 | 44.9 | 6.4 | 14.0 | 26.3 | 9.6 | 46.5 |
| Salt mining and salt works ... | 3,178 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 5.3 | 84.1 | 1.2 | — | — | — | 11.7 | 21.2 | 27.2 | 9.8 | 47.4 |
| Clay, sand, gravel and chalk pits ... | 10,093 | 36.6 | 4.7 | 6.4 | 7.2 | 3.8 | 15.4 | 25.7 | 46.4 | 12.5 | 12.2 | 23.3 | 7.1 | 46.6 |
| Other mining and quarrying, etc. ... | 5,662 | 15.4 | 8.3 | 18.9 | 15.7 | 6.0 | 23.0 | 12.7 | 46.2 | 14.6 | 12.4 | 17.1 | 8.2 | 45.8 |
| Total, Mining and Quarrying (other than Coal) | 64,288 | 14.3 | 14.8 | 16.0 | 20.8 | 1.9 | 16.6 | 15.6 | 46.4 | 18.0 | 9.8 | 14.9 | 7.7 | 45.7 |
| Transport and Storage :— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cartage and haulage contracting :— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Firms employing 10 or more workers ... | 30,104 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 4.3 | 0.7 | 71.3 | 20.4 | 48.7 | 4.2 | 16.1 | 31.3 | 7.1 | 50.2 |
| Firms employing less than 10 workers ... | 2,332 | 1.5 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 3.8 | 0.3 | 58.9 | 24.4 | 48.5 | 6.7 | 18.6 | 17.2 | 7.4 | 48.5 |
| Omnibus and motor coach services (other than Local Authorities) ... | 62,907 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 14.8 | 0.4 | 65.7 | 17.9 | 48.7 | 2.7 | 9.4 | 12.6 | 5.5 | 49.1 |
| Tramway services (other than Local Authorities) ... | 18,926 | 0.1 | — | 0.0 | 37.4 | 0.4 | 61.1 | 1.0 | 47.7 | 0.3 | 11.3 | 1.8 | 4.8 | 47.8 |
| Tramway and omnibus services (Local Authorities) ... | 48,908 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 4.4 | 19.8 | 0.7 | 72.5 | 1.9 | 47.7 | 4.6 | 10.5 | 23.5 | 4.2 | 48.2 |
| Harbours, docks, canals, etc. ... | 21,139 | 8.0 | 25.9 | 2.0 | 28.3 | 1.3 | 28.6 | 5.9 | 46.5 | 4.4 | 16.0 | 27.8 | 7.0 | 48.3 |
| Warehousing and cold storage ... | 13,577 | 13.9 | 28.8 | 12.5 | 17.7 | 1.9 | 18.1 | 7.1 | 45.7 | 6.9 | 18.3 | 26.2 | 6.1 | 46.0 |
| Total, Transport and Storage | 197,893 | 2.3 | 5.1 | 2.5 | 18.1 | 0.7 | 60.5 | 10.8 | 47.9 | 3.7 | 13.0 | 19.6 | 6.7 | 48.6 |
| Public Utility Services :— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gas Supply :— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Local Authorities ... {Day-work | 21,690 | 1.4 | 3.2 | 1.2 | 84.1 | 0.1 | 8.4 | 1.6 | 47.0 | } 3.3 | 11.9 | 22.1 | 5.4 | 48.4 |
| ... {Shift-work | 4,065 | 3.6 | — | 25.5 | — | — | 18.7 | 52.2 | 51.3 | | | | | |
| Other ... {Day-work | 56,817 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 9.4 | 81.3 | — | 1.2 | 2.6 | 4.1 | 1.2 | 2.6 | 4.1 | 1.2 | 2.6 |
| ... {Shift-work | 9,221 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 | — | 0.4 | 4.7 | 93.8 | 55.3 | 1.5 | 11.0 | 25.7 | 6.1 | 49.6 |
| Water Supply :— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Local Authorities ... {Day-work | 13,250 | 1.7 | 5.9 | 2.4 | 66.2 | 0.9 | 12.6 | 10.3 | 47.2 | } 8.5 | 9.9 | 26.8 | 6.5 | 48.2 |
| ... {Shift-work | 561 | 2.3 | 0.5 | 3.4 | — | — | 59.9 | 33.9 | 50.6 | | | | | |
| Other ... {Day-work | 7,800 | 0.3 | 1.6 | 6.2 | 82.9 | — | 5.2 | 3.8 | 47.1 | } 3.0 | 11.2 | 31.2 | 6.2 | 48.9 |
| ... {Shift-work | 1,603 | 0.2 | — | 1.9 | 0.4 | — | 88.5 | 9.0 | 48.7 | | | | | |
| Electricity Supply :— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Local Authorities ... {Day-work | 40,070 | 0.6 | 2.2 | 0.4 | 91.7 | 0.5 | 4.1 | 0.5 | 47.0 | } 4.0 | 9.2 | 35.1 | 6.3 | 48.9 |
| ... {Shift-work | 4,675 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 5.3 | — | — | 88.9 | 5.2 | 48.2 | | | | | |
| Other ... {Day-work | 15,857 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 1.3 | 83.3 | 1.1 | 8.5 | 5.2 | 47.3 | } 5.8 | 11.9 | 40.6 | 7.3 | 49.7 |
| ... {Shift-work | 2,572 | 2.8 | — | 0.8 | 0.2 | — | 85.0 | 11.2 | 48.6 | | | | | |
| Local Authorities (non-trading services) ... | 228,164 | 2.9 | 9.9 | 4.9 | 44.5 | 1.6 | 18.6 | 17.6 | 47.0 | 5.0 | 12.4 | 11.5 | 4.9 | 47.0 |
| Total, Public Utility Services | 406,345 | 1.9 | 6.3 | 4.8 | 56.9 | 1.2 | 14.8 | 14.1 | 47.3 | 4.3 | 11.7 | 19.5 | 5.8 | 48.0 |
| Government Industrial Establishments | 101,676 | 0.4 | 2.6 | 0.2 | 60.0 | — | 36.8 | 0.0 | 47.3 | 3.2 | 12.8 | 35.3 | 8.0 | 49.7 |

* See paragraphs as to Hours of Labour and Shift-work on page 174.
 † The particulars relating to short-time and hours worked in excess of the normal hours, and consequently the average hours worked, relate to the week ended 12th October, 1935, when the "summer time" conditions were in operation.

FLOUR MILLING JOINT INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL.

At the annual meeting of the Flour Milling Joint Industrial Council on 7th May, 1937, it was noted that the year's work had included the completion of two important agreements.

In September, 1936, an agreement was completed which defined for the first time youths' work, and should remove "blind alley" occupation.

In March, 1937, an agreement was completed which provided that for shift workers 42 hours, worked on an average of three weeks, including meal times (meals to be taken on the job) should constitute the week on which the wages are based, and that for day workers

44 hours' work (excluding meal times) should constitute the week on which the wages are based. As regards security, the agreement provided as follows :—

"The principle of continuity of employment or the payment of such amount as to secure the full weekly income is hereby accepted, and shall apply to all cases where stoppages occur due to slackness of trade or the operation of short time, or such other stoppages of the mills other than : (a) the closing of the mill for an indefinite period to allow for large scale alteration to machinery or plant; (b) absence of employees through illness; (c) absence of employees due to their own act.

"The present arrangement of giving effect to this shall be for a minimum period of three months, or for such longer period as may be necessary until an alternative method is jointly agreed."

WAGES AND CONDITIONS IN THE ROAD MOTOR (GOODS) TRANSPORT INDUSTRY.
 REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

THE Committee appointed by the Minister of Labour and the Minister of Transport on 21st July, 1936, "to examine the present position in regard to the regulation of wages and conditions of service of persons employed in connection with the carriage of goods by road (whether in vehicles authorised under A, B or C licences) and to make recommendations as to the action which it is desirable to take" have presented their Report.*

Three classes of licences are issued under the Road and Rail Traffic Act, 1933 :—A, or public carriers' licences; B, or limited carriers' licences; and C, or private carriers' licences. A and B licences entitle the holders to use the authorised vehicles for the carriage of goods for hire or reward: A licences, in general, for this purpose only; and B licences for this purpose and also for the carriage of goods in connection with the holder's own trade or business. C licences, on the other hand, entitle the holders to use the authorised vehicles in connection with their own trade or business, but (with certain limited exceptions) not for the carriage of goods for hire or reward.

A and B licences (but not C licences) carry with them the obligation to pay wages and observe conditions of employment not less favourable than the wages which would have to be paid, and the conditions which would have to be observed, under the Fair Wages Resolution of the House of Commons. It is further provided that matters in dispute, if not otherwise disposed of, shall be referred to the Industrial Court for settlement; and that "the Court, in arriving at its decision, shall have regard to any determination which may be brought to its notice relating to the wages or conditions of service of persons employed in a capacity similar to that of the persons to whom the reference relates and contained in a decision of a Joint Industrial Council, Conciliation Board, or other similar body, or in an agreement between organisations representative of employers and workpeople."

In March, 1934, the National Joint Conciliation Board for the Road Motor Transport Industry (Goods) in England and Wales, was formally inaugurated, its functions being "to determine wages, hours and working conditions of labour, or to set up standard conditions under which such wages or working conditions may be determined nationally or otherwise, for the operative grades of workpeople employed in the Road Transport Industry (Goods)." A similar body was established in Scotland.

The National Joint Conciliation Board adopted (i) a schedule of working conditions to be applied nationally, and (ii) a schedule of minimum rates of wages classified : (a) according to the different carrying capacities of motor vehicles, (b) into (i) trunk or long-distance services, and (ii) local or restricted services, and (c), so far as local or restricted services were concerned, into three grades of districts. The Board further decided that the grading of districts should be referred to joint boards to be established for the ten areas of the Traffic Commissioners.

In March, 1936, the National Board represented to the Ministers of Labour and of Transport the need for a greater degree of observance of the wages and conditions decided upon by the National and Area Boards.† In particular, they urged that further legislation should be undertaken with a view to giving more effective force to the decisions of the Boards, and that the holders of C licences should be subjected to the same degree of regulations as holders of A and B licences. These representations led to the appointment of the Committee which has now reported.

The principal recommendations of the Committee are as follows :—
 A and B Licences.—There should be set up new regulative machinery for the road motor transport industry (goods) in Great Britain to deal *inter alia* with all matters affecting the work, wages and conditions of drivers and statutory attendants. Such machinery should consist of a Central Board and local or Area Boards (corresponding to the Traffic Areas), which should be set up simultaneously.

The initiation of all proposals for establishing or varying wages and conditions should rest solely with the Central Board; but all such proposals should be placed before the Area Boards for consideration and report before final decision is taken. The Area Boards should have the right to recommend to the Central Board alterations or variations in such proposals so far as they affect their Areas; and the Central Board should be required to give their recommendations full consideration. The final approval or rejection of such variations or alterations should, however, lie solely with the Central Board.

The Central Board should be empowered to recommend to the appropriate Minister the standard wages and conditions, as finally determined, for enforcement. The Minister should be empowered to confirm, by Order, the recommendations of the Central Board, and thus give them statutory effect.

The Central and Area Boards should be appointed by the Minister after consultation with organisations of employers and employed, and on the Central Board there should be included representatives of (a) national organisations, and (b) each Traffic Area. There should also be added to the Central Board three independent members, to be appointed by the Minister, with power to vote, one of whom should be Chairman of the Board. These members should also have the right to attend meetings of Area Boards on such occasions as may appear desirable. Arrangements should be made to ensure that full opportunity is given to B licensees to place their views before the Board, if necessary through a panel of assessors.

SCOTLAND.

The following Table shows the number of persons* in receipt of outdoor relief in Scotland, on the 15th of each month, in the fourth quarter of 1936. The corresponding total figures for each month in the third quarter of 1936 and the fourth quarter of 1935 are also given:—

| Classes of persons in receipt of outdoor relief.† | First month. | Second month. | Third month. |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. (a) Unemployed persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts ... | 24,171 | 24,740 | 24,293 |
| (b) Wives and dependent children ... | 37,689 | 38,746 | 38,695 |
| 2. (a) Unemployed persons not insured but registered at Employment Exchanges ... | 17,312 | 17,653 | 17,615 |
| (b) Wives and dependent children ... | 22,120 | 21,952 | 22,414 |
| 3. Other persons ordinarily engaged in some regular occupation:— | | | |
| I. (a) Able-bodied unemployed ... | 2,978 | 3,107 | 3,144 |
| (b) Wives and dependent children ... | 3,725 | 3,900 | 3,897 |
| II. (a) Other persons ... | 25,177 | 25,783 | 25,745 |
| (b) Wives and dependent children ... | 56,318 | 57,318 | 56,890 |
| 4. Totals of above three classes:— | | | |
| Fourth quarter, 1936 ... | 189,490 | 193,199 | 192,693 |
| Third quarter, 1936 ... | 193,542 | 192,015 | 190,402 |
| Fourth quarter, 1935 ... | 209,482 | 212,656 | 207,276 |
| 5. All other persons:— | | | |
| Fourth quarter, 1936 ... | 124,967 | 125,503 | 126,131 |
| Third quarter, 1936 ... | 123,132 | 122,881 | 123,640 |
| Fourth quarter, 1935 ... | 119,246 | 119,452 | 121,957 |
| Totals (all persons) — | | | |
| Fourth quarter, 1936 ... | 314,457 | 318,702 | 318,824 |
| Third quarter, 1936 ... | 316,674 | 314,896 | 314,042 |
| Fourth quarter, 1935 ... | 328,728 | 332,108 | 329,233 |

WAGES AND HOURS MOVEMENTS OVERSEAS.

DENMARK.

Collective Agreements.—In accordance with provisions embodied in the award of the special Court of Arbitration which was established to settle the widespread dispute occurring in the spring of last year (see this GAZETTE for May, 1936, page 165), collective agreements regulating working conditions in a number of industries in Denmark became due for renewal or revision on 1st March, 1937. In the metal and engineering industry and certain other industries, negotiations for new agreements were unsuccessful. Terms of settlement were proposed to the parties on 27th March by the Chairman of the Public Conciliation Board, but were rejected by the employers, and a strike affecting 70,000 workers was threatened. A stoppage of work was, however, averted by Government intervention, legal force being given to the terms proposed by the Chairman of the Public Conciliation Board. These terms embody further increases in wage rates, especially in the case of lower paid workers, and other improvements in working conditions, including the introduction of fixed wage rates for workers from 14 to 16 years of age in the metal and engineering industry. The new agreements, in the majority of cases, are operative for two years, but may be terminated at the end of one year in the event of fluctuations of a specified amount in the official cost of living index figures.

NORWAY.

Collective Agreements.—Collective agreements regulating the working conditions of about 85,000 workers in a number of the principal industries in Norway were due to expire at various dates in the spring of the present year (see this GAZETTE for May, 1935, page 173). As the organisations of employers and workers failed to reach agreement for the renewal of the agreements, the Public Conciliator, in April, submitted proposals for the settlement of the points in dispute. The proposals included increases in paid holidays to 12 days a year, wage increases, equivalent in most cases to about 8 per cent., and certain improvements in minimum wage rates and in the wages of young workers. The proposals were accepted by the majority of the employers' and workers' organisations concerned; though, in a few cases, isolated stoppages of work occurred of short duration. The agreements which embody the amendments proposed by the Public Conciliator will remain in force for two years, provision being made for a revision of wage rates in January, 1938, in the event of changes in the cost of living. Further collective agreements are due to expire in May and June, and negotiations for their renewal are in progress.

SWEDEN.

Collective Agreements.—A large number of collective agreements became due for renewal at the end of 1936 and the beginning of 1937. Revised agreements, affecting approximately 125,000 workers, have now been concluded in the paper, paper pulp, textile, clothing, boot and shoe and certain other industries. These agreements provide, in general, for increases in wage rates, and, in the majority of cases, are valid for a period of two years.

ITALY.

General Wage and Salary Increases.—With the object of meeting the rise in the cost of living in Italy, general increases in the wages and salaries of persons employed in agriculture, industry, commerce, and banking and insurance were approved on 30th April by the

* Excluding persons in receipt of outdoor medical relief only.
† Excluding lunatics, mental defectives, persons in receipt of outdoor medical relief only, and casuals.

Central Corporative Committee. The increases for manual workers range from 10 to 12 per cent. on hourly rates, the higher rates to be allotted to workers who received less than the average of the wage increases granted last summer (see this GAZETTE for September, 1936, page 324). Non-manual workers receive an increase of 10 per cent. on minimum salary rates and actual salaries when these do not exceed 1,500 lire a month, and on the first 1,500 lire when they exceed this figure. The increases became operative on 9th May, 1937. Agreements giving effect to the intentions of the Central Corporative Committee were immediately concluded between all the confederations of employers and workers concerned.

NETHERLANDS.

Forty-Hour Working Week in the Diamond Cutting Industry.—By agreement between the organisations of employers and workers, a working week of 40 hours, without loss in weekly wages, was introduced provisionally on 4th April, 1937, in the diamond cutting industry in Amsterdam. The reduced working hours will be in operation for a trial period of three months at most. If, during this period, the reduction of working hours to 40 a week which was due to take effect in the Belgian diamond cutting industry in April, 1937 (see this GAZETTE for May, 1936, page 165), does in fact occur, the 40-hour working week will be made definitive in the Amsterdam diamond cutting industry. In this event, the amount of the Government subsidy to wages in the industry will be considerably reduced.

CANADA.

Strike in the Automobile Industry.—The strike which began on 8th April, involving about 4,000 automobile workers in the employment of General Motors Corporation at Oshawa, near Toronto (see this GAZETTE for April, 1937, page 137), was brought to an end on 23rd April by the conclusion of an agreement between representatives of the Corporation and its workers. The strikers, who are members of the United Automobile Workers of America, demanded recognition of their union by the Corporation, a reduction of working time from 50 to 40 hours a week and other concessions. The Corporation has agreed to recognise a shop committee, to be elected by members of the "local union" in its employment, and to grant a working week of 44 hours, increases in wages and certain other concessions.

WORKING HOURS AND WAGES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1935-36.

An analysis of the changes in average weekly working hours, average hourly earnings and volume of employment in manufacturing industries in the United States, which followed the invalidation, in May, 1935, of the Codes of Fair Competition instituted under the National Industrial Recovery Act, 1933, is published in the January, 1937, issue of the "Monthly Labor Review," the journal of the United States Department of Labour. The analysis is based upon returns relating to May (or, in some instances, April) in 1935 and 1936, received by the Department of Labour from undertakings in 16 manufacturing industries, employing an aggregate of over a million workers.

The normal hours of work prescribed by the Codes for the industries in question were 40, or in a few industries less than 40, a week, provision being made for extensions of normal working time, in exceptional circumstances, to a "peak maximum," which, in many cases, was fixed at 48 hours a week. The Table below shows the percentages of workers employed at May, 1935, and May, 1936, in undertakings included in the analysis in which the average working time was 40 hours a week and under, 41 to 48 hours a week, and over 48 hours a week, respectively.

| Industry. | Percentage of workers employed in undertakings in which average weekly working hours were | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | 40 and under. | | 41 to 48. | | Over 48. | |
| | May, 1935. | May, 1936. | May, 1935. | May, 1936. | May, 1935. | May, 1936. |
| Blastfurnaces, steel works and rolling mills ... | 96.9 | 32.3 | 3.1 | 66.5 | 0.0 | 1.2 |
| Hardware ... | 92.1 | 39.3 | 7.6 | 56.5 | 0.3 | 4.2 |
| Stoves ... | 72.9 | 54.0 | 25.3 | 37.3 | 1.8 | 8.7 |
| Structural and ornamental metal work ... | 90.4 | 40.2 | 8.3 | 41.5 | 1.3 | 18.3 |
| Electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies* ... | 79.7 | 12.7 | 19.9 | 74.6 | 0.4 | 12.7 |
| Foundry and machine shop products ... | 80.9 | 34.8 | 18.3 | 51.8 | 0.8 | 13.4 |
| Machine tools ... | 55.7 | 8.5 | 42.3 | 72.5 | 2.0 | 19.0 |
| Furniture ... | 74.6 | 49.2 | 24.4 | 42.0 | 1.0 | 8.8 |
| Joinery ... | 75.6 | 26.0 | 22.7 | 51.1 | 1.7 | 22.9 |
| Sawmills ... | 76.6 | 40.3 | 20.4 | 43.3 | 3.0 | 16.4 |
| Brick, tile and terra cotta* ... | 62.9 | 14.3 | 35.6 | 53.1 | 1.5 | 32.6 |
| Cotton ... | 98.3 | 89.9 | 1.7 | 9.0 | 0.0 | 1.1 |
| Silk and rayon ... | 97.3 | 90.7 | 2.7 | 8.7 | 0.0 | 0.6 |
| Cotton garments* ... | 95.9 | 58.8 | 4.1 | 38.5 | 0.0 | 2.7 |
| Paper boxes ... | 81.2 | 55.8 | 18.5 | 38.2 | 0.3 | 6.0 |
| Paper and pulp ... | 74.0 | 36.4 | 25.7 | 57.2 | 0.3 | 6.4 |

* In these industries, in which the Code hours were less than 40 a week, the range of hours to which the percentages relate differs slightly from the general classification adopted in the Table.

WAGES AND WORKING HOURS OF FACTORY WORKERS IN JAPAN.

The Japanese Department of Commerce and Industry compiles statistics of the wages and working hours of industrial workers in Japan from returns covering over 100,000 workers, collected each month by thirteen of the leading Chambers of Commerce and Industry, including those of Tokyo, Kyoto and Osaka. The Table below, taken from the Monthly Statistical Report on Wages, for September, 1936, published by the Statistical Bureau of the Department of Commerce and Industry, shows the average daily earnings and average working time at September, 1936, in some of the more important industries, branches of industry, or occupations:—

| Industry, branch of industry or occupation. | Average daily earnings.* | Average daily working time. | | Average number of days worked in month. |
|-----------------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------------|
| | | Yen. | Hours. Mins. | |
| TEXTILE INDUSTRY: | | | | |
| <i>Male workers.</i> | | | | |
| Artificial silk yarn spinning | 1.22 | 9 | 23 | 23.5 |
| Hosiery ... | 1.32 | 9 | 58 | 26.0 |
| Bleaching, dyeing, etc. ... | 1.55 | 10 | 12 | 26.4 |
| Printing, hand ... | 1.99 | 9 | 27 | 26.8 |
| Printing, machine ... | 1.80 | 11 | 10 | 25.1 |
| Finishing ... | 1.39 | 10 | 7 | 25.4 |
| <i>Female workers.</i> | | | | |
| Silk reeling ... | 0.64 | 10 | 0 | 26.7 |
| Silk yarn spinning ... | 0.63 | 8 | 46 | 26.0 |
| Silk yarn throwing ... | 0.62 | 9 | 52 | 26.3 |
| Silk hand loom weaving ... | 1.35 | 9 | 35 | 25.0 |
| Silk power loom weaving ... | 0.80 | 9 | 49 | 25.3 |
| Artificial silk power loom weaving ... | 0.85 | 10 | 3 | 25.7 |
| Cotton spinning ... | 0.67 | 8 | 32 | 25.4 |
| Cotton power loom weaving ... | 0.68 | 9 | 8 | 25.8 |
| Woolen yarn spinning ... | 0.76 | 8 | 29 | 24.7 |
| Wool power loom weaving ... | 0.83 | 9 | 17 | 25.0 |
| Hosiery ... | 0.65 | 9 | 47 | 25.8 |
| METAL-WORKING AND ENGINEERING: | | | | |
| <i>Male workers.</i> | | | | |
| Open hearth furnace workers | 3.65 | 11 | 50 | 26.3 |
| Casting ... | 2.35 | 10 | 47 | 26.0 |
| Steel rolling ... | 2.73 | 10 | 27 | 24.6 |
| Forging ... | 2.44 | 10 | 28 | 25.2 |
| Wood pattern makers ... | 2.59 | 10 | 41 | 26.0 |
| Lathe hands ... | 2.55 | 11 | 7 | 25.4 |
| Turners ... | 2.67 | 10 | 58 | 26.6 |
| Polishers ... | 3.05 | 11 | 29 | 27.1 |
| Welders ... | 2.48 | 10 | 43 | 25.9 |
| Riveters ... | 2.47 | 10 | 52 | 24.9 |
| Filters ... | 2.63 | 11 | 52 | 25.0 |
| Finishers ... | 2.56 | 10 | 49 | 25.4 |
| <i>Female workers.</i> | | | | |
| Cement manufacture ... | 2.02 | 10 | 3 | 26.1 |
| Glass manufacture ... | 1.68 | 9 | 51 | 27.0 |
| Pottery and earthenware manufacture ... | 1.45 | 9 | 44 | 25.9 |
| Brick manufacture ... | 1.30 | 9 | 12 | 23.9 |
| Tile manufacture ... | 1.60 | 9 | 38 | 26.4 |
| CHEMICAL, ETC.: | | | | |
| <i>Male workers, unless otherwise stated.</i> | | | | |
| Sulphuric acid manufacture | 2.04 | 10 | 47 | 28.1 |
| Sulphate of ammonia manufacture ... | 2.14 | 10 | 33 | 29.1 |
| Soap manufacture ... | 1.56 | 9 | 49 | 26.4 |
| Oil pressing ... | 1.92 | 10 | 42 | 26.7 |
| Match manufacture: | | | | |
| Male workers ... | 1.20 | 9 | 36 | 24.9 |
| Female workers ... | 0.53 | 9 | 23 | 23.6 |
| Foreign-style paper manufacture ... | 1.72 | 11 | 0 | 27.0 |
| <i>Combined average†</i> | | | | |
| Male workers, average† | 1.98 | 10 | 16 | 26.0 |
| Female workers, average† | 0.75 | 9 | 22 | 25.5 |
| Combined average† | 1.74 | 10 | 5 | 25.9 |

The statistics quoted above are stated to relate to workers of average skill in selected undertakings, excluding apprentices, pupils or persons employed under special conditions and in receipt of exceptionally high or exceptionally low wages. The figures of earnings are inclusive of overtime and night-work payments, bonuses for quality of work or output, and allowances in respect of food or the value of food where this is provided; but they do not include seasonal gifts, payments made during unemployment or sickness, discharge and retirement allowances, clothing, lodging, etc., allowances, or other contributions towards the living expenses of the workers, apart from food and food allowances. An analysis of the cost to employers in 1931-1932 of such supplements to wages, based on the results of an enquiry conducted by the Social Bureau of the Japanese Department of Home Affairs and the Japanese Industrial Welfare Association, was included in an article on labour conditions in Japan published in this GAZETTE for May, 1935.

It should be pointed out that, in addition to workers employed in undertakings not covered by the periodical investigations mentioned above, there is in Japan a considerable body of workers, both rural and urban, engaged in industrial occupations as subsidiary employments, to supplement an income from other sources, or in "cottage industries." The earnings of these workers cannot, it is stated, be assessed. They are employed on such processes as labelling matchboxes, painting pottery, completing garments of machine-made hosiery, finishing textiles, toy-making, weaving, etc.

* Inclusive of overtime and nightwork payments, bonuses for quality of work or output and food allowances, but exclusive of all other allowances or payments in kind.

† The average for males covers 59, the average for females, 14, and the combined average, 73 branches of industry or occupations, some of which are not separately specified in the Table.

Except in the machine tool, and the brick, tile and allied industries, well over two-thirds of all workers included in the Table were employed at May, 1935, in undertakings in which the average working time did not exceed the normal hours prescribed by the Codes (in general, 40 a week). In most of the industries, there were many undertakings in which average working hours were materially below 30 a week at this date, and very few in which 48 hours a week were exceeded.

In nearly all the industries, average weekly hours of work increased substantially in the course of the year following the invalidation of the Codes. The increase was due in part to a diminution in short-time working, etc., consequent upon the improvement in business activity; but the number of workers with hours in excess of Code standards was much larger than before invalidation. At May, 1936, at least one-half of the workers in most of the industries were employed in undertakings with average working time in excess of Code standards; few of the undertakings showed averages of less than 30 hours a week; and, in a significant proportion, the average weekly working time exceeded 48 hours. The most notable exceptions to the prevailing tendency occurred in the cotton and silk and rayon industries, in which, owing to the incidence of a comparatively large amount of short-time working and of other factors, the actual working hours were materially below the scheduled hours of the undertakings.

For manufacturing industries as a whole, there was a very slight improvement in hourly earnings between May, 1935, and May, 1936, the averages at the two dates, as shown by the periodical statistics of the Department of Labour, being 57.1 and 57.4 cents respectively. The data submitted to special analysis indicated, however, that the lengthening of working time which followed the invalidation of the Codes was accompanied, in many instances, by reduction in wage rates which found expression in lower average hourly earnings.

The following Table shows, for each of the 16 manufacturing industries included in the investigation, the average hourly earnings, at May in 1935 and 1936, in undertakings in which, at May, 1936, the average weekly working time was (a) at or below and (b) above normal Code hours:—

| Industry. | Average hourly earnings in undertakings in which average working time at May, 1936, was | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|--------------------------|------------|
| | At or below normal Code hours. | | Above normal Code hours. | |
| | May, 1935. | May, 1936. | May, 1935. | May, 1936. |
| Blastfurnaces, steel works and rolling mills ... | 65.4 | 65.9 | 66.3 | 66.0 |
| Hardware ... | 59.0 | 59.5 | 60.6 | 61.7 |
| Stoves ... | 59.4 | 59.6 | 54.9 | 55.5 |
| Structural and ornamental metal work | 60.7 | 61.4 | 56.1 | 54.7 |
| Electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies ... | 57.3 | 58.4 | 62.5 | 62.5 |
| Foundry and machine shop products | 61.4 | 62.9 | 57.9 | 58.4 |
| Machine tools ... | 57.8 | 60.6 | 62.8 | 63.1 |
| Furniture ... | 44.7 | 46.4 | 44.4 | 43.8 |
| Joinery ... | 50.1 | 51.5 | 43.0 | 42.7 |
| Sawmills ... | 53.8 | 60.4 | 37.0 | 37.1 |
| Brick, tile and terra cotta ... | 46.5 | 48.0 | 44.8 | 44.0 |
| Cotton ... | 38.0 | 37.0 | 38.0 | 34.9 |
| Silk and rayon ... | 45.8 | 43.9 | 43.7 | 35.8 |
| Cotton garments ... | 44.8 | 40.1 | 42.3 | 35.5 |
| Paper boxes ... | 49.7 | 48.5 | 49.9 | 48.6 |
| Paper and pulp ... | 52.6 | 53.3 | 53.0 | 53.0 |

At both dates, average hourly earnings tended to be relatively low in undertakings with average working hours in excess of Code standards. In 14 of the industries, undertakings with average working time exceeding the normal weekly hours fixed by the Codes for those industries showed, after the invalidation of the Codes, either smaller increases or larger decreases in average hourly earnings than did undertakings in which the Code standards were not exceeded. In undertakings in which the largest extensions of working time occurred, it was found that hourly earnings usually fell below the general average.

The data available were further analysed according to the size of the undertakings, which were grouped as "large," "medium sized" or "small." From the analysis, it appeared that, as regards the average weekly duration of working time, there were few significant variations between the three types of undertaking. Undertakings of medium size showed, on the whole, the most marked tendency to work longer hours in May, 1935; but the extensions of working time which occurred in such undertakings after invalidation were generally smaller in degree than in the other types. With few exceptions, the lengthening of the working week was more apparent in small than in large undertakings. Workers in small undertakings had, in most cases, substantially lower average earnings at May, 1935, than those employed in large undertakings, and they experienced larger reductions or smaller increases during the following year. The greatest expansion in business activity between May, 1935, and May, 1936, as measured by increase in the aggregate of man-hours worked, occurred in small undertakings.

According to a computation applied to 13 of the industries investigated which had possessed uniform Code regulation of hours, it was estimated that at least 6 per cent. more workers could have been employed in the spring of 1936, if the working hours prescribed by the Codes had not been exceeded, provided that the maintenance of Code standards did not affect adversely the expansion in the volume of man-hours worked.

EMPLOYMENT IN APRIL: GENERAL SUMMARY.

THERE was a marked improvement in employment in April; the improvement was greatest in building, public works contracting and stone-quarrying (in which employment in March was adversely affected by bad weather), in coal mining, ship building and repairing, the engineering, metal goods, motor vehicle, cycle and aircraft industries, the distributive and tailoring trades, and the road transport, port transport, and hotel and boarding house services. There was also a seasonal improvement in agriculture.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

It is estimated that at 19th April, 1937, the number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain, exclusive of persons within the agricultural scheme, was approximately 11,394,000. This was 152,000 more than at 15th March, 1937, and 609,000 more than at 27th April, 1936.

Among insured workpeople, aged 16-64 (excluding those within the agricultural scheme), the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 19th April, 1937 (including those temporarily stopped), was 10.8, as compared with 11.8 at 15th March, 1937, and 13.6 at 27th April, 1936. In Great Britain the percentage at 19th April, 1937, was 10.5, as compared with 11.5 at 15th March, 1937, and 13.4 at 27th April, 1936.

At 19th April, 1937, the numbers of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 1,254,646 wholly unemployed, 128,655 temporarily stopped, and 71,142 normally in casual employment, making a total of 1,454,443. This was 146,758 less than a month before, and 376,787 less than a year before.* The total was made up of 1,141,011 men, 41,315 boys, 227,026 women, and 45,091 girls.

The total of 1,454,443 persons on the registers at 19th April, 1937, included 621,082 persons with claims admitted for insurance benefit, 30,674 claimants whose position under the conditions relating to contributions paid and benefit received had not been determined, and 5,973 persons disqualified for short periods from receiving benefit. There were also 611,790 persons (not included in any of the foregoing classes) with applications authorised for unemployment allowances, 3,423 persons with applications for unemployment allowances under consideration, and 181,501 other persons, of whom 43,733 were juveniles under 16 years of age. The persons with claims admitted for insurance benefit included 2,455 for whom payment of allowances in supplementation of benefit had been authorised.

The extension of the scheme of unemployment assistance as from 1st April, 1937, has enabled considerable numbers of persons to qualify for unemployment allowances who, before that date, were not entitled to apply.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges at 19th April, 1937, was 1,525,708, as compared with 1,676,825 at 15th March, 1937, and 1,895,122 at 27th April, 1936.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

Mining and Quarrying.—In the coal mining industry employment in April showed a further improvement in most of the principal districts; it continued good in the Midlands and in Kent, and fair to moderate in other districts, except Cumberland and parts of South Wales, where it remained very bad. The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 17th April, 1937, was 5.55, an increase of 0.02 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 20th March, 1937, and of 0.41 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 25th April, 1936.

In the iron mining industry employment continued good. At the West Lothian shale mines it was fair. In limestone quarries employment improved in the Buxton area and was good, while in the Cleveland area it continued good. Employment improved and was fairly good both at china clay quarries and at the East of Scotland whinstone quarries. At chalk quarries it continued good. At tin mines it was slack. There was an improvement at slate quarries in North Wales, where employment was good.

Pig Iron, Iron and Steel and Tinplate.—In the pig iron industry, employment showed an improvement during April. In iron and steel manufacture employment showed little change as compared with March, and continued to be affected, in some areas, by shortages of material. In the tinplate industry the progressive improvement in employment, which began last December, continued during April; in steel sheet manufacture there was little change.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Other Metal Industries.—In the engineering industry employment improved generally during April and was good on the whole. It was very good in electrical engineering and motor vehicle manufacture; good in general engineering; fair in marine engineering and constructional engineering; and moderate in textile engineering.

In the shipbuilding industry employment showed an improvement on the whole. Shortages of certain classes of skilled men were again reported from some districts.

In the other metal trades there was a further improvement, and employment continued good on the whole. It was very good in the jewellery and plated ware and brasswork trades; good in the

sheet metal, ironfounding, hollow-ware, needle and fishing tackle, and nut, bolt, nail, rivet, etc., trades; and fairly good in the edge tool, file, wire manufacturing, tube, and chain and anchor trades.

Textile Industries.—In the cotton industry employment showed a further improvement in April, particularly in the spinning department, and was better, in all departments and in all the principal districts, than in April, 1936.

In the wool textile industry employment showed little general change during April, and continued fairly good on the whole.

Employment in the hosiery trade showed little change, and continued good. In the lace trade there was a further improvement, and employment was good. Both in the silk manufacturing industry and in artificial silk yarn manufacture employment showed an improvement and was good. In the linen trade little change took place, and employment remained slack; in the jute trade there was a slight improvement, but employment continued bad. In the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc., trades, employment showed a slight improvement and continued moderate generally.

Clothing Trades.—Employment in the retail bespoke and in the ready-made and wholesale bespoke branches of the tailoring trades continued to improve, and was fairly good on the whole. In the dressmaking and millinery trades there was a further improvement, and employment was good. Employment in the shirt and collar trade also showed a further improvement, and was fairly good generally. The improvement shown in the glove and corset trades continued and employment was good. Employment in the hat trade showed little change, and continued fair to good.

In the boot and shoe industry employment showed a further slight improvement and was fairly good on the whole.

Leather Trades.—Employment in the leather trades showed an improvement, and was fairly good on the whole in the tanning, currying and leather-dressing sections, and good in other sections.

Building, Woodworking, etc.—In the building industry employment at 19th April, among all classes of workers, showed an improvement as compared with 15th March, when outdoor work was adversely affected by bad weather. As regards individual occupations employment was very good with bricklayers, fair with slaters and plasterers, and good with other classes of skilled operatives; in some areas shortages of skilled workers were reported. In brick manufacture employment showed a seasonal improvement and continued fairly good.

Employment in the furnishing trades and with coachbuilders continued to improve, and was good generally; with millersawyers also it showed a further improvement and continued fair.

Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.—In paper manufacture and in the printing industry employment showed a further improvement and was good generally. With bookbinders there was little change and employment was good on the whole.

Pottery and Glass.—Employment in the pottery industry showed a further slight improvement, and was fair on the whole. In the bottle-making section of the glass trades employment improved slightly, but was still slack; in other sections there was little change and employment continued fairly good.

Fishing.—Employment with fishermen again declined slightly and remained very bad.

Dock Labourers and Seamen.—With dock labourers employment showed a slight improvement, but was still slack on the whole. Employment among seamen showed a further slight improvement.

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 19th April, 1937:—

| Division. | Percentages unemployed amongst Insured Workpeople, aged 16-64* at 19th April, 1937. | | | Unemployed Persons on Registers of Employment Exchanges at 19th April, 1937. | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|--------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Numbers | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a month before. | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a year before. |
| Great Britain:— | | | | | | |
| London | 6.9 | 4.3 | 6.1 | 162,004 | - 21,339 | - 33,576 |
| South-Eastern | 7.1 | 5.4 | 6.8 | 71,749 | - 13,766 | - 1,977 |
| South-Western | 8.5 | 5.5 | 7.9 | 83,047 | - 9,951 | - 15,782 |
| Midlands | 7.1 | 5.3 | 6.6 | 132,367 | - 16,209 | - 48,724 |
| North-Eastern | 11.4 | 6.0 | 10.0 | 148,741 | - 17,066 | - 58,291 |
| North-Western | 15.4 | 9.8 | 13.5 | 297,228 | - 18,163 | - 78,303 |
| Northern | 19.9 | 10.5 | 18.5 | 158,787 | - 17,474 | - 45,378 |
| Scotland | 18.1 | 11.1 | 16.2 | 247,300 | - 22,051 | - 41,119 |
| Wales | 24.2 | 14.0 | 22.5 | 153,220 | - 10,739 | - 53,637 |
| Special Schemes | 2.1 | 0.4 | 1.5 | — | — | — |
| Total | 11.8 | 6.9 | 10.5 | 1,454,443 | - 146,758 | - 376,787 |
| Northern Ireland | 27.1 | 17.2 | 23.5 | 71,265 | - 4,359 | + 7,373 |
| Great Britain and Northern Ireland | 12.1 | 7.2 | 10.8 | 1,525,708 | - 151,117 | - 369,414 |

* Excluding persons insured under the agricultural scheme.

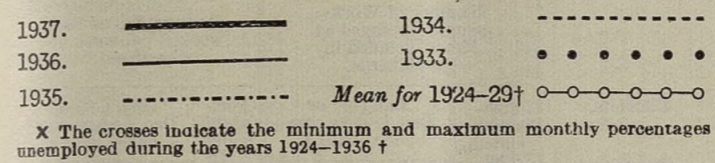
* In the April issue of this GAZETTE it was stated that, on 15th March, the approaching extension of the scheme of unemployment assistance as from 1st April, 1937, had resulted in the addition to the registers of approximately 20,000 persons who had not previously registered as applicants for employment. The available information indicates that at 19th April there had been no further increase in the total number of such persons on the register.

UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

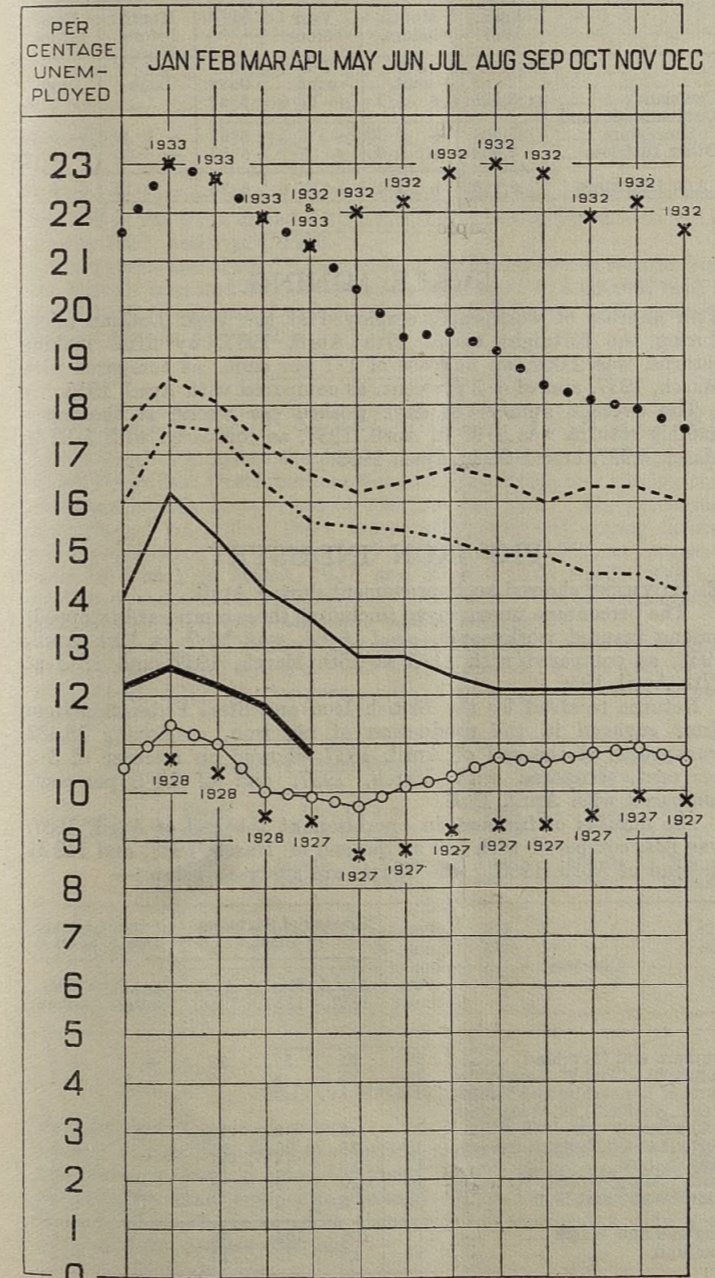
| Date. | Insured Persons, 16-64: Percentages Unemployed.* Gt. Britain and Northern Ireland. | | | | Total. | Number of Unemployed Persons (Insured and Uninsured) registered at Employment Exchanges, etc. | |
|--------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|----------------------|--------|--------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| | Males and Females. | | Temporarily stopped. | Total. | | Gt. Britain and N. Ireland. | Gt. Britain. |
| | Males. | Females. | | | | | |
| 1935. | | | | | | | |
| 27 April | 15.4 | 8.9 | 11.7 | 1.9 | 13.6 | 1,895,122 | 1,831,230 |
| 25 May | 14.4 | 8.3 | 11.0 | 1.8 | 12.8 | 1,768,246 | 1,705,042 |
| 22 June | 14.6 | 8.1 | 10.5 | 2.3 | 12.8 | 1,756,372 | 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 |
| 22 February | 13.6 | 8.3 | 10.9 | 1.3 | 12.2 | 1,703,926 | 1,627,845 |
| 15 March | 13.3 | 7.7 | 10.5 | 1.3 | 11.8 | 1,676,825 | 1,601,201 |
| 19 April | 12.1 | 7.2 | 9.8 | 1.0 | 10.8 | 1,525,708 | 1,454,443 |

UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

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



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



COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

ANALYSIS FOR 19TH APRIL, 1937:—

| | Men (18 years and over) | Boys (under 18 years) | Women (18 years and over) | Girls (under 18 years) | Total. |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|------------|
| A. Insured on Register:— | | | | | |
| 1. Claims admitted for insurance benefit: | | | | | |
| (a) General scheme | 458,826 | 12,410 | 131,067 | 9,015 | 611,318 |
| (b) Agricultural scheme | 8,312 | 316 | 1,044 | 92 | 9,764 |
| 2. Applications authorised for unemployment allowances | 550,792 | 1,312 | 34,201 | 790 | 587,095 |
| 3. Claims under consideration | 20,951 | 1,443 | 7,254 | 1,026 | 30,674 |
| 4. Others not in receipt of benefit or allowances: | | | | | |
| (a) aged 16-64 | 53,022 | 3,353 | 26,497 | 4,147 | 87,019 |
| (b) aged 14 and 15 | — | 6,831 | — | 6,960 | 13,791 |
| B. Others on Register:— | | | | | |
| 5. Applications authorised for unemployment allowances | 18,400 | 378 | 5,496 | 421 | 24,695 |
| 6. Applications under consideration | 1,883 | 140 | 1,209 | 191 | 3,423 |
| 7. Not in receipt of allowances: | | | | | |
| (a) aged 16-64 | 28,825 | 2,877 | 20,258 | 4,762 | 56,722 |
| (b) aged 14 and 15 | — | 12,255 | — | 17,687 | 29,942 |
| C. Total on Register | 1,141,011 | 41,315 | 227,026 | 45,091 | 1,454,443 |
| D. Insured Unemployed:— | | | | | |
| Aged 16-64: | | | | | |
| 8. Number on Register (Items 1-3 and 4a)* | 1,091,903 | 18,834 | 200,063 | 15,070 | 1,325,870* |
| 9. Two-months file† | 29,431 | 2,022 | 27,178 | 2,966 | 61,597† |
| 10. Special Schemes—claimants to benefit | 2,110 | 9 | 199 | 3 | 2,321 |
| Total aged 16-64 | 1,123,444 | 20,865 | 227,440 | 18,039 | 1,389,788 |
| 11. Aged 14 and 15: | | | | | |
| (a) Item 4 (b) | — | 6,831 | — | 6,960 | 13,791 |
| (b) Two-months file... | — | 1,813 | — | 3,041 | 4,854 |
| Total aged 14-64 | 1,123,444 | 29,509 | 227,440 | 28,040 | 1,408,433 |

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.†

ANALYSIS FOR 19TH APRIL, 1937, AND 15TH MARCH, 1937.

| | 19th April, 1937. | | 15th March, 1937. | |
|-------|-----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------|
| | Persons normally in Regular Employment. | Persons normally in Casual Employment. | Total. | Total. |
| | Wholly Unemployed. | Temporarily Stopped. | | |
| | Great Britain. | | | |
| Men | 987,031 | 84,701 | 69,279 | 1,141,011 |
| Boys | 39,257 | 1,906 | 152 | 41,315 |
| Women | 185,776 | 39,554 | 1,696 | 227,026 |
| Girls | 42,582 | 2,494 | 15 | 45,091 |
| Total | 1,254,646 | 128,655 | 71,142 | 1,454,443 |
| | Great Britain and Northern Ireland. | | | |
| Men | 1,034,115 | 85,721 | 71,796 | 1,191,632 |
| Boys | 41,491 | 1,919 | 152 | 43,562 |
| Women | 201,220 | 41,553 | 1,734 | 244,507 |
| Girls | 43,442 | 2,550 | 15 | 46,007 |
| Total | 1,320,268 | 131,743 | 73,697 | 1,525,708 |

VACANCIES NOTIFIED TO, AND FILLED BY EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.†

(GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.)

| | Five weeks ended 19th Apr., 1937. | | Period 28th Apr., 1936, to 19th Apr., 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 | 170,895 | 156,658 | 1,703,065 | - 1,293 | 1,561,408 | - 27,126 |
| Boys | 35,859 | 31,412 | 364,380 | - 34 | 276,877 | - 11,719 |
| Women | 71,320 | 52,492 | 739,808 | + 4,808 | 551,739 | - 18,915 |
| Girls | 32,629 | 29,116 | 325,564 | - 3,488 | 249,533 | - 12,334 |
| Total | 310,703 | 269,678 | 3,132,817 | - 7 | 2,639,557 | - 70,094 |

* Including 251 private gardeners (238 men, 12 boys and one woman). † See explanation on page 188. The figures include 36 private gardeners (32 men, 3 boys and one woman).

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

§ "Vacancies Filled" include certain types of cases (described as Class B engagements) in which the work of the Exchanges was limited; for instance, obtaining for an employer former employees or placing the same men in relief work in alternate weeks. During the five weeks ended 19th April, 1937 work in alternate weeks of such placings of men and women was 7,818 per week. ¶ Period 16th April, 1935, to 27th April, 1936.

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

EMPLOYMENT IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT in April showed a further improvement in most of the principal districts; it continued good in the Midlands and in Kent, and fair to moderate in other districts, except in Cumberland and parts of South Wales, where it remained very bad.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 13.8 at 19th April, 1937, as compared with 14.6 at 15th March, 1937, and 23.3 at 27th April, 1936. The percentage wholly unemployed decreased by 0.4 (from 13.0 to 12.6) and the percentage temporarily stopped by 0.4 (from 1.6 to 1.2).

The numbers and percentages unemployed among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the respective areas at 19th April, 1937, and the increases or decreases as compared with 15th March, 1937, and 27th April, 1936, are shown in the following Table:—

| Area. | Insured Persons (aged 16-64) recorded as Unemployed at 19th April, 1937. | | | | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Total Percentages as compared with a | | |
|------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Numbers. | | Percentages. | | Total. | Month before. | Year before. |
| | Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals). | Temporarily Stopped. | Wholly Unemployed. | Temporarily Stopped. | | | |
| Great Britain ... | 112,731 | 11,320 | 12.6 | 1.2 | 13.8 | - 0.8 | - 9.5 |
| England and Wales ... | 98,028 | 10,296 | 12.4 | 1.3 | 13.7 | - 0.8 | - 9.9 |
| Scotland ... | 14,703 | 1,024 | 13.7 | 1.0 | 14.7 | - 0.9 | - 5.9 |
| Principal Districts in England and Wales | | | | | | | |
| Northumberland ... | 4,800 | 132 | 9.9 | 0.3 | 10.2 | - 0.6 | - 3.8 |
| Durham ... | 15,035 | 453 | 12.0 | 0.4 | 12.4 | - 1.1 | - 9.5 |
| Cumberland and Westmorland ... | 3,081 | 43 | 34.1 | 0.5 | 34.6 | - 4.7 | - 11.6 |
| Yorkshire ... | 12,586 | 5,877 | 8.4 | 4.0 | 12.4 | + 0.6 | - 16.5 |
| Lancashire and Cheshire ... | 11,462 | 1,038 | 15.6 | 1.4 | 17.0 | - 0.3 | - 6.2 |
| Derbyshire ... | 3,191 | 254 | 5.9 | 0.5 | 6.4 | - 0.6 | - 4.8 |
| Notts. and Leicestershire ... | 4,650 | 235 | 8.2 | 0.4 | 8.6 | - 0.3 | - 4.7 |
| Staffs., Worcs., and Salop ... | 653 | 26 | 4.6 | 0.1 | 4.7 | + 0.3 | - 2.1 |
| Glos. and Somerset ... | 3,637 | 351 | 6.2 | 0.6 | 6.8 | - 0.5 | - 3.4 |
| Kent ... | 1,018 | 251 | 9.9 | 2.5 | 12.4 | - 0.5 | - 5.2 |
| Wales and Monmouth ... | 255 | 48 | 3.4 | 0.7 | 4.1 | - 0.3 | - 1.3 |
| | 36,262 | 1,582 | 20.0 | 0.9 | 20.9 | - 1.9 | - 13.7 |

The following Table shows, for the principal coal mining districts, the total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 17th April, 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. | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|--------------|
| | 17th April, 1937. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a | | Fortnight ended 17th April, 1937. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a | |
| | | Month before. | Year before. | | Month before. | Year before. |
| ENGLAND AND WALES: | | | | | | |
| Northumberland ... | 44,993 | + 0.5 | + 1.8 | 5.51 | + 0.03 | + 0.10 |
| Durham ... | 113,483 | + 1.1 | + 5.9 | 5.47 | + 0.02 | + 0.22 |
| Cumberland and Westmorland ... | 5,620 | + 6.9 | + 13.3 | 5.79 | + 0.21 | + 0.11 |
| South Yorkshire ... | 97,472 | + 0.4 | + 1.2 | 5.23 | - 0.04 | + 0.64 |
| West Yorkshire ... | 42,458 | + 0.5 | + 0.1 | 5.57 | - 0.01 | + 0.80 |
| Lancs. and Cheshire ... | 59,596 | + 0.5 | - 0.2 | 5.56 | - 0.12 | + 0.31 |
| Derbyshire ... | 44,281 | - 0.2 | - 1.3 | 5.05 | - 0.04 | + 1.15 |
| Notts. and Leicestershire ... | 53,701 | + 0.5 | - 1.1 | 5.39 | - 0.03 | + 0.93 |
| Warwick ... | 17,044 | + 0.1 | + 2.8 | 5.80 | + 0.01 | + 0.26 |
| North Staffordshire ... | 23,377 | + 0.6 | + 2.6 | 5.55 | - 0.07 | + 0.07 |
| South Staffs., Worcs., and Salop ... | 27,585 | + 0.1 | - 3.7 | 5.89 | + 0.13 | + 0.33 |
| Glos. and Somerset ... | 8,891 | - 0.3 | - 2.9 | 5.69 | + 0.01 | + 0.12 |
| Kent ... | 7,150 | - 0.1 | - 1.8 | 5.56 | - 0.01 | + 0.03 |
| North Wales ... | 9,859 | + 0.1 | + 5.6 | 5.71 | + 0.14 | + 0.23 |
| South Wales and Monmouth ... | 131,926 | + 0.5 | + 2.7 | 5.81 | + 0.14 | + 0.29 |
| England and Wales ... | 686,546 | + 0.5 | + 1.6 | 5.52 | + 0.02 | + 0.44 |
| SCOTLAND: | | | | | | |
| Midland East Lothians ... | 12,958 | + 0.2 | + 2.2 | 5.77 | + 0.12 | + 0.47 |
| Pit. and Clerkman ... | 23,119 | + 0.7 | + 5.7 | 5.67 | - 0.04 | + 0.16 |
| Rest of Scotland ... | 53,745 | + 1.2 | + 5.3 | 5.88 | + 0.06 | + 0.17 |
| Scotland ... | 89,822 | + 1.0 | + 5.0 | 5.81 | + 0.04 | + 0.16 |
| GREAT BRITAIN ... | 776,368 | + 0.6 | + 2.0 | 5.55 | + 0.02 | + 0.41 |

* 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 average number of coal winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 17th April, 1937, was 0.23 of a day per week, of which 0.16 of a day was due to want of trade. The corresponding figures for the fortnight ended 20th March, 1937, were 0.25 and 0.17 of a day per week, respectively, and for the fortnight ended 25th April, 1936, 0.64 and 0.60 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 17th April, 1937 (which included the Easter holidays), as reported to the Mines Department, was 18,696,700 tons, as compared with 20,464,400 tons in the four weeks ended 20th March, 1937, and 16,626,600 tons in the four weeks ended 25th April, 1936 (which also included the Easter holidays).

IRON MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during April continued good; it was much better than in April of last year. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the iron ore and ironstone mining industry was 9.9 at 19th April, 1937, as compared with 9.7 at 15th March, 1937, and 14.8 at 27th April, 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.* | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|--------------|--|
| | Fortnight ended 17th April, 1937. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a | | Fortnight ended 17th April, 1937. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a | | |
| | | Month before. | Year before. | | Month before. | Year before. | |
| | | Per cent. | Per cent. | Days. | Days. | Days. | |
| Cleveland ... | 3,125 | + 1.1 | + 17.6 | 5.89 | - 0.39 | + 0.04 | |
| Lancashire and Cumberland ... | 1,901 | + 0.3 | + 8.5 | 5.61 | - 0.05 | - 0.39 | |
| Lancashire ... | 1,932 | + 0.9 | + 5.7 | 5.67 | - 0.05 | - 0.05 | |
| Other Districts ... | | | | | | | |
| ALL DISTRICTS | 6,958 | + 0.8 | + 11.6 | 5.75 | - 0.12 | - 0.10 | |

SHALE MINING.

THE number of workpeople employed at the West Lothian mines during the fortnight ended 17th April, 1937, by firms making returns, was 2,062, an increase of 1.1 per cent., as compared with March, 1937, and of 4.2 per cent. as compared with April, 1936.

The average number of days worked per week* at the mines making returns was 5.95 in April, 1937, as compared with 5.93 in March, 1937, and 5.96 in April, 1936.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT showed an improvement during April. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 10.7 at 19th April, 1937, as compared with 11.3 at 15th March, 1937, and 15.3 at 27th April, 1936.

Returns received by the British Iron and Steel Federation from firms engaged in the production of pig iron, employing 15,482 workpeople at the end of April, 1937, showed an increase of 3.2 per cent. compared with March, 1937, and of 14.8 per cent. compared with April, 1936.

The number of furnaces in operation at the end of April, 1937, was 121, compared with 117 at the end of March, 1937, and 112 at the end of April, 1936. The figures are analysed below:—

| Districts. | Total number of Furnaces. | Number of Furnaces in Blast. | | | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| | | Apr., 1937. | Mar., 1937. | Apr., 1936. | Month before. | Year before. |
| | | | | | | |
| Durham and Cleveland ... | 56 | 33 | 32 | 29 | + 1 | + 4 |
| Cumberland and W. Lancashire ... | 18 | 10 | 9 | 9 | + 2 | + 1 |
| Parts of Lancashire and Yorks. (inc. Sheffield), N. Wales and Cheshire ... | 13 | 8 | 8 | 10 | - 2 | - 2 |
| Derby, Leicestershire, Notts., Northants ... | 35 | 26 | 26 | 25 | - 1 | + 1 |
| Lincolnshire ... | 17 | 13 | 13 | 12 | - 1 | + 1 |
| Staffs., Salop, Worcs., Warwick ... | 30 | 10 | 9 | 8 | + 1 | + 1 |
| South Wales and Mon. ... | 8 | 6 | 6 | 5 | - 1 | + 1 |
| England and Wales ... | 177 | 106 | 102 | 98 | + 4 | + 8 |
| Scotland ... | 67 | 15 | 15 | 14 | - 1 | + 1 |
| Great Britain ... | 244 | 121 | 117 | 112 | + 4 | + 9 |

The production of pig iron in April, 1937, amounted to 680,700 tons, compared with 680,300 tons in March, 1937, and 629,800 tons in April, 1936.

* See footnote * in previous column.

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

EMPLOYMENT showed little change as compared with the previous month, but was much better than a year ago; it continued to be affected, in some areas, by shortages of material.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 11.7 at 19th April, 1937, as compared with 11.8 at 15th March, 1937, and with 18.7 at 27th April, 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.* | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Week ended 17th April, 1937. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a | Week ended 17th April, 1937. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a | Per cent. | |
| | | | | | Month before. | Year before. |
| Open Hearth Melting Furnaces ... | 9,135 | - 0.4 | + 10.2 | 53,947 | - 0.3 | + 10.4 |
| Puddling Forges ... | 1,191 | + 17.9 | + 31.6 | 5,980 | + 29.0 | + 46.6 |
| Rolling Mills ... | 25,621 | + 1.0 | + 5.1 | 145,184 | + 1.7 | + 6.3 |
| Forging and Pressing ... | 1,554 | - 2.8 | + 7.6 | 8,702 | - 1.8 | + 11.4 |
| Founding ... | 8,676 | + 1.2 | + 18.2 | 50,002 | + 0.9 | + 22.8 |
| Other Departments ... | 13,569 | - 2.0 | + 4.9 | 76,994 | - 2.6 | + 4.1 |
| Mechanics, Labourers ... | 17,368 | + 0.2 | + 14.7 | 101,128 | - 0.1 | + 15.0 |
| TOTAL ... | 78,214 | + 0.3 | + 9.8 | 441,937 | + 0.4 | + 10.5 |
| DISTRICTS. | | | | | | |
| Northumberland, Durham, and Cleveland ... | 15,825 | - 0.2 | + 15.5 | 91,125 | + 0.2 | + 17.9 |
| Sheffield, Rotherham, Leeds, Bradford, etc. Cumberland, Lancs. and Cheshire ... | 22,608 | + 1.7 | + 15.7 | 128,675 | + 2.4 | + 17.0 |
| Staffordshire ... | 445 | + 2.8 | + 11.5 | 2,476 | + 4.7 | + 16.8 |
| Other Midland Counties ... | 5,468 | + 1.1 | - 2.1 | 28,007 | - 2.2 | - 7.1 |
| Wales and Mon. ... | 6,100 | - 0.3 | + 4.3 | 33,997 | + 3.0 | + 2.8 |
| Total, England and Wales ... | 67,106 | + 0.8 | + 10.2 | 379,496 | + 1.2 | + 11.3 |
| Scotland ... | 11,108 | - 2.9 | + 7.4 | 62,441 | - 4.1 | + 5.8 |
| TOTAL ... | 78,214 | + 0.3 | + 9.8 | 441,937 | + 0.4 | + 10.5 |

The average number of shifts* during which the works were open was 5.7 in the week ended 17th April, 1937, as compared with 5.6 in March, 1937, and April, 1936.

The production of steel ingots and castings, as shown in returns from the British Iron and Steel Federation, amounted to 1,080,400 tons in April, 1937, as compared with 1,109,500 tons in March, 1937, and with 984,200 tons in April, 1936.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES.

In the tinplate industry the progressive improvement in employment, which began last December, continued during April, and employment was considerably better than at this time last year. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 12.7 at 19th April, 1937, as compared with 14.5 at 15th March, 1937, and 30.4 at 27th April, 1936. In steel sheet manufacture employment showed little change as compared with March, 1937, but was better than a year ago.

The following Table shows the number of mills in operation at those works in respect of which returns were received for the week ended 17th April, 1937, as compared with a month before and a year before:—

| Works. | Number of Works Open. | | | Number of Mills in Operation. | | |
|-----------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| | Week ended 17th April, 1937. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a | | Week ended 17th April, 1937. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a | |
| | | Month before. | Year before. | | Month before. | Year before. |
| Tinplate ... | 63 | + 1 | + 9 | 372 | + 5 | + 61 |
| Steel Sheet ... | 12 | - | + 3 | 103 | - 1 | + 18 |
| TOTAL ... | 75 | + 1 | + 12 | 475 | + 4 | + 79 |

ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT improved generally during April and was good on the whole. It was very good in electrical engineering and motor vehicle manufacture; good in general engineering; fair in marine engineering and constructional engineering; and moderate in textile engineering. Reports of shortages of some classes of skilled workers were again received from certain districts.

* 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.

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

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) at 19th April, 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 19th April, 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. | Month before. | Year before. |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| London ... | 3,084 | 478 | 69 | 192 | 1,917 | 5,740 | - 510 | - 1,068 | - 152 | - 675 |
| South-Eastern ... | 919 | 172 | 129 | 87 | 849 | 2,156 | + 519 | + 896 | - 152 | - 896 |
| South-Western ... | 934 | 100 | 283 | 97 | 1,820 | 3,234 | - 1,628 | - 4,532 | - 523 | - 3,664 |
| Midlands ... | 2,710 | 630 | 29 | 524 | 4,114 | 8,007 | - 523 | - 9,103 | - 455 | - 3,796 |
| North-Eastern ... | 4,259 | 127 | 146 | 175 | 584 | 5,291 | - 1,240 | - 9,103 | - 455 | - 3,796 |
| North-Western ... | 9,055 | 948 | 131 | 392 | 1,509 | 12,035 | - 1,240 | - 9,103 | - 455 | - 3,796 |
| Northern ... | 2,994 | 403 | 1,675 | 639 | 600 | 6,211 | - 368 | - 4,425 | - 3 | - 678 |
| Scotland ... | 6,170 | 252 | 1,477 | 1,098 | 847 | 9,844 | + 147 | + 173 | - | - |
| Wales ... | 659 | 87 | 59 | 153 | 396 | 1,334 | - | - | - | - |
| Northern Ireland ... | 843 | 86 | 953 | 61 | 317 | 2,260 | - | - | - | - |
| GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND | 31,627 | 3,283 | 4,931 | 3,418 | 12,853 | 55,112 | - 4,214 | - 28,564 | - | - |
| | Percentages Unemployed at 19th April, 1937. | | | | | | | | | |
| London ... | 3.0 | 2.6 | 16.8 | 3.5 | 2.9 | 3.0 | - 0.2 | - 1.0 | - 0.2 | - 1.1 |

COTTON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT showed a further improvement in April, particularly in the spinning department, and was better, in all departments and in all the principal districts, than in April, 1936. There were further reports of a shortage of labour at many centres.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the industry as a whole, was 10.3 at 19th April, 1937, as compared with 10.5 at 15th March, 1937, and with 16.7 at 27th April, 1936. In the preparing and spinning departments the corresponding percentages were 9.9, 10.4 and 16.4; in the manufacturing department they were 10.7, 10.7, and 17.1.

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 17th April, 1937. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before. | Week ended 17th April, 1937. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.* | Year before.* |
| Preparing ... | 12,003 | + 1.0 | £ 20,777 | + 1.3 | +13.5 |
| Spinning ... | 23,844 | + 1.2 | 40,856 | + 2.2 | +15.2 |
| Weaving ... | 22,674 | + 0.5 | 41,103 | + 5.7 | +14.3 |
| Other ... | 7,320 | + 0.8 | 16,674 | + 4.1 | +13.8 |
| Total ... | 65,841 | + 0.9 | 119,410 | + 3.5 | +14.4 |
| DISTRICTS. | | | | | |
| Ashton ... | 4,511 | - 0.0 | 7,985 | + 0.3 | +13.7 |
| Stockport, Glossop and Hyde ... | 5,683 | + 0.5 | 9,863 | + 2.6 | + 8.9 |
| Oldham ... | 10,868 | + 0.5 | 20,805 | + 1.0 | + 9.6 |
| Bolton and Leigh Bury, Rochdale, Heywood and Todmorden ... | 6,265 | + 1.1 | 11,529 | + 1.4 | + 6.0 |
| Manchester ... | 3,490 | + 2.3 | 6,243 | + 2.2 | +18.1 |
| Preston and Chorley Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen Burnley and Padiham ... | 4,445 | + 0.2 | 8,105 | + 6.6 | +21.6 |
| Colne and Nelson Other Lancashire Towns ... | 2,994 | - 1.0 | 6,184 | + 5.8 | +21.6 |
| Yorkshire Towns ... | 2,015 | + 3.1 | 4,347 | + 4.3 | +16.4 |
| Yorkshire Districts ... | 2,932 | + 1.3 | 5,729 | + 3.1 | +19.7 |
| Total ... | 65,841 | + 0.9 | 119,410 | + 3.5 | +14.4 |

Returns from firms employing about 65,800 workpeople in the week ended 17th April, 1937, showed that about 3 per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in that week, losing 10½ hours each on the average.

At Ashton-under-Lyne, Stockport and Stalybridge, employment was fairly good in the spinning department. Employment at Glossop and Hyde continued good with most firms.

In the Oldham district the improvement in the spinning department was maintained, and employment was good; a shortage of juvenile workers was reported. In the manufacturing department employment continued good. In both departments employment was better than a year ago.

At Bolton employment with cardroom workers and spinners was good; in the weaving department it also continued good. At Leigh employment continued generally good. At Bury it improved slightly. In the spinning department at Rochdale employment continued good; in the manufacturing department it showed a further improvement.

In the manufacturing department at Accrington, Great Harwood and Padiham the general improvement was maintained. At Nelson employment declined slightly in the weaving department. In the Rossendale Valley employment improved slightly and was fairly good, and much better than a year ago. At the other principal weaving centres employment generally showed little change as compared with March, but was better than in April, 1936.

In Yorkshire employment with doublers continued good generally. At Huddersfield, however, it was described as fair with spinners and slack with doublers. Employment at Todmorden continued good.

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of 56 Employment Exchanges in the principal cotton trade centres in Lancashire and Cheshire at 19th April, 1937:—

| Department. | Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 19th April, 1937. | | | | Total. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a month before. |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|----------------------|--------------|---------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| | Wholly Unemployed. | | Temporarily Stopped. | | | |
| | Men. | Women. | Men. | Women. | | |
| Card and Blowing Room ... | 1,059 | 1,775 | 95 | 590 | 3,519 | - 253 |
| Spinning ... | 5,969 | 1,620 | 963 | 602 | 9,154 | - 449 |
| Beaming, Winding and Winding ... | 1,051 | 3,026 | 616 | 2,125 | 6,818 | - 115 |
| Weaving ... | 3,652 | 6,906 | 496 | 853 | 11,907 | + 551 |
| Other Processes ... | 682 | 211 | 114 | 74 | 1,081 | + 1 |
| Total ... | 12,413 | 13,538 | 2,284 | 4,244 | 32,479 | - 265 |

* Comparison of earnings is affected by increases in rates of wages.

WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT showed little general change during April, and continued fairly good in the worsted section and good in the woollen section.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the woollen and worsted industry was 7.0 at 19th April, 1937, compared with 6.8 at 15th March, 1937, and 9.7 at 27th April, 1936. In the carpet section the corresponding percentages were 4.2, 4.0 and 6.8.

Worsted Section.—Employment remained fairly good generally. It showed a slight improvement, in some districts and departments, as compared with March.

Returns from employers for the week ended 17th April, 1937, showed that, in the worsted section as a whole, 9 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were on short time* in that week, losing 10 hours each on the average, and 19½ per cent. were on overtime, averaging 6 hours each. In the sorting, combing and preparing departments 13 per cent. were on short time, losing 15 hours each on the average, and 16 per cent. were on overtime, averaging 7 hours each. In the spinning department 8 per cent. were on short time, losing 8½ hours each on the average, and 25 per cent. were on overtime, averaging 5½ hours each. In the weaving department the corresponding figures were: short time,* 7 per cent. and 7 hours; overtime, 14 per cent. and 5½ hours.

With wool sorters employment continued fair; in the woolcombing department there was little change. In both sections employment was not quite so good as in April of last year. In the spinning and weaving departments employment improved, and was good or fairly good generally.

At Bradford employment declined slightly among woolcombers, but showed little change in other departments and remained fairly good. At Shipley there was an improvement in the combing section, and employment was good in all departments; a marked shortage of skilled operatives was reported. At Halifax there was some slackness, largely seasonal. Employment at Keighley continued good in all departments. In the fine worsted (men's wear) section at Huddersfield employment continued to improve.

Woolen Section.—Employment showed a further slight improvement at some centres, at others a slight decline; it continued good generally. Shortages of labour were reported in several districts.

Returns from employers for the week ended 17th April, 1937, showed that, in the woollen section as a whole, 10 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were on short time* in that week, losing 7 hours each on the average, and 21 per cent. were on overtime, averaging 6½ hours each. In the spinning department 7 per cent. were on short time, losing 7 hours each on the average, and 32 per cent. were on overtime, averaging 7 hours each. In the weaving department the corresponding figures were: short time,* 12 per cent. and 7½ hours; overtime, 14 per cent. and 5 hours.

In the Huddersfield and Colne Valley districts there was some slackening. There was little change at Leeds, and some improvement at Morley; employment was good in both districts, with much overtime. In the Heavy Woollen District it was good, and night shifts and overtime were largely worked. Good employment was maintained in the rag and shoddy trade, and a shortage of skilled rag sorters was reported.

Among flannel workers at Rochdale and Saddleworth employment remained steady. In the blanket trade it remained good at Witney; it improved slightly and was fair in Yorkshire. In the West of England employment remained good generally. In the South of Scotland it continued to improve, and was fair at most centres.

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

The following Tables summarise the information received from employers:—

| DEPARTMENTS. | Number of Workpeople. | | Total Wages paid to all Workpeople. | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | Week ended 17th April, 1937. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before. | Week ended 17th April, 1937. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before. | Index Figure (Jan., 1926 = 100.) |
| WORSTED SECTION: | | | | | |
| Wool Sorting and Combing ... | 10,412 | + 0.7 | £ 25,030 | + 2.1 | 83.7 |
| Spinning ... | 36,875 | + 0.8 | 58,924 | + 2.1 | 92.4 |
| Weaving ... | 16,098 | + 0.5 | 33,500 | + 1.9 | 86.2 |
| Other Depts. ... | 9,343 | + 1.2 | 21,791 | + 2.3 | 87.3 |
| Not Specified ... | 1,476 | - 2.3 | 2,969 | - 3.2 | 66.8 |
| Total—Worsted | 74,204 | + 0.7 | 142,214 | + 2.0 | 88.2 |
| WOOLEN SECTION: | | | | | |
| Wool Sorting ... | 1,040 | - 1.0 | 2,390 | - 2.8 | 84.8 |
| Spinning ... | 13,394 | + 0.4 | 30,299 | + 1.3 | 100.0 |
| Weaving ... | 23,280 | + 0.5 | 44,269 | + 0.8 | 109.8 |
| Other Depts. ... | 16,316 | + 1.1 | 37,007 | + 0.4 | 97.1 |
| Not Specified ... | 2,035 | - 0.0 | 4,509 | + 2.9 | 94.8 |
| Total—Woollen | 56,065 | + 0.6 | 118,474 | + 0.8 | 104.3 |
| CARPET SECTION... | 12,144 | + 0.3 | 24,746 | + 0.9 | 152.4 |
| Total—Wool Textile Industry | 142,413 | + 0.6 | 285,434 | + 1.4 | 98.0 |

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

BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT showed a further slight improvement in April, and was fairly good on the whole. Both short time and overtime were again largely worked.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 10.0 at 19th April 1937, the same as at 15th March, 1937, as compared with 12.1 at 27th April, 1936.

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

| DEPARTMENTS. | Number of Workpeople. | | Total wages paid to all Workpeople. | | |
|-------------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|--------------|
| | Week ended 17th April, 1937. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before. | Week ended 17th April, 1937. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before. | Year before. |
| England and Wales:— | | | | | |
| London ... | 1,662 | + 0.3 | £ 3,817 | + 2.4 | + 1.5 |
| Leicester ... | 8,940 | - 0.1 | 21,649 | + 1.8 | + 0.7 |
| Leicester Country District ... | 4,216 | + 1.1 | 9,456 | + 3.3 | + 3.3 |
| Northampton ... | 6,340 | + 0.7 | 14,935 | + 3.4 | + 5.0 |
| Higham, Rushden and District ... | 6,793 | + 0.3 | 16,801 | + 2.5 | + 7.1 |
| Kettering and District ... | 4,636 | - 0.2 | 11,305 | + 0.1 | + 2.2 |
| Rest of Northants ... | 1,343 | - 0.7 | 3,089 | + 2.0 | + 7.0 |
| Stafford and District ... | 2,503 | + 0.6 | 5,668 | - 3.2 | + 0.7 |
| Norwich and District ... | 5,839 | + 0.2 | 11,929 | - 0.5 | + 6.5 |
| Bristol, Kingswood and District ... | 1,255 | + 1.6 | 2,333 | - 1.7 | +22.7 |
| Leeds and District ... | 1,466 | + 2.1 | 3,507 | + 3.6 | + 3.2 |
| Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley) ... | 7,367 | + 2.0 | 15,018 | + 4.3 | + 2.6 |
| Birmingham and District ... | 855 | + 1.4 | 1,854 | + 0.1 | +17.4 |
| Other parts of England and Wales ... | 4,871 | + 0.8 | 9,655 | - 1.8 | + 5.9 |
| England and Wales ... | 58,086 | + 0.7 | 131,016 | + 1.6 | + 4.2 |
| Scotland ... | 1,987 | + 0.2 | 3,948 | - 8.8 | + 2.0 |
| Great Britain ... | 60,073 | + 0.6 | 134,964 | + 1.2 | + 4.1 |

Returns from firms employing about 59,350 workpeople in the week ended 17th April, 1937, showed that 23½ per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in that week, losing 6 hours each on the average; while 18 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 3½ hours each on the average. Short time was extensively worked in the Bristol and Kingswood district, in Scotland, and at Norwich; on the other hand, in the Higham and Rushden district overtime greatly exceeded short time working; and there was also a good deal of overtime working in other parts of the Northamptonshire country district, and in the Leicestershire country district.

Employment remained fair in East London, and good in North London.

At Leicester, employment showed little change; it was good with women workers, and fairly good generally. In the Leicestershire country district there was a slight improvement, and employment was fairly good.

Employment at Northampton improved and was fairly good, though many firms were still working short time. In the Higham and Rushden district employment improved and was good; it improved also at Kettering and Desborough, where unemployment was stated to be lower than it had been for some years; at the other Northamptonshire country centres employment was fairly good generally.

At Stafford employment continued good; at Norwich it declined. In the Bristol and Kingswood district employment remained slack; at Leeds it again improved slightly, and was fair. In the Lancashire slipper trade it showed a seasonal improvement.

Employment continued good at Kilmarnock; it was slack at Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Maypole.

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 19th April, 1937:—

| Department. | Numbers (excluding casuals) on the Registers at 19th April, 1937. | | | | | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a month before. |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|----------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| | Wholly Unemployed. | | Temporarily Stopped. | | Total. | |
| | Men. | Women. | Men. | Women. | | |
| Boot and Shoe M't're: | | | | | | |
| Preparing Dept. ... | 136 | 21 | 51 | 36 | 244 | - 7 |
| Rough Stuff Dept. ... | 333 | 7 | 80 | 3 | 423 | - 24 |
| Clicking Dept. ... | 514 | 5 | 772 | — | 1,291 | + 62 |
| Closing Dept. ... | 16 | 413 | 9 | 613 | 1,051 | + 116 |
| Making Dept. ... | 1,446 | 24 | 735 | 16 | 2,221 | - 192 |
| Finishing Dept. ... | 95 | 278 | 451 | 110 | 1,800 | - 147 |
| Slipper Making ... | 205 | 147 | 466 | 393 | 1,211 | - 374 |
| Clug Making ... | 14 | 2 | 8 | — | 24 | ... |
| Repairing and Hand Sewn Work ... | 685 | — | 48 | 1 | 734 | - 34 |
| TOTAL ... | 4,310 | 897 | 2,620 | 1,172 | 8,999 | - 600 |

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

| Districts:† | Number of Workpeople. | | Total Wages paid to all Workpeople. | | |
|--------------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | Week ended 17th April, 1937. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before. | Week ended 17th April, 1937. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before. | Index Figure (Jan., 1926 = 100.) |
| WORSTED SECTION: | | | | | |
| Bradford ... | 32,805 | + 0.8 | £ 65,193 | + 1.7 | 82.0 |
| Huddersfield ... | 7,163 | + 1.4 | 15,564 | + 6.0 | 90.9 |
| Halifax ... | 8,089 | - 0.2 | 14,247 | + 0.8 | 77.8 |
| Leeds ... | 7,803 | + 0.7 | 14,782 | + 1.4 | 100.0 |
| Keighley ... | 7,304 | + 0.5 | 13,725 | + 1.9 | 103.0 |
| Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ... | 3,606 | + 1.7 | 5,310 | + 2.1 | 105.1 |
| Total—Worsted | 66,770 | + 0.7 | 128,821 | + 2.1 | 87.0 |
| WOOLEN SECTION: | | | | | |
| Huddersfield ... | 13,453 | + 0.2 | 31,010 | - 1.0 | 103.2 |
| Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ... | 10,576 | + 2.2 | 22,251 | + 4.1 | 104.5 |
| Leeds ... | 7,896 | - 0.1 | 17,746 | + 0.4 | 122.2 |
| Halifax and Calder Vale ... | 2,675 | - 0.1 | 6,148 | - 0.5 | 100.2 |
| Bradford ... | 1,162 | - 3.2 | 2,670 | - 4.3 | 93.7 |
| Total—Woollen | 35,762 | + 0.6 | 79,825 | + 0.6 | 110.1 |
| CARPET SECTION... | 12,144 | + 0.3 | 24,746 | + 0.9 | 152.4 |
| Total—Wool Textile Industry | 142,413 | + 0.6 | 285,434 | + 1.4 | 98.0 |

The following Table shows, by districts and by departments, the percentage increases and decreases in the numbers employed in the week ended 17th April, 1937, by those firms who supplied returns for the purpose of the foregoing Table (excluding the carpet section), as compared with the week ended 20th March, 1937:—

| Districts: | Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) 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). |
| WORSTED SECTION: | | | | | |
| Bradford ... | + 0.8 | + 1.4 | - 0.0 | + 0.7 | + 0.8 |
| Rest of W. Riding ... | - 0.7 | + 0.6 | + 1.0 | + 1.4 | + 0.7 |
| Rest of Gt. Britain ... | + 2.6 | - 0.6 | + 0.8 | + 1.3 | + 0.5 |
| TOTAL ... | + 0.7 | + 0.8 | + 0.5 | + 1.2 | + 0.7 |
| WOOLEN SECTION: | | | | | |
| Huddersfield ... | — | + 0.6 | - 0.3 | + 0.5 | + 0.2 |
| Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ... | — | + 4.1 | + 1.3 | + 2.2 | + 2.2 |
| Leeds ... | — | - 1.4 | - 0.3 | + 1.9 | - 0.1 |
| Rest of W. Riding ... | — | - 0.4 | - 0.6 | - 0.3 | - 1.0 |
| Rest of Gt. Britain ... | — | - 0.7 | + 1.1 | + 0.8 | + 0.6 |
| TOTAL ... | — | + 0.4 | + 0.5 | + 1.1 | + 0.6 |

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of 17 Employment Exchanges in the principal wool textile trade centres at 19th April, 1937:—

| Department. | Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 19th April, 1937. | | | | | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a month before. |
|------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|----------------------|--------|--------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| | Wholly Unemployed. | | Temporarily Stopped. | | Total. | |
| | Men. | Women. | Men. | Women. | | |
| Wool Sorting ... | 75 | 8 | 234 | 3 | 320 | + 4 |

BRICK INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT showed a seasonal improvement during April and continued fairly good.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 8.3 at 19th April, 1937, as compared with 9.7 at 15th March, 1937, and 10.2 at 27th April, 1936.

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

Table with columns: Districts, Number of Workpeople, Total Wages paid to all Workpeople, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a, etc.

Returns from employers relative to short-time and overtime working showed that, of 12,840 workpeople employed by firms furnishing information, about 5 per cent. were working overtime, to the extent of about 6 hours each on the average.

BUILDING.

EMPLOYMENT at 19th April, among all classes of workers, showed an improvement as compared with 15th March, when outdoor work was adversely affected by bad weather.

As regards individual occupations, employment was very good with bricklayers, fair with slaters and plasterers, and good with other classes of skilled operatives; in some areas shortages of skilled operatives, particularly bricklayers, were reported.

The Table below shows the numbers and percentages unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) at 19th April, 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 April, 1936 :-

Table with columns: Occupations, Estimated Numbers Insured, etc., Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentages as compared with a, etc.

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

RETURNS as to the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were approved during April have been received from 141 Local Authorities (representing towns with a population of 17,255,000 in 1931).

An analysis of the figures for April, 1937, by districts and by classes of buildings, is given on page 204 of this issue.

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

POTTERY INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in North Staffordshire showed a further slight improvement, and was fair on the whole; it was much better than in April, 1936.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 12.6 at 19th April, 1937, as compared with 13.0 at 15th March, 1937, and 19.1 at 27th April, 1936.

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

Table with columns: BRANCHES, DISTRICTS, Number of Workpeople, Total wages paid to all Workpeople, etc.

Returns from employers relative to short-time working showed that, of 11,158 workpeople employed by firms making returns, 1,114, or 10 per cent., were working on an average 9 1/2 hours less than full time in the week ended 17th April, 1937; on the other hand, 993, or nearly 9 per cent., were working overtime to the extent of about 6 hours each on the average.

PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING.

EMPLOYMENT in the paper-making industry continued to improve and was good generally; it was better than a year ago.

In the letterpress printing industry employment further improved in April, and was good on the whole. At Bradford and Colchester, however, it was reported as slack; at some centres, including Liverpool and Cardiff, it was described as moderate, and at Manchester and Glasgow it was said to be fair.

Employment in the lithographic printing industry showed little change as compared with the previous month, but was better than a year ago. With lithographic artists it was fairly good.

In the bookbinding industry employment showed little change as compared with the previous month and was good on the whole; it was better than a year ago.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the paper and paper-board industries was 4.2 at 19th April, 1937, as compared with 4.6 at 15th March, 1937, and 6.5 at 27th April, 1936.

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

Table with columns: Letterpress Printing, Lithographic Printing, Bookbinding, etc., No. of Members of Unions, etc.

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT during April showed a slight improvement in port transport service, but was still slack on the whole.

Among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the dock, harbour, river and canal service, 28.1 per cent. were unemployed at 19th April, 1937, as compared with 29.2 per cent. at 15th March, 1937, and with 32.6 per cent. at 27th April, 1936.

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

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 19th April, 1937.

Large table with columns: Area, Number of Persons on Register at 19th April, 1937, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in totals as compared with, etc.

* 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.

UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG INSURED PERSONS AT 19th APRIL, 1937.

INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS.

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 19th April, 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 19th April, 1937, are given on page 193.

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 181 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 181.

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 190 and 191 it should be borne in mind that, in the case of individual industries, the percentage rates of unemployment at March and April, 1937, have been calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers of insured persons at the beginning of July, 1936; while the figures for April, 1936, and 1935, are calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers insured at July, 1935, and 1934, respectively (but see footnote † on page 191 regarding the percentages for all industries and services combined). In an industry in which a relatively large change occurs during one or more years in the estimated number of insured workpeople, this change may have an important effect on the relative percentage rates of unemployment.

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

Table with columns for Industry, Great Britain and Northern Ireland (Wholly Unemployed, Temporary Stoppages, Total), and Great Britain Only (Wholly Unemployed, Temporary Stoppages, Total). Rows include Fishing, Mining, Non-Metallic Mining Products, Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Pottery, Glass, Chemicals, Metal Manufacture, Engineering, Construction and Repair of Vehicles, and Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing.

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

Table with columns for Industry, Great Britain and Northern Ireland (Wholly Unemployed, Temporary Stoppages, Total), and Great Britain Only (Wholly Unemployed, Temporary Stoppages, Total). Rows include Other Metal Industries, Textiles, Leather and Leather Goods, Clothing, Food, Drink and Tobacco, Woodworking, Paper, Printing, etc., Building and Contracting, Other Manufacturing Industries, Gas, Water and Electricity Supply, Transport and Communication, Distributive Trades, Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance, and Miscellaneous Trades and Services.

* Excluding persons insured under the agricultural scheme and juveniles under 16 years of age (see Tables on pages 191 and 193).

† Including 73,428 casuals (males, 71,697; females, 1,731).

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

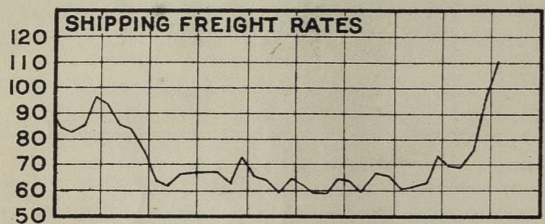
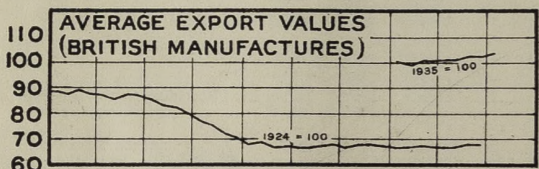
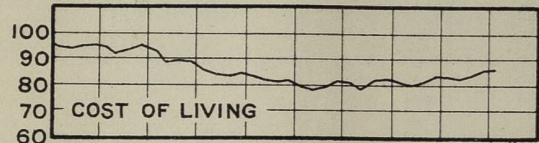
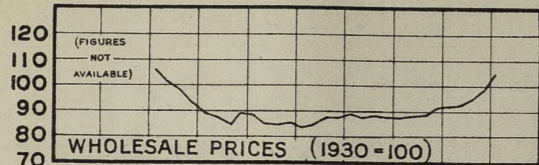
| INDUSTRY. | PERCENTAGES AT 19TH APRIL, 1937.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENTAGES* AS COMPARED WITH | | | GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PERCENTAGES AT 19TH APRIL, 1937.* |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------|---------|----------------------------------------|----------|--------|----------------------|----------|--------|--------|----------|--------|------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| | ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS, AGED 16-64, AT JULY, 1936. | | | WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals). | | | TEMPORARY STOPPAGES. | | | TOTAL. | | | 15TH MAR., 1937. | 27TH APR., 1936. | 15TH APR., 1935. | | |
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | | | | | |
| Fishing | 33,650 | 880 | 34,530 | 30.5 | 10.9 | 30.0 | 0.6 | 3.3 | 0.7 | 31.1 | 14.2 | 30.7 | + 1.2 | + 1.1 | + 5.3 | 30.7 | |
| Mining :- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coal Mining | 892,100 | 3,880 | 895,980 | 12.6 | 13.8 | 12.6 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 13.8 | 14.2 | 13.8 | - 0.8 | - 9.5 | - 9.6 | 13.8 | |
| Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc. | 10,790 | — | 10,790 | 8.8 | — | 8.8 | 1.1 | — | 1.1 | 9.9 | — | 9.9 | + 0.2 | - 4.9 | - 15.5 | 9.8 | |
| Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ... | 4,180 | 20 | 4,200 | 15.9 | 5.0 | 15.8 | 0.5 | — | 0.5 | 16.4 | 5.0 | 16.3 | - 0.6 | - 6.8 | - 11.3 | 16.3 | |
| Stone Quarrying and Mining ... | 47,970 | 420 | 47,990 | 11.5 | 1.9 | 11.4 | 2.0 | — | 2.0 | 13.5 | 1.9 | 13.4 | - 7.1 | - 3.0 | - 8.3 | 11.2 | |
| Slate Quarrying and Mining ... | 9,890 | 10 | 9,900 | 5.5 | 10.0 | 5.5 | 0.4 | — | 0.4 | 5.9 | 10.0 | 5.9 | - 4.9 | - 0.6 | - 2.3 | 5.9 | |
| Other Mining and Quarrying ... | 10,550 | 1,370 | 11,920 | 8.3 | 11.2 | 8.6 | 6.3 | 0.3 | 6.7 | 14.6 | 11.5 | 14.3 | - 2.5 | - 3.0 | - 5.2 | 14.1 | |
| Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits | 17,590 | 170 | 17,760 | 7.1 | 3.5 | 7.1 | 0.6 | 3.0 | 0.6 | 7.7 | 6.5 | 7.7 | - 2.3 | - 2.8 | - 6.7 | 6.9 | |
| Total, Mining | 992,170 | 5,870 | 998,040 | 12.3 | 12.0 | 12.3 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 1.3 | 13.6 | 12.4 | 13.6 | - 1.2 | - 8.8 | - 9.5 | 12.5 | |
| Non-Metallic Mining Products :- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coke Ovens and By-Product Works | 14,060 | 90 | 14,150 | 12.2 | 5.6 | 12.2 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 12.8 | 6.7 | 12.7 | - 1.4 | - 1.8 | - 5.6 | 12.7 | |
| Artificial Stone and Concrete ... | 23,910 | 1,750 | 25,660 | 10.0 | 4.6 | 9.7 | 2.5 | 0.4 | 2.3 | 12.5 | 5.0 | 12.0 | - 1.8 | - 4.5 | - 8.3 | 11.8 | |
| Cement, Limekilns and Whiting ... | 15,010 | 490 | 15,500 | 5.3 | 5.7 | 5.3 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.5 | - 0.6 | - 2.8 | - 7.1 | 6.0 | |
| Total, N.-M. Mining Products | 52,980 | 2,330 | 55,310 | 9.3 | 4.9 | 9.1 | 1.6 | 0.5 | 1.5 | 10.9 | 5.4 | 10.6 | - 1.4 | - 3.3 | - 7.2 | 10.5 | |
| Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making ... | 96,720 | 6,150 | 102,870 | 7.4 | 9.2 | 7.5 | 0.8 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 8.2 | 10.7 | 8.3 | - 1.4 | - 1.9 | - 3.4 | 8.0 | |
| Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ... | 33,800 | 39,940 | 73,740 | 9.1 | 5.2 | 7.0 | 4.8 | 6.3 | 5.6 | 13.9 | 11.5 | 12.6 | - 0.4 | - 6.5 | - 6.5 | 12.6 | |
| Glass :- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass) | 22,890 | 6,580 | 29,470 | 7.7 | 4.3 | 6.9 | 2.0 | 0.8 | 1.8 | 9.7 | 5.1 | 8.7 | - 0.1 | - 2.8 | - 4.3 | 8.6 | |
| Glass Bottles | 17,410 | 2,380 | 19,790 | 13.2 | 6.4 | 12.4 | 4.3 | 1.9 | 4.0 | 17.5 | 8.3 | 16.4 | - 0.6 | - 3.8 | - 3.8 | 16.4 | |
| Total, Glass | 40,300 | 8,960 | 49,260 | 10.1 | 4.9 | 9.1 | 3.0 | 1.1 | 2.7 | 13.1 | 6.0 | 11.8 | - 0.3 | - 3.2 | - 4.2 | 11.8 | |
| Chemicals, etc. :- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chemicals | 77,430 | 27,050 | 104,480 | 7.0 | 3.2 | 6.0 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 7.3 | 3.4 | 6.3 | - 0.7 | - 2.8 | - 3.7 | 6.3 | |
| Explosives | 12,860 | 5,400 | 18,260 | 3.9 | 3.3 | 3.8 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 3.9 | - 0.1 | - 1.7 | - 2.5 | 3.9 | |
| Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc. ... | 18,550 | 5,830 | 24,380 | 4.9 | 3.1 | 4.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 5.0 | 3.1 | 4.6 | - 0.5 | - 1.0 | - 1.8 | 4.6 | |
| Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc. | 52,200 | 20,410 | 72,610 | 6.8 | 4.2 | 6.1 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 8.1 | 4.7 | 7.1 | - 0.2 | - 2.0 | - 2.8 | 7.1 | |
| Total, Chemicals, etc. ... | 161,040 | 58,690 | 219,730 | 6.5 | 3.5 | 5.7 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 7.0 | 3.9 | 6.2 | - 0.5 | - 2.2 | - 3.1 | 6.2 | |
| Metal Manufacture :- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) | 15,980 | 90 | 16,070 | 9.6 | 2.2 | 9.5 | 1.2 | — | 1.2 | 10.8 | 2.2 | 10.7 | - 0.6 | - 4.6 | - 12.1 | 10.7 | |
| Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc. | 165,560 | 4,400 | 169,960 | 7.4 | 2.6 | 7.3 | 4.5 | 0.3 | 4.4 | 11.9 | 2.9 | 11.7 | - 0.1 | - 7.0 | - 10.8 | 11.7 | |
| Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. | 40,030 | 3,730 | 43,760 | 5.1 | 3.5 | 5.0 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 5.8 | 4.0 | 5.7 | - 0.3 | - 3.4 | - 6.1 | 5.7 | |
| Tin Plates | 24,800 | 2,610 | 27,410 | 5.4 | 4.8 | 5.3 | 7.5 | 5.5 | 7.4 | 12.9 | 10.3 | 12.7 | - 1.8 | - 17.7 | - 26.2 | 12.6 | |
| Iron and Steel Tubes | 23,570 | 2,020 | 25,590 | 6.6 | 2.1 | 6.3 | 3.7 | 0.4 | 3.5 | 10.3 | 2.5 | 9.8 | + 0.1 | - 6.2 | - 8.2 | 9.8 | |
| Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes | 20,080 | 3,630 | 23,710 | 6.9 | 5.6 | 6.7 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 8.4 | 6.3 | 8.1 | - 1.5 | - 5.9 | - 9.9 | 8.1 | |
| Total, Metal Manufacture ... | 255,820 | 16,480 | 272,300 | 6.9 | 3.8 | 6.8 | 3.8 | 1.2 | 3.6 | 10.7 | 5.0 | 10.4 | - 0.4 | - 7.3 | - 11.6 | 10.4 | |
| Engineering, etc. :- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding | 512,510 | 47,240 | 559,750 | 5.3 | 2.7 | 5.1 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 5.9 | 3.3 | 5.7 | - 0.3 | - 4.1 | - 8.2 | 5.6 | |
| Electrical Engineering | 79,530 | 22,170 | 101,700 | 3.2 | 2.5 | 3.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 3.4 | 2.7 | 3.2 | - 0.2 | - 1.7 | - 4.0 | 3.2 | |
| Marine Engineering, etc. | 49,190 | 770 | 49,960 | 9.5 | 3.0 | 9.4 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 10.0 | 3.2 | 9.9 | - 0.2 | - 5.6 | - 17.4 | 9.1 | |
| Constructional Engineering ... | 34,750 | 1,370 | 36,120 | 8.5 | 2.0 | 8.3 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 9.7 | 2.2 | 9.5 | - 0.3 | - 4.1 | - 10.0 | 9.3 | |
| Total, Engineering | 675,980 | 71,520 | 747,500 | 5.5 | 2.6 | 5.3 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 6.1 | 3.1 | 5.8 | - 0.2 | - 3.9 | - 8.4 | 5.6 | |
| Construction and Repair of Vehicles :- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft | 284,450 | 29,550 | 314,000 | 3.5 | 2.7 | 3.5 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 4.2 | 3.0 | 4.1 | - 0.5 | - 1.9 | - 3.5 | 4.0 | |
| Carriages, Carts, etc. | 11,070 | 1,650 | 12,720 | 8.1 | 4.4 | 8.2 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 9.4 | 5.2 | 8.9 | - 1.2 | - 1.7 | - 4.0 | 8.5 | |
| Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc. | 48,280 | 1,380 | 49,660 | 3.9 | 2.1 | 3.9 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 3.6 | 1.9 | 3.6 | - 0.1 | - 2.0 | - 4.8 | 3.5 | |
| Total, Vehicles | 343,800 | 32,680 | 376,480 | 3.7 | 2.7 | 3.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 4.3 | 3.0 | 4.2 | - 0.6 | - 1.9 | - 3.8 | 4.1 | |
| Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing | 159,250 | 2,600 | 161,850 | 23.1 | 6.8 | 22.8 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 25.0 | 8.2 | 24.7 | - 1.3 | - 8.3 | - 19.2 | 24.3 | |
| Other Metal Industries :- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stoves, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding | 89,070 | 9,570 | 98,640 | 5.4 | 3.6 | 5.2 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 6.6 | 4.1 | 6.4 | - 0.4 | - 4.2 | - 7.5 | 6.3 | |
| Electrical Wiring and Contracting ... | 35,340 | 2,320 | 37,660 | 9.8 | 2.1 | 9.3 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 10.4 | 2.2 | 9.9 | - 2.7 | - 4.7 | - 9.4 | 9.4 | |
| Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc. | 86,520 | 65,310 | 151,830 | 4.6 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 5.2 | 5.5 | 5.3 | - 0.6 | - 2.9 | - 4.7 | 5.3 | |
| Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files ... | 22,760 | 10,120 | 32,880 | 7.6 | 6.4 | 7.2 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 9.3 | 7.4 | 8.7 | - 1.6 | - 7.9 | - 10.8 | 8.6 | |
| Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. | 15,050 | 11,840 | 26,890 | 5.8 | 3.9 | 4.9 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 6.7 | 4.4 | 5.7 | - 0.4 | - 3.2 | - 5.1 | 5.7 | |
| Brass and Allied Metal Wares ... | 17,590 | 11,010 | 28,600 | 4.1 | 3.0 | 3.7 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 4.8 | 3.5 | 4.3 | - 0.6 | - 2.3 | - 4.8 | 4.3 | |
| Heating and Ventilating Apparatus | 13,780 | 1,650 | 15,430 | 5.9 | 2.6 | 5.6 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 6.4 | 2.8 | 6.1 | - 0.7 | - 2.6 | - 4.1 | 6.1 | |
| Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc. | 22,920 | 17,460 | 40,380 | 4.7 | 3.4 | 4.1 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 5.4 | 4.0 | 4.8 | - 0.7 | - 4.0 | - 4.7 | 4.8 | |
| Metal Industries not separately specified | 161,590 | 88,960 | 250,550 | 5.6 | 3.7 | 4.9 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 6.4 | 4.3 | 5.7 | - 0.4 | - 2.7 | - 5.1 | 5.6 | |
| Total, Other Metals | 464,220 | 217,650 | 681,870 | 5.7 | 4.1 | 5.2 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 6.6 | 4.7 | 6.0 | - 0.5 | - 3.3 | - 6.6 | 5.9 | |
| Textiles :- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc. ... | 83,710 | 128,550 | 212,260 | 10.7 | 5.9 | 7.8 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 12.7 | 8.2 | 9.9 | - 0.5 | - 6.5 | - 11.8 | 9.9 | |
| Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.) | 66,680 | 141,910 | 208,590 | 8.8 | 8.5 | 8.6 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 10.9 | 10.6 | 10.7 | - 0.1 | - 6.4 | - 10.5 | 10.7 | |
| Total, Cotton | 150,390 | 270,460 | 420,850 | 9.9 | 7.3 | 8.2 | 2.0 | 2.7 | 2.1 | 17.9 | 9.4 | 10.3 | - 0.2 | - 6.4 | - 11.1 | 10.3 | |
| Woolen and Worsted | 93,720 | 129,590 | 223,310 | 4.3 | 2.6 | 3.3 | 3.9 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 8.2 | 6.1 | 7.0 | + 0.2 | - 2.7 | - 7.5 | 7.0 | |
| Silk Manufacture and Artificial Silk | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Weaving | 18,720 | 31,110 | 49,830 | 5.2 | 4.0 | 4.4 | 2.5 | 3.7 | 3.3 | 7.7 | 7.7 | 7.7 | - 1.5 | - 3.4 | - 3.3 | 7.7 | |
| Artificial Silk Yarn | 18,940 | 11,360 | 30,300 | 6.0 | 4.9 | 5.6 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 7.6 | 6.0 | 7.0 | - 0.7 | - 0.6 | - 0.3 | 7.0 | |
| Linen | 22,640 | 51,040 | 73,680 | 18.4 | 14.1 | 15.4 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 19.3 | 15.2 | 16.4 | + 0.2 | - 3.7 | - 3.4 | 12.3 | |
| Jute | 11,750 | 18,810 | 30,560 | 19.4 | 22.0 | 21.0 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 20.0 | 22.7 | 21.7 | - 1.1 | - 6.6 | - 6.0 | 21.7 | |
| Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. ... | 7,140 | 12,290 | 19,430 | 10.4 | 10.9 | 10.7 | 0.7 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 11.1 | 12.6 | 12.0 | - 0.9 | - 3.3 | - 5.4 | 10.8 | |
| Hosiery | 26,690 | 91,740 | 118,430 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.5 | 5.2 | 4.7 | 7.3 | 8.9 | 8.5 | + 0.3 | - 3.0 | - 7.3 | 8.5 | |
| Lace | 5,830 | 9,120 | 14,950 | 4.0 | 2.5 | 3.1 | 1.7 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 5.7 | 4.9 | | | | | | |

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

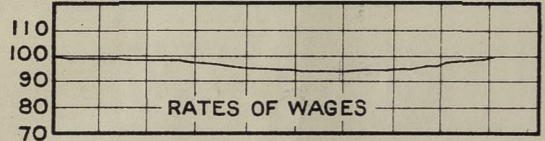
(EXCEPT WHERE OTHERWISE INDICATED THE AVERAGE FOR 1924 IS TAKEN AS = 100.)

1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937

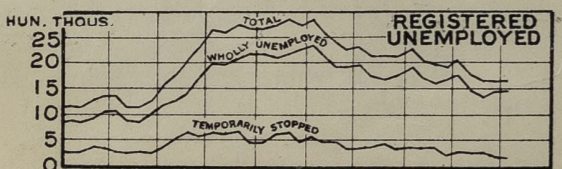
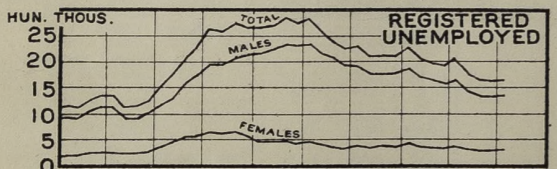
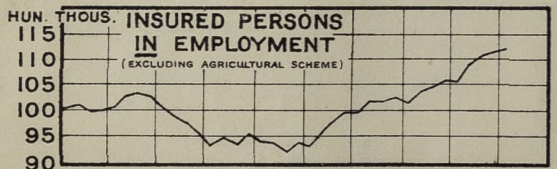
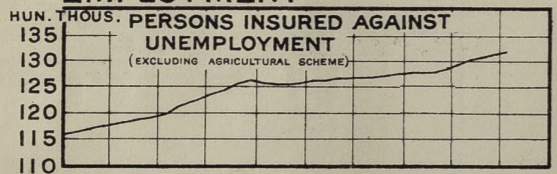
PRICES



WAGES



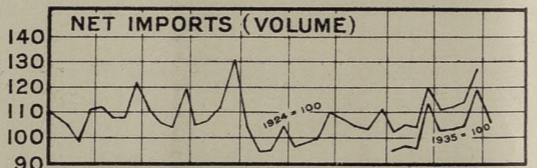
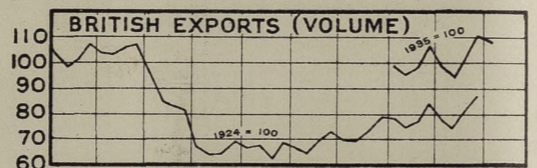
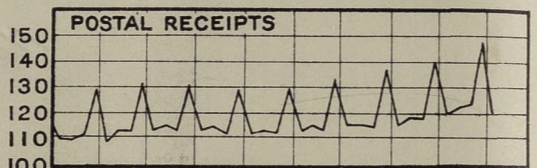
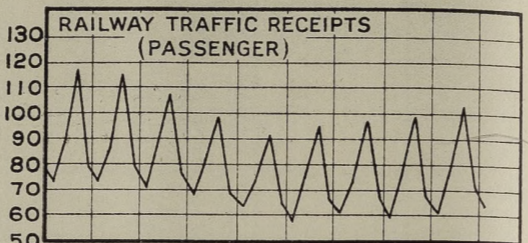
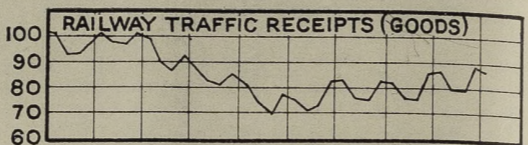
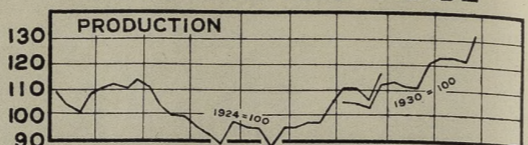
EMPLOYMENT



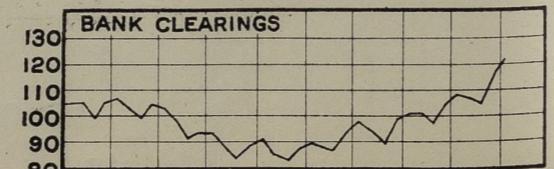
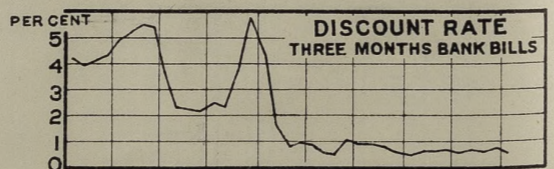
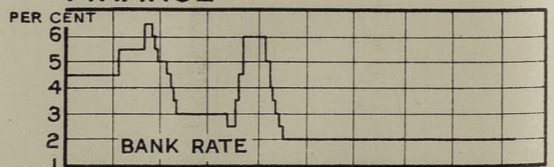
1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937

1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937

PRODUCTION AND TRADE



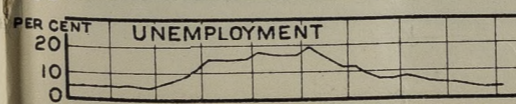
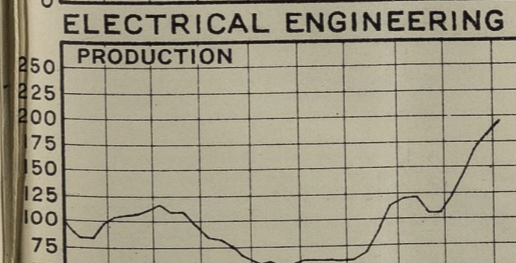
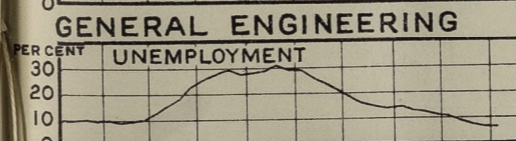
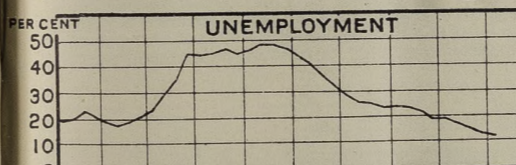
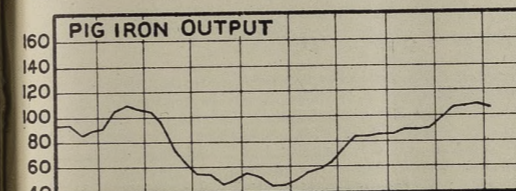
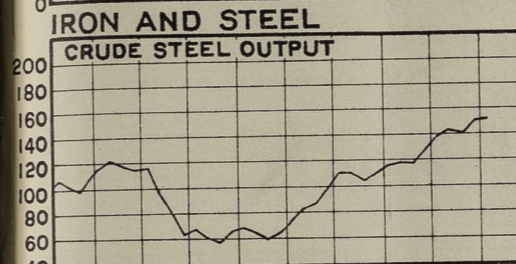
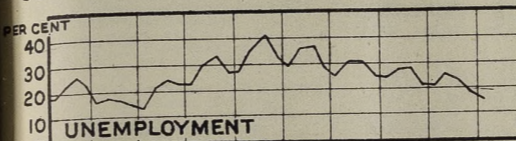
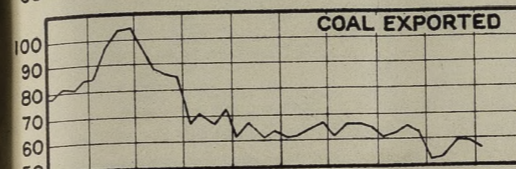
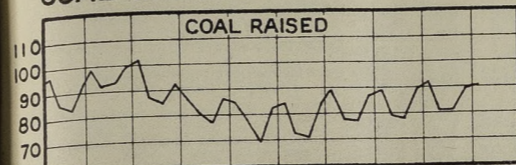
FINANCE



1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937

1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937

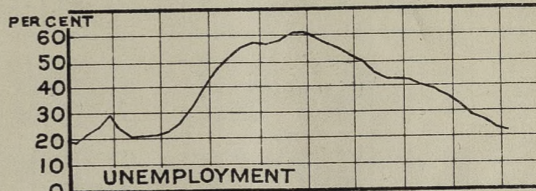
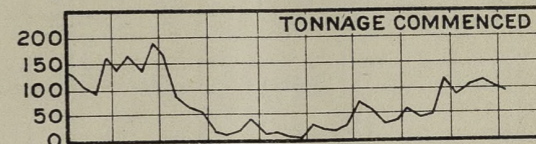
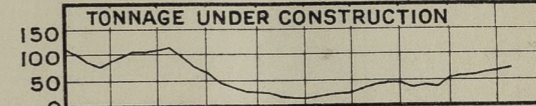
COAL MINING



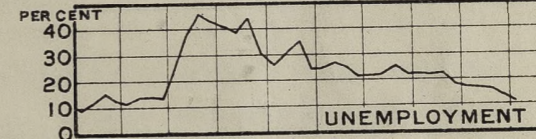
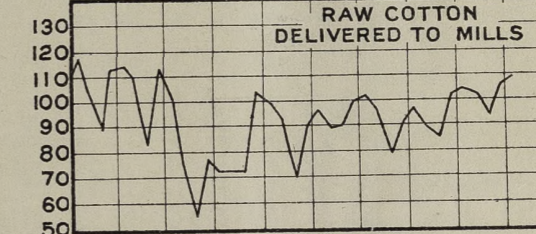
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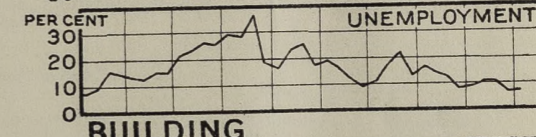
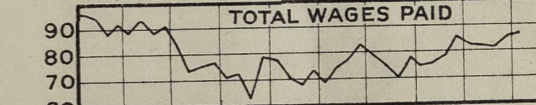
SHIPBUILDING



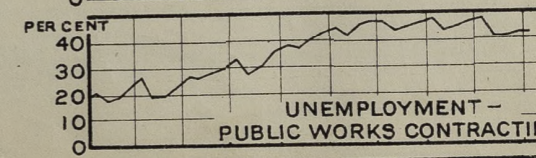
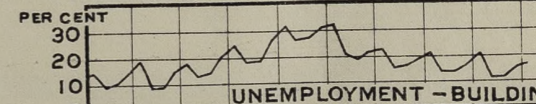
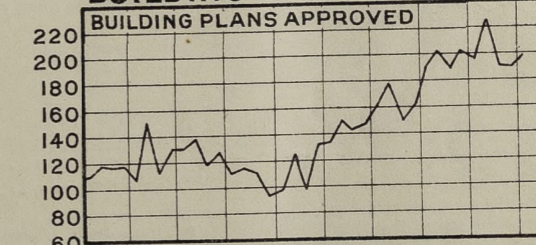
COTTON



WOOL



BUILDING



1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937

Table with columns: INDUSTRY., ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS, AGED 16-64, AT JULY, 1936. (Males, Females, Total); PERCENTAGES AT 19TH APRIL, 1937.* (Wholly Unemployed, Temporary Stoppages, Total); INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENTAGES AS COMPARED WITH (15th MAR., 1937., 27th APR., 1936., 15th APR., 1935.); GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PERCENTAGES AT 19TH APRIL, 1937.*

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

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 in 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.

Table comparing Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Great Britain. Columns: Industry, Estimated numbers of Insured Persons, aged 16-64, at July, 1936. (Males, Females, Total); Numbers recorded as Unemployed at 19th April, 1937. (Males, Females, Total); Approximate Percentages Unemployed. (Males, Females, Total); Numbers recorded as Unemployed at 19th April, 1937. (Males, Females, Total); Percentages. (Total.)

Among insured agricultural workers aged 16-64, the numbers and approximate percentages recorded as unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 15th March, 1937, were: farming, forestry, etc., 27,810 (5.8 per cent.); market gardening horticulture, etc., 5,312 (7.4 per cent.); other gardening, 1,315 (3.9 per cent.); total, 34,437 (5.9 per cent.).

* See last paragraph of text on page 188.

† For 15th April, 1935, separate figures are not available.

‡ The percentages for all industries and services combined for April, 1936, and April, 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 March, 1937, and April, 1937, are based on the numbers insured at July, 1936.

§ Excluding persons insured under the agricultural scheme, and juveniles under 16 years of age.

¶ Exclusive of private gardeners, who have been included within the agricultural scheme of unemployment insurance as from 1st February, 1937, by the Private Gardeners Inclusion Order, 1936. (See page 476 of the December, 1936, issue of this GAZETTE.) Estimates of the number of private gardeners so included are not yet available. The numbers of insured private gardeners, aged 16-64, recorded as unemployed at 19th April, 1937, were 285 males and 2 females in Great Britain, and 289 males and 2 females in Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

PRINCIPAL VARIATIONS IN NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED.

The Table below indicates, for Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the numbers in which the numbers of insured persons, aged 16-64, recorded as unemployed at 19th April, 1937, differed from the figures for 15th March, 1937, to the extent of 1,500 or more—

Table showing principal variations in numbers unemployed by industry, categorized by increase or decrease in numbers from 15th March 1937 to 19th April 1937, with columns for Males, Females, and Total.

PERIODS OF REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT.

ANALYSIS IN RESPECT OF PERSONS APPLYING FOR INSURANCE BENEFIT OR UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCES.

The following Table gives an analysis, according to the length of their last spell of registered unemployment, of persons aged 16-64 applying for insurance benefit or unemployment allowances (including those applicants whose position in relation to insurance benefit and unemployment allowances had not been determined), who were on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain at 19th April, 1937.

Of the persons who had been on the register for extended periods a proportion, which will increase as the period on the register increases, will have had one or more short spells of employment, lasting not more than three days each, during such periods.

Table showing analysis of persons applying for insurance benefit or unemployment allowances, categorized by duration of registered unemployment (Less than 3 months, 3 months but less than 6 months, etc.) and total numbers.

Of the 658,458 applicants who had been on the register for less than 3 months, approximately 480,000, or 37.1 per cent. of the total number of applicants, had been on the register for less than 6 weeks.

[Note.—As a result of the extension of the unemployment assistance scheme, and the consequent increase in applications for unemployment allowances, as from 1st April, 1937, the statistics given above cover a larger proportion of persons on the register than hitherto.]

APPLICANTS FOR INSURANCE BENEFIT AND UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCES.

DIVISIONAL ANALYSIS.

An analysis, for Great Britain as a whole, of the numbers registered as unemployed at 19th April, 1937, according to their position in relation to insurance benefit and unemployment allowances, is given on page 181. The Tables below give an analysis by Divisions of the number of persons on the register at 19th April, 1937, with claims admitted for insurance benefit and applications authorised for unemployment allowances.

Up to 31st March, 1937, the only persons whose applications for assistance allowances could be taken into consideration were those who, if in need, would have been entitled to transitional payments under the former scheme for those payments. This required that certain unemployment insurance conditions had to be fulfilled. After the 1st April, 1937, however, which was the Second Appointed Day under the Unemployment Assistance Scheme, all persons fulfilling the conditions prescribed in Section 36 of the Unemployment Assistance Act, 1934, could be considered for the grant of allowances. For this reason, the numbers of applications for such allowances authorised at 19th April, as shown in the second Table below, were considerably greater than those authorised at 15th March, as shown in the corresponding Table on page 152 of the April issue of this GAZETTE.

CLAIMS ADMITTED FOR INSURANCE BENEFIT.*

Table showing divisional analysis of claims admitted for insurance benefit, categorized by division (London, South-Eastern, etc.) and sex (Men, Women, Boys, Girls), with sub-sections for General Scheme and Agricultural Scheme.

APPLICATIONS AUTHORISED FOR UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCES.

Table showing divisional analysis of applications authorised for unemployment allowances, categorized by division and sex, with columns for men, women, boys, girls, and total aged 16-64.

NEW ENTRANTS† INTO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

APRIL, 1937.

Table showing new entrants into unemployment insurance by division, categorized by sex and age group, with columns for men, women, boys, girls, and total.

* The persons with claims admitted for insurance benefit included 2,455 for whom payment of unemployment allowances in supplementation of benefit had been authorised. † Exclusive of private gardeners. During April, 1937, approximately 2,500 unemployment books were issued to private gardeners included within the agricultural scheme (see footnote † on page 181).

JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

JUVENILES UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES AND JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX AT 19TH APRIL, 1937.

Table showing divisional analysis of juveniles under 18 years of age on registers of employment exchanges and juvenile employment bureaux at 19th April 1937, categorized by division and sex.

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

INSURED JUVENILES, UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, RECORDED AS UNEMPLOYED AT 19TH APRIL, 1937.

Table showing divisional analysis of insured juveniles under 18 years of age recorded as unemployed at 19th April 1937, categorized by division and sex.

Note.—These figures include not only insured juveniles on the register, but also those whose unemployment books were in the "two months' file," i.e., boys and girls who had registered as unemployed at some date within the past two months, but were not maintaining registration as applicants for employment, and were not known to have found employment.

JUVENILES, UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT. FIVE WEEKS ENDED 19TH APRIL, 1937.

Table showing divisional analysis of juveniles under 18 years of age placed in employment, categorized by division and sex, with columns for number of vacancies filled and juveniles placed in first situation since leaving school.

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

Table showing divisional analysis of juveniles under 18 years of age in attendance at authorised courses of instruction, categorized by division and sex, with columns for junior instruction centres and other educational institutions.

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

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

The following Table shows for each industry group, and for the principal industries, the numbers of insured boys and girls under 16 years of age (other than those insured under the agricultural scheme) recorded as unemployed in Great Britain, and in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, at 19th April, 1937—

Table showing unemployment among boys and girls under 16 years of age in insured industries, categorized by industry, sex, and region (Great Britain, Great Britain and Northern Ireland).

The figures above include those boys and girls whose unemployment books were in the "two-months file" of lodged books, i.e., boys and girls who had registered as unemployed at some date within the previous two months and were not known to have found work, but were not maintaining registration as applicants for employment.

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

The numbers of juveniles under 16 years of age, insured under the agricultural scheme, recorded as unemployed at 19th April 1937 (who are excluded from the above Table), including those whose books were lodged in the "two-months file," were 362* boys and 105* girls in Great Britain, and 383* boys and 107* girls in Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

* Including 10 boys and 1 girl classified as private gardeners.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE:
ADJUDICATIONS BY THE
STATUTORY AUTHORITIES.

The Table below analyses for Great Britain for the period 1st to 30th April, 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. | Juven-iles. | Total. |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| Claims allowed :— | | | | |
| Grounds on which Insurance Officers have power to disallow ... | 3,487 | 1,008 | 167 | 4,662 |
| Grounds on which Insurance Officers have not power to disallow ... | 11,209 | 12,179 | 1,859 | 25,247 |
| Claims disallowed :— | | | | |
| Contributions conditions :— | | | | |
| (a) General Scheme ... | 102 | 46 | 194 | 342 |
| (b) Agricultural Scheme ... | 9 | 2 | 2 | 13 |
| Not unemployed ... | 2,291 | 826 | 308 | 3,425 |
| Other grounds on which Insurance Officers have power to disallow ... | 3,353 | 1,051 | 156 | 4,560 |
| Total Claims disallowed ... | 5,755 | 1,925 | 660 | 8,340 |

B.—DECISIONS OF COURTS OF REFEREES†.

(1) Appeals against Disallowances by Insurance Officers.

| | Men. | Women. | Juven-iles. | Total. |
|------------------------------------|------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| Claims allowed ... | 161 | 24 | 1 | 186 |
| Claims disallowed :— | | | | |
| Contributions conditions :— | | | | |
| (a) General Scheme ... | 19 | 4 | 3 | 26 |
| (b) Agricultural Scheme ... | — | — | — | — |
| Not unemployed ... | 206 | 38 | 5 | 249 |
| Other grounds ... | 491 | 96 | 17 | 604 |
| Total Claims disallowed ... | 716 | 138 | 25 | 879 |

(2) Other Cases.

| | Men. | Women. | Juven-iles. | Total. |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| Claims allowed ... | 3,987 | 3,760 | 782 | 8,529 |
| Claims disallowed :— | | | | |
| Contributions conditions :— | | | | |
| (a) General Scheme ... | 14 | 4 | 3 | 21 |
| (b) Agricultural scheme ... | — | — | — | — |
| Not normally insurable and/or will not normally seek to obtain livelihood by means of insurable employment* ... | 282 | 100 | — | 382 |
| Anomalies Orders :— | | | | |
| Class (b)—seasonal workers ... | 42 | 114 | — | 156 |
| Class (c)—normal employment not more than 2 days a week ... | 52 | 66 | 1 | 119 |
| Class (d)—married women ... | — | 4,095 | — | 4,095 |
| Employment left voluntarily without just cause ... | 6,354 | 3,567 | 2,114 | 12,035 |
| Employment lost through misconduct ... | 3,015 | 880 | 898 | 4,793 |
| Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to carry out written directions ... | 1,060 | 1,799 | 364 | 3,223 |
| Not unemployed ... | 248 | 77 | 21 | 346 |
| Not capable of work, or not available for work ... | 392 | 1,222 | 134 | 1,738 |
| Other grounds ... | 245 | 66 | 216 | 527 |
| Total Claims disallowed ... | 11,694 | 11,990 | 3,751 | 27,435 |

C.—TRADE DISPUTE CASES.

| | Claims Allowed. | Claims Disallowed. | Total. |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------|
| Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers ... | 1,055 | 2,027 | 3,082 |
| Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers dealt with by Courts of Referees... (Men) | 9 | 40 | 49 |
| ... (Women) | — | 2 | 2 |
| ... (Juveniles) | — | — | — |
| Total Appeals ... | 9 | 42 | 51 |

D.—DEPENDANTS BENEFIT CASES.

| | Men. | Women. | Juven-iles. | Total. |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------|
| Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers ... | 5,291 | 2,427 | 7,718 | |
| Cases dealt with by Courts of Referees :— | | | | |
| (1) Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers ... | 63 | 270 | 333 | |
| (2) Other cases ... | 46 | 105 | 151 | |

E.—DECISIONS BY UMPIRE.

| | Men. | Women. | Juven-iles. | Total. |
|--------------------------------------------------|------------|------------|-------------|--------|
| Appeals by the Chief Insurance Officer :— | | | | |
| (1) Against allowances ... | 35 | 138 | 173 | |
| (2) Against disallowances ... | 66 | 39 | 105 | |
| Appeals by Associations ... | 25 | 94 | 119 | |
| Appeals by Claimants ... | 48 | 105 | 153 | |
| Total ... | 174 | 376 | 550 | |

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

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.
GREAT BRITAIN.

The following Table shows, approximately, the income and expenditure of the Unemployment Fund* for the periods of four weeks ended 24th April, 1937, 27th March, 1937, and 25th April, 1936, respectively :—

| | Four weeks ended 24th Apr., 1937. | Four weeks ended 27th Mar., 1937. | Four weeks ended 25th Apr., 1936. |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (1) General Account. | | | |
| Contributions received from :— | | | |
| Employers ... | 1,535,000 | 1,606,000 | 1,671,000 |
| Employed persons ... | 1,499,000 | 1,565,000 | 1,640,000 |
| Exchequer (" Equal thirds ") ... | 1,520,000 | 1,583,000 | 1,652,000 |
| Miscellaneous Receipts ... | 4,000 | — | 6,000 |
| Total Income ... | 4,558,000 | 4,754,000 | 4,969,000 |
| Benefit ... | 2,440,000 | 2,659,000 | 2,987,000 |
| Cost of Administration ... | 358,000 | 458,000 | 344,000 |
| Accrued Charge for Debt Service† ... | 384,000 | 385,000 | 384,000 |
| Miscellaneous Payments ... | 36,000 | 98,000 | 36,000 |
| Total Expenditure ... | 3,218,000 | 3,600,000 | 3,751,000 |
| Debt Outstanding† ... | 103,980,000 | 104,741,000 | 105,227,000 |
| (2) Agricultural Account. | | | |
| Contributions received from :— | | | |
| Employers ... | 28,000 | 33,000 | — |
| Employed persons ... | 27,000 | 33,000 | — |
| Exchequer (" Equal thirds ") ... | 27,000 | 32,000 | — |
| Miscellaneous Receipts ... | — | 5,000 | — |
| Total Income ... | 82,000 | 103,000 | — |
| Benefit ... | 36,000 | 55,000 | — |
| Cost of Administration ... | 10,000 | 12,000 | — |
| Miscellaneous Payments ... | — | 2,000 | — |
| Total Expenditure ... | 46,000 | 69,000 | — |

UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCES.

As from 1st April, 1937, the Second Appointed Day under the Unemployment Act, 1934, the cost of unemployment allowances, which had previously been charged to the Transitional Payments Account of the Unemployment Fund and reimbursed to that Fund by the Exchequer, has been met from the Unemployment Assistance Fund, which is also reimbursed by the Exchequer. For the period of four weeks ended 24th April, 1937, expenditure on unemployment allowances (excluding the cost of administration) amounted to approximately £3,050,000. The approximate cost of unemployment allowances (excluding the cost of administration) during the four weeks ended 27th March, 1937, was £2,712,000, and during the four weeks ended 25th April, 1936, was £3,180,000.

INDUSTRIAL TRANSFERENCE.

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 1935 and 1936 and during the first three months of the years 1935, 1936 and 1937 :—

| | 1935. | | First three months of | | |
|---------------------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------|--------------|---------------|
| | 1935. | 1936. | 1935. | 1936. | 1937. |
| Men (18 years and over) :— | | | | | |
| Direct Transfers ... | 7,667 | 12,819 | 1,156 | 2,788 | 3,551 |
| Transfers through Government Training Centres ... | 4,353 | 5,760 | 886 | 1,732 | 1,239 |
| Transfers through Instructional Centres ... | 1,359 | 1,512 | 198 | 276 | 201 |
| Total ... | 13,379 | 20,091 | 2,240 | 4,796 | 4,991 |
| Women (18 years and over) :— | | | | | |
| Direct Transfers ... | 6,171 | 7,790 | 800 | 1,477 | 1,607 |
| Trainees ... | 179 | 218 | 27 | 22 | 46 |
| Total ... | 6,350 | 8,008 | 827 | 1,499 | 1,653 |
| Boys (under 18 years) :— | | | | | |
| All Occupations ... | 5,376 | 8,699 | 548 | 1,701 | 2,101 |
| Girls (under 18 years) :— | | | | | |
| Industrial Occupations ... | 1,151 | 3,564 | 202 | 610 | 1,228 |
| Domestic Service :— | | | | | |
| Trainees ... | 1,742 | 2,373 | 744 | 665 | 476 |
| Non-Trainees ... | 1,755 | — | — | — | — |
| Total ... | 4,648 | 5,937 | 946 | 1,275 | 1,704 |
| Grand Total ... | 29,753 | 42,735 | 4,563 | 9,271 | 10,449 |

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 3,761 in 1935, 10,179 in 1936, and 2,107 in the quarter ended March, 1937.

* A detailed account of the Fund is presented to Parliament annually (see H.C. 44 of 1937, for the period ended 31st March, 1936.)
† 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.
‡ Includes adjustment for period 1st April, 1936, to 27th February, 1937.

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. 180-181 to compare the actual level of employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland with that in other countries.]

GERMANY.§

THERE was a further substantial reduction in unemployment during April. The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as unemployed at 30th April, 1937, was 960,833,* as compared with 1,245,338† at the end of March, 1937, and 1,762,774 at the end of April, 1936.

At 30th April, 1937, 549,134* persons were in receipt of standard unemployment benefit or emergency benefit, as compared with 782,851† at the end of March, 1937, and 990,360 at the end of April, 1936.

The total number of unemployed given above includes 110,455* able-bodied persons who were in receipt of poor relief at 30th April, 1937, as compared with 139,002† at the end of March, 1937, and 282,476 at the end of April, 1936.

FRANCE.||

Unemployment declined during April. The total number of persons remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 395,996, as compared with 415,179 at the end of March, 1937, and 488,178 at the end of April, 1936.

At the beginning of April, 1937, the number of persons employed in mining, industrial, transport and commercial undertakings covered by the official monthly investigation showed an increase of 5·32 per cent. as compared with April, 1936. In those undertakings employing 465,485 persons, in which, at 1st April, 1937, legislation reducing working hours, in principle, to 40 a week, had not been applied, 30·93 per cent. of the workpeople were on short time to such an extent as to bring their weekly hours below 48. In the remaining undertakings, employing 1,757,369 persons, in which, at 1st April, 1937, the 40-hour week had been applied, the percentage of workpeople who were on short time to such an extent as to bring their weekly hours below 40 was 3·91. At 1st April, 1936, 21·14 per cent. of all the workers covered by the investigation were working more than 40 and less than 48 hours, and 14·76 per cent. 40 hours or less a week; the remainder were working 48 hours or more a week.

NETHERLANDS.¶

A substantial decline in unemployment occurred during February. Figures compiled by the State Department of Unemployment Insurance and Employment Exchanges show that, of 532,752 members of subsidised unemployment funds making returns for the week ended 27th February, 1937, 27·9* per cent. were unemployed during the whole week and 4·4 per cent.* for less than 6 days. In the corresponding week of the preceding month the percentages were 33·9‡ and 6·6,‡ and in the last week of February, 1936, 30·9‡ and 7·3.‡ At the end of February, 1937, 454,244 applicants for work were registered at public Employment Exchanges, of whom 439,553 were unemployed; at the end of the previous month the corresponding totals were 480,388 and 466,242, and at the end of February, 1936, 483,866 and 465,463.

SWITZERLAND.**

There was a pronounced decline in unemployment during March. At the end of that month 89,346 applications for employment (62·2 per thousand of the employed population according to the census of 1930) were registered at Employment Exchanges as compared with 105,736 (73·6 per thousand) at the end of February, 1937, and 98,362 (68·5 per thousand) at the end of March, 1936. Offers of situations at the dates mentioned above numbered 2,611, 1,680 and 2,195, respectively.

AUSTRIA.††

A substantial reduction in unemployment occurred during March. The total number of persons in receipt of benefit at the end of the month was 277,126 (111,568 in Vienna), as compared with 309,178 at the end of February, 1937, and 298,714 at the end of March, 1936.

POLAND.‡‡

Unemployment continued to increase during February. The number of applicants for work remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 547,986, as compared with 535,563 at the end of January, 1937, and 488,576 at the end of February, 1936.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA.§§

Unemployment continued to decline rapidly during April. The total number of applicants for work remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 502,809,* as compared with 627,258† at the end of March, 1937, and 719,166 at the end of April, 1936.

SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

Unemployment declined sharply in Denmark during April; it showed little change in Norway during February, and in Sweden during March.

Denmark. §—According to returns received by the Danish Statistical Department from approved unemployment funds with a total membership of approximately 429,000, 17·1* per cent. of this membership were unemployed at the end of April, 1937, as compared with 28·6 † per cent. at the end of March, 1937, and 19·5 ‡ per cent. at the end of April, 1936.

Norway. ||—Returns furnished by ten trade unions with a total membership of 78,768 show that 23·1 per cent. of this membership were unemployed at the end of February, 1937, as compared with 23·2 per cent. at the end of January, 1937, and 26·7 per cent. at the end of February, 1936.

Sweden. ¶—Of a total of approximately 541,000 members covered by the returns of the reporting trade unions, 14·0* per cent. were unemployed at the end of March, 1937, as compared with 14·2‡ per cent. at the end of the previous month, and 16·5 per cent. at the end of March, 1936.

UNITED STATES.**

A further improvement in employment occurred during March. According to returns received by the Bureau of Labour Statistics from employers, covering over one-half of the aggregate number of wage-earners in manufacturing industries, the number of workpeople employed at the middle of March, 1937, showed an increase of 2·1 per cent. as compared with the previous month. Aggregate weekly earnings in these establishments rose during the same period by 5·7 per cent. If the average monthly index of employment in manufacturing industries for the three years 1923-1925 be taken as 100, the corresponding index for March, 1937, was 101·0, as compared with 98·9 for the previous month, and 87·9 for March, 1936.

The number of applicants on the registers of the public Employment Exchanges comprised in or affiliated to the United States Employment Service declined by 2·7 per cent. to 6,115,443* between 31st January, 1937, and 28th February. This figure includes a large number of persons provided with employment on public relief work schemes.

IRISH FREE STATE.††

The number of persons on the live registers of the Employment Exchanges declined from 93,426 at 30th March, 1937, to 92,363 at 26th April. At the end of April, 1936, the number of persons on the live registers was 116,621. By Orders issued under the Unemployment Assistance Act, 1933, certain persons living in rural areas are excluded from the receipt of unemployment assistance between specified dates in each year. The latest Order, it is now understood, covers the period from 3rd March to 26th October, 1937, and consequently all the figures quoted above are directly comparable, as were also those shown for March, in the last issue of this GAZETTE, page 156.

AUSTRALIA.‡‡

Unemployment continued to decline during the first quarter of 1937. The percentage of the members of reporting trade unions who were out of work for three days or more during a specified week in that quarter was 9·9, as compared with 10·7 in the preceding quarter, and 13·4 in the first quarter of 1936.

CANADA.§§

The employment situation showed a slight improvement at the beginning of April. The total number of workpeople employed at 1st April, 1937, by 9,987 firms from which returns were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was 978,913, as compared with 976,535 at the beginning of March, 1937. If the average number of workpeople employed by the reporting firms in the year 1926 be represented by 100, the index of employment for 1st April, 1937, was 103·0, as compared with 102·8 at 1st March, 1937, and 97·4 at 1st April, 1936.

At the end of March, 1937, 12·9 per cent. of the aggregate membership (approximately 190,000) of trade unions making returns were unemployed, as compared with 13·7 per cent. at the end of February, 1937, and 14·5 per cent. at the end of March, 1936.

NEW ZEALAND.||||

Unemployment showed a further reduction at the middle of January. At 16th January, 1937, the number of unemployed males remaining on the registers of the Government Employment Bureaux was 31,416. In addition, there were 6,404 persons in full-time employment subsidised by the Employment Promotion Fund. The corresponding figures at 19th December, 1936, were 32,286 and 6,786, and at 18th January, 1936, 34,777 and 21,725, respectively.

* Provisional figure. † Revised figure. ‡ Unrevised figure.
§ Statistiske Efterretninger, 7th May, 1937. Copenhagen.
|| Information supplied by the Central Bureau of Statistics, Oslo.
¶ Information supplied by the Ministry of Social Affairs, Stockholm.
** New York Times, 24th April, 1937; and information supplied by the Department of Labour, Washington.
†† Information supplied by the Department of Industry and Commerce, Dublin.
‡‡ Information supplied by the Prime Minister's Department, Canberra.
§§ The April Employment Situation, 1937, and information supplied by the Department of Labour, Ottawa.
|||| Monthly Abstract of Statistics, February, 1937. Wellington.

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

Rates of Wages.

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics* the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in April in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate increase of about £95,300 in the weekly full-time wages of 826,700 workpeople and in a decrease of £15 in those of 500 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 ... | 454,500 | 500 | £ 52,550 | 15 |
| Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. ... | 69,200 | — | 2,450 | — |
| Engineering and other Metal ... | 105,700 | — | 7,900 | — |
| Textile ... | 158,400 | — | 27,900 | — |
| Other ... | 36,900 | — | 4,500 | — |
| Total ... | 826,700 | 500 | 95,300 | 15 |

The principal increases in the mining and quarrying group affected coal miners in Northumberland, Yorkshire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Warwickshire, North Staffordshire, South Wales and Monmouthshire, and Scotland, and in each case consisted of an increase in the percentage addition to basis rates. In South Wales and Monmouthshire, there was also an increase in the actual basis rates of day-wage workers. Other workpeople whose wages were increased were cokemen and by-product workers in South Yorkshire; ironstone miners in Cleveland and Cumberland; limestone miners and limestone quarrymen in Northamptonshire; limestone quarrymen in Cumberland and Durham; china clay workers in Cornwall and Devon; roadstone quarrymen in the East of Scotland; and freestone and sandstone quarrymen in Yorkshire. The decrease in this group related to boys aged 14 and under 17 years of age employed at coal mines in South Derbyshire.

The principal increase in the brick, pottery, etc., group affected pottery workers in South Staffordshire and other districts, most of whom received increases of between 1½ and 2 per cent. on current wages. In the engineering and metal group the principal increase affected women and girls employed in federated engineering establishments in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, who received an increase of 1s. per week in their cost-of-living bonus. Other increases in this group concerned patternmakers in a number of districts, whose basis wages were increased by amounts varying from 6½d. to 5s. per week as the result of the establishment of a differential rate of 5s. per week over the district rates for fitters and turners; blastfurnacemen in Cleveland, Durham, West Cumberland, North Lancashire, Northamptonshire and Staffordshire; ship repairers on the Thames; workpeople employed in the hollow-ware trade in Great Britain; and men and boys in the brass trade in the Midlands and Yorkshire.

In the textile group, workpeople employed in the manufacturing section of the cotton industry received various increases ranging

generally from 5½ to 14 per cent. on their current wages. There were also increases affecting workpeople employed in the woollen and worsted industry in the West of England; while for those engaged in the made-up textiles trade in Great Britain there were increases in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts.

In the other industry groups the principal increases affected vehicle builders and wheelwrights in England, Scotland, and Wales; workpeople engaged in the furniture manufacturing industry in the North East Coast district and in Yorkshire; manual workers employed by certain waterworks undertakings in the South Midland area; and employees in the non-trading departments of a number of local authorities in the West Riding of Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire, and the East Midlands.

Of the total increase of about £95,300 nearly £34,500 took effect under arrangements made by joint standing bodies; £21,650 was the result of sliding scales based on selling prices or on the proceeds of the industry (coal mining); and the remaining £39,150 was due to direct negotiation between employers and workpeople (including about £40 which was accounted for by increases preceded by stoppages of work).

SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY-APRIL, 1937.

| Industry Group. | Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by net | | Estimated Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages. | |
|----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------------------------|------------|
| | Increases. | Decreases. | Increases. | Decreases. |
| Coal Mining ... | 521,300 | — | £ 115,250 | — |
| Other Mining and Quarrying ... | 16,850 | 750 | 1,450 | 20 |
| Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. ... | 148,500 | — | 10,950 | — |
| Iron and Steel ... | 124,000 | 2,450 | 6,800 | 100 |
| Engineering ... | 400,550 | — | 20,700 | — |
| Shipyards ... | 98,500 | — | 11,400 | — |
| Other Metal ... | 97,550 | 24,000 | 7,250 | 3,700 |
| Textile ... | 289,500 | 60,000 | 35,950 | 6,500 |
| Clothing ... | 5,500 | — | 750 | — |
| Food, Drink and Tobacco ... | 24,050 | — | 2,400 | — |
| Woodworking, Furniture, etc. ... | 57,550 | — | 8,550 | — |
| Paper, Printing, etc. ... | 13,500 | — | 850 | — |
| Building, Public Works Contracting, etc. ... | 675,250 | — | 50,650 | — |
| Gas, Water and Electricity Supply ... | 9,700 | — | 950 | — |
| Transport ... | 183,050 | 100 | 9,450 | 5 |
| Public Administration Services ... | 24,300 | — | 2,650 | — |
| Other ... | 9,350 | — | 1,500 | — |
| Total ... | 2,699,000 | 87,300 | 287,500 | 10,325 |

In the corresponding four months of 1936, there were net increases of £275,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 1,908,400 workpeople, and net decreases of £1,125 in those of 78,350 workpeople.

Hours of Labour.

The only important change in hours reported during April concerned underground workers in Scottish coal mines, whose working hours on Saturday were reduced by one hour.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING APRIL, 1937.

| Industry. | District. | Date from which Change took effect. | Classes of Workpeople. | Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.) |
|-------------|------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Coal Mining | Northumberland ... | 1 Apr. | Workpeople employed in and about coal mines. | Increase of 1.98 in the percentage addition to basis rates, making the percentage 41.93.† |
| | South Yorkshire ... | | | Increase of 3.19 in the percentage addition to basis rates, making the percentage 37.39.† |
| | West Yorkshire ... | | | Increase of 3.19 in the percentage addition to basis rates, making the percentages 37.39 for underground workers, 35.73 for surface workers in the Eastern sub-division and 32.39 for surface workers in the Western sub-division.† |
| | Leicestershire ... | | | Increase of 1.22 in the percentage addition to basis rates, making the percentage 40.30.† |
| | Nottinghamshire ... | | | Percentage addition to basis rates adjusted to 77.45, plus flat-rate additions of 1s. per shift to workers 18 years of age and over and 6d. per shift to other workers, resulting in increases of various amounts, in lieu of a percentage previously paid of 81.53 (inclusive of the flat-rate additions).† |
| | Derbyshire (except South Derbyshire), South Derbyshire ... | | | Increase of 21.93 in the percentage addition to basis rates, making the percentage 66.02.† |
| | Warwickshire ... | | | Increase of 2.71 in the percentage addition to basis rates, making the percentage 41.84, except for boys 17 years of age, for whom the increase was 1.84 (40 to 41.84), and for boys 14 and under 17 years of age for whom the percentage addition was reduced by 3.16 (45 to 41.84).† |
| | North Staffordshire | | | 1 Apr. |

* The particulars of numbers affected and amount of change in the 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 overtime working, etc. † Apart from the percentage additions to basis rates, certain flat-rate additions per day or per shift, granted in January, 1936, are paid to all workers, as well as "subsistence allowances" to adult day-wage workers for whom the basis rates plus the percentage additions do not yield certain specified amounts. ‡ Adult able-bodied day-wage workers, whose basis wages, plus the percentage addition, amount to less than 8s. 9d. per shift are paid, as previously, a subsistence allowance sufficient to bring their wages up to that amount, subject to a maximum allowance of 6d. per shift; whilst no adult able-bodied day-wage worker is to receive a gross rate, including subsistence allowance, of less than 7s. 11d. per shift (plus 1s. per shift). § Flat-rate additions are also paid of 1s. per day to workers 21 years of age and over and of 6d. per day to other workers. At four collieries a lower percentage is payable; the percentage addition is 48 at two collieries, 51 at one colliery and 56 at another. ¶ 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. The percentage addition payable to workers in receipt of basis rates from 5s. 2½d. to 5s. 9d. per shift inclusive remained unaltered at 41.

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

| Industry. | District. | Date from which Change took effect. | Classes of Workpeople. | Particulars of Change. |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Coal Mining—contd. | South Wales and Monmouthshire. | 5 Apr. | Workpeople employed in and about coal mines, other than firemen, shotmen, master hauliers and traffic foremen :- Adult day-wage workers ... | Adoption of 1937 standard base rates as follows: Grade A workers, 6s. 6d. per shift; Grade B, 6s. 10d.; Grade C, 7s. 2d.; Grade D, 7s. 6d., and standard rates of 7s. 3d. for colliers on minimum or day-wage; and of 7s. 6d. for winding engineers. Involving increases of various amounts; percentage addition to these standard rates increased from 25 to 30.* |
| | | | Piecoworkers ... | Existing piecework rates stabilised as 1937 standard piecework rates; percentage addition to these rates increased from 25 to 30.* |
| | | | Boys and youths: Underground ... | Standard basis rates adopted ranging from 2s. 6d. per shift at 14 years up to 5s. 6d. at 20 years of age. Percentage additions to these rates increased from 25 to 30.* |
| | | | Surface ... | Standard basis rates adopted ranging from 2s. 4d. per shift at 14 years up to 4s. 9d. at 20 years of age. Percentage addition to these rates increased from 25 to 30.* |
| Coke, etc., Manufacture. | Scotland ... | 1 Apr. | Workpeople employed in and about coal mines. | Increase of 2.13 in the percentage addition to basis rates, making the percentage 120.93.† |
| | South Yorkshire ... | 1 Apr. | Cokemen and by-product workers | Increase of 3.19 in the percentage addition to basis rates, making the percentage 37.39.† |
| Other Mining and Quarrying. | Cleveland ... | 26 Apr. | Ironstone miners ... | Increase of 5.8 in the percentage addition to standard rates, making the percentage 73.1. Rate after change for labourers, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 1d. per shift, plus 73.1 per cent.‡ |
| | Cumberland ... | April | Ironstone miners ... | Increase of 1d. per shift to those 18 years of age and over, and of 4d. per shift for those under 18 years. Rates after change for adults: shiftmen (1st class or leading), 9s. per shift; winding enginemen, joiners and blacksmiths, 8s. 9d.; mineral shot borers, 8s. 9d. plus 3d. per foot bored; pumping enginemen, loco drivers and crane drivers, 8s. 3d.; underground miners' bargain price, 8s. 9d.; underground leading labourers, 8s. 1d.¶ |
| | Northamptonshire (excluding Corby), Banbury and District. | 1st pay day in May. | Ironstone miners and quarrymen ... | Increase of 5.5 in the percentage addition to standard rates, making the percentage 29.5. |
| | Northamptonshire (excluding Corby), South and West Durham. | 26 Apr. | Limestone quarrymen ... | Increase of 5.8 in the percentage addition to standard rates, making the percentage 73.1. Rate after change for labourers, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 1d. per shift, plus 73.1 per cent. |
| | West Cumberland ... | 2nd full pay in Apr. 16 Apr. | Limestone quarrymen ... | Increase of 1d. per shift for those 18 years of age and over, and of 4d. per shift for those under 18 years. |
| Yorkshire ... | 16 Apr. | Freestone and sandstone quarrymen and labourers. | Increase of 10 per cent. on piece rates. Rates after change: Grade A districts—delvers and hewers, 1s. 6½d. per hour; bottom delvers and hewers, 1s. 5d.; saw frame feeders, 1s. 3½d.; labourers, 1s. 2d.; Grade B districts—1½d. per hour less than Grade A; Grade C districts—1½d. per hour less than Grade B. | |
| Pottery Manufacture. | Cornwall and Devon ... | 5 Apr. | China clay workers ... | Increase of 1d. per hour in the standard rate (1½d. to 1s.), and a proportionate increase in piecework rates. |
| | East of Scotland ... | 30 Apr. | Roadstone quarryworkers ... | Increase of 10 per cent. for timeworkers and of 5 per cent. for piecoworkers. Rates after change for timeworkers: luggers, 1s. 3d. per hour; labourers, 1s. 1d. |
| | Bridgwater and District. | 1 Apr. | Dayworkers ... | Increase of 1s. per week for adult male workers and adoption of revised scale for youths. Minimum rates after change: kiln burners, 1s. 3½d. per hour; other adult male workers, 48s. per week.†† |
| | | | Piecoworkers ... | Bonus paid on basic rates increased from 132½ to 135 per cent.†† |
| Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Manufacture. | Various districts in England and Scotland.†† | 9 Apr. | Workers, except those in the sanitary earthenware section and those specified below (excluding also workpeople whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries). | Increase of 2½ in the percentage additions to basic time or piece rates. Percentage additions after change: general earthenware (including earthenware workers in the fine china section), jet and rockingham, and electrical fittings—50 per cent. (except male workers employed as handlers, saucer makers, cup and bowl makers, hollow-ware pressers and casters in general earthenware, for whom the percentage is 53.75); china (excluding earthenware workers in the fine china section)—47½ per cent.; sanitary fireclay—55 per cent.; tile section—57½ per cent. (except male and female pressers, for whom the percentage is 61.4375). |
| | | | Female timeworkers (excluding decorators) in all sections. | Increase of 6d. per week for those 18 years and over and of 6d. or 1s. for those under 18 years. Minimum rates after change for those 21 years and over: warehouse workers in all sections and scourers, 27s.; pressers, fettlers, dippers, cleaners, printers, decorators and transferers in the electrical fittings section, 27s. 6d.; glost and biscuit placers in electrical fittings section, dipping house workers (other than dippers, scourers and electrical ware cleaners), 29s.; earthenware potters' attendants and tile trade attendants, 27s. |
| | | | Female decorators (enamellers, gilders, and litho transferers) on time work. | Increase of 1d. per hour. Minimum rates after change: enamellers and gilders, 8½d.; litho transferers, 7½d. |
| | | | Female decorator apprentices ... | Weekly wage during the first six months of employment increased from 6s. to 7s. 6d. |
| Pottery Manufacture. | Various districts in England and Scotland.†† | 9 Apr. | Printers' cutters (14 and 15 years of age). | Increase of 1s. per week. Minimum rates after change: 10s. 6d. at 14 years, 12s. 6d. at 15 years. |
| | | | Female glazers and bodiers in the sanitary fireclay section. | Adoption of scales of minimum rates of 11s. per week at 14 years, increasing to 28s. at 21 years and over. |
| | | | Enginemen and stokers in all sections | Increase of 1s. per week. Minimum rates after change: enginemen, 55s. 6d.; stoker-enginemen, 53s.; stokers, 50s. 6d. |
| | | | Labourers in all sections ... | Increase of 6d. per week for those under 19 years and of 1s. for those 19 years and over. Minimum rates after change: 16s. 6d. at 16 years increasing to 46s. at 21 years and over. |

* These increases are the result of agreements between the Monmouthshire and South Wales Coal Owners' Association, and (1) the South Wales Miners' Federation, (2) the South Wales and Monmouthshire Colliery Enginemen, Boilermen and Craftsmen's Association, and (3) the South Wales and Monmouthshire Colliery Winding Enginemen's Association. The agreements provide for a minimum percentage addition of 25 on the 1937 standard base rates, together with a further 5 per cent., making 30 per cent. in all, such 5 per cent. being a voluntary increase payable until 31 March, 1938, and into which shall merge any increase up to 5 per cent. determined under the district ascertainties. The subsistence allowances for day-wage workers previously in operation are discontinued, and overtime rates and rates for week-end work reduced. † 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. ‡ Flat-rate additions are also paid of 1s. per shift to adult workers and of 6d. per shift to others. Adult day-wage workers whose basis wages plus the percentage addition amount to less than 8s. 9d. per shift (plus 1s. per shift) are paid, as previously, a subsistence allowance sufficient to bring their wages up to that amount, subject to a maximum allowance of 6d. per shift. § Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements. ¶ Flat-rate additions are also paid of 4d. per shift to workers 18 years of age and over, and of 2d. per shift to other workers. ** The miners' minimum wage remained unaltered at 7s. 6d. per shift. *** This increase affects mainly workpeople employed by firms affiliated to the Yorkshire Area Industrial Council for the Freestone and Sandstone Quarrying Industry. The allocation of the districts is as follows: Grade A—Huddersfield, Crosland Moor, Bradford District (including Thornton, Shipley, Idle and Queensbury), Keighley District (including Haworth), Halifax and Brighouse Districts and Horsforth; Grade B—Pateley Bridge District. †† Further increases of similar amounts are to operate on 1st July, 1937. ††† Including North Staffordshire, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Yorkshire, Derbyshire, Worcester, Bristol, Bovey Tracey, Kilmarnock, Kirkcaldy and Bo'ness.

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

| Industry. | District. | Date from which Change took effect. | Classes of Workpeople. | Particulars of Change. |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Pig Iron Manufacture. | Cleveland and Durham. | 4 Apr. | Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces. | Increase* of 4.5 in the percentage addition to standard rates, making the percentage 18. |
| | Tees-side ... West Cumberland and North Lancashire. | 4 Apr. 2nd full pay in Apr. | Cokemen and by-product workers employed at blastfurnaces. | Increase* of 2.25 in the percentage addition to standard rates, making the percentage 27.25. |
| | Northamptonshire (excluding Corby). | Pay preceding 1st pay day in May. | Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces. | Increase* of 5.5 in the percentage addition to standard rates, making the percentage 29.5. |
| | North Staffordshire | 1st making-up day in Apr. | Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces. | Increase* of 14.5 in the percentage addition to standard rates, making the percentage 34.75. |
| | South Staffordshire | 1st full pay period after 12 Apr. | Workpeople (excluding those in receipt of basis rates of 5s. 6d. and under per shift, and those engaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces. | Increase* of 2 in the percentage addition to standard rates, making the percentage 10.† |
| | Great Britain and Northern Ireland. | 5 Apr. | Female workers employed in federated engineering establishments (except those whose wages are regulated by Orders under the Trade Boards Acts, or by agreements in other industries). | Cost-of-living bonus increased‡ by 1s. per week. |
| | Halifax ... | 9 Apr. | Fitters, turners and machinists ... | Increase of 1s. per week in base rate. Rate after change: fitters and turners: 45s. plus a bonus of 17s. per week for time-workers. |
| | North-East Coast ... Oldham ... Chippenham, Melksham and Trowbridge. | 22 Mar. 31 Mar. 1 Mar. | Patternmakers ... | Increase of 1s. per week in base rate. Rate after change: 51s. plus a bonus of 17s. per week for time-workers. |
| | Birmingham, Bolton, Hull, Manchester, Preston, Leyland, Fleetwood, Lytham, Burton, Notting-ham, Sandiacre and Lincoln. | April | Patternmakers ... | Increase of 1s. per week in base rate. Rates after change: Leyland, 53s.; Birmingham, Bolton, Hull, Manchester, Preston, Fleetwood, and Lytham, 51s.; Burton, Nottingham, Sandiacre, 50s.; Lincoln, 47s., plus in each case a bonus of 17s. per week for time-workers. |
| | Liverpool ... | April | Patternmakers ... | Increase of 1s. 6d. per week in base rate. Rates after change: 51s. plus 17s. bonus for time-workers. |
| Engineering | Derby, Norwich and Weymouth. | April | Patternmakers ... | Increase of 2s. per week in base rates. Rates after change: Derby, 51s.; Norwich, 49s.; Weymouth, 52s. 6d., plus in each case a bonus of 17s. per week for time-workers. |
| | Wolverhampton, Grantham, Stafford, Reading, Stoke-on-Trent, Ipswich, Otley, Mansfield and Retford. | April | Patternmakers ... | Increase of 3s. per week in base rates. Rate after change: Wolverhampton, Grantham, 51s.; Stafford, Reading, Stoke-on-Trent, 50s.; Ipswich, Otley, 48s.; Mansfield, 48s.; Retford, 47s., plus in each case a bonus of 17s. per week for time-workers. |
| | Colchester ... | April | Patternmakers ... | Increase of 4s. per week in base rate. Rate after change: 48s. plus 17s. bonus for time-workers. |
| | Bury St. Edmunds... | April | Patternmakers ... | Increase of 5s. per week in base rate. Rate after change: 47s., plus 17s. bonus for time-workers. |
| | London Area and West Drayton. | April | Patternmakers ... | Increase of 6d. to 8d. per week in base rates. Rate after change: 55s. 11d., plus 17s. bonus for time-workers. |
| | Oxford ... | 19 Apr. | Skilled men ... | Increase of 4s. or 6s. per week for patternmakers and of 2s. per week for other skilled men. Rates after change: skilled fitters and turners, 45s. 1d. or 46s. per week; patternmakers, 50s. or 51s., plus in each case a bonus of 17s. per week for time-workers. |
| | Coventry ... | April | Fully skilled machinists and millwrights employed on payment by results. | Basis rate adopted of 46s. per week resulting from the abolition of the existing differential between fully skilled machinists and millwrights and fully skilled fitters and turners employed on payment by results. |
| | Exeter, Taunton and Yeovil. | 12 Apr. | Craftsmen and semi-skilled workers | Increase of 2s. per week for craftsmen and of 1s. per week for semi-skilled men. Time rate after change for skilled fitters and turners: 45s. plus a bonus of 17s. per week. |
| | Belfast ... | 1st full pay following 22 Apr. | Patternmakers employed in engineering shops. | Increase of 1s. 6d. per week. Time rate after change: 55s. 3d. plus a bonus of 17s. per week. |
| | Camborne, Chippenham, Cirencester, Dursley, Gloucester, Hayle, Melksham and Stroud. | April | Skilled and semi-skilled foundry workers. | Increase of 1s. per week. |
| Ship-repairing | Thames District ... | 14 Apr. | Workpeople (except engineers) engaged in ship-repairing. | Adoption of a weekly rate of 73s. 4d. for skilled and 58s. 4d. for unskilled men for a 44-hour week, plus 1d. per hour allowance for all hours worked, in lieu of a weekly rate of 70s. 6d. for skilled and 55s. 6d. for unskilled men.† |
| | | | Male workers (except fusers' helpers in the enamel ware section). | New schedule of minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts resulting in increases varying from 1d. to 1s. per hour in the general minimum time rates, and from 1d. to 1s. per hour in the piecework basis time rates. General minimum time rates after change: male learners under 15 years of age, 3½d. per hour, increasing to 10d. per hour at 20 and under 21 years of age; other male workers, 1s. 0½d. per hour. General minimum time rate adopted under the Trade Boards Acts of 1s. 3½d. per hour, resulting in an increase of 1d. per hour for those who work in association with pieceworkers, and of 3½d. per hour for others. |
| Hollow-ware Manufacture. | Great Britain ... | 19 Apr. | Fusers' helpers in the enamel ware section. | New schedule of minimum rates adopted under the Trade Boards Acts resulting in increases of 1d. or 1½d. per hour in the general minimum time rates and in the piecework basis time rates. General minimum time rates after change: female learners under 15 years of age, 3½d. per hour, increasing to 5½d. per hour at 17 and under 18 years of age; other female workers, 7½d. per hour. |
| | | | Female workers ... | |
| Light Castings Manufacture. | England and Scotland. | 5 Apr. | Rainwater and soil goods moulders and assistants. | Increase of 5 in the percentage addition payable on the price lists of 1920, making the percentages 22½ or 17½ above the list, plus a flat-rate bonus of 14s. 6d. per week. |
| Electrical Cable Manufacture. | North Western Area | 15 Mar. | Plumber-jointers, jointers and jointers' mates. | Increase of 1d. per hour for those employed in Zone A, with proportionate increases for those in Zones B, C and D. Hourly rates after change: plumber-jointers, 19.70d., 19.21d., 18.72d., and 18.22d. in Zones A, B, C and D, respectively; jointers, 17.80d., 17.36d., 16.91d., and 16.47d.; jointers' mates, 15.16d., 14.78d., 14.40d., and 14.02d. |

* Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.
 † 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 was made as the result of an agreement, dated 24th March, 1937, between the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation, the National Union of General and Municipal Workers, and the Transport and General Workers' Union.
 § These increases are due to the establishment of a differential rate of 5s. over the district fitters' rate.
 ¶ This increase in wages took place as a result of an agreement between the River Thames Dry Dock Proprietors and Ship-repairers' Association and the London District Committee of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions of the United Kingdom; the agreement also revised the rates of pay for overtime, etc.

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

| Industry. | District. | Date from which Change took effect. | Classes of Workpeople. | Particulars of Change. |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Brass Manufacture. | Rotherham, Sheffield, Doncaster, Halifax and Dewsbury Districts. | 1st pay day in Apr. | Male workers ... | Increase* of 1s. 6d. per week for those 21 years of age and over and of 9d. per week for those under 21 years. Daywork rates after change for adults: moulders, 40s. per week; patternmakers, 39s.; finishers (qualified), buffers and polishers, 36s.; machine moulders and core-makers (qualified), 34s.; furnacemen, finishers (not qualified) and turret and capstan (setting up), 32s.; turret and capstan (not setting up), shapers, millers, etc., 30s.; core-makers (not qualified), fettlers and dressers, 28s.; plus in each case a bonus of 25s. 7½d. per week. |
| | Birmingham and the Midlands. | 1st pay day in Apr. | Male workers ... | Increase* of 1s. 6d. per week for those 21 years of age and over and of 9d. per week for those under 21 years. Daywork rates after change: Grade C occupations, 57s.; Grade D1, 64s.; Grade D2, 66s.; Grade E1, 69s.; Grade E2, 71s. |
| Hearth Furniture Manufacture. | Birmingham and District. | 1st pay day in Apr. | Male workers ... | Increase* of 1s. 6d. per week for those 21 years of age and over, and of 9d. per week for those under 21 years. |
| Malleable Ironfounding. | Willenhall, Staffs. ... | 1 Apr. | Female workers ... | Increase of 2s. 6d. per week for those 18 years of age and over, of 2s. per week for those 16 and 17 years of age, and of 1s. per week for those under 15 years. Daywork rates after change: 10s. 6d., 11s. 6d., and 13s. per week for those 14 years of age in Classes I, II and III respectively, increasing to 25s., 26s. and 27s. 6d. per week respectively at 21 years. |
| Cotton Manufacture. | Lancashire and adjoining portions of Yorkshire, Derbyshire and Cheshire. | 12 Apr. | Cotton weavers (other than those mentioned below). | Adoption of new uniform list of prices, involving increases in basic prices for standard cloths of from 7.08 to 7.317 per cent. The new list also makes numerous amendments in the adjustments for variations from the standard cloths in respect of reeds, weft, etc., which involve increases of varying amounts over and above the increases in basic prices, and gives effect to Award No. 1649 of the Industrial Court, dated 7th May, 1936, whereby deductions in respect of local disadvantages in certain districts ranging from 2½ to 5 per cent. from the percentage additions to the list are replaced by deductions ranging from 1 to 2½ per cent. from actual earnings. |
| | | | Hard waste weavers, winders and beamers. | Increase of 10½ (64 to 75) in the percentage addition to list prices for weavers, and of 10½ per cent. on list prices or 6-38 per cent. on current wages for winders and beamers. |
| | | | Fustian weavers ... | Increase of 10½ (63 to 72½) in the percentage addition to list prices, representing an increase of 6.48 per cent. on current rates. |
| | | | Weavers of sheetings, towels, velvets and heavy duck cloths. | Increase of 10½ in the percentage additions to list prices. |
| | | | Weavers, winders and warpers in the quilt and toilet and satin covers section. | Increase of 10½ (62 to 72½) in the percentage addition to list prices for weaving, together with an increase of 2½ per cent. in the basic prices of certain cloths; of 10½ (67 to 77½) in the percentage addition to list prices for winding; and of 6.29 per cent. in the current wages of warpers. |
| | | | Workers on automatic looms (weavers, battery or hopper fillers and overlookers). | Increase of 10½ in the percentage addition to list prices and of 6.29 per cent. on current wages to operatives whose wages are not governed by piece price lists. |
| | | | Loom sweepers and oilers in all sections of weaving. | Adoption of a minimum wage of 40s. 6d. per week or an advance of 5.75 per cent. on current wages, whichever is the higher. |
| | | | Winders, warpers, warp tyers, beamers, twistors and drawers, warp dressers, tape sizers and overlookers other than those mentioned above. | Increase of 10½ in the percentage additions to list prices and of 6.29 per cent. on current wages to operatives whose wages are not governed by piece price lists. |
| | | | Warehouse workers—Tape labourers, general warehousemen and weft men in charge of weft cellars. | Adoption of a minimum wage of 40s. 6d. per week in place of the previous minimum of 36s. 11d., or an advance of 5.75 per cent. on current wages, whichever is the higher. |
| | | | Cloth pickers, stitchers, etc. ... Boys and youths ... | Adoption of a minimum wage of 44s. per week in place of the previous minimum of 40s. 11d., or an advance of 5.75 per cent. on current wages, whichever is the higher.† Increase of 5.75 per cent. on current rates. Introduction of scale of weekly wages ranging from 13s. 6d. at 14 years to 36s. at 22 years of age.‡ |
| Woollen and Worsted Manufacture. | West of England ... | 1st full pay week in Apr. | Workpeople employed in the woollen and worsted industry. | Increase in minimum time rates of 4s. per week for men in Class A and B occupations, of 3s. 6d. for Class C, and 2s. for Class D, of 2s. per week for women in Classes A and B, and 1s. for Class C, and proportionate increases in the minimum weekly piece rate averages for men and women and in the minimum time rates for juveniles. Minimum rates after change for time-workers: men 21 years and over—Class A, 53s.; B, 50s.; C, 45s.; D, 42s.; women 18 years and over—Class A, 28s.; B, 26s. 6d.; C, 25s.; boys and youths, 12s. at under 14½ years, increasing each half-year to 37s. at 20½ and under 21 years; girls, 11s. at under 14½ years to 22s. at 17½ and under 18 years. |
| Made-up Textiles. | Great Britain ... | 26 Apr. | All other workers (except learners). | Increases in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Board Acts of the following amounts for the classes named respectively:— Certain classes of workers§ ... Increases in time rates of 1½d. per hour for male workers, and 1d. per hour for female workers, and in piecework basis time rates of 1½d. per hour for male workers and 1d. per hour for female workers. Minimum rates after change for male and female workers respectively: time, 1s. 1d., 6½d.; piecework basis time rates, 1s. 2d., 7½d. Increases in time rates of from 1d. to 1½d. per hour for male workers, and in piecework basis time rates of 1d. per hour for male workers and 1d. per hour for female workers. Minimum rates after change: time—male workers: 2½d. at under 15, increasing each year to 6½d. at 18 and to 10½d. at 21 and over; female workers: 2½d. at under 15, increasing each year to 6½d. at 18 and over; piecework basis time rates—male workers, 1½d.; female workers, 7½d. |
| Boot and Shoe Making and Repairing. | London (West End) | 9 Apr. | Hand-sewn boot and shoe makers and repairers. | Increase of 5 per cent. on rates paid in October, 1921 (viz. pre-war rates plus 100 per cent.), leaving wages 10 per cent below these rates. |
| Baking | Birmingham and the Midlands.¶ | 17 Apr. | Adult bakers and confectioners (other than those employed by co-operative societies). | Increase of 2s. 4d. per week. Rates after change for daywork—foremen, 66s. or 71s.; doughmakers, single-hands and second-hands, 65s.; platers, 63s.; tablehands, 61s. Nightwork, 1s. per night extra. |
| | Dundee ... | 24 Apr. | Bakers and confectioners ... | Increase of 1s. 6d. per week for tablehands, and of 5d. per half-day and 10d. per day for jobbers. Minimum rates after change: tablehands, 71s. 6d. per week; jobbers—half-day, 7s. 3d., week-days, 13s., Saturdays, 13s. 6d. |

* Further increases of similar amounts are due to operate on the first pay day in June, 1937.
 † In the case of clothlookers employed by members of the British Fustian Manufacturers' Association and the Oldham Master Cotton Manufacturers' Association the minimum wage was increased from 42s. 8d. to 45s. 1d.
 ‡ The scale of wages of boys and youths does not apply to weaving firms who are members of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations, Ltd.
 § Foremen and forewomen waterproofer, foremen and forewomen packers, all other foremen and forewomen, awl and needle stitchers (leather and canvas), cutters, letter writers (other than stencilers), machinists (sewing), mixers, palm and needle hands, ropers of tents and coal sacks, splicers of ropes over 1½ ins. in circumference.
 ¶ The principal districts covered include Atherstone, Burton-on-Trent, Cannock, Coventry, Darlaston, Dudley, Hednesford, Kidderminster, Leamington, Lichfield, Nuneaton, Smethwick, Tamworth, Walsall, Warwick, Wednesbury, West Bromwich, Willenhall and Wolverhampton.

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

| Industry. | District. | Date from which Change took effect. | Classes of Workpeople. | Particulars of Change. (Decrease in italics.) |
|-------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Mill Sawing | Nottingham, Derby and Burton-on-Trent, Bristol (certain firms). | 1st full pay day in Apr. 22 Apr. | Woodcutting machinists and sawyers employed in sawmills. | Increase of ½d. per hour. |
| | | | Woodcutting machinists and sawyers employed in sawmills. | Increase of ½d. per hour (1s. 6½d. to 1s. 7d.). |
| Furniture Manufacture. | North-East Coast*... | 1st full pay week after 1 Apr. | Cabinet makers, machine men, wood carvers and polishers. | Increase of ½d. per hour (1s. 6½d. to 1s. 7d., plus ½d. per hour "tool money" for woodworkers). |
| | Bradford, Brighouse, Dewsbury, Doncaster, Halifax, Huddersfield, Keighley, Leeds, Scarborough, Shipley and York. | 1st full pay week in Apr. | Cabinet makers, carvers, chair makers, machine men, polishers and upholsterers. | Increase of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: carvers, four-cutter and spindle hands, 1s. 8½d.; other classes, 1s. 7½d. |
| | Hull | 2 Apr. | Cabinet makers, carvers, polishers, machinists, upholsterers, skilled carpet planners, blind fixers and fitters. | Increase of ½d. per hour (10½d. to 10¾d.). |
| Vehicle Building. | England, Wales and Northern Ireland.† | 1st pay week in Apr. | Workpeople employed in the vehicle building and wheelwright trades. | Increase of ½d. per hour in minimum rates. Minimum hourly rates after change: bodymakers, wheelwrights, coach joiners and finishers, smiths, painters, trimmers, general machinists and sawyers, 1s. 6d.; coach fitters, 1s. 5d.; vicemen, 1s. 3d.; hammermen or strikers, brush hands and cellulose polishers, 1s. 1½d.; labourers, 1s. 1d.; those employed on private bodywork—second grade individual and batch production, 1d. per hour more; those employed on private bodywork (highest class) and on the manufacture and repair of omnibuses, coaches and other vehicles licensed to carry passengers, 1½d. per hour more; in the London Area, 1d. per hour more for all grades; all leading or charge hands, spindle and four-cutter hands, 1d. per hour more. |
| | | | Scotland‡ | 1 Apr. |
| Waterworks Undertakings. | Certain undertakings in the South Midlands Area.§ | 1st pay week in Apr. | Adult male manual workers, except those whose wages are regulated by 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. 9d.; Grade C, 50s. 1d.; Grade B, 48s. 4d.; Grade A, 42s. 3d. |
| Electricity Supply. | Certain undertakings in the North Western Area.¶ | 15 Mar. | Manual workers, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries. | Increase of ½d. per hour in the scheduled rates for undertakings in Zone A, with proportionate increases for Zones B, C and D. Rates after change for Zone A: turbine or engine drivers, 17-75d.; stokers, 17-00d.; labourers—indoor, 14-14d.; labourers—outdoor, 14-66d.; electrical fitters and wiremen and mechanical fitters, 18-86d. Rates for Zones B, C and D: 97½, 95 and 92½ per cent. respectively of Zone A rates. |
| Local Authorities (Non-Trading Services). | Certain Local Authorities in the West Riding of Yorkshire Area.** | 1st full pay week in Apr. | Manual workers, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries. | Increase of ½d. per hour. Minimum rates after change for labourers: Grade A Areas, 1s. 1d.; Grade B, 1s. 0½d.; Grade C, 1s.; Grade D, 1s.; Grade E, 11½d.; Grade F, 11d.; Grade G, 10½d. |
| | Certain Local Authorities in Lancashire and Cheshire.†† | 1st full pay day following 1 Apr. | Ashbinmen | Increase of 3s. 9d. or 3s. 10d. per week in scheduled rates according to Zone. Minimum rates after change: Zone A, 56s. 6d.; Zone A, 54s. 7d.; Zone B, 52s. 9d.; Zone C, 50s. 10d.; Zone D, 47s. 1d.; Zone E, 43s. 3d. |
| | Certain Local Authorities in the East Midland Area.‡‡ | 1 Apr. | Manual workers, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries. | Revised gradingscheme and schedule of rates of wages adopted, resulting in increases of from ½d. to 1d. per hour in some cases and no change in others. Scheduled rates after change for road and general labourers and carters: Grade A Area, 1s. 2½d.; Grade A (1), 1s. 1½d.; Grade A (2), 1s. 1d.; Grade B, 1s. 0½d.; Grade B (1), 1s.; Grade C, 11½d.; Grade D, 11d.; Grade E, 10½d. |

PRINCIPAL CHANGE IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING APRIL, 1937.

| Industry. | District. | Date from which Change took effect. | Classes of Workpeople. | Particulars of Change. |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| Coal Mining | Scotland | 10 Apr. | Workpeople employed underground at coal mines. | Saturday working hours reduced by 1 (7½ to 6½)§§ |

* Including Darlington, Middlesbrough, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Stockton, Sunderland, South Shields, and West Hartlepool.
 † This increase took effect under an agreement between the United Kingdom Joint Wages Board of Employers for the Vehicle Building Industry and the National Union of Vehicle Builders and the Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists. It also provides for workers on nightshift to be paid at time and one-sixth (with safeguarding clause for existing rates). It is understood that the National Federation of Vehicle Trades (one of the constituents of the Joint Wages Board) covers certain firms at Dumfries, who observe the rates quoted as minima. A further increase of similar amount is to operate as from the 1st pay week in June, 1937.
 ‡ This increase took effect under an agreement between the Scottish National Vehicle Builders' Association, the National Union of Vehicle Builders and the Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists. The West of Scotland district comprises Lanarkshire, Dunbartonshire, Stirlingshire, Renfrewshire and Ayrshire; the Edinburgh district includes the counties of Linlithgow, Midlothian, East Lothian and Fife, south of a line drawn from Kinross to Leven; and the Dundee district comprises Angus and Perthshire. It is understood that certain firms at Dumfries, who are members of the National Federation of Vehicle Trades, observe the rates agreed upon by that Federation as minima. A further increase of 1d. per hour for coachfitters and vicemen (qualified to do fitting) is to operate as from 1 October, 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.
 †† The undertakings affected are mainly those affiliated to the North Western District Council for the Electricity Supply Industry.
 ††† The authorities affected are mainly those affiliated to the West Riding of Yorkshire Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities' Non-Trading Services (Manual Workers).
 †††† The authorities affected are mainly those affiliated to the Lancashire and Cheshire Whitley Council for Local Authorities' Non-Trading Services (Manual Workers).
 ††††† The authorities affected are mainly those affiliated to the East Midland Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities' Non-Trading Services (Manual Workers).
 §§ See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages."

TRADE DISPUTES IN APRIL.*

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in April in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 115.

In these 115 new disputes about 55,000 workpeople were directly involved, and 9,000 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 15,000 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 11 disputes which began before April, and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 126, involving 79,000 workpeople, and resulting in a loss, during April, estimated at 478,000 working days.

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

| Industry Group. | Number of Disputes in progress in Month. | | | Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress in Month. | Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress in Month. |
|-----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|-------------------|------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | Started before beginning of Month. | Started in Month. | Total. | | |
| Mining and Quarrying ... | 3 | 31 | 34 | 15,800 | 43,000 |
| Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding ... | 4 | 32 | 36 | 51,200 | 363,000 |
| Textile ... | 1 | 11 | 12 | 5,200 | 17,000 |
| Transport ... | 1 | 7 | 8 | 4,300 | 41,000 |
| Other ... | 2 | 34 | 36 | 2,700 | 14,000 |
| Total, April, 1937 ... | 11 | 115 | 126 | 79,200 | 478,000 |
| Total, March, 1937 ... | 20 | 53 | 73 | 32,700 | 218,000 |
| Total, April, 1936 ... | 22 | 53 | 75 | 24,000 | 141,000 |

Causes.—Of the 115 disputes beginning in April, 35, directly involving 9,500 workpeople, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 24, directly involving 4,300 workpeople, on other wage questions; 6, directly involving 3,300 workpeople, on questions as to working hours; 25, directly involving 3,600 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 10, directly involving 1,800 workpeople, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 12, directly involving 1,500 workpeople, on questions of trade union principle. The three other

stoppages of work, directly involving about 31,000 workpeople, were in support of workers involved in other disputes.

Results.—Final settlements of disputes which terminated during April have been effected in the case of 82 new disputes, directly involving 46,100 workpeople, and 8 old disputes, directly involving 900 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 22, directly involving 2,500 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 39, directly involving 39,900 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 29, directly involving 4,600 workpeople, resulted in a compromise. In the case of 10 other disputes, directly involving 1,400 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

TOTALS FOR THE FIRST FOUR MONTHS OF 1937 AND 1936.†

| Industry Group. | January to April, 1937. | | | January to April, 1936. | | |
|----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
| | No. of Disputes beginning in period. | Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress. | Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress. | No. of Disputes beginning in period. | Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress. | Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress. |
| Fishing ... | 3 | 1,100 | 14,000 | ... | ... | ... |
| Coal Mining ... | 99 | 60,200 | 388,000 | 81 | 48,500 | 242,000 |
| Other Mining and Quarrying ... | 2 | 100 | 1,000 | 5 | 2,200 | 77,000 |
| Engineering and Shipbuilding ... | 44 | 46,100 | 441,000 | 18 | 5,000 | 24,000 |
| Other Metal ... | 29 | 7,700 | 37,000 | 19 | 6,000 | 30,000 |
| Textile ... | 31 | 8,700 | 34,000 | 25 | 5,700 | 30,000 |
| Clothing ... | 9 | 1,000 | 2,000 | 9 | 10,700 | 147,000 |
| Woodworking, Furniture, etc. | 17 | 1,300 | 10,000 | 13 | 300 | 3,000 |
| Building, etc. ... | 29 | 2,900 | 16,000 | 15 | 1,300 | 6,000 |
| Transport ... | 18 | 14,400 | 119,000 | 15 | 3,400 | 13,000 |
| Commerce, Distribution and Finance ... | 6 | 400 | 1,000 | 4 | 8,500 | 68,000 |
| Other ... | 32 | 5,000 | 21,000 | 18 | 2,000 | 10,000 |
| Total ... | 319 | 148,900 | 1,084,000 | 222 | 93,600 | 650,000 |

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING APRIL.

| Occupations‡ and Locality. | Approximate Number of Workpeople Involved. | | Date when Dispute Began. | | Cause or Object. | Result. |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | Directly. | Indirectly.† | Began. | Ended. | | |
| COAL MINING.— Colliery workpeople—near Bawtry, Nottinghamshire (one colliery). | 747 | 181 | 1936. 16 Nov. | 1937. ... | Claim for recognition by firm of a trade union other than that already recognised. | No settlement reported. |
| Colliery workpeople—near Rotherham (one colliery). | 1,000 | ... | 1937. 20 Apr. | 24 Apr. | Objection by haulage lads to a deduction from wages authorised by Colliery Baths Committee towards the cost of new baths. | Deduction suspended, pending further discussions with Baths Committee. |
| METAL, ENGINEERING AND SHIP-BUILDING.— Engineering and shipbuilding apprentices—Clydeside. | 12,000§ | ... | 27 Mar. and later dates.¶ | 3 May | For increases in wages. | Work resumed on conditions existing prior to stoppage. |
| Workpeople employed in the engineering and shipbuilding industries—Clydeside. | 30,000 | ... | 16 Apr. | 16 Apr. | In sympathy with the apprentices involved in the above dispute. | Work resumed. |
| Engineers and labourers employed in armaments manufacture—Glasgow (one firm). | 1,500 | 500 | 30 Mar. | ... | Claim on the part of engineers for advance in wages of 1d. per hour. | No settlement reported. |
| Apprentice engineers—Belfast. | 850 | ... | 8-10 Apr. | 10 Apr. | For increase in wages. | Work resumed on conditions existing prior to stoppage; employers undertook to consider demand after resumption. |
| Rivet heaters, riveters and holders-on—Greenock and Port Glasgow. | 233 | 603 | 13-14 Apr. | ... | For the payment by employers of a bonus of 6d. per 100 rivets, in addition to wages received from riveting squad. | No settlement reported. |
| Truckers, press shop men and other workpeople employed in motor body manufacture—near Oxford (one firm). | 2,500 | ... | 20 Apr. | 24 Apr. | Refusal to work with non-unionists. | Work resumed on conditions existing prior to stoppage. |
| Apprentice engineers—Edinburgh. | 900 | ... | 26 Apr. | 4 May | For increases in wages, and other concessions. | Work resumed on conditions existing prior to stoppage. |
| TEXTILE.— Countermen, menders and other workpeople employed in hosiery manufacture—Hinckley. | 1,500 | 2,500¶ | 26 Apr. | 4 May | For restoration of a wage reduction of 7½ per cent. made in 1931. | Work resumed; negotiations to be opened for a new price list. |
| TRANSPORT.— Omnibus drivers, conductors and garage staffs—Various districts in West Kent and East Sussex. | 1,840 | ... | 14-15 Apr. | 7-8 May | For improvements in wages and other working conditions. | Work resumed on conditions existing prior to stoppage. |
| Omnibus drivers and conductors, etc.—Various districts in Essex and South Midland Counties.** | 815 | 18 | 19-22 Apr. | 10 May†† | For improvements in wages and other working conditions. | Work resumed on conditions existing prior to stoppage. |
| Omnibus drivers and conductors, etc.—Various districts in Eastern Counties.††† | 797 | 100 | 24-26 Apr. | 10 May | For improvements in wages and other working conditions. | Work resumed on conditions existing prior to stoppage. |

* 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.
 † In making up these totals the figures have been amended in accordance with the most recent information. Workpeople involved in more than one dispute are counted more than once in the totals; the amount of such duplication, however, is slight.
 ‡ The occupations printed in italics are those of workpeople indirectly involved, i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes. The statements of cause and result do not apply to these workpeople.
 § The stoppage, which originally involved several hundred apprentices, extended rapidly in the first two weeks in April, and by the middle of the month it is estimated that the number of apprentices involved had increased to a total of about 12,000.
 || Estimated number.
 ¶ Estimated number indirectly involved at end of April.
 ** Including Grays, Chelmsford (partially), Luton, Bedford, Hitchin and Aylesbury.
 †† In some cases work was resumed at an earlier date.
 ††† Including Norwich, Cambridge, Newmarket and Cromer.

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

Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Percentage Increase. All Items included: 52%. Food only: 36%.

FOOD.

At 1st May, the average level of the retail prices of food in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was slightly higher than at 1st April. This upward movement was chiefly due to higher prices of bread and flour, meat and potatoes, these increases being partly counterbalanced, however, by seasonal reductions in the price of milk in many areas, and by further reductions in the prices of eggs.

As a net result of all the changes recorded, the average increase over the level of July, 1914, in the retail prices of the articles of food included in these statistics was 36 per cent. at 1st May, 1937, as compared with 35 per cent. at 1st April, 1937, and 25 per cent. at 1st May, 1936.

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

Table with 6 columns: Article, Average Price (per lb. unless otherwise indicated—to the nearest 1d.), Average Inc. (+ or Dec. (-) at 1st May, 1937, as compared with July, 1914.

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

Table with 5 columns: Article, Average Percentage Increase or Decrease (-) at 1st May, 1937, as compared with July, 1914.

* If this kind is seldom dealt with in a locality, the returns quote the price 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 May, 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 May, 1937, was about 100 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 May, 1937, 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, fans and newspapers (averaging between 70 and 75 per cent.), the resultant general average increase for 1st May, 1937, is approximately 52 per cent. over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 51 per cent. at 1st April, 1937, and 44 per cent. at 1st May, 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:—

Table with 13 columns: Year, Jan., Feb., Mar., Apr., May, June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec.

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.*

Table with 6 columns: Country, July, 1933, July, 1934, July, 1935, July, 1936, Latest figures available. Rise, Date.

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.*

Table with 6 columns: Country, Items on which computation is based, July, 1933, July, 1934, July, 1935, July, 1936, Latest figures available. Rise, Date.

* Exceptions to this are: Egypt, January, 1913, to July, 1914; Finland, January to June, 1914; Switzerland, June, 1914; Spain, South Africa, 1914; United States, Canada, 1913; Holland, 1911-1913; Belgium, April, 1914; United Kingdom, 1913-1914 (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 August. ** Decrease. †† The figures for 1936 and subsequent years are on a revised basis. ††† Revised figure. §§ Base: January-June, 1914. The series formerly published (base: July, 1914) is no longer available. ¶¶ The method of calculation was revised in 1937.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

THE number of workpeople, other than seamen, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, whose deaths from accidents in the course of their employment occurred or were reported in April, was 158, as compared with 207* in the previous month, and with 131* in April, 1936. Fatal accidents to seamen reported in April numbered 65, as compared with 73 in the previous month, and with 19 in April, 1936.

Table with 2 columns: Category, Number. RAILWAY SERVICE, FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS, MINES, QUARRIES OVER 20 feet deep, SEAMEN.

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

THE total number of cases† of poisoning, anthrax, and epitheliomatous and chrome ulceration in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported during April, under the Factory and Workshop Act or under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, was 37; the total number of deaths‡ reported was 4.†

I. Cases—continued.

Table with 2 columns: Category, Number. LEAD POISONING, EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION (SKIN CANCER), CHROME ULCERATION, OTHER POISONING, ANTHRAX.

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

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

I.—STATISTICS FOR APRIL, 1937.

RETURNS as to the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were approved during April 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 17,255,000 in 1931) are summarised in the following Table, in which are also given comparisons with the corresponding month of 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 Alterations to existing Buildings. | Totals; and Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) compared with April, 1936. |
|----------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ENGLAND AND WALES— | | | | | | |
| Northern Counties* | £ 351,800 | £ 47,500 | £ 15,400 | £ 71,300 | £ 58,600 | £ 524,600 + 41.6 |
| Yorkshire* | 1,129,600 | 109,300 | 59,400 | 64,600 | 98,400 | 1,461,300 + 25.7 |
| Lancs. & Cheshire* | 698,000 | 56,200 | 281,700 | 190,200 | 168,000 | 1,394,100 + 21.3 |
| North and West-Midland Counties | 1,292,300 | 496,500 | 454,600 | 74,100 | 238,900 | 2,556,400 + 19.5 |
| South-Midland & Eastern Counties | 478,800 | 68,500 | 19,100 | 40,600 | 23,100 | 630,100 + 1.2 |
| Outer London† | 1,610,200 | 125,700 | 195,800 | 47,900 | 178,500 | 2,158,100 + 7.2 |
| South-Eastern Counties. | 552,100 | 2,300 | 65,400 | 7,300 | 70,500 | 697,600 + 136.6 |
| South-Western Counties. | 290,600 | 3,500 | 20,000 | — | 15,200 | 329,300 + 14.2 |
| Wales and Mon. (830) | 75,300 | 19,000 | 10,000 | 4,700 | 21,500 | 130,500 + 11.4 |
| SCOTLAND* | 445,000 | 83,400 | 51,900 | 165,500 | 199,500 | 945,300 + 16.1 |
| TOTAL, April, 1937 | 6,923,700 | 1,011,900 | 1,173,300 | 666,200 | 1,052,200 | 10,827,300 + 16.1 |
| Total, April, 1936 | 6,133,700 | 670,200 | 675,700 | 766,000 | 1,079,700 | 9,325,300 |

II.—STATISTICS FOR THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1937.

(a) Estimated Cost.

Particulars are now available for the whole of the 146 Authorities covered by the Department's enquiries with regard to the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were passed during January to March, 1937. The following Table summarises the figures and compares the totals with those for the first quarter of 1936:—

| District, and Aggregate Population (in thousands) at Census of 1931,† of 146 Areas to which the figures relate. | Dwelling Houses. | Factories and Work-shops. | Shops, Offices, Ware-houses and Other Business Premises. | Churches, Schools, and Public Buildings. | Other Buildings; and Alterations to existing Buildings. | Totals; and Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) compared with Jan.-Mar., 1936. |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ENGLAND AND WALES— | | | | | | |
| Northern Counties (974) | £ 595,800 | £ 195,200 | £ 255,900 | £ 185,800 | £ 137,400 | £ 1,370,100 + 21.3 |
| Yorkshire (2,479) | 2,293,700 | 264,700 | 503,700 | 350,800 | 390,500 | 3,803,400 + 25.4 |
| Lancs. & Cheshire (3,091) | 1,942,600 | 515,600 | 485,800 | 684,300 | 506,700 | 4,135,000 + 3.9 |
| North and West-Midland Counties (3,213) | 2,978,600 | 1,013,900 | 833,600 | 379,100 | 670,500 | 5,875,700 + 2.5 |
| South-Midland and Eastern Counties (697) | 970,600 | 72,800 | 61,100 | 565,800 | 73,500 | 1,743,800 + 5.7 |
| Outer London (2,702) | 3,406,800 | 646,300 | 438,500 | 431,800 | 558,900 | 5,482,300 + 20.3 |
| South-Eastern Counties (1,138) | 1,343,700 | 36,300 | 166,400 | 173,500 | 349,000 | 2,068,900 + 82.6 |
| South-Western Counties (452) | 515,000 | 49,200 | 179,200 | 253,900 | 47,100 | 1,044,400 + 1.2 |
| Wales and Mon. (830) | 302,400 | 67,300 | 30,400 | 17,300 | 147,400 | 564,800 + 4.5 |
| SCOTLAND (2,234) | 1,372,300 | 400,500 | 39,200 | 616,200 | 553,000 | 2,981,200 + 51.3 |
| TOTALS (17,810)— | | | | | | |
| Jan., 1937 ... | 4,476,200 | 845,200 | 1,114,500 | 951,200 | 1,085,200 | 8,472,300 |
| Feb., 1937 ... | 5,300,000 | 1,330,400 | 984,300 | 1,739,900 | 1,344,600 | 10,699,200 |
| Mar., 1937 ... | 5,945,300 | 1,086,200 | 895,000 | 967,400 | 1,004,200 | 9,898,100 |
| Jan.-Mar., 1937 | 15,721,500 | 3,261,800 | 2,993,800 | 3,658,500 | 3,434,000 | 29,069,600 |
| Jan.-Mar., 1936 | 18,643,100 | 2,249,800 | 2,296,200 | 2,788,500 | 2,750,700 | 28,728,300 |

(b) Number of Dwellings.

The number of dwellings for which plans were approved by the 146 Local Authorities in the first quarter of 1937 was 32,476, as compared with 39,623 in the first quarter of 1936. For March alone the number was 12,429, as compared with 11,940 in March, 1936.

* The outstanding returns were distributed as follows:—Northern Counties (one); Yorkshire (one); Lancs. and Cheshire (two); and Scotland (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.

POOR RELIEF IN APRIL.

(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 April, in the forty-seven selected areas named below, was 599,668, or 25.8 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 26.9 per cent. less than in April, 1936. The numbers relieved at these three dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 363, 476, and 496 per 10,000 of the estimated population. The reduction in the numbers in receipt of relief in April, 1937, was mainly due to the transfer to the Unemployment Assistance Board, as from 1st April, 1937, of large numbers of persons previously in receipt of relief from the Public Assistance Authorities.

In the forty-three selected areas in England and Wales the number relieved in April was 469,417, a decrease of 20.4 per cent. as compared with a month earlier, and 24.7 per cent. less than in April, 1936. In the four areas in Scotland the number relieved was 130,251, or 33.9 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 34.0 per cent. less than a year ago.

Recipients of indoor relief in the forty-seven areas in April numbered 73,156, or 4.0 per cent. less than in the previous month and 7.4 per cent. less than a year ago. Recipients of outdoor relief numbered 526,512, or 25.9 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 29.0 per cent. less than in April, 1936.

All the forty-seven areas showed decreases in the number per 10,000 relieved in April, as compared with March, the most marked being at Glasgow (471 per 10,000), and Liverpool (408 per 10,000). Decreases were also recorded in all areas as compared with April, 1936, the largest being at Glasgow (491 per 10,000), and Liverpool (442 per 10,000).

| ENGLAND AND WALES. | Number of persons* in receipt of Poor Relief on one day† in April, 1937. | | | Rate per 10,000 of estimated Population. | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with a | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|---------|------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| | Indoor. | Outdoor. | Total. | | Month before. | Year before. |
| County of London | 24,501 | 78,145 | 102,646 | 245 | - 30 | - 49 |
| Birkenhead ... | 747 | 5,876 | 6,623 | 443 | -148 | -172 |
| Birmingham ... | 4,338 | 13,661 | 17,999 | 178 | - 10 | - 21 |
| Blackburn ... | 739 | 2,240 | 2,979 | 252 | -111 | -129 |
| Bolton ... | 825 | 3,613 | 4,438 | 254 | - 67 | - 80 |
| Bradford ... | 1,051 | 6,217 | 7,268 | 249 | - 35 | - 97 |
| Brighton ... | 585 | 2,155 | 2,750 | 186 | - 20 | - 16 |
| Bristol ... | 2,021 | 6,631 | 8,652 | 209 | - 20 | - 32 |
| Burnley ... | 325 | 2,274 | 2,599 | 279 | -146 | -175 |
| Cardiff ... | 1,129 | 8,935 | 10,064 | 455 | -132 | - 68 |
| Coventry ... | 407 | 1,853 | 2,060 | 109 | - 6 | - 11 |
| Croydon ... | 707 | 4,103 | 4,810 | 199 | - 53 | - 38 |
| Derby ... | 595 | 2,749 | 3,344 | 238 | - 32 | - 23 |
| East Ham ... | 611 | 3,550 | 4,161 | 307 | - 50 | - 56 |
| Gateshead ... | 559 | 5,912 | 6,471 | 534 | -251 | -268 |
| Huddersfield ... | 470 | 1,493 | 1,963 | 171 | - 17 | - 48 |
| Kingston-upon-Hull | 1,617 | 17,041 | 18,658 | 579 | - 90 | -147 |
| Leeds ... | 1,162 | 12,440 | 13,602 | 279 | -122 | -157 |
| Leicester ... | 841 | 4,151 | 4,992 | 191 | - 35 | - 52 |
| Liverpool ... | 4,343 | 52,261 | 56,604 | 662 | -408 | -442 |
| Manchester ... | 2,863 | 31,032 | 33,895 | 453 | -123 | -157 |
| Middlesbrough ... | 341 | 3,873 | 4,214 | 301 | - 69 | -103 |
| Newcastle-on-Tyne | 799 | 11,801 | 12,600 | 430 | - 221 | -308 |
| Norwich ... | 793 | 4,199 | 4,992 | 400 | -290 | -326 |
| Nottingham ... | 1,091 | 9,029 | 10,120 | 361 | - 44 | - 60 |
| Oldham ... | 863 | 3,426 | 4,289 | 322 | - 43 | -116 |
| Plymouth ... | 482 | 5,082 | 5,564 | 273 | - 28 | - 61 |
| Portsmouth ... | 842 | 2,845 | 3,687 | 147 | - 13 | - 22 |
| Preston ... | 533 | 1,830 | 2,363 | 203 | - 53 | - 64 |
| St. Helens ... | 371 | 4,890 | 5,261 | 487 | - 57 | - 98 |
| Salford ... | 497 | 6,615 | 7,112 | 339 | -114 | -153 |
| Sheffield ... | 1,262 | 24,486 | 25,748 | 495 | -173 | -221 |
| Southampton ... | 1,277 | 4,065 | 5,342 | 301 | - 31 | - 36 |
| Southend-on-Sea ... | 306 | 2,444 | 2,750 | 204 | - 32 | - 36 |
| South Shields ... | 404 | 4,090 | 4,494 | 401 | - 53 | - 34 |
| Stockport ... | 588 | 1,560 | 2,148 | 164 | - 32 | - 37 |
| Stoke-on-Trent ... | 1,804 | 8,533 | 10,337 | 377 | - 21 | - 11 |
| Sunderland ... | 751 | 11,765 | 12,516 | 676 | -194 | -188 |
| Swansea ... | 490 | 6,956 | 7,446 | 452 | - 47 | - 72 |
| Wallasey ... | 281 | 1,810 | 2,091 | 216 | - 43 | - 39 |
| Walsall ... | 294 | 2,704 | 2,998 | 283 | - 28 | - 42 |
| West Ham ... | 2,096 | 11,613 | 13,709 | 506 | - 70 | -116 |
| Wolverhampton ... | 554 | 2,504 | 3,058 | 216 | - 24 | - 23 |
| Totals for above 42 County Boroughs | 42,654 | 324,117 | 366,771 | 352 | -104 | -128 |
| Totals, London and 42 Boroughs ... | 67,155 | 402,262 | 469,417 | 322 | - 82 | -104 |
| SCOTLAND. | | | | | | |
| Glasgow ... | 4,600 | 97,062 | 101,662 | 910 | -471 | -491 |
| Edinburgh ... | 641 | 14,868 | 15,509 | 336 | -145 | -136 |
| Dunfermline ... | 326 | 6,572 | 6,898 | 389 | -192 | -132 |
| Aberdeen ... | 434 | 5,748 | 6,182 | 357 | -239 | -240 |
| Totals for above 4 Scottish Burghs | 6,001 | 124,250 | 130,251 | 675 | -347 | -351 |
| Totals for all 47 areas above ... | 73,156 | 526,512 | 599,668 | 363 | -113 | -133 |

* 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.

† 24th April, in England and Wales, and 15th April in Scotland.

PRICES AND WAGES IN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRIES.

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

| Product and District. | Period covered by last Audit. | Average Selling Price* per ton according to last Audit. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) compared with | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------|
| | | | Previous Audit.* | A Year ago.* |
| Pig-Iron: | 1937. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| Cleveland ... | Jan.-Mar. | 68 1½ | + 4 7½ | + 7 9½ |
| Cumberland ... | Jan.-Mar. | 71 10½ | + 1 9½ | + 6 7½ |
| Northamptonshire ... | Jan.-Mar. | 64 5½ | + 2 11 | + 9 3 |
| North Staffordshire ... | Jan.-Mar. | 72 11½ | +11 7½ | +11 11½ |
| Manufactured Iron: | | | | |
| North of England ... | Jan.-Feb. | 177 9 | - 0 8½ | +10 8 |
| West of Scotland ... | Jan.-Feb. | 206 5½ | + 1 11 | +13 5½ |

In accordance with the provisions of the agreements under which wages are regulated, the ascertainsments resulted in increases in the wages of blastfurnacemen in Cleveland and Durham; cokemen and by-product workers on Tees-side; ironstone miners in Cleveland; limestone quarrymen in South and West Durham; blastfurnacemen in West Cumberland and North Lancashire; iron ore miners and limestone quarrymen in West Cumberland; blastfurnacemen, ironstone miners and limestone quarrymen in Northamptonshire (excluding Corby); and blastfurnacemen in North Staffordshire.

In the case of iron puddlers and millmen in the North of England and in the West of Scotland the ascertainsments did not warrant changes in wages.

Details of the changes in wages referred to are given on page 198 of this GAZETTE.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

Factory and Workshop Acts.

ELECTRICITY REGULATIONS.—RESPONSIBILITY OF OCCUPIERS OF FACTORY AND NOT CONTRACTOR TO COMPLY WITH REGULATIONS.

This case was an appeal by one of H.M. Inspectors of Factories from a decision of the magistrates at the Coventry City Police Court on 24th June, 1936.

Part of the respondents' factory at Coventry consisted of a power house, in which electrical energy was generated for lighting and power purposes for the whole of the factory. In this power house additional equipment had been erected by the British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd. Among the new equipment supplied by them was a part of a switchboard, one panel and cubicle of which controlled the main boiler house sub-station. This panel and cubicle, although it had been erected some six months, had never been put into commission.

Alterations having been made to certain apparatus in the cubicle by an employee of the contractors, it was decided to use this switchgear. On attempting to put this gear into commission it was found that the isolating switch, in this cubicle, would not close. Under the directions of the respondents' engineer, the covers were removed from the cubicle for examination purposes. It was found that one isolating switch contact at the bottom was out of line and required adjusting.

While the bus-bars were live (and these could not be made dead without shutting down the whole of the works) the top contacts for the isolating switch were live. A switch fitter employed by the British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., was adjusting the bottom contact of the isolating switch and, to test the correctness of the adjustment, closed the switch, thus making it live, and, while feeling whether the switch blade was in its contact, received a shock, the electrical pressure being 2,000 volts. He died about twenty minutes later.

Regulation 18 (d) (i) of the Electricity Regulations requires that when work has to be done on a switchboard, unless it is otherwise arranged so as to secure that the work may be carried out without danger, the switchboard shall be made dead.

Messrs. Courtauld, Ltd., were charged under Regulation 18 (d) (i) of the Electricity Regulations and section 136 of the Factory and Workshop Act with failing to make the switchboard dead, in consequence of which a man was killed. The case was dismissed, the magistrates holding that they were not occupiers of the particular part of the factory where this man was at the time. The Inspector appealed to the High Court.

The Lord Chief Justice, in giving judgment, said that at all material times the respondents were the owners of the premises and that these were a factory. It was clear that if the switchboard was made dead the whole of the factory would be brought to a stop. It was contended that, because the British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., had not finished working on the cubicle nor handed it over in working order, they, and not the respondents, were the occupiers, and should have seen that the Regulations were complied with. The whole object of the cubicle was to control electrical energy from the respondents' power house. Upon that, they were unfortunate in this particular accident, but they could not get rid of their responsibility. In his opinion, the justices, with the best intentions in the

* Stated to the nearest farthing.

world, came to a conclusion which could not be supported, and the appeal should be allowed.

Mr. Justice Swift, concurring, said that unless it could be shown that this section of the switchboard was in the occupation of somebody other than the present respondents, there was no answer to the summons, and the appeal should be allowed.—*Wesley Turner v. Courtauld, Ltd. High Court of Justice, King's Bench Division (Divisional Court), 20th January, 1937.*

The case was re-heard by the Coventry magistrates on 17th March, 1937, when the defendants were fined £10 and £3 19s. 6d. costs.

Trade Boards Acts, 1909-1918.

RETAIL BESPOKE TAILORING TRADE (ENGLAND AND WALES).

An employer, charged with under-paying three female workers, failing to keep adequate records, and giving false information in respect of wages paid to two of the female workers, pleaded guilty, and was convicted on all charges. In respect of the under-payment charges he was ordered to pay £57 arrears of wages and two guineas costs. He was also fined £1 on the records charge and £2 on the false information charge.—*Rex v. David Brinley Evans. Port Talbot Police Court. 29th April, 1937.*

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

The Umpire is a judicial authority independent of the Ministry of Labour, appointed by the Crown (see Section 40 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935) for the 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

"In Case 1671/37 the claimant left the ship on which he was employed as a sea-going engineer in order to study for a 2nd class Board of Trade certificate. He attended a course of instruction in the subjects on which he would be required to have knowledge if he were to succeed in passing his examination and obtaining the desired certificate. The course of instruction was approved by the Minister in his case on 4th November, 1936. Two days before such approval had been given, that is to say on 2nd November, 1936, the claimant was notified of a vacant situation for a fitter for which he refused to apply, and the Court of Referees decided that he had without good cause refused to apply for a situation vacant in suitable employment.

"In that case two questions had been referred to the Court of Referees, the first of which related to the claimant's availability for work during the course of instruction. The Umpire observed that 'the fact that he refused the employment at a time when the Course had not been approved by the Minister would be evidence that the claimant was not available for work, if the employment offered was suitable in his case'. After the date of the approval of the Minister the claimant was deemed to be available for work by virtue of section 24 (2) of the 1935 Act.

"On the second question, whether the claimant had without good cause refused to apply for a vacant situation in suitable employment, the Umpire said 'It has been held that a claimant shows just cause for leaving his employment voluntarily when he does so to study for examination, the passing of which is a condition precedent to his obtaining promotion in his trade or calling (Decisions 1280/25*, 2881/27†, 4929/28†). It must equally be good cause for refusing to start an employment which he would be justified in refusing to continue.'

"It will be observed that the only distinction between the present case and Case 1671/37 is that, in the present case, the claimant refused to apply for employment after the Minister had approved of the course of instruction in his case, whereas the claimant to whom Decision 1671/37 relates, so refused before the course of instruction had been approved in his case. If there was good cause for refusing to apply for a vacant situation before the approval of the Minister had been given, a fortiori there was good cause for such refusal after Ministerial approval.

"On these grounds I decide that the claimant had good cause for his refusal to apply for the situation of chemist's assistant which was notified to him as being vacant."

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE STATUTORY COMMITTEE.

NOTICE OF DRAFT REGULATIONS.

The Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee give notice that draft Unemployment Insurance (Insurable Employments) Regulations, 1937§, have been submitted to them by the Minister of Labour under section 104 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935.

Copies of the draft Regulations may be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee, Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, Westminster, London, S.W.1. Any objection by or on behalf of persons affected by the draft Regulations must be sent to the Secretary on or before 1st June, 1937. Every objection must be in writing, and must state the portions of the draft which are objected to, the specific grounds of objection, and the omissions, additions or modifications asked for.

W. H. BEVERIDGE,
Chairman.

4th May, 1937.

REPORT ON THE DRAFT UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (BENEFIT) (AMENDMENT) (No. 2) REGULATIONS, 1937.

The Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee, in their Report on these Regulations, state that the purpose of the Regulations is to amend Regulation 13 of the Unemployment Insurance (Benefit) Regulations, 1936.¶

The Unemployment Insurance (Additional Days and Waiting Period) Order, 1937,** amends sub-section (4) of section 35 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935, by substituting for the reference therein to "the first week" of a continuous period of unemployment, a reference to "the first three days or the first week (as the case may be)". This sub-section gives power to make regulations for authorising a date, earlier than the date of application for benefit, to be substituted for the date of the application as the date on which a continuous period of unemployment shall be deemed to begin. The amendment to the sub-section renders it necessary to make a corresponding amendment in the regulations made under the sub-section.

The Statutory Committee are satisfied that the amendment proposed is necessary, and they recommend that the Regulations should be made in the form in which they were submitted to them.

The Minister of Labour has accepted the Report of the Statutory Committee, and the Regulations were made on 4th May, 1937.

* See Vol. IV, Umpire's Selected Decisions, p. 149 (Pamphlet No. 9/1925).

† See Vol. VI, Umpire's Selected Decisions, p. 198 (Pamphlet No. 12/1927).

‡ See Vol. VII, Umpire's Selected Decisions, p. 266 (Pamphlet No. 12/1928).

§ See explanatory article on page 173.

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

** Statutory Rules and Orders, 1936, No. 335, as amended by No. 809 of 1936 and by No. 128 (of 1937). See the issues of this GAZETTE for April and September, 1936 (pages 152 and 349) and for March, 1937 (page 121).

*** H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (1d., post-free). See the issue of this GAZETTE for March, 1937, page 121.

TRADE BOARDS ACTS.

Orders, Notices, etc., Recently Issued.

NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

Shirtmaking Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal S.(16), dated 26th April, 1937, to vary general minimum time rates, piece-work basis time rates, and overtime rates for certain classes of male and female workers.

Objection period expires 23rd June, 1937.

Cutlery Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal C.T.(16), dated 23rd April, 1937, to vary general minimum time rates, piece-work basis time rates, and overtime rates for male and female workers.

Objection period expires 23rd June, 1937.

Toy Manufacturing Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal Y.(15), dated 27th April, 1937, to vary general minimum time rates, piece-work basis time rates, and overtime rates for male and female workers.

Objection period expires 23rd June, 1937.

CONFIRMING ORDERS.

Hollow-ware Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order H.(28), dated 7th April, 1937, confirming the variation of general minimum time rates, piece-work basis time rates, and overtime rates for male and female workers, and specifying 19th April, 1937, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

Made-up Textiles Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order M.T.(16), dated 16th April, 1937, confirming the variation of general minimum time rates, piece-work basis time rates, and overtime rates for male and female workers, and specifying 26th April, 1937, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

WEIGHT LIFTING BY INDUSTRIAL WORKERS.

THE Home Office have issued Safety Pamphlet No. 16, dealing with weight lifting by industrial workers*. The memorandum has been prepared to indicate the extent and causes of accidents in weight lifting, and to draw attention to methods of reducing them, with illustrations from some of the industries in which the lifting of carrying of heavy weights is frequent. Reference is made to the maximum loads which have been suggested for various classes of workers, and to the legal restrictions on weight lifting in Great Britain.

The pamphlet is illustrated with nearly thirty photographs and diagrams.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

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

ALIENS.—*Aliens Order, 1920. Statistics in regard to alien passengers who entered and left the United Kingdom in 1936.* Home Office. [Cmd. 5432; price 3d.]

HOURS OF WORK.—*International Labour Conference, twenty-third session, Geneva, 1937. Reduction of hours of work in the textile industry.* Report II. Second item on the agenda. International Labour Office. [Geneva, 1937; price 2s. 6d.]

MINING.—(i) *Annual statistical summary of output, and of the costs of production, proceeds and profits of the coal mining industry for the year ended 31st December, 1936.* Mines Department. [Cmd. 5427; price 1d.] (ii) *Output and employment at metalliferous mines, quarries, etc., during the quarter ended 31st December, 1936.* Mines Department. [S.O. publication; price 4d.]

MINISTRY OF LABOUR.—*Ministry of Labour Report for the year 1936.* [Cmd. 5431; price 2s. 6d.]: see page 172 of this GAZETTE.

OMNIBUS SERVICE.—*Industrial Courts Act, 1919. Interim report by a Court of Inquiry concerning the stoppage of the London central omnibus services, 1937.* Ministry of Labour. [Cmd. 5454; price 1d.]: see page 173 of this GAZETTE.

ROAD MOTOR TRANSPORT (GOODS).—*Report of the Committee on the regulation of wages and conditions of service in the road motor transport industry (goods).* Ministry of Labour and Ministry of Transport. [Cmd. 5440; price 1s.]: see page 177 of this GAZETTE.

SAFETY.—*International Labour Conference, twenty-third session, Geneva, 1937. Safety provisions for workers in the building industry, with reference to scaffolding and hoisting machinery.* Report I. First item on the agenda. International Labour Office. [Geneva, 1937; price 5s.]

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.—(i) *Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935. Index to Umpire's decisions given during the year 1936 and selected for publication in the U.I. Code 8B series of pamphlets Nos. 1/36 to 12/36.* Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publication; price 4d.] (ii) *Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935. Selected decisions given by the Umpire on claims for benefit during the month of March, 1937.* U.I. Code 8B. Pamphlet No. 3, 1937. Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publication; price 2d.]

* Safety Pamphlet No. 16. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. 3d. net (1s. 5d., post-free).

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, APRIL, 1937.

ADMIRALTY.

Air Compressors: Reavell & Co., Ltd., Ipswich; Broom & Wade, Ltd., High Wycombe.—**Alternators, Motor:** Electric Construction Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton; W. Mackie & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Newton Bros. (Derby), Ltd., Derby; Small Electric Motors, Ltd., Beckenham; Electric Dynamic Construction Co., Ltd., St. Mary Cray.—**Aluminium Ware:** Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Fredk. Braby & Co., Ltd., Bristol; W. T. French & Son, Ltd., Birmingham; London Aluminium Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Williams (Birmingham), Ltd., Birmingham; White Bros. & Jacobs, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Ammeters:** Ernest Turner Electrical Instruments, Ltd., High Wycombe.—**Amplifiers:** Aeronautical & General Instruments, Ltd., Croydon.—**Anchors:** Samuel Taylor & Sons (Brierley Hill), Ltd., Brierley Hill; W. L. Byers & Co., Ltd., Sunderland; Brown, Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd.—**Bags, Sugar:** Boase Spinning Co. (1920), Ltd., Dundee.—**Barrels, Steel, Galvanised:** Cyclops Engineering Co., Ltd., Burton-on-Trent.—**Bitumen Emulsion:** A. M. Hogg, Exeter.—**Blankets:** Thomas Ratcliffe & Co., Ltd., Mytholmroyd; Dodgson & Hargreaves, Ltd., Leeds; L. Harwood & Co., Ltd., Luddendenfoot & Cleckheaton.—**Boards, Aerial and Exchange:** Alfred Graham & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Boards, Distributing:** Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans.—**Boards, Instrument:** G. H. Williams & Co., London, S.W.—**Boards, Supply:** Small Electric Motors, Ltd., Beckenham.—**Boats, Motor:** Ferry Engine Co., Ltd., Southampton.—**Boiler Plates, Steel:** Colvilles, Ltd., Glasgow; Steel Co. of Scotland, Ltd., Glasgow; Consett Iron Co., Ltd., Consett.—**Boilers:** Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., Lincoln. Sub-contractors for Mountings: W. H. Baines & Co., Rotherham. Sub-contractors for Feed Pump: Worthington-Simpson, Ltd., Newark.—**Booster, Reversing:** W. Mackie & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Boxes, Fuse:** Castles Ship-breaking Co., Ltd., Plymouth.—**Boxes, Rocket and Float:** Brownlee & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Boxes, Stowage:** Watkins, Sporne & Co., London, E.; De La Pre Components, Ltd., Northampton; Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Dartford.—**Boxes, Transport:** South Western Appliance Co. (1929), Ltd., London, S.W.—**Brass Fittings:** Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; A. C. James, Birmingham; Archibald Kenrick & Sons, Ltd., West Bromwich; Joseph & Edward Bates & Sons, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Bricks:** Western Counties Brick Co., Ltd., Plymouth.—**Brushes and/or Brooms:** Beechwood, Ltd., Chesham; C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham; Lee & James, Ltd., Birmingham; W. H. Vowles & Sons, Ltd., Stonehouse; Davis Burrow & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; Newton & Cook, London, S.W.; E. A. & W. Greenslade, Ltd., Bristol; R. A. Rooney & Sons, London, E.—**Buoys:** Short Bros. (Rochester & Bedford), Ltd., Rochester.—**Cable, Electric:** British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescott; Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge; Pirelli General Cable Works, Ltd., Southampton; Enfield Cable Works, Ltd., Brimsdown; W. T. Glover & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Hooper's Telegraph & India Rubber Works, Ltd., London, E.; Metropolitan Electric Cable and Construction Co., Ltd., Chadwell Heath.—**Candles:** Prices Patent Candle Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Canvas, Drab:** Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee; Boase Spinning Co., Ltd., Dundee; Francis Webster & Sons, Ltd., Arbroath.—**Capstan Gear:** Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Barrow-in-Furness.—**Cases, Suit:** Deestox Luggage Co., Edinburgh; Frenchs, Ltd., London, N.—**Cases, Tobacco:** A. & G. Paterson, Ltd., Aberdeen.—**Catapult Trolley:** MacTaggart, Scott & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—**Cells, Electric:** Batteries, Ltd., Redditch.—**Cement, Portland:** Aberthaw & Bristol Channel Portland Cement Co., Ltd., London, E.; South Wales Portland Cement & Lime Co., Ltd., Penarth.—**Centrifuges:** Super-Centrifugal Engineers, Ltd., Stroud.—**Chain Cable:** Henry Wood & Co., Ltd., Saltney; Joseph Westwood & Sons, Cradley Heath; Woodhouse Bros., Cradley Heath; Richard Sykes & Son, Cradley Heath; Henry Reece, Cradley Heath; Thomas Perrins, Stourbridge; Laird & Son, Ltd., Irvine; N. Hingley & Sons, Ltd., Dudley; Brown, Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd; S. Taylor & Sons (Brierley Hill), Ltd., Brierley Hill.—**Chain Rigging:** Parsons Chain Co., Ltd., Stourport; Job Wheway & Co., Ltd., Walsall; W. Hackett, Old Hill, Staffs.; J. Woodhouse, Cradley Heath.—**Clocks:** Smith's English Clocks, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Cloth, American:** Leather Cloth Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Cloth, Blue:** S. Salter & Co., Ltd., Trowbridge; Joseph Hoyle & Son, Ltd., Huddersfield; Wm. Lupton & Co., Ltd., Leeds; J. D. Johnstone, Ltd., Leeds; W. E. Yates, Ltd., Leeds; Smith & Hutton, Ltd., Eccleshill; Peter Womersley & Son, Pudsey; W. & T. Huggan, Ltd., Bramley; John Hainsworth & Sons, Farsley; A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Ltd., Farsley; Henry Booth & Sons, Ltd., Gildersome.—**Cloth, Coal Bag:** Stephens Bros. & Martin, Ltd., Bristol; Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee; Boase Spinning Co., Ltd., Dundee; T. L. Miller & Co., Ltd., Dundee.—**Cloth, Fear-nought and Kersey:** Thos. Ratcliffe & Co., Ltd., Mytholmroyd.—**Cloth, Leather:** Jas. Williamson & Son, Ltd., Lancaster.—**Cloth, Woolen:** James Harper & Sons, Calverley; J. Raistrick & Sons, Thackley.—**Coats, Waterproof:** Zambrene, Ltd., London, E.C.; J. Weinberg & Sons (1927), Ltd., Manchester.—**Coils, Frame:** Gambrells Radio Communications, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Compass Gear:** W. Ottway & Co., Ltd., London, W.; Sperry Gyroscope Co., Ltd., Brentford; Henry Hughes & Son, Ltd., Ilford; Kelvin, Bottomley & Baird, Ltd., Glasgow. Sub-contractors for Prisms: Chance Bros. & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; United Kingdom Optical Co., London, N. Sub-contractors for Glasses: Chance Bros. & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Weber & Son, London, S.E.—**Condensers:** Dubilier Condenser Co. (1925), Ltd., London, W.—**Control Panels:** Newton Bros. (Derby), Ltd., Derby; Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Cranes:** Thomas Smith & Sons (Rodley), Ltd., Rodley; Stothert & Pitt, Ltd., Bath; Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd., Renfrew; Cowans, Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Carlisle. Sub-contractors for Motors: Metropolitan

Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester; Lancashire Dynamo & Cryto, Ltd., Manchester; Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich. Sub-contractors for Control Gear: Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.—**Dipping Frames:** Metal Propellers, Ltd., Croydon.—**Diving Apparatus:** Siebe Gorman & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Doors:** Mechans, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Dowels, Undyed:** Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee; Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen; Robert Stocks & Co., Ltd., Kirkcaldy; Francis Webster & Sons, Ltd., Arbroath; Peter Greig & Co., Kirkcaldy; D. & R. Duke, Brechin; A. Blyth & Co., Ltd., Kirkcaldy; David Martin Stenhouse, Ltd., Cupar.—**Drawers and Vests:** E.H.P. (Hadleigh), Ltd., Hadleigh.—**Drums, Galvanised:** Baldwins, Ltd., London, E.—**Duck, Flax:** Thos. McLaren & Sons, Kirkcaldy; D. & R. Duke, Brechin; Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee; William Lumsden & Son, Kirkcaldy & Freuchie; David Martin Stenhouse, Ltd., Cupar; A. Blyth & Co., Kirkcaldy; Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen.—**Dungaree:** Barker & Swift, Ltd., Swinton. Receiver & Manager: John Bentley & Sons (Radcliffe), Ltd., Radcliffe. Dacca Mills Co., Ltd., Swinton.—**Elvan, Blue:** Trellugan (Cornwall) Granite Quarries, Ltd., Saltash.—**Enamel:** Goodlass Wall & Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Paripan, Ltd., Egham; Craig & Rose, Ltd., Edinburgh; Mander Bros., Ltd., Wolverhampton; Blacklock & MacArthur, Ltd., Glasgow; R. Ingham Clark & Co., R. Gay & Co., London, E.—**Fans, Ceiling:** Revo Electric Co., Ltd., Tipton.—**Fireclay:** J. G. Stein & Co., Ltd., Bonnybridge; Morgan Crucible Co., Ltd., Dalry.—**Firehearth Gear:** Carron Co., Falkirk; Wm. Green & Co. (Ecclesfield), Ltd., Ecclesfield; Moorwoods, Ltd., Sheffield; Smith & Wellwood, Ltd., Bonnybridge; Hy. Wilson & Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—**Flour:** Peter Mumford & Sons, London, S.E.; J. W. French & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Joseph Rank, Ltd., London, E.; Fareham Flour Mills Co., Ltd., Fareham; Parker Bros. (Mildenhall), Ltd., Mildenhall.—**Forges:** Wm. Allday & Co., Ltd., Blackheath, Staffs.—**Foundations:** Simplex Concrete Piles, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Fuses, etc.:** L. Weekes (Luton), Ltd., Luton; Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans; Dorman Smith, Ltd., Manchester; Bertram Thomas, Manchester. Sub-contractors for Compressed Ruby Paper: S. O'Neill & Sons, Castleton. Sub-contractors for Fibre: Vulcanised Fibre Co., Ltd., Guildford. Sub-contractors for Glass Containers: Grainger & Threlfall, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—**Generators:** Electric Construction Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton; W. H. Allen, Sons & Co., Ltd., Bedford; Fraser & Chalmers Engineering Works, Erith; James Howden & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Clarke, Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead.—**Glass, Table:** Hailwood & Ackroyd, Ltd., Leeds; Stevens & Williams, Ltd., Stourbridge; Jas. A. Jobling & Co., Ltd., Sunderland; Wm. Toogood, Ltd., London, S.E.; Osram G.E.C. Glass Works, Ltd., Wembley; Stuart & Sons, Ltd., Stourbridge; Thos. Webb & Corbett, Ltd., Stourbridge; Thos. Webb & Sons, Ltd., Stourbridge.—**Goniometers, Radio:** H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, S.E.; Marconi's W/T Co., Ltd., Chelmsford.—**Grips, Bridge:** W. H. Tildesley, Ltd., Willenhall.—**Hawsers, Steel Wire:** British Ropes, Ltd., Gateshead; W. J. Glover & Co., Ltd., St. Helens; R. Hood, Haggie & Son, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Glaholm & Robson, Ltd., Sunderland.—**Hoists:** MacTaggart, Scott & Co., Ltd., Loanhead.—**Horns, Klaxon:** Klaxon, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Hose Fittings:** Thos. Wilson & Sons (Swalwell), Ltd., Swalwell; J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; John Smith & Co. (Derby), Ltd., Derby; Nunan & Stove, Ltd., Manchester; Knowsley Cast Metal Co., Ltd., Manchester; Barber Wilson & Co., Ltd., London, N.; Archibald Kenrick & Sons, Ltd., West Bromwich; Highton & Son, Ltd., London, E.—**Hotcupboards:** Heatrae, Ltd., Norwich.—**Huts, Temporary, Erection of:** Browne & Lilly, Ltd., Reading.—**Hydroplane and Steering Gear:** Brown Bros. & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh. Sub-contractors for Motors: Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich. Sub-contractors for Control Gear: Electrical Apparatus Co., Ltd., London.—**Jars, Wickered:** G. Skey & Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; Pearson & Co. (Chesterfield), Ltd., Chesterfield.—**Jerseys:** D. Payne & Son, Ltd., Hincley; S. D. Stretton & Sons, Ltd., Leicester.—**Junction Box Cases:** L. Weekes (Luton), Ltd., Luton; Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans. Sub-contractors for Castings: Aluminium Plant and Vessel Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Wm. Mills, Ltd., Birmingham.—Sub-contractors for Extruded Bar: Delta Metal Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Sub-contractors for Stainless Steel: Firth-Vickers Stainless Steels, Ltd., Sheffield. Sub-contractors for Insulation: Ellison's Insulation, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Kit Bags, Canvas:** Cranfield & Carter, Burnham-on-Crouch; John Smith & Co. (London, E.), Ltd., London, E.—**Lagging, Asbestos:** Cape Asbestos Co., Ltd., Barking; Newall's Insulation Co., Ltd., Washington.—**Lamp Fittings:** Revo Electric Co., Ltd., Tipton; Player Mitchell & Breedon, Birmingham; General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham & Wembley; John Dugill & Co., Ltd., Stockport; Oliver Pell Control, Ltd., London, S.E.; Rainsford & Lynes, Ltd., Birmingham; Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Gabriel & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Simplex Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Lampholders:** Kerson's Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Revo Electric Co., Ltd., Tipton; General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham & Wembley.—**Lamps, Electric:** General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W. & Wembley; Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End & Chesterfield. Sub-contractors for Caps: Lamp Caps, Ltd., Chesterfield.—**Lamps, Signalling:** Sperry Gyroscope Co., Ltd., Brentford.—**Lanterns:** W. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Aldis Bros., Birmingham.—**Lathes:** Dean, Smith & Grace, Ltd., Keighley; George Swift & Sons, Ltd., Halifax; John Lang & Sons, Ltd., Johnstone; Denham's Engineering Co., Ltd., Halifax; Churchill, Redman, Ltd., Halifax; Ward, Haggas & Smith, Ltd., Keighley; Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Coventry. Sub-contractors for Motors: English Electric Co., Ltd., Stafford & Glasgow; Lancashire Dynamo & Cryto, Ltd., Manchester; Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester; British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby; Crompton, Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford. Sub-contractors for Control Gear: Igranite Electric Co., Ltd., Bedford; Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton; Metropolitan Vickers Electrical

Co., Ltd., Manchester; British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby. Sub-contractors for Starters: Brookhirst Switchgear, Ltd., Chester. Launches: Hugh McLean & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow; A. Rutherford & Co., Ltd., Birkenhead; Sittingbourne Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., Sittingbourne. Sub-contractors for Machinery: Gleniffer Engines, Glasgow; Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., Lincoln. Sub-contractors for Electrical Equipment: J. B. Marr & Co., Ltd., London; E. H. Ruddock, Brightonsea. Lead Piping and Sheeting: British Lead Mills, Ltd., Welwyn Garden City. Linen Goods: A. Blyth & Co., Kirkcaldy; John Lawson Junior & Co., Ltd., Forfar; D. & R. Duke, Brechin; Thos. McLaren & Sons, Ltd., Kirkcaldy; Peter Greig & Co., Kirkcaldy; W. Lumsden & Son, Kirkcaldy. Lockers, Ammunition: Mechans, Ltd., Glasgow. Lockers, Steel: Milners Safe Co., Ltd., Liverpool. Machinery, Distilling: Buckley & Taylor, Ltd., Oldham; G. & J. Weir, Ltd., Glasgow. Machines, Drilling: John Holroyd & Co., Ltd., Milnrow; Rotax, Ltd., London, N.W. Sub-contractors for Motors and Control Gear: Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester. Machines, Food Mixing: Atlantic Engine Co. (1920), Ltd., London, S.W. Machines, Grinding: Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Birmingham. Sub-contractors for Motors: Higgs Motors, Ltd., Birmingham. Sub-contractors for Starters: Igranite Electric Co., Ltd., Bedford. Machines, Milling: James Archdale & Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Machines, Pipe Screwing and Facing: John Holroyd & Co., Ltd., Milnrow. Sub-contractors for Motors and Control Gear: Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester. Machines, Weighing: Chas. W. Brecknell, Ltd., Birmingham; W. & T. Avery, Ltd., Birmingham; J. & J. Siddons, Ltd., West Bromwich. Machines, Welding: A.I. Electric Welding Appliances Co., Inverness. Mattress Covers: Maple & Co., Ltd., London, W. Mattresses, Hair: E.H.P. (Hadleigh), Ltd., Hadleigh. Micanite Plate, Sheets, etc.: Mica Manuf. Co., Ltd., Bromley; Archibald Pearce & Co., Birmingham; H. Clark & Co. (Manchester), Ltd., Manchester; Micanite & Insulators Co., Ltd., London, E. Motor Starters: Igranite Electric Co., Ltd., Bedford. Motor Starter and Regulators: E. N. Bray, Ltd., London, E. Mustard: J. & J. Colman, Ltd., Norwich. Overcoats and Watchcoats: Holloway Bros., Ltd., Stroud; Rego Clothiers, Ltd., London, N.; G. Glanfield & Son, Ltd., London, E.; Jas. Smith & Co. (Derby), Ltd., Derby; Milns Cartwright & Reynolds, Ltd., London, E. Packing, Grease, Hemp and Cotton: H. Crossley (Packings), Ltd., Belton. Sub-contractors for India Rubber: Clyde Rubber Works Co., Ltd., Renfrew; Greengate & Irwell Rubber Co., Ltd., Salford. Paint: A. G. Soutter & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Jenson & Nicholson, Ltd., London, E.; Gross, Sherwood & Heald, Ltd., Barking. Paste, Oil and Driers: Colthurst & Harding, Ltd., Bristol; Blacklock & MacArthur, Ltd., Glasgow. Pendants, Mooring: Brown, Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypriid. Pepper: Stafford Allen & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C. & N. Pipes, C.I. and Special: Staveley Coal and Iron Co., Ltd., Hollingwood. Pistons: Northern Aluminium Co., Ltd., Smethwick. Sub-contractors for Finished Machining: Tangyes, Ltd., Smethwick. Plant, Air Compressing: Alley & MacLellan, Ltd., Glasgow. Plant, Air Drying and Cooling: Reavell & Co., Ltd., Ipswich. Sub-contractors for Motors and Starters: W. H. Allen, Sons & Co., Ltd., Bedford. Plant, Pumping: Worthington Simpson, Ltd., Newark-on-Trent. Plug Boxes and Accessories: L. Weekes (Luton), Ltd., Luton. Pressure Pipes: Tubes, Ltd., Birmingham. Racks, Bottle: Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham. Railway Points and Crossings: Darlington Railway Plant & Foundry Co., Ltd., Darlington. Railway Rails, Steel: Dorman Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough. Razors, Hollow Ground: Needham, Veall & Tyzack, Ltd., Sheffield. Rectifier Units and Transformers: Small Electric Motors, Ltd., Beckenham. Red Lead: Lewis Berger & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; Blacklock & MacArthur, Ltd., Glasgow; Librex Lead Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Cookson Lead & Antimony Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Alex. Fergusson & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Walkers, Parker & Co., Ltd., Chester; Walkers, Parker & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne. Red Oxide of Iron Oil Paste: J. Kirkcaldy & Son, Ltd., London, E. Refit of Vessel: Caledon Shipbuilding & Engineering Co., Ltd., Dundee. Reflectors: C. A. Parsons & Co., Ltd., Newcastle. Sub-contractors for glass: Pilkington Bros., Ltd., St. Helens. Regulators, Field: Small Electric Motors, Ltd., Beckenham; E. N. Bray, Ltd., London, E. Repairs to Vessel: Menzies & Co., Ltd., Leith. Sub-contractors for Winch Drums and Gear: Napier Bros., Ltd., Glasgow; Clarke, Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead. Resuscitation Outfits: Siebe Gorman & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Rope, Steel Wire: Glaholm & Robson, Ltd., Sunderland; British Ropes, Ltd., Retford; Webster & Co., Ltd., Sunderland; Dixon Corbitt, Ltd., Gateshead; W. J. Glover & Co., Ltd., St. Helens; Whitecross Co., Ltd., Warrington; Binkes Bros., Ltd., London, E.; Bruntons (Musselburgh), Ltd., Musselburgh; D. Morgan Rees & Sons, Ltd., Cardiff; R. Hood, Haggie & Son, Ltd., Newcastle; W. T. Bowie & Co., Glasgow; J. Crawhall & Sons, Gateshead. Rotary Converted Gear: Marconi's W/T Co., Ltd., Chelmsford. Sailcloth, Canvas: Boase Spinning Co., Ltd., Dundee; Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee; Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen. Sashes, Steel: Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Scissors: J. Rogers & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; Harrison Bros. & Howson, Sheffield; William Whiteley & Sons (Sheffield), Ltd., Sheffield. Seaboats, Leather: Adams Bros. (Raunds), Ltd., Wellingborough. Searchlight Gear: Chadburn's (Ship) Telegraph Co., Ltd., Bootle; Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans; Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Castleton; Player, Mitchell & Breddon, Birmingham; Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich; General Electric Co., Ltd., Wembley; Small Electric Motors, Ltd., Beckenham. Sewing Cotton: W. S. Godber, Nottingham; Walter Evans & Co., Ltd., Derby. Shackles, Anchor: Brown Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypriid. Shackles, Joining: Carron Co., Carron. Shattering, Flexible: Herbert Terry & Sons, Ltd., Redditch & Alcester. Shirts: H. Bannerman & Sons, Ltd., Ancoats; Rego Clothiers, Ltd., London, N. Side Scuttles: J. & J. Woods, Ltd., Rainhill. Slippers, Leather: R. Coggins & Sons, Ltd., Welling-

borough. Soap, Soft: Hulf Oil Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Hull. Socks and/or Stockings: Alfred Yates & Co., Sibley; Arthur Kemp, Ltd., Leicester; S. D. Stretton & Sons, Ltd., Leicester; Wolsley, Ltd., Leicester; Hall & Son, Stoke Golding; Herbert L. Driver, Ltd., Barrow-on-Soar; L. H. Burridge & Co., Ltd., Leicester. Soda Crystals: Hope Chemical Works, London, E. Sub-contractors for Soda Ash: Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., Northwich. Spoons: J. Dixon & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; J. Bernard Stagg & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham. Spoons and Forks: Gladwin, Ltd., Sheffield. Steam Piping, etc.: Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Birmingham & Glasgow. Steel, Mild: Guest, Keen, Baldwins Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Port Talbot; Colvilles, Ltd., Motherwell & Glangarnock; Round Oak Steel Works, Ltd., Brierley Hill; Dorman Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; Appleby Frodingham Steel Co., Ltd., Scunthorpe; Lanarkshire Steel Co., Ltd., Motherwell; Skinningrove Iron Co., Ltd., Saltburn; Consett Iron Co., Ltd., Consett; Steel Co. of Scotland, Ltd., Newton; Cargo Fleet Iron Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough. Steel Sheets: Baldwins, Ltd., Stourport. Steelwork: Palmers Hebburn Co., Ltd., Hebburn. Steering Engine and Control Gear: John Hastie & Co., Ltd., Greenock; Napier Bros. Ltd., Glasgow. Steering Gear: Caldwell & Jackson, Ltd., Glasgow; Thomas Reid & Sons, Ltd., Paisley. Sterilisers: C. H. Blackburn & Co., London, W.C. Switchboards: Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Castleton; Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N. Switches: H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, S.E.; Marconi's W/T Co., Ltd., Chelmsford; Small Electric Motors, Ltd., Beckenham; General Electric Co., Ltd., Salford; Bertram Thomas, Manchester; Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Switchgear: A. Reyrolle & Co., Ltd., Hebburn; British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; Bertram Thomas, Manchester. Tanks, Oil Fuel: Whessoe Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Darlington. Telephone Apparatus: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W. & Wembley; A. Graham & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Sub-contractors for Condensers: Telegraph Condenser Co., Ltd., London, W. Terminal Blocks: Plessey Co., Ltd., Ilford. Thread: Pymore Mill Co., Ltd., Bridport; W. & J. Knox, Ltd., Kilbirnie; Wm. Paton, Ltd., Johnstone; Finlayson, Bousfield & Co., Ltd., Johnstone. Ties, Black Silk: Toms, Steer & Toms, Ltd., London, E.C. Tiles: Gibbons, Hinton & Co., Ltd., Brierley Hill; Mansfield Bros., Ltd., Church Gresley; Richard Tiles, Ltd., Tunstall; Minton Hollins, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent; Campbell Tile Co., Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent. Tools, Lathe Machine: Edgar Allen & Co., Ltd., Sheffield. Tractors: Scammell Lorries, Ltd., Watford. Transformers: English Electric Co., Ltd., Stafford; Foster Engineering Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Ferranti, Ltd., Hollingwood. Transmitter: Marconi's W/T Co., Ltd., Chelmsford. Travellers: Marshall Fleming & Co., Ltd., Motherwell; Wharton Crane & Hoist Co., Ltd., Stockport; Sir Wm. Arrol & Co., Ltd., Glasgow. Sub-contractors for Motors: Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester. Sub-contractors for Control Gear: Vlasto Clark & Watson, Warrington. Trucks: Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham. Tubes, Steel: Talbot-Stead Tube Co., Ltd., Walsall; Tubes, Ltd., Birmingham; Perfecta Tube Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Tuner, Amplifier: Gambrells, Rowse & Snoeden, Ltd., London, S.W. Twill: Buckley's (Delph), Ltd., Delph; Kelsall & Kemp, Ltd., Rochdale. Twine: John Holmes & Sons, Ltd., East Ardsley; Pymore Mill Co., Ltd., Bridport; W. & J. Knox, Ltd., Kilbirnie; Wm. Waites, Sons & Atkinson (1922), Ltd., Leeds. Valves, Peet: Alley & McLellan, Ltd., Worcester. Valves, Vent: MacLaggart, Scott & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh. Valves, W/T: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.; Mullard Radio Valve Co., Ltd., Mitcham. Vegetables, Tinned: Wisbech Cannery, Ltd., Wisbech; United Cannery, Ltd., Boston; Chivers & Sons, Ltd., Huntingdon. Ventilators: Small Electric Motors, Ltd., Beckenham. Wax Polish: Adams Polish, Ltd., Sheffield. White Lead, Oil Paste: Foster, Blackett & James, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Metal Colours (Slough), Ltd., Slough; Brimsdown Lead Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Champion Druce & Co., Ltd., London, N.; Librex Lead Co., Ltd., Bootle; Walkers, Parker & Co., Ltd., Chester; Walkers, Parker & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne. White Oxide of Zinc Oil Paste: Thomas Hubback & Son, Ltd., London, E.; Colthurst & Harding, Ltd., Bristol. Winch, Modification of: Napier Bros., Ltd., Glasgow. Winch, Recovery: Napier Bros., Ltd., Glasgow. Winches, Electric: Cowans, Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Carlisle. Winches, Oil: Thomas Reid & Sons (Paisley), Ltd., Paisley. Wire Rope: Bruntons (Musselburgh), Ltd., Musselburgh. W/T Apparatus: Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans; Walter's Electrical Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, W.; Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Bonella Bros. (1936), Ltd., London, W.C.; Alfred Graham & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Small Electric Motors, Ltd., Beckenham; Ferranti, Ltd., Moston; Marconi's W/T Co., Ltd., Chelmsford. Worsted Lace: James Carr & Sons, Ltd., Manchester. Worsted Lace and Cord: Dalton Barton & Co., Ltd., Coventry. Worsted Tape: Fox Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wellington.

WAR OFFICE.

Ablution Ranges: Morris Ingram & Co., Ltd., Manchester. Air Compressors: Broom & Wade, Ltd., High Wycombe. Aluminium Ingot: British Aluminium Co., Ltd., Warrington; A. Ellis & Sons, Wakefield. Baths: British Bath Co., Ltd., Greenford. Batteries, Secondary, Portable: Pritchett & Gold & E.P.S. Co., Ltd., Dagenham; Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Enfield. Battery, Charging Plant: R. A. Lister & Co., Ltd., Dursley. Bearings, roller, etc.: British Timken, Ltd., Birmingham; Skefco Ball Bearing Co., Ltd., Luton. Bedsteads, Barrack: W. Rhodes, Ltd., Nottingham. Bedsteads & Chairs, Camp: E. Atkins, Ltd., Alperton. Belts: Bell Rock Belting Co., Ltd., Manchester. Bituminous Roofing: F. McNeill & Co., Ltd., London, E. Blankets: Wormalds & Walker, Ltd., Dewsbury; T. & D. Lee & Sons, Ltd., Dewsbury; Rawden Briggs & Co., Dewsbury; Dodgson & Hargreaves, Ltd., Leeds; J. Walker & Sons, Ltd., Mirfield. Boots, Rubber: N. British

Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh. Boxes and Cases: Watt Torrance (Woolwich), Ltd., London, S.E.; F. W. Rigby & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Principality Wagon Co., Ltd., Cardiff; C. W. Norris, Ltd., Farnworth; W. H. Beal, Ltd., Hull; D. M. Davies (Slough), Ltd., Slough; Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Dartford; A. H. Tytherleigh, London, S.E. Brake Linings: Ferodo, Ltd., Chapel-en-le-Frith. Brass Foundry, Plumbers: Manley & Regulus, Ltd., Wolverhampton. Brass Sheet: I.C.I. Metals, Ltd., Birmingham. Buckets: Sargeant Turner & Sons, Ltd., Lye; R. T. Metal Productions, Ltd., Swansea. Cable and Wire: General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton; Liverpool Electric Cable Co., Liverpool; St. Helens Cable & Rubber Co., Ltd., Slough; Enfield Cable Works, Ltd., Brimsdown. Cap Comforters: A. Yates & Co., Leicester. Caps, Bearskin Bodies: L. Silberstein & Sons, London, E. Cartons: H. Stevenson & Sons, Ltd., Manchester. Cast Iron plates: Stanton Ironworks Co., Ltd., Nottingham. Chassis: Leyland Motors, Ltd., Leyland; J. I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., Basingstoke; Guy Motors, Ltd., Wolverhampton. Cloth, All Wool: J. Halliday & Sons, Ltd., Bradford. Cloth, Lasting: W. & H. Foster, Ltd., Bradford. Cloth, White: J. Atkinson & Sons (Sowerby Bridge), Ltd., Sowerby Bridge. Cold Storage Plant: L. Sterne & Co., Ltd., Glasgow. Cookers, Portable: Turley & Williams (1925) Ltd., Birmingham. Copper Ingot: Anglo Metal Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Cordage: Hawkins & Tipson, Ltd., London, E.; Belfast Ropework Co., Ltd., Belfast. Cranes Ransomes & Rapier, Ltd., Ipswich; H. Morris, Ltd., Loughborough; Sir W. Arrol & Co., Ltd., Glasgow. Cresoli: Jeyes Sanitary Compounds Co., Ltd., London, E. Curtains, Sandfly: T. Briggs (London) Ltd., London, N. Cylindrical Containers, etc.: Metal Box Co., Ltd., Manchester; Trepur-paper Tube Co., Ltd., Perivale; M. Cook & Son, Ltd., London, N. Diaphragms: Patent Process Wire Weaving Co., Edinburgh. Dressings, Field: S. Maw & Sons, Ltd., New Barnet. Drying and Mixing Machines: W. Gardner & Sons (Gloucester), Ltd., Gloucester. Extinguishers, fire: Pyrene Co., Ltd., Brentford; Foamite Firefoam, Ltd., London, N. Felt Sheet: Mitchells, Ashworth, Stansfield & Co., Ltd. (R. Ashworth Branch), Waterfoot. Flannelette: J. Wilkinson (Manchester & Nelson), Ltd., Manchester. Gabardine, Drab: G. Gamett & Sons, Ltd., Bradford. Generators: Marconi-Ekeo Instruments, Ltd., Southend-on-Sea; Electro Dynamic Construction Co., Ltd., St. Mary Cray. Goods, Vans, etc.: R. Y. Pickering & Co., Ltd., Wislaw; Metropolitan-Cammell Carriage & Wagon Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Gratings, road gully: Mather & Smith, Ltd., Ashford, Kent. Greatcoats: J. Hammond & Co. (1922), Ltd., Newcastle, Staffs.; A. Miller, London, S.E.; J. Compton Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E. Milns Cartwright Reynolds, Ltd., London, E.; H. Lotery & Co., Ltd., London, E. Grinding Machine: J. Lund, Ltd., Keighley. Hydraulic Equipment: Tangyes, Ltd., Birmingham; J. Shaw & Sons, Ltd., Salford. Jackets and Trousers: Rego Clothiers, Ltd., London, N.; J. Compton Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E. Jacks, lifting: Lake & Elliott, Ltd., Braintree. Lamps, hurricane: W. Redman & Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton. Lathes: J. Lang & Sons, Ltd., Johnstone. Lead, Pig: Locke, Lancaster & W. W. & R. Johnson, London, E. Locomotives: J. Fowler & Co. (Leeds) Ltd., Leeds. Lorries: Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham. Machine, Punching and Shearing: J. Bennie & Sons, Ltd., Govan. Metal Rod: I.C.I. Metals, Ltd., Birmingham. Microphone Capsules: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N. Milling Machines: Buck & Hickman, Ltd., London, E.; A. Herbert, Ltd., Coventry; J. Archdale & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; J. Parkinson & Son, Shipley. Motor Launch: British Power Boat Co., Southampton. Motors, Electric: Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich. Oil: Shell-Mex & B.P., Ltd., London, S.W.; Silver-town Lubricants, Ltd., London, E.; Vacuum Oil Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Petrol Pumps: Avery Hardoll, Limited, Birmingham. Phosphor Tin: J. & G. Hughes, Birmingham. Planing Machines: Churchill Redman, Limited, Halifax. Plates, Dinner, Enamelled: Eveson Bros. (1928), Ltd., Lye. Presses (Reconditioning): Oldfield & Schofield Co., Ltd., Halifax. Railway Material: Cargo Fleet Iron & Schofield Co., Ltd., Halifax. Railway Material: Cargo Fleet Iron & Schofield Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; W. Jones, Limited, London, E.C.; R. Hudson, Limited, Leeds. Rope, Tarred: Hall's Barton Ropery Co., Ltd., Barton-on-Humber; Wright's Ropes, Ltd., Birmingham; W. Turner & Co., Ltd., London, E. Rope, Wired: British Ropes, Ltd., Wakefield. Rubber Sheet: British Tyre & Rubber Co., Ltd., Leyland. Rugs, bonnet: Adam & Lane & Neeve, Ltd., London, E. Sheets, Cotton, etc.: T. Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Manchester; J. H. Greenhow & Co., Ltd., Manchester; J. Hoyle & Sons, Ltd., Bacup. Shirting, Angola: J. Smith (Milnrow), Ltd., Rochdale; J. Schofield & Sons (Buckley), Ltd., Rochdale; J. Bradbury & Co. (Saddleworth), Ltd., Oldham. Sleepers and Timbers: Christies' Wharf, Ltd., London, S.E. Solder: Anti-Attrition Metal Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Springs, Steel: Turton Bros. & Matthews, Ltd., Sheffield. Steam Cooking Apparatus: Carron Co., Carron; Lumby's, Ltd., Greatland; McDowall, Stevens & Co., Ltd., Falkirk; Aveling & Barford, Ltd., Grantham. Steel: S. Fox & Co., Ltd., Sheffield. Steel (3% Nickel): Clyde Alloy Steel Co., Ltd., Motherwell; Brown, Bayleys Steel Works, Ltd., Sheffield; T. Firth & J. Brown, Ltd., Sheffield. Steel Bars: Hadfields, Ltd., Sheffield. Steel Beams: Dorman Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough. Steel Cubicles, etc.: G. A. Harvey & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Constructors, Ltd., Erdington. Steel, Elliotts: T. Firth & J. Brown, Ltd., Sheffield; English Steel Corporation, Ltd., Sheffield. Steel, Piling: British Steel Piling Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough. Steel, Round: United Steel Co.'s, Ltd. (Steel Peech & Tozer Branch), Rotherham. Steel, Troughs: Dorman Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough. Steel Tubes: Weldless Steel Tube Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Straps, Chin: Barrow, Hepburn & Gale, Ltd., London, S.E. Standards, Lamp: Revo Electric Co., Ltd., Tipton. Switchboards: G. P. Dennis, Ltd., Wirral. Theodolites: E. R. Watts & Son, Ltd., London, S.E. Timber: Denny, Mott & Dickson, Ltd., London, E.C. Tin, Ingot, etc.: British Metal Corporation, Ltd., London, E.C.; Batchelor Robinson & Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Tinplates: Wilbraham &

Smith, Swansea; Baldwins, Ltd., Briton Ferry. Tool bags: A. Forbes & Son, London, N.W. Trailers: J. Brockhouse & Co., Ltd., W. Bromwich; Taskers of Andover, Ltd., Andover; T. Baker & Sons (Compton), Ltd., Compton. Trucks, Elevating: Greenwood & Batley, Ltd., Leeds. Tyres: Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Ventilating Plant: Thermotank, Ltd., Govan. Vests, Woolen: I. & R. Morley, Leicester; S. D. Stretton & Sons, Ltd., Leicester. Vulcaniser: A. A. Stambols, London, E.C. Water and Oil Cooling Units: Spiral Tube & Components Co., Ltd., Derby. Wheels: Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Warrington. White Spirit: H. E. Hanson, Ltd., Hull. Winches: Herbert Morris, Ltd., Loughborough. Wire Fencing: Darlington Fencing Co., Ltd., Doncaster. W. T. Sets (parts): W. E. Knorr & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Duramin Engineering Co., Ltd., London, N.W. Zinc Oxide: Colour & Chemicals, Ltd., Barking. Building Works and Services: Aberdeen, Cordon Barracks—Construction of Porches: W. Tawse, Limited, Aberdeen. Aldershot, Buller Barracks, etc.—Sanitary accommodation: The Sheffield Bros., Farnham. Ayr Barracks—Artificers Works: H. Wark & Sons, Irvine. Birtley—Finishing floors of buildings: C. W. Lazenby & Co., Ltd., Ferryhill. Bovington—Officers' mess, etc.: C. J. Furneaux, Christchurch. Blackdown—Hutting: J. B. Edwards & Co. (Whyteleaf), Ltd., London, W. Catterick Camp, R.A.O. Depot—Erection of Buildings: J. T. Tarran & Son, Hutton Rudby. Catterick Camp, Officers' Quarters: Pearson & Blackwell (Doncaster), Ltd., Doncaster. Crownhill Camp—Officers' Quarters: Pearson & Blackwell (Doncaster), Ltd., Doncaster. Crownhill, Plymouth—Erection of Garages: F. J. Stanbury, Plymouth. Colchester—Regimental Institute: H. Smith & Sons, Clacton-on-Sea. Didcot, Vauxhall Camp—Erection of Buildings: J. Smallbone & Sons, Ltd., Strealey-on-Thames. East London Area—Artificers' Work: W. N. Brand, London, N. Feltham, Elmwood House—Alterations and Improvements: W. N. Brans & Co., London, E.C. Halifax—Term Contract: A. Graham, Huddersfield. Hyde Park Barracks, Periodical painting: C. J. Else & Co., Ltd., Matlock. Irvine—Construction of effluent pipe: Demolition & Construction Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Lichfield—Artificers' Work: E. Orton & Dalby, Hugglescote. Mill Hill—Alterations, etc., to married soldiers' quarters: H. Lacey & Son, Luton. Perham Down—Construction of Range: W. E. Chivers & Sons, Ltd., Devizes. Pinehurst—Hutting: W. Loughton, Bedford. Pirbright Camp—Dining Room and Cookhouse: R. Corben & Son, Ltd., Maidstone. Pirbright Camp—Cooking and heating installation: E. Deane & Beal, Ltd., London, E.C. Shorncliffe, Burgoyne Barracks—Sanitary Annexes: J. J. Clayton & Sons, Ltd., Folkestone. Sussex Camp—Structures for Territorial Units: F. R. Hipperson & Son, Ltd., London, E.C. Tidworth—Building Work: Staverton Builders, Ltd., Totnes. West London Area—Artificers' Work: W. Cooke, Ltd., London, S.W. Windsor—Artificers' Work: E. P. Gilkes & Sons, Aylesbury. Woking—Conversion of Stables and Garages: H. T. Hill & Sons, Ltd., Farnborough. Woolwich, Royal Arsenal—Superstructure for laboratory: W. J. Cairns, Ltd., London, E. Woolwich and Biggin Hill—Repairing Roads, etc.: W. F. Rees, Ltd., London, S.W. Woolwich, R. Herbert Hospital—Supply, etc., of Steel Sashes: Rustproof Metal Window Co., Ltd., London, N. York—Artificers' Work: T. Feather & Co., Ltd., Bradford.

AIR MINISTRY.

Accumulators: Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Adaptor Boxes, etc.: British Mechanical Productions, Ltd., London, S.W.; D. H. Bonella & Son, Ltd., London, N.W. Aero Engine Spares, etc.: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol. Aero Engine Repairs, Spares, etc.: D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W. Aero Engines and Spares, Tests, etc.: Rolls-Royce, Ltd., Derby. Aero Engines and Spares, Tools, etc.: Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry. Aileron Units: R. B. Pullin & Co., Ltd., Brentford. Aircraft: A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Manchester. Aircraft Ancillary Equipment and Aircraft Gauges: Phillips & Powis Aircraft, Ltd., Reading. Aircraft Conversion Sets: Blackburn Aircraft, Ltd., Brough. Aircraft and Spares: Boulton Paul Aircraft, Ltd., Wolverhampton; Handley Page, Ltd., London, N.W. Aircraft Ancillary Equipment: Westland Aircraft, Ltd., Yeovil. Aircraft Spares: Short Bros. (Rochester & Bedford), Ltd., Rochester; Blackburn Aircraft, Ltd., Brough; Westland Aircraft, Ltd., Yeovil; A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Gloster Aircraft Co., Ltd., Hucclecote; Farley Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex; Saunders Roe, Ltd., E. Cowes; Hawker Aircraft, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames; Supermarine Aviation Works (Vickers), Ltd., Southampton. Aircraft Tests: Short Bros. (Rochester and Bedford), Ltd., Rochester; Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth Aircraft, Ltd., Coventry. Airscrews: De Airscrew Co., Ltd., Weybridge. Airscrews and Components: De Haviland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Edgware. Altimeters: Short & Mason, Ltd., London, E. Altimeter Calibrators: R. W. Munro, Ltd., London, N. Aluminium: British Aluminium Co., Ltd., Warrington. Artificial Horizons, etc.: Sperry Gyroscope Co., Brentford. Balances, Spring: G. Salter & Co., Ltd., West Bromwich. Barometers: J. J. Hicks, London, E.C. Batteries: Batteries, Ltd., Redditch. Bedding Hair: J. Bore & Co., Ltd., Liverpool; McCrae & Drew, Ltd., Paisley. Bins Mobilization: Bramble Sheet Metal Co., Coventry. Boards, Chart: E. E. Watts & Son, London, S.E.; Oliver Pell Control, Ltd., London, S.E. Bottles, Air: Vickers Armstrongs, Ltd., London, S.W. Boxes: Platt Bros. & Co., Ltd., Oldham. Buildings and Works Services: Artificers' Works at Crocydon, Kenley, Mitcham and Merstham: E. J. Logan, London, W.C.; Upavon, Wilts: James & Crockerell, Salisbury; London Hirings and Biggin Hill: Pearce Brothers, Bromley; Kidbrooke, S.E.: J. B. Edwards & Co. (Whyteleaf), Ltd., London, W.; Bawdsey Manor, Suffolk: Rogers Brothers, Ltd., Felixstowe; Worthy Down, Hants: Musselwhite & Son, Ltd., Basingstoke; Farnborough, Hants, and Camberley, Surrey: J. Chuter, Aldershot; Hawkinge and Lympne, Kent: Pearce Brothers, Bromley; East-

church and Leysdown, Kent: G. E. Wallis & Sons, Ltd., Maidstone. Building Work, Chesil Bank Dorset: Crosby & Co., Ltd., Farnham, Surrey. Chilmark Quarries, Wilts, Steel Doors: Hawkes & Snow, Ltd., Birmingham. Bassingbourn, Cambs., Wiring: Hall & Stinson, Ltd., Sheffield. Cranwell, Lines., Clothing Sheds: F. Hossack & Son, Sleaford. Ternhill, Salop, Heating and H.W. Supply and Steam Generating Plant: Brightside Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Sealand, Cheshire, Heating Installation: Sulzer Bros. (London), Ltd., London, W.C. Wattisham, Suffolk, Construction of Station: F. R. Hipperson & Son, Ltd., London, E.C. Sub-Contractors for Electrical Installations: A. Higginbotham & Sons, Bradford; for Heating and Hot Water: Walter Cowen, Ltd., London, W. Benson, Oxon, Construction of Station: John Laing & Son, Ltd., London, N.W. Sub-Contractors for Steelwork: Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engg. Co., Ltd., Chesham; for Heating and H.W.: A. Scull & Son, Ltd., Bristol; for Electrical Installations: A. Higginbotham & Sons, Bradford. Building Work, Dengie Flats, Essex: C. H. Chaston, Holland-on-Sea. Felixstowe, Tank and Steel Framework: Braithwaite & Co. (Engineers), Ltd., London, S.W. Wyton, Hunts, Clothing Shed: T. Lowe & Son, Ltd., London, W. Bassingbourn, Cambs, Underground Cable and Overhead Distribution Scheme: Electrical Installations, Ltd., London, S.W. Evanton, Scotland, Cable Scheme: Loudon Brothers & Co., Ltd., Dundee. Halton, Heating Workshops: Brightside Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Lee-on-Solent, Clothing Sheds: Ashford Builders Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Tangmere, Sussex, Artificers' Works: West Sussex General Builders, Chichester. Underground Cable Scheme at Thorney Island, Hants, and Tangmere, Sussex: Malcolm & Allan (London), Ltd., London, W.C.—**Cable, Preformed:** Dixon, Corbitt, Ltd., Gateshead; Martin Black & Co., Ltd., Coatbridge; British Ropes, Ltd., London, W.C.; D. Morgan Rees & Sons, Ltd., Cardiff.—**Cable Sets for Auto Controls:** Bowden (Engineers), Ltd., London, N.W.—**Cable Towing:** Brown Brothers (Aircraft), Ltd., London, E.C.; Webster & Co., Sunderland; R. Hood, Haggie & Sons, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—**Cameras:** Houghton Butcher Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Cameras and Magazines:** Williamson Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—**Cartridges, Signal:** Schermuly Pistol Rocket App. Co., Ltd., Newdigate, S.W.; Schermuly Pistol Rocket App. Co., Ltd., Newdigate.—**Cases:** Goliath Box Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.—**Collars, Storage:** Watkins, Sporne & Co., London, E.—**Collars, Cotton:** E. W. Seward & Co., Ltd., Gloucester; F. F. Day, Foley & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; A. G. Bateman, Manchester.—**Compressors, Air:** Gillett Stephen & Co., Ltd., Leatherhead.—**Containers:** Arrow Aircraft, Ltd., Yeading.—**Cooking Equipment:** Aga Heat, Ltd., Smethwick.—**Cylinders:** J. Lenton & Sons, Ltd., Bristol; Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Cylinders, Acetylene:** British Oxygen Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Direction Finding Equipment:** Marconi's Wireless Transmission Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Dividers, Time and Speed:** Cinetra Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—**Engines and Gearboxes:** Rootes, Ltd., London, W.—**Extinguishers, Fire:** General Fire Appliance Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Fans:** General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Fertiliser:** W. Lillico & Son, Croydon.—**Filters:** Auto Kleen Strainers, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Flares, Reconnaissance:** British Pressed Panels, Ltd., Coventry; Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Gang Rollers:** George Brown & Son, Leighton Buzzard.—**Gantry Cranes:** Herbert Morris, Ltd., Loughborough.—**Gauges:** J. M. Dangerfield & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Generating Set:** Blackstone & Co., Ltd., Stamford.—**Generators, Smoke:** Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Hasps and Padlocks:** H. Harrison & Son, Willenhall.—**Hose, Canvas:** Ravenhose, Ltd., Salford; W. Rose Hose Co., Ltd., Salford; F. Reddaway & Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Humber Pull-mann Limousine:** Rootes, Ltd., London, W.—**Insulators:** James A. Jobling & Co., Ltd., Sunderland.—**Keys, Morse:** Auto Telephone & Electrical Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Lathes:** Denham's Engineering Co., Ltd., Halifax.—**Laying Out Moorings, etc.:** Penzance Salvors & Shippers, Penzance.—**Leyland Spares:** Leyland Motors, Ltd., Leyland.—**Links:** Arrow Aircraft, Ltd., Leeds.—**Luminising Compound:** Thorium, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Magnetos, Aero Engine:** Rotax, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Marine Engines:** British Power Boat Co., Ltd., Southampton.—**Masts:** Accles & Pollock, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Maintenance of R.A.F. Equipment:** S. Caernarvonshire Yacht Co., Ltd., Pwllheli.—**Mechanical Tyre Pumps:** Bristol Pneumatic Tools, Ltd., Bristol.—**Meters, Petrol and Oil:** George Kent, Luton.—**Motor Syrens:** Gent & Co., Ltd., Leicester.—**Obstruction Light Flashers:** W. Geipel, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Oil Cleaner Spares:** Tealemit, Ltd., Brentford.—**Parachute Spares:** Irving Air Chute Co. of Great Britain, Ltd., Letchworth.—**Petrol Engines:** R. A. Lister & Co., Ltd., Dursley.—**Petrol Pumps and Accessories:** Zwicky, Ltd., Slough.—**Plugs:** Kolster Brandes, Ltd., Sidcup.—**Plugs and Sockets:** British Mechanical Productions, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Portland Cement:** T. Beynon & Co., Ltd., Cardiff.—**Power Presses:** Rushworth & Co., Sowerby Bridge.—**Precision Lathes:** Cromwell Engineering Co., Ltd., Coventry.—**Projectors:** British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Radiators, Aircraft:** Gallay, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Rafts:** Richard Dunston, Ltd., Thorne; J. S. Doig (Grimsby), Ltd., Grimsby; Cleland's Successors, Ltd., Willington Quay; Shipyard Co., Ltd., Bangor, Co. Down.—**Rags, Cotton:** E. Austin & Sons (London), Ltd., London, E.; S. & M. Myers, Ltd., London, E.—**Range finders:** General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; H. Hughes & Son, London, E.C.—**Relays:** Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.—**Retorts, Steel:** R. & J. Dempster, Ltd., Manchester.—**Rockets, Signal:** J. Wells & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.; Yorkshire Steel Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Silica Gel:** Silica Gel Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Smoothing Units:** Oliver Pell Control, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Speedometers:** S. Smith & Sons (M.A.), Ltd., London, N.W.—**Spot Welding:** Boulton Paul Aircraft, Ltd., Wolverhampton.

Sticks for Rockets: Schermuly Pistol Rocket App. Co., Ltd., Newdigate.—**Stockings:** A. Kemp, Ltd., Leicester.—**Stores Trailer Bodies:** British Pressed Panels, Ltd., Coventry.—**Structural Steelwork:** Harry Peers & Co., Ltd., Bolton.—**Switches, Jettison:** British Mechanical Productions, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Switchgear:** Ferguson Pailin, Ltd., Manchester.—**Tables, Marking-out:** Windley Brothers, Chelmsford.—**Tools, Tube Expanding:** Arrow Aircraft, Ltd., Yeading.—**Tractors:** T. Crimble & Sons, Staines.—**Trailer Body:** G. Scammell & Newpew, Ltd., London, E.—**Trailer Chassis:** J. Brockhouse, Ltd., West Bromwich.—**Trailers:** T. Baker & Sons (Compton), Ltd., Compton, Newbury.—**Trolleys:** Ernest Lake, Ltd., Bishops Cleeve.—**Trolleys, Seaplane:** Cranes (Dereham), Ltd., Dereham.—**Tubes, Friction:** Oliver Pell Control, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Units, Neutralising:** Ferranti, Ltd., Hollinwood; A. C. Cossor, Ltd., London, N.—**Valve Grinding Machine:** V. L. Churchill & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Well Glasses:** Chance Brothers & Co., Ltd., Smethwick.—**Wheel Lifting Devices:** T. Morley & Co., Birmingham.—**Wheels, Aero:** Palmer Tyre, Ltd., London, S.W.; Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Wood Wool:** J. W. Baldwin (Aston), Ltd., Birmingham.—**Woodworking Machinery:** Wadkin, Ltd., Leicester.—**W/T Equipment:** Marconi's W/T Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**W/T Test Equipment:** E. K. Cole, Ltd., Southend-on-Sea.—**W/T Transmitter:** Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, W.C.

POST OFFICE.

Apparatus, Telephonic: Automatic Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., Beeston, Notts.; General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry; Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Plessey Co., Ltd., Ilford; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.; Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Apparatus, Testing and Protective:** Blicke Time Recorders, Ltd., Leicester; Evershed & Vignoles, Ltd., London, W.; Walter Jones & Co., London, S.E.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; S. Smith & Sons (Motor Accessories), Ltd., London, N.W.; Standard Fuse Co. (Ponders End); Westinghouse Brake & Signal Co., Ltd., Chippenham.—**Apparatus, Wireless:** Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.—**Arms, Wood:** W. W. Howard Bros. & Co., Southampton.—**Blocks, Terminal:** Thomas De La Rue & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Ebonestos Industries, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Boards, Mottled:** Jas. Cropper & Co., Ltd., Kendal.—**Bracket Assemblies:** Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Cable:** Callender's Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., Leigh, Lancs.; Connollys (Blackley), Ltd., Manchester; Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.; Pirelli-General Cable Works, Ltd., Southampton; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.; United Telephone Cables, Ltd., Prescott.—**Cards, Index:** Wiggins, Teape & Alex. Pirie (Sales), Ltd., Dover.—**Chains:** R. Cadisch & Sons, Stourport.—**Cleaners, Vacuum:** British Vacuum Cleaner & Engineering Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Clocks:** Gent & Co., Ltd., Leicester.—**Cords, Telephone:** British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Warrington; Kniveton Cable Works, Ltd., Enfield; Rists' Wires & Cables, Ltd., Lowestoft.—**Desiccators:** Hattersley & Davidson, Ltd., Sheffield; Walters & Dobson, Sheffield.—**Drums, Cable:** British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescott; Eames Bros., Wembley.—**Ducts:** Albion Clay Co., Ltd., Burton-on-Trent; Donington Sanitary Pipe & Firebrick Co., Ltd., Burton-on-Trent; H. R. Mansfield, Ltd., Burton-on-Trent; Oates & Green, Ltd., Halifax; Standard (Buckley), Ltd., Chester; Sykes & Son (Poole), Ltd., Poole.—**Fittings, Motor:** Joseph Lucas, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Frames and Covers, Manhole:** Carron Co., Falkirk; Dudley & Dowell, Ltd., Cradley Heath; Evans' Titan Foundry Co., Cardiff; John Grundy, Ltd., Manchester; Hartleys (Stoke-on-Trent), Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent; United Steel Companies, Ltd., Wellingborough; E. A. Wood, Rotherham.—**Handcarts:** T. Baker & Sons (Compton), Ltd., Compton, Berks; Thos. Holyoak & Sons, Ltd., Leicester; Revill, Carter & Co., Shipley.—**Hinges, Brass:** Walter Rowley, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Hoses, Pump:** William Warne & Co., Ltd., Barking.—**Insulators:** Bullers, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent.—**Ladders:** Alfred Beer & Sons, Bristol; Eclipse Rail-Trunk Ladder Co., Ltd., Bristol; H. C. Slingsby, Bradford.—**Lamps, Electric:** British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby; Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., Guiseley; Cryselco, Ltd., Bedford; Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End; Ensign Lamps, Ltd., Preston; General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.; Omega Lampworks, Ltd., London, S.W.; Siemens Electric Lamps & Supplies, Ltd., Preston; Stella Lamp Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—**Locks and Keys:** Yale & Towne Manufacturing Co., Willenhall, Staffs.—**Motor Bodies:** Wm. & Thos. Robson, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Motor Car:** Austin Motor Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Oil, Gear and Axle:** Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd., Purfleet.—**Paper:** Edward Collins & Sons, Glasgow; Reed & Smith, Ltd., Stoke Canon; Spicers, Ltd., Dartford; Yorkshire Paper Mills (Star Paper Mills, Ltd.), Barnsley.—**Pegs:** Bonella Bros. (1936), Ltd., London, W.C.—**Pins and Cotters:** Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., Darlaston; Thos. Parish & Son, Halesowen.—**Plates, Earth:** F. W. Male & Son, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Pliers:** W. Wilkinson & Sons (Penketh), Ltd., Warrington.—**Rings, Cable:** Parkin Wire Products, Ltd., Ford, Sussex.—**Rods, Sweeps:** E. A. Ward & Co., Birmingham.—**Spindles:** Bdylliss, Jones & Bayliss, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Springs, Door Closing:** Yale & Towne Manufacturing Co., Willenhall, Staffs.—**Spring Sets:** Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Stayanchors:** Bullers, Ltd., Tipton.—**Tents, Joiners':** Adam & Lane & Neve, Ltd., London, E.—**Tops, Handcart:** John Willerton, Ltd., Stalybridge.—**Trucks:** W. B. Stubbs & Son, Hawsworth.—**Twine:** British Ropes, Ltd., Sunderland.—**Building Alterations:** H. Street & Co., Ltd., Slough; Fearnley & Sons, Ltd., Salford.—**Armoured Cable Underground Work:** Beverley-Hornsea, Norwest Construction Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—**Batteries:** Leeds: Britannia Batteries, Ltd., Redditch; Exeter: Tudor Accumulator Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Cabling, etc.:** Rhyll-Denbigh: Junction Heath-

field-Eastbourne, Nevin-Pwllheli: United Telephone Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors (for Rhyll-Denbigh, Heathfield-Eastbourne, Nevin-Pwllheli): Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E., for Loading Coils; Westerham-Edenbridge: United Telephone Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors (for Westerham-Edenbridge): Automatic Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., Liverpool, for Loading Coils; Cranbrook-Hawkhurst: Pirelli-General Cable Works, Ltd., Southampton. Liskeard-Truro, London-Stevenage, Newcastle-Elcheater: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.—**Conduit Laying, etc.:** Wolverhampton-Bridgnorth, Eccleshall (Staffs.), Church Fenton (West Riding), Gloucester-Worcester-Birmingham (Section I), Epworth: W. P. & P. G. Hayes, Ltd., Warrington; Penrith-Keswick (Sections I, II and III), Norwich-Kings Lynn (Sections I and II), Brentwood (West), Brentwood (Kelvedon Hatch), Ongar and Brentwood, Kirkcaldy-Anstruther (Section I), Oxford-Gloucester (Sections I and II) (South Midland District), Cambridge-Leeds (North Midland Section) (Sections I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII and VIII), Crumyeh and Boncath, Wivenhoe (Alesford), Rangeworthy, Magheramorne Glynn (Co. Antrim), Edinburgh (Central), Barrhead, Stranraer-Port Kail (Sections I, II and III), Chichester-Selsey and Chichester-Birdham, Exeter (East), Hurstpierpoint-Henfield, Wakefield-Castleford: Norwest Construction Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Glasgow-Edinburgh (Section I): Robison & Davidson, Lockerbie; Eastling and Egerton: A. Thomson & Co. (London), Ltd., London, E.C.; Locksheath and Fair Oak (Hants), Lakenheath-Honington, Ropley (Southampton): C.D.L. Construction Co., Ltd., Egham; Dartford Leading In, Peterhead-Fraserburgh, Kennington, Great Bentley: G. Wimpey & Co., Ltd., London, W.; Norwich-Kings Lynn (Section III): F. W. Shanks, Hunstanton; Ladbroke (North, East and West), Epsom and Sutton: O. C. Summers, London, N.; Gloucester-Bristol (S.W. District, Derby-Ashbourne, Tavistock-Launceston (Sections II and III), Leicester, Western Park, Moore & Rowley, Birmingham; Wigan-Ormskirk: Ormerod & Shields, Ashton-on-Ribble, Lancs.; Sittingbourne (Kent): Hodge Bros. (Contractors), Ltd., Birmingham; Kirkcaldy-Anstruther (Section II): G. Duncan & Co., Inverness; Luton: May, Gurney & Co., Ltd., Norwich; Tavistock-Launceston (Section I), Avonmouth Docks (Bristol): Paterson and Dickinson, Ltd., London, E.C.; Tavistock-Launceston (Sections IV and V): Ruddock and Meighan, Ltd., Harrow; Runcom: W. Jones (Contractors), Ltd., Farnworth, Lancs.; Liverpool-Ormskirk: W. Pollitt & Co., Ltd., Bolton; Glasgow-Coatbridge-Airdrie (Sections I and II), Ayr South, Larkhall: Christie & Middleton, Banchory.—**Electric Lifts:** P.O. Savings Bank, London, W.G.P.O. King Edward Street, E.C.: W. Wadsworth & Sons, Ltd., Bolton.—**Spray Painting of Telephone Kiosks:** South Eastern District: Power Painters, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Telephone Exchange Equipment:** Wigan (Auto Extension), York (Auto Extension), Wythenshawe (Manchester) (Auto Extension), Barrhead (Glasgow) (Power Plant), Milngavie (Glasgow) (Power Plant), Newton Mearns (Glasgow) (Power Plant), Provanmill (Glasgow) (Power Plant) Automatic Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors (for Barrhead, Milngavie, Newton Mearns, Provanmill): Alton Battery Co., Ltd., Alton, for Batteries. Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Rectifiers. Westbury-on-Trym (Bristol) (Auto Extension), Cosham (Portsmouth) (Auto Extension), Birkdale (Southport) (Auto Extension), Leeds (Auto Extension) Eltham (London) (Auto Extension): Automatic Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Paignton (Power Plant) Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors (for Paignton): Tudor Accumulator Co., Ltd., London, S.W., for Batteries. Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Rectifier; Wanstead (London) (Auto Extension), Messrs. Tootal, Broadhurst, Lee & Co., Ltd., Manchester, (P.A.B.X.), Derwent (London) (Auto Extension), Cardiff (Trunk Extension): Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., London, W.C.; Hooton (New Unit Exchange), Haworth (New Unit Exchange), Gulliver (London) (Auto Extension), Normandy (New Unit Exchange), Kirkby (New Unit Exchange), Castle Bromwich (Birmingham) (Auto Extension, Leeds Trunk (2 V.F. Equipment): Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Cuffley (London) (Power Plant): Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N. Sub-Contractors (for Cuffley): D.P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell, for Batteries. Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Rectifier; Dronfield (Unit Extension), Christleton (Chester), Illingworth (Halifax) (Power Plant): Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N. Sub-Contractors (for Illingworth): Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Manchester, for Batteries. Westinghouse Brake & Signal Co., Ltd., London, N., for Rectifier; Wordsworth (London) (Auto Extension), Norwich Trunk (New Equipment), Garston (London) (Power Plant): General Electric Co., Ltd., Stoke, Coventry.—**Voice Frequency Telegraph Equipment:** Newcastle-on-Tyne: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

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Naval Message Pads: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., Dunstable.—**Leaflets, Board of Trade:** H.M. Stationery Office Press, Wealdstone.—**Rolls, Telegram Form A.2:** John Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead.—**Miscellaneous:** Glazed Brown Bags 8 in. x 5 in., Chapman & Co. (Balham), Ltd., London, S.W.; Binders, Moore's Modern Methods, Ltd., London, E.C.; Bromide Paper for Photostat Machines, Photostat, Ltd., London, W.C.; Corrugated Straw Paper (Northern Area), Smith, Stone & Knight, Ltd., Birmingham; (London and Scotland), Carrs (Birmingham), Ltd., Birmingham; Cream Wove Envelopes, Contract L, John Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead; Gelatine Grade L.R.L., Sterling Gelatine Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Gusset Cases, John Peck & Son, London, S.E.; Ink, Duplicating, D. Gestetner, Ltd., London, N.; Tags, India, Faire Bros. & Co., Ltd., Leicester.

H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS.

Building Services: Abercorn Telephone Exchange—Steel Casements: Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Adlestone Ministry of Agriculture Laboratory—Construction of Loose Boxes: J. W. Jones, Weybridge. Barnstaple Telephone Exchange—Casements: Rowe Bros. & Co., Ltd., Liverpool. Bath Employment Exchange—Erection: F. J. Amery & Sons, Ltd., Bath. Blaydon Employment Exchange—Erection of Shelter and Forecourt: A. Anderson, Newcastle. Bristol Station Sorting Office—Wood Block flooring: R. W. Brooke & Co., Ltd., Liverpool. Cardiff, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research—Adaptations: Tucker Bros., Ltd., Cardiff. Customs and Excise, King George V. Dock, North Quay—Erection of Office: T. Bates & Son, Ltd., Coventry. Clacton-on-Sea Post Office and Telephone Exchange Extension—Joinery Work: Frazers Joinery Co., Ltd., Norwich. Coleford (Glos.) Telephone Exchange—Erection: H. J. Walker & Sons, Bristol. Dagenham Central Post Office and Garage—Erection: E. H. Shockley, Stanmore. Douglas Head Post Office (Isle of Man)—Alterations to Sorting Office: W. McARD & Son, Port Erin. Foots Cray Telephone Exchange—Erection: F. J. Moreton & Son, London, S.E. Grimsby Branch Post Office—Erection: E. E. Dale & Sons, Ltd., Cleethorpes. Holbeach Telephone Exchange & Garage—Erection: Oliver Staines & Son, King's Lynn. Houses of Parliament—Erection of Gantries: J. Mowlem & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Ilford Post Office—Adaptations to form Temporary Post Office: Hammond & Miles, Ltd., Ilford. Ipswich Sorting Office—Erection of Postal Garage: Sadler & Sons, Ipswich. Leatherhead Telephone Exchange, Sorting Office and Garage—Erection: Western Construction Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Ministry of Labour Hostel, 9-10, Alfred Place, Tottenham Court Road—Alterations and Adaptations: Higgs & Hill, Ltd., London, E.C. Ladbroke Telephone Exchange—Casements, Lantern Light, etc.: Rowe Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Leatherhead Telephone Exchange, Sorting Office and Garage—Steel Sashes, Doors, etc.: C. E. Welstead, Ltd., Croydon. Leeds Government Instructional Centre—Alterations and Additions: N. B. Bell & Co., Ltd., Leeds. Leeds Regional Director's Office, Commercial Buildings—Demolition Works: Arthur Maude, Leeds. Lewes Joint Garage—Erection: R. Cook & Sons, Ltd., Crawley, Sussex. London Postal Region, 2, Lindsey Street and 22, Long Lane—Provision of Housekeeper's Accommodation: W. Martin, London, E.C. L.P.R. School, Long Lane—Adaptations: W. Martin, London, E.C. Manchester Northern District Post Office—Erection: Fearnley & Sons, Ltd., Salford. Margate Head Post Office—Alterations to Public Office: Ellis Bros., New Romney. Otley Post Office Training School—Alterations: Thomas Duckett & Son, Skipton. Otley (Yorks) Employment Exchange—Erection: Tom Smith (Otley), Ltd., Otley. Rayleigh Employment Exchange—Erection: J. T. Byford, Rayleigh. Reading Telephone Exchange—Alterations: G. Lewis & Bros., Reading. Salisbury Employment Exchange—Erection: E. W. Beard, Ltd., Swindon. Scunthorpe Post Office and Telephone Exchange—Erection: M. J. Gleeson, Ltd., Sheffield. Skegness Employment Exchange—Erection: E. E. Dale & Sons, Ltd., Cleethorpes. Slough Telephone Exchange, Sorting Office and Garage—Erection: W. A. James & Sons, Maidenhead. Tate Gallery—Hopton Wood Stone Pedestals: Anselm Odling & Sons, Ltd., London, N. Thorne Telephone Exchange—Erection: Platt & Featherstone, Ltd., Goole. West Wimbledon Branch Post Office—Adaptations: Soole & Son, Ltd., Richmond, Surrey. Wheathampstead (St. Albans) Telephone Exchange—Erection: Harvey & Co., Harpenden. Wolverton Post Office and Telephone Exchange—Erection: C. E. Ivens & Son, Towcester. **Engineering Services:** Ashton-under-Lyne Employment Exchange—Heating and Hot Water Services: F. Thacker, Ltd., Haslingden. Royal Ordnance Factory, Bridgend—Bore Hole Well Shaft: J. Thom, Ltd., Manchester. Bristol Sorting Office—Automatic Sprinkler System and Fire Service: Automatic Sprinkler Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Broadmoor Asylum—Erection of Boilers and Pipework: Brightside Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Royal Ordnance Factory, Chorley—Wiring for Electric Light and Power: S. H. Heywood & Co., Ltd., Manchester. Hacksawing Machines: E. G. Herbert, Ltd., Manchester; C. Wickstead & Co. (1920), Ltd., Kettering. Plate Folding and Bending Machine: Sedgwick's, Ltd., London, E. Radial Spindle Planer Type Surface Grinding Machine: Halifax. Vertical Spindle Planer Type Surface Grinding Machine: Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Manchester. Punching and Churching Machine: James Bennie & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow. Surface Grinding Machine: Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Manchester. Universal Milling Machine: J. Parkinson & Son, Shipley, Yorks. Dudley House, Endell Street—Heating and Hot Water Services: Heath & Co., Ltd., London, W. Escar Gelliog Ministry of Labour Training Centre—Heating and Hot Water Services: W. Morris & Bro., Ltd., Liverpool. Ladbroke Telephone Exchange—Heating and Hot Water Services: Heath & Co., Ltd., London, W. Ministry of Labour Training Centres Generally—Petrol Store Equipment: Labour Mex & B.P., Ltd., London, W.C. Ministry of Labour Government Instructional Centre, Kirkstall Road, Leeds—Heating and Hot Water Services: H. Braithwaite & Co., Ltd., Leeds. Otley Post

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

Table with multiple columns (1928-1937) and rows for Wholesale Prices, Cost of Living, Do. expressed as percentage of 1924 average, Export Values of British Manufactures, Value in Million £, Index Number of Average Values, Shipping Freight Rates, Index Number of Rates of Wages, Estimated Total Numbers aged 16-64, Estimated Numbers of Insured Persons, Registered Unemployed in Great Britain, Males, Females, Wholly Unemployed (Males and Females), Temporarily Stopped (Males and Females), Industrial Production—Board of Trade, Railway Traffic Receipts—Goods, Percentage of 1924 average, Railway Traffic Receipts—Passenger, Percentage of 1924 average, Postal Receipts, Percentage of 1924 average, British Exports (Volume, all commodities), Value in Million £, Index Number of Volume, Net Imports (Volume, all commodities), Value as declared, Million £, Value in Million £ (at 1930 Prices for 1928-34; at 1935 Prices for 1935-37*), Index Number of Volume (1924=100 for 1928-34; 1935=100 for 1935-37*), Bank Rate, Date of Change and Rate per cent.

* The series of figures compiled by the Board of Trade with values at 1930 prices and index numbers with 1924 as the standard year, was discontinued at the end of 1936. The figures shown above, starting with the first quarter of 1935, represent the new series, with 1935 as standard. † For the purpose of the chart the approximate course of the figures has been estimated. ‡ Published by courtesy of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom and of the "Statistic" Company, Limited. § The series of index numbers compiled by the Board of Trade with 1924 as the standard year was discontinued at the end of 1934. The figures shown above, starting with the first quarter of 1934, represent the new series, with 1930 as standard. ¶ Figures not yet available.

| | | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 | 1936 | 1937 |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|---------|
| Discount Rate. Three Months Bank Bills. Quarterly Average, per cent. | 1st Qr. | 4.0 | 4.90 | 3.55 | 2.47 | 4.27 | 0.78 | 0.97 | 0.45 | 0.56 | 0.56 |
| | 2nd " | 3.94 | 5.25 | 2.32 | 2.31 | 1.56 | 0.53 | 0.93 | 0.63 | 0.63 | 0.56 |
| | 3rd " | 4.18 | 5.48 | 2.22 | 3.87 | 0.77 | 0.44 | 0.80 | 0.60 | 0.63 | 0.57 |
| | 4th " | 4.37 | 5.41 | 2.20 | 5.77 | 0.93 | 1.00 | 0.59 | 0.64 | 0.65 | 0.65 |
| Bank Clearings (Metropolitan, Country Cheque and Provincial [England and Wales]). Average amount daily, Million £ | 1st Qr. | 21.6 | 22.0 | 21.2 | 19.3 | 18.8 | 18.6 | 20.2 | 20.8 | 22.4 | 25.2 |
| | 2nd " | 21.7 | 21.4 | 20.4 | 18.4 | 17.6 | 18.2 | 19.5 | 20.8 | 22.1 | 25.2 |
| | 3rd " | 20.5 | 20.5 | 18.8 | 17.3 | 17.1 | 18.0 | 18.6 | 20.2 | 21.7 | 25.2 |
| | 4th " | 21.8 | 21.6 | 19.4 | 18.3 | 18.2 | 19.3 | 20.4 | 21.8 | 24.2 | 25.2 |
| Percentage of 1924 average ... | 1st Qr. | 104.3 | 106.3 | 102.4 | 93.2 | 90.8 | 89.9 | 97.6 | 100.5 | 108.2 | 121.7 |
| | 2nd " | 104.8 | 103.4 | 98.6 | 88.9 | 85.0 | 87.9 | 94.2 | 100.5 | 106.8 | 121.7 |
| | 3rd " | 99.0 | 99.0 | 90.8 | 83.6 | 82.6 | 87.0 | 89.9 | 97.6 | 104.8 | 121.7 |
| | 4th " | 105.3 | 104.3 | 93.7 | 88.4 | 87.9 | 93.2 | 98.6 | 105.3 | 116.9 | 121.7 |
| Coal Mining—Coal Raised. Average quantity of saleable coal raised monthly, Million tons. | 1st Qr. | 21.4 | 22.0 | 22.6 | 19.2 | 18.7 | 18.7 | 19.9 | 19.4 | 20.4 | 20.1 |
| | 2nd " | 18.9 | 20.5 | 19.3 | 17.9 | 17.4 | 16.0 | 17.5 | 17.7 | 17.8 | 20.1 |
| | 3rd " | 18.4 | 20.8 | 18.8 | 17.1 | 15.5 | 15.7 | 17.0 | 17.4 | 18.0 | 20.1 |
| | 4th " | 20.4 | 22.2 | 20.5 | 19.3 | 18.2 | 18.6 | 19.2 | 19.9 | 19.9 | 20.1 |
| Percentage of 1924 average ... | 1st Qr. | 96.3 | 98.9 | 101.7 | 86.1 | 83.8 | 84.1 | 89.4 | 87.0 | 91.6 | 90.1 |
| | 2nd " | 85.1 | 92.0 | 86.8 | 80.4 | 78.1 | 72.0 | 78.5 | 79.4 | 80.1 | 90.1 |
| | 3rd " | 82.9 | 93.6 | 84.4 | 76.6 | 69.5 | 70.5 | 76.6 | 78.0 | 80.9 | 90.1 |
| | 4th " | 91.8 | 99.8 | 92.1 | 86.6 | 81.9 | 83.3 | 86.5 | 89.5 | 89.6 | 90.1 |
| Coal Mining—Coal Exported.* Average quantity of coal exported monthly, Million tons. | 1st Qr. | 4.0 | 4.4 | 5.0 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 2.9 |
| | 2nd " | 4.2 | 5.0 | 4.5 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 2.9 |
| | 3rd " | 4.1 | 5.3 | 4.4 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.0 | 2.9 |
| | 4th " | 4.3 | 5.4 | 4.4 | 3.7 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 2.9 |
| Percentage of 1924 average ... | 1st Qr. | 78.0 | 85.2 | 97.4 | 67.6 | 61.4 | 61.2 | 60.4 | 61.0 | 51.9 | 56.0 |
| | 2nd " | 81.5 | 97.1 | 87.8 | 70.5 | 67.2 | 61.8 | 65.7 | 62.3 | 53.7 | 56.0 |
| | 3rd " | 80.7 | 104.0 | 85.8 | 67.1 | 60.6 | 64.2 | 66.1 | 65.3 | 59.3 | 56.0 |
| | 4th " | 84.6 | 104.7 | 85.1 | 72.2 | 63.2 | 66.3 | 65.0 | 62.6 | 59.2 | 56.0 |
| Coal Mining—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain. | 1st Qr. | 17.9 | 15.9 | 13.5 | 23.1 | 27.6 | 29.4 | 25.7 | 24.4 | 20.5 | 15.1 |
| | 2nd " | 21.6 | 17.6 | 20.8 | 29.8 | 35.3 | 36.1 | 30.6 | 27.4 | 25.7 | 15.1 |
| | 3rd " | 26.1 | 16.7 | 24.9 | 33.0 | 40.6 | 36.7 | 30.5 | 28.2 | 22.9 | 15.1 |
| | 4th " | 23.2 | 14.8 | 22.4 | 26.9 | 32.5 | 29.4 | 25.8 | 21.0 | 18.0 | 15.1 |
| Iron and Steel—Crude Steel Output. Average quantity monthly, Thousand tons. | 1st Qr. | 728.0 | 799.8 | 793.5 | 462.9 | 457.7 | 501.6 | 751.0 | 789.7 | 943.4 | 1,034.8 |
| | 2nd " | 701.9 | 827.8 | 665.0 | 420.5 | 436.5 | 559.3 | 751.4 | 810.7 | 971.0 | 1,034.8 |
| | 3rd " | 677.9 | 802.0 | 553.4 | 395.5 | 410.1 | 595.9 | 706.6 | 806.4 | 957.9 | 1,034.8 |
| | 4th " | 733.9 | 788.7 | 430.1 | 447.3 | 448.0 | 677.4 | 744.2 | 874.0 | 1,027.0 | 1,034.8 |
| Percentage of 1924 average ... | 1st Qr. | 106.5 | 117.0 | 116.1 | 67.7 | 67.0 | 73.4 | 109.9 | 115.6 | 138.0 | 151.4 |
| | 2nd " | 102.7 | 121.1 | 97.3 | 61.5 | 63.9 | 81.8 | 109.9 | 118.6 | 142.1 | 151.4 |
| | 3rd " | 99.2 | 117.4 | 81.0 | 57.9 | 60.0 | 87.2 | 103.4 | 118.0 | 140.2 | 151.4 |
| | 4th " | 107.4 | 115.4 | 62.9 | 65.5 | 65.6 | 99.1 | 108.9 | 127.9 | 150.3 | 151.4 |
| Iron and Steel—Pig Iron Output. Average quantity monthly, Thousand tons. | 1st Qr. | 568.0 | 558.0 | 640.6 | 337.5 | 329.7 | 296.5 | 453.1 | 519.5 | 604.6 | 644.9 |
| | 2nd " | 572.8 | 641.3 | 598.7 | 331.2 | 314.5 | 336.7 | 513.0 | 538.2 | 645.0 | 644.9 |
| | 3rd " | 503.9 | 672.8 | 442.2 | 280.3 | 270.8 | 355.4 | 510.6 | 540.1 | 650.7 | 644.9 |
| | 4th " | 542.8 | 654.4 | 382.6 | 303.7 | 275.9 | 385.8 | 516.1 | 544.4 | 661.6 | 644.9 |
| Percentage of 1924 average ... | 1st Qr. | 93.3 | 91.6 | 105.2 | 55.4 | 54.1 | 48.7 | 74.4 | 85.3 | 99.3 | 105.9 |
| | 2nd " | 94.1 | 105.3 | 98.3 | 54.4 | 51.7 | 55.3 | 84.2 | 88.4 | 105.9 | 105.9 |
| | 3rd " | 85.4 | 110.5 | 72.6 | 46.0 | 44.5 | 58.4 | 83.9 | 88.7 | 106.9 | 105.9 |
| | 4th " | 89.1 | 107.5 | 62.8 | 49.9 | 45.3 | 63.3 | 84.7 | 89.4 | 108.7 | 105.9 |
| Iron and Steel—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain. | 1st Qr. | 19.5 | 18.8 | 22.9 | 44.1 | 46.5 | 43.9 | 28.7 | 23.8 | 18.8 | 11.7 |
| | 2nd " | 20.0 | 17.8 | 29.1 | 45.0 | 48.2 | 40.9 | 25.5 | 23.1 | 16.9 | 11.7 |
| | 3rd " | 23.2 | 18.6 | 35.5 | 47.2 | 48.2 | 35.9 | 25.3 | 21.2 | 14.9 | 11.7 |
| | 4th " | 21.2 | 20.5 | 44.4 | 44.7 | 46.5 | 31.5 | 23.5 | 18.8 | 12.8 | 11.7 |
| General Engineering—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain. | 1st Qr. | 9.7 | 10.0 | 12.7 | 25.8 | 27.8 | 29.4 | 19.2 | 14.3 | 10.7 | 6.2 |
| | 2nd " | 9.6 | 9.1 | 15.1 | 27.4 | 28.3 | 26.1 | 16.0 | 13.2 | 8.8 | 6.2 |
| | 3rd " | 10.0 | 9.5 | 18.4 | 29.4 | 30.3 | 23.9 | 14.4 | 12.1 | 7.6 | 6.2 |
| | 4th " | 9.9 | 10.1 | 22.8 | 27.7 | 29.8 | 20.9 | 13.9 | 11.1 | 6.6 | 6.2 |
| Electrical Engineering. Average of Index of Activity ex- pressed as percentage of 1924 average.† | 1st Qr. | 92.5 | 104.1 | 116.4 | 84.1 | 59.9 | 64.1 | 62.0 | 119.9 | 121.6 | 195.9 |
| | 2nd " | 84.4 | 105.4 | 109.0 | 82.0 | 62.8 | 65.2 | 69.0 | 121.6 | 145.1 | 195.9 |
| | 3rd " | 84.1 | 107.6 | 109.4 | 75.7 | 56.8 | 64.8 | 92.2 | 105.5 | 168.2 | 195.9 |
| | 4th " | 98.1 | 111.1 | 97.5 | 65.2 | 58.9 | 64.1 | 112.5 | 105.5 | 181.9 | 195.9 |
| Electrical Engineering—Unemploy- ment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain. | 1st Qr. | 4.7 | 5.1 | 5.7 | 14.5 | 17.2 | 18.9 | 11.3 | 7.7 | 5.6 | 3.5 |
| | 2nd " | 4.8 | 4.6 | 7.2 | 14.6 | 16.3 | 16.7 | 8.8 | 6.9 | 4.4 | 3.5 |
| | 3rd " | 5.1 | 4.0 | 9.1 | 14.6 | 16.0 | 13.7 | 7.1 | 6.0 | 3.6 | 3.5 |
| | 4th " | 5.0 | 4.2 | 10.9 | 15.0 | 16.2 | 11.4 | 6.9 | 5.4 | 3.3 | 3.5 |
| Shipbuilding—Merchant Vessels under construction at end of Quarter. Million gross tons. | 1st Qr. | 1.44 | 1.36 | 1.61 | 0.69 | 0.37 | 0.25 | 0.48 | 0.56 | 0.84 | 1.01 |
| | 2nd " | 1.20 | 1.45 | 1.39 | 0.56 | 0.28 | 0.29 | 0.59 | 0.56 | 0.85 | 1.01 |
| | 3rd " | 1.09 | 1.45 | 1.12 | 0.42 | 0.24 | 0.30 | 0.60 | 0.53 | 0.93 | 1.01 |
| | 4th " | 1.24 | 1.56 | 0.91 | 0.40 | 0.23 | 0.33 | 0.60 | 0.74 | 0.96 | 1.01 |
| Percentage of 1924 average ... | 1st Qr. | 100.1 | 94.3 | 112.2 | 48.2 | 25.9 | 17.5 | 33.4 | 38.6 | 58.5 | 70.5 |
| | 2nd " | 83.6 | 101.0 | 96.7 | 38.6 | 19.5 | 20.0 | 40.8 | 38.9 | 59.0 | 70.5 |
| | 3rd " | 75.7 | 100.7 | 77.6 | 29.0 | 16.6 | 21.1 | 42.0 | 36.9 | 64.5 | 70.5 |
| | 4th " | 86.4 | 108.4 | 63.2 | 27.8 | 15.7 | 23.0 | 41.5 | 51.6 | 67.0 | 70.5 |
| Shipbuilding—Merchant Vessels com- menced during Quarter. Thousand gross tons. | 1st Qr. | 341.8 | 362.4 | 426.6 | 32.7 | 25.7 | 77.3 | 203.0 | 144.4 | 232.5 | 253.5 |
| | 2nd " | 279.0 | 428.4 | 230.5 | 23.4 | 28.0 | 50.1 | 146.7 | 108.1 | 282.3 | 253.5 |
| | 3rd " | 244.6 | 360.1 | 160.7 | 38.7 | 10.8 | 39.7 | 76.9 | 119.0 | 293.2 | 253.5 |
| | 4th " | 431.8 | 499.0 | 132.0 | 104.8 | 7.4 | 74.7 | 93.4 | 311.1 | 272.5 | 253.5 |
| Percentage of 1924 average ... | 1st Qr. | 130.2 | 138.0 | 162.5 | 12.4 | 9.8 | 29.4 | 77.3 | 55.0 | 88.6 | 96.5 |
| | 2nd " | 106.2 | 163.1 | 87.8 | 8.9 | 10.6 | 19.1 | 55.8 | 41.2 | 107.5 | 96.5 |
| | 3rd " | 93.1 | 137.1 | 61.2 | 14.7 | 4.1 | 15.1 | 29.3 | 45.3 | 111.7 | 96.5 |
| | 4th " | 164.4 | 190.0 | 50.3 | 39.9 | 2.8 | 28.4 | 35.6 | 118.5 | 103.8 | 96.5 |
| Shipbuilding, Ship Repairing and Marine Engineering—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain. | 1st Qr. | 18.4 | 23.5 | 22.4 | 46.8 | 57.2 | 59.6 | 50.1 | 42.1 | 32.8 | 22.2 |
| | 2nd " | 21.5 | 20.1 | 26.1 | 52.0 | 58.0 | 56.6 | 45.1 | 40.0 | 28.6 | 22.2 |
| | 3rd " | 24.1 | 20.5 | 31.9 | 55.8 | 60.9 | 55.0 | 43.1 | 38.8 | 25.7 | 22.2 |
| | 4th " | 28.8 | 21.0 | 40.2 | 57.7 | 60.4 | 51.8 | 42.9 | 36.1 | 23.1 | 22.2 |
| Cotton—Raw Cotton delivered to Mills. Average quantity monthly, Million lbs. | 1st Qr. | 137.7 | 134.6 | 118.7 | 85.1 | 117.1 | 112.9 | 120.1 | 113.1 | 123.0 | 129.2 |
| | 2nd " | 124.6 | 129.7 | 90.8 | 85.4 | 108.6 | 104.5 | 113.1 | 105.3 | 120.8 | 129.2 |
| | 3rd " | 105.6 | 98.3 | 65.1 | 85.5 | 83.0 | 106.1 | 93.5 | 98.9 | 109.4 | 129.2 |
| | 4th " | 133.4 | 135.5 | 90.8 | 122.1 | 106.2 | 118.2 | 107.1 | 120.3 | 125.2 | 129.2 |
| Percentage of 1924 average ... | 1st Qr. | 117 | 114 | 101 | 72 | 99 | 96 | 102 | 96 | 104 | 109 |
| | 2nd " | 105 | 110 | 77 | 72 | 92 | 89 | 96 | 89 | 102 | 109 |
| | 3rd " | 89 | 83 | 55 | 72 | 70 | 90 | 79 | 84 | 93 | 109 |
| | 4th " | 113 | 113 | 77 | 103 | 90 | 100 | 91 | 102 | 106 | 109 |
| Cotton Industry—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain. | 1st Qr. | 9.2 | 11.6 | 23.8 | 40.6 | 25.9 | 24.8 | 21.6 | 22.1 | 17.1 | 10.9 |
| | 2nd " | 10.9 | 13.8 | 37.3 | 38.8 | 30.2 | 26.5 | 22.1 | 21.5 | 16.4 | 10.9 |
| | 3rd " | 15.4 | 14.0 | 45.5 | 44.0 | 34.5 | 24.9 | 25.3 | 22.3 | 15.9 | 10.9 |
| | 4th " | 12.3 | 13.3 | 43.0 | 30.4 | 24.4 | 20.6 | 21.9 | 17.8 | 13.5 | 10.9 |
| Wool Textile Industry—Total Wages paid. Percentage of 1924 average ... | 1st Qr. | 96.2 | 88.8 | 83.9 | 70.6 | 77.1 | 69.1 | 79.7 | 74.5 | 82.1 | 86.4 |
| | 2nd " | 95.0 | 93.3 | 73.8 | 72.0 | 70.5 | 75.1 | 74.7 | 75.6 | 81.8 | 86.4 |
| | 3rd " | 88.0 | 88.5 | 75.7 | 62.8 | 67.9 | 77.8 | 70.0 | 78.2 | 81.0 | 86.4 |
| | 4th " | | | | | | | | | | |